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Wednesday, April 28, 1976
Vaisakha 8, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 28, 1976/Vaisakha
8, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Forest-based Industries

*568 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any projects to promote forest-based industries in the country;

(b) whether there is any Corporation specifically to look after the interests of forest-based industries in the public sector; and

(c) if not, whether this work is proposed to be assigned to Hindustan Paper Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There are a number of schemes for establishing forest based industries in the country both in the public and private sectors.

(b) Several State Governments have set up Forest Development Corporations, in response to recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, for the development and utilisation of forest-based raw materials.

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(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. has been entrusted with the specific task of implementing identified paper and newsprint projects.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know which are the States which have set up Forest Development Corporations and what is their total capital outlay?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, West Bengal, M. P., Bihar, Tripura, U.P. Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Maharashtra, have established Forest Development Corporations. So far as the funds are concerned, I do not have the figures now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We find that almost all the major States having forests have been covered by these Forest Development Corporations. But in view of the fact that there are constraints of finances which do not permit these corporations to finance projects costing Rs. 10 lakhs and more, may I know whether the government has felt the need for a Central Corporation to promote as well as financially assist forest-based industries? Generally in this country we seem to take out more out of the forests rather than re-investing in them.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Those corporations have been established on the suggestion made by the National Commission on Agriculture. The main idea in the formation of these corporations had been that they will be able to get financial aid, loans and advances from the financial corpora-

tions. That is why, the States have recommended that they may have their own corporations in order to exploit the raw material and the forest they have. So far as the central Unit is concerned, paper is one of the essential items and the government of India have instituted the Hindustan Paper Corporation and that is doing its work. Regarding the suggestion made by the hon. Member to put another central corporation to exploit these forest resources, I do not think it is needed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: For the development of various industries, it is often found that there is no simultaneous infra-structure facilities. Since these industries are to be located in the local areas which are adjacent to the forests, may I know whether these corporations which are being set up have been coordinated with the infra-structural activities so that the local people and the local areas may get the benefit of the development of industries based on forests?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Naturally. Forest resources cannot be exploited without having the infra-structure so that all the available resources are accessible; and the roads are one of the items for the infra-structure. This comes under the State Governments and they are doing it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The National Commission on Agriculture in their Report on Production Forestry had suggested that State Forest Corporation should be set up with the following objectives:

- (a) to bring hitherto inaccessible forests in the State into production by proper investment on roads and machineries;
- (b) to plant, grow, cultivate, produce and raise plantation of selected species to meet the requirements of the State

for pulpwood, industrial timber and constructional timber geared to the needs of the State and the country;

- (c) to promote forest industries to utilise the wood released as a result of intensified felling programme and utilisation of subsequent planted material; and
- (d) to promote companies, firms, establishments, concerns or undertakings for the purpose of development of industries based on forest produce and to assist and finance any individual or company with capital and credit resources.

श्री कमला मिश्र "सच्कर" अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में, खासकर उत्तर बिहार में एक सबई घास मिलती है वहां के जंगलों में जिससे कागज बन सकता है, क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात का मन्त्रांकन किया है कि सबई घास में कागज बनाने की सम्भावना कहां तक है? यदि उसकी सम्भावना है तो इन दशों में कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य जिन सबई घास के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं उसके बारे में मुझे कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन बंगाल जा कि गन्ने से रस निकालने के बाद बच जाती है उसमें अच्छे किस्म का कागज बन जाता है—इस बात का तजुर्बा म डया म हुआ है। जहां तक सबई घास का सम्बन्ध है हम जाच करवा लेंगे लेकिन अच्छा पल्प घास में घाना नहीं है इसलिए अच्छी क्वालिटी का कागज घास से नहीं बन पायेगा। फिर भी एक निश्चित सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है जिसके बारे में हम जाच करवा लेंगे।

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The work of the forest cooperative societies is being replaced by the State Corporations. Is it the policy of the Government to do so?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not think it is the policy of the Government to replace the wood work done by co-operative societies. Rather the State Corporations would make the best use of the Forest Cooperative Societies in the States in the matter of exploitation of forest.

Haryana's request for more A.I.B. Stations

*570. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Haryana have approached the Union Government for approval of more All India Radio Stations in the State, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-of and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, a radio station has been set up at Rohtak and will be commissioned shortly.

श्री राम प्रकाश : आप ने अभी फरमाया कि रोहतक में रेडियो स्टेशन जल्दी चालू हो जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितना प्रस्ताव लगेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसका विधि-वत् उद्घाटन अगले महीने की आठ तारीख को हो रहा है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या सरकार देहाती प्रोग्राम का टाइम बढ़ाने के लिये और हरियाणा के लिए टेलीविजन सेंटर खोलने के लिये विचार कर रही है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बड़ा बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है, साथ ही हमारे नौजवान लीडर श्री मंजय गांधी समाजवाद के काम में बहुत इफेक्टिव साबित हुये हैं, इसलिये अगर सरकार देहाती प्रोग्राम का टाइम बड़ा दे और वहाँ शीघ्र टेलिविजन सेंटर खोलने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो इससे हमारे देहाती भाई बहुत लाभ उठा सकते हैं। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है कि दिल्ली के टेलिविजन केन्द्र का कोई ग्ले स्टेशन वहाँ बनाया जाय, ताकि हरियाणा का बहुत बड़ा भाग उसके अन्तर्गत आ सके। अभी यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, जब हमारे साधन इस लायक होंगे कि हम इस काम में लग सकें, तब हम काम को अपने हाथ में लेंगे।

वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए बिहार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई पूरक योजना

*572. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के लिये 37 करोड़ रुपये की एक पूरक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्तुत की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals of the Government of Bihar involving an additional outlay of Rs. 37 crores are presently under consideration in the Planning Commission.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : श्रीमान्, मैं आपके माध्यम से योजना मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या विचार के समय इस जुड़े पर भी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा कि कुछेक विगत वर्षों में गैर-जिम्मेदार तराशों द्वारा रूँदा किया गया भ्रराजकता का बाता-वरग, खेराब, हड़ताल, तावाबन्दियाँ, आदि राज्य में उत्पादन घटा रहे थे, जिसके कारण ही राज्य अपनी ओर से पर्याप्त माधन जुटाने में समर्थ न्हा, एवं बिहार की आबादी के 74 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है—क्या योजना आयोग को पता है कि 37 करोड़ की इस पूरक योजना का मुख्य भाग 20 सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में सम्बद्ध है, जिसमें आधारभूत आवश्यकता विद्युत्, सिंचाई, लघु उद्योग, ग्रामीण-मेय जल की आपूर्तियों के साथ-साथ पंचायतो में लघु निर्माण के हेतु साधन उपलब्ध कराना है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Could you follow the question, Mr. Ghose?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: I have followed the question. We appreciate the problems of Bihar. So far as Bihar is concerned, the Plan-size in 1975-76 was Rs. 205 crores and during the current year, 1976-77 it will be increased to Rs. 242 crores; and the Central Plan assistance will

also be increased by Rs. 6.87 crores and market borrowings will be increased by Rs. 2.46 crores.

श्री विभूति निजम: अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं—चिरंजीव झा जी ने जैसा कहा है—बिहार में पिछले दिनों जो घटनाएँ घटी, जो हंगामे और दिक्कतें पैदा हुई, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिये बिहार सरकार को काफी खपया खर्च करना पड़ा। इसके अलावा पिछले साल बाढ़ के समय, इस बात का क्रेडिट प्रधान मंत्री जी को है, उन्होंने खुद वहां जाकर पटना और सारे बिहार की देखभाल कर के वहां काम प्रारम्भ कराया। बिहार सरकार की इसमें जो क्षति हुई है उसकी पूति के लिये उन्होंने 37 करोड़ खपया मांगा था। बिहार की क्षति और बिहार का पिछड़ापन दोनों बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये हमारे मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है। बिहार की हालत को देखते हुये, क्या वे ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि बिहार को खपया ज्यादा बढ़ाकर दिया जाये। यदि हां, तो वे कितने हद तक बढ़ाने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: As I have already said, we are sympathetic to the problems of Bihar and we are trying to increase the allocation. It has been possible to increase it to Rs. 242 crores. We will always examine the situation and do the needful.

श्री रामबल्लार झास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति कितनी दयनीय है, आप भली भाँति जानते हैं। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुये मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने जो 37 करोड़ खपये की अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की है, वह किन कार्यों के लिये है। उन्होंने बकर उसको ख्यारे से जा होगा कि अनुकूल कार्यों के लिये उनको वह अनुराधि बाँटियें। मैं

शासन चाहता है कि वह खर्च किया है क्या उन व्ययों के बारे में आपको क्या कहना है? वे खर्च हैं या नहीं खर्च उचित है तो सरकार उनके बारे में क्या करना चाहती है?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: If the hon. Member wants the break-up of Rs. 37 crores I have got it here. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He can give the broad heads.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: The broad heads are: Local Development Works of Panchayats Rs. 11 crores, power Rs. 10 crores, roads Rs. 4 crores, and so on. There are a number of small miscellaneous items.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं प्राया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वे महानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं ।

तमिलनाडु में पुलिस संगठन

576. श्री कमला मिश्र "नकुकर" : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु के पुलिस संगठन में भारी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं जिससे बहुत से उच्चतर पुलिस अधिकारी भी प्रभावित हुये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं और इस मामले में क्या कदमबाही की गई है

गृह सचिव के उत्तर (श्री एच. च. मोहसिन) : (क) तमिलनाडु राज्य में

एकपति शासन मानू किये जाने के बाद पुलिस संगठन में और अधिक कार्यकुशलता लाने के लिये अनेक परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ।

(ख) परिवर्तन संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कहीं विशिष्ट आरोपों के आधार पर नहीं किये गये हैं ।

श्री कमला मिश्र "नकुकर" : अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों की जानकारी है कि जिन राज्यों में ग्रान्ड एलाएन्स की पार्टियां और शास कर सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की पार्टियां हुकूमत में थी, इन लोगों ने न केवल शासन के विभिन्न यन्त्रों, बल्कि पुलिस अधिकारियों को भी अपने प्रभाव में लाने का प्रयत्न किया है । सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के चक्कर में उन लक्ष्यों को भी शामिल किया है । बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानता हूं, यद्यपि वहां पर आपकी सरकार थी, उसके बावजूद भी आनन्द मार्ग और दूसरे किस्म के लोग . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रश्न तमिलनाडु के बारे में है, आप उसी पर प्रश्न पूछिये ।

श्री कमला मिश्र "नकुकर" : क्या आपको जानकारी है कि तमिलनाडु पुलिस में ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारी भी रहे हैं जो डी० एम० के० की पृथक्तावादी नीतियों को प्रश्रय देते रहे है ? जब वहां डी० एम० के० की सरकार थी बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों से ऐसे लोग बहाल गये थे जो सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के समर्थक थे और वहां की सरकार ने उनका प्रश्रय दिया, उनकी मदद की, जिसकी वजह से आपको यह हेरफेर करनी पड़ी ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Most of these transfers were effected because an impression was created that the local police officers had developed certain vested interests and had links with the local politicians. Also, because some

of them had stayed for a longer time. Some of the transfers took place as a consequential measure also. But most of these transfers had taken place because these officers had stayed longer and had created certain vested interests locally.

श्री कमला किश 'मधुकर': आपने अभी कहा है कि बहुत से पुलिस अधिकारियों ने वहाँ बेस्टैंड इन्टरैक्ट्स किए कर लिये थे और उनका सम्बन्ध लोकल राजनीतियों से बन गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात का आधार क्या है, किस आधार पर आपको वहाँ हेर-फेर करना पड़ा ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Government had all the information as to which officers had links with the local politicians and who had stayed for a long time in particular places. This is a question of fact which could be known only on that basis the transfers were effected.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What is the guarantee that the links that they already had do not persist in the other places also? Is it not a fact that various reports have been submitted to the authorities in regard to the various malpractices and corrupt practices of many of the top police officers, and how is it that they are only transferred and no further action is taken against them, that no enquiry is made against them? So long as they continue, is it not a fact that they will continue in the old way?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In fact, some allegations have been received and they are being enquired into.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is it true that the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Department of the Police have registered a case against a particular officer and that the same officer has been promoted or appointed as Director of Vigilance and Anti-

corruption, and if so, may I know what action has been taken? What action is the Government of India contemplating to eradicate or at least minimise corruption in the police of Tamil Nadu?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is only with a view to toning up the administration that these transfers have taken place. I may state for the information of the hon. Members that all the DIGs of Police except two have been transferred. The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, the DIG Railways Armed Reserve and the DIG, Food Cell, have also been changed. This has been done to stop all these malpractices if any, if there are any and even further changes may take place. This will go a long way in arresting all such malpractices and stop all these corrupt practices. We maintain vigilance in this respect to see that the police officers and other officers also do not indulge in corruption and other malpractices.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I mentioned about a particular officer.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: For that I want notice.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is pending in the Home Ministry, he cannot plead ignorance.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The police officers are practising bigamy which is against the rules of the Home Ministry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that since the DMK Government came to power, there has been a systematic induction into the police department of the activists and anti-social elements who support their ideology, with the result that the police department is infested by them and this has created a sense of insecurity in Tamil Nadu? In view of that, may I know

whether the Government is going to take steps to have a through screening of the entire department to get rid of such elements and restore a sense of security to the citizens of that State?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is a good suggestion for action.

Allocation to Ministries for development of tribal areas, backward areas, hill areas and border areas in Fifth Plan

*578. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN- GO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission evolved a new strategy for the development of Tribal Areas, Backward Areas, Hill Areas, Border Areas and Dry Areas in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the Ministries' earmarked allocation for the same in the Fifth Plan and for the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) The present strategy for the development of backward areas including Tribal areas, hill areas, drought prone areas is stated in Chapter XIV of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Vol. II).

(b) Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised and at present it is not possible to indicate the allocations of the Ministries for the development of backward areas. A statement giving the allocations made for the year 1976-77 for the special programmes/schemes of the Ministries for the development of various categories of backward areas is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Ministries' allocations for the special programmes of development of tribal areas, backward areas, hill areas and border areas in 1976-77 are as under:—

(Rs Crores)

Ministry Programme/Scheme	Allocation for 1976-77
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	
1. Tribal Development Agency Projects	2.40
2. Hill Areas Development Projects	0.50
3. Scheme of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development.	1.70
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme	34.00
5. Development of Lac (in Tribal Areas)	0.01
6. Soil Conservation in the Catchment of river valley projects (in Tribal Areas)	1.28
7. Control of shifting cultivation (in Tribal Areas)	0.15
8. Gainful employment through land colonisation (in Tribal Areas)	0.21
Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies	
1. Central schemes of Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy.	10.00
2. Rural Industries Projects.@	4.00

Ministry/Programme /Scheme	Allocation for 1976-77
Ministry of Shipping & Transport	
1. Scheme of Road communications in Sensitive Border Areas.	1.00
2. Strategic Roads in Border Areas).	7.00
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare :	
1. Grant for Functional Literacy Programme in 5 Integrated Tribal Development Project areas.	0.04
Central Assistance for Special Programmes :	
1. Plan of North Eastern Council	16.50
2. Tribal Areas' Sub-Plans	40.00*
3. Hill Areas Sub-Plans**	36.00
4. Six-Point Formula.	18.00

@92 of the total 111 Projects are located in the Industrially Backward Districts.

*Includes an allocation of Rs. 4 crores for primitive tribes and unforeseen contingency.

**Including Western Ghats.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

From the statement I find that the allocations are more than what we demanded for the backward areas, but my question is whether the allocations have been made after the draft plan for the tribal and hill areas has been taken into account or simply according to the requests of the States, and whether the Planning Commission had discussions with all the Ministries before making these allocations for these areas for the Fifth Plan?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: These total allocations are from the various Central Ministries. But as far as the allocations for the tribal areas or the hill areas are concerned, there has been discussion with regard to these allocations with the States, and as and when these discussions are completed, these allocations have been made. That was a procedure which was followed last year and this year also.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Due to delay in preparation of the Project Report for the ITDP by the State, it happened that the money which was given by the Centre or which was earmarked for the State

for these areas has not yet been spent fully. There was a question of diversion of money from the projects also. Due to delay in implementing the plan projects and due to non-submission of the projects for these areas, the amount and the development will be delayed. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have discussed this matter or they have written any letter to the States to prepare a sub-plan for each ITDP so that the money which the Centre has earmarked is spent for the purpose for which it is intended?

SHRI SANKER GHOSE: So far as preparation of the plans is concerned—because there is a difficulty in preparing the plans—the Planning Commission in order to strengthen the planning wing of different States and the Union territories has provided for special fund and special staff for that. Also with regard to preparation of plans, last year, letters were addressed to the States and the Members of the Planning Commission also visited the States in order to finalise the plans.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: In spite of many programmes and allocation:

under different Ministries, it still remains a fact that there is an uneven development of different regions of the country. As far as the attempts of the backward areas to catch up with the rest of the country are concerned, there still remains a sizeable gap. The statement lists many allocations made under different Ministries. Is there any overall agency which assesses the impact of all these Ministries combined, because sometimes these Ministries' allocations are working in different directions? I can give you an example of Rajasthan. In this statement today it also lists that in 1978-79 programme, Rajasthan will get only 1380 million units while Haryana will get 2200 and Punjab 3600.

MR. SPEAKER: You are talking of what? You are talking of the power distribution. (Interruptions)

DR H. P. SHARMA. In the backward areas if you want to catch up, you cannot. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not connected with this (Interruptions)

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Is there any overall agency to assess the impact of programmes promulgated under different Ministries?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any lack of coordination or uniformity in the distribution of these programmes in different States? I have reframed your question.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: As is known, there are a number of separate schemes and in respect of each scheme, there is coordination. For example, there is a tribal welfare scheme. Then there is a sub-plan scheme. Letters are written asking for sub-plans and those sub-plans are finalised; then they are also implemented. There is also monitoring.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the report of the committee which was appointed four years ago to evolve a strategy for the development of backward areas? We were told the other day that that report was still at the drafting stage. May I know from the hon. Minister when is this report likely to see the light of the day?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: This question was raised a few days ago in Parliament. We are awaiting the report; we hope the report will come soon.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know whether the financial allocations are made just by multiplying or subtraction of schemes submitted by the State Governments or whether there is any idea about implementation of programmes last year or before last year, whether there is any evaluation of them, and, if it is so, is it not a fact that though individual targets have been achieved, the achievements made in the hill areas and the tribal areas do not commensurate with the amounts spent and, if that is so, how do Government propose, by just multiplying the targets, to achieve what they want in the hill areas and the tribal areas?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: We have tried to lay emphasis not merely on financial allocation but also on the physical programme. It is for this reason that, for example, in the hill areas and the tribal areas, not only Central allocations were made but we wanted that the Central assistance should fit in with the State programmes so that there will be an integrated programme. On the basis of whatever allocations are made by the States and whatever additional Central assistance is given, an integrated physical programme is formulated. The financial outlay is matched with

physical programme and that is both evaluated and monitored.

Demand and supply of Coal

*582. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's need of coal and its supply has been erratic from time to time causing a loss to the exchequer; and

(b) if so, steps taken to evolve a scientific assessment of the needs and for the development of coal mines to meet the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The production and off-take of coal have not always matched the demand projected by the consumers in a consistent manner. There has been no loss to the exchequer due to such marginal imbalances in demand and supply.

(b) The demand for coal being a derived demand, assessment of the same is made in close coordination with the various authorities connected with the consuming sectors. Frequent review is made of the demand projections and the development plans of the mines for effective coordination

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has stated that the off-take of coal has not matched with the demand projected by the consumers. In fact, the Estimates Committee in their 68th Report, have stated that the shortfalls in consumption vis-a-vis the assessed demands during the Third and the Fourth Plans were of the order of 33 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. In this context, the Estimates Committee has also recommended that during the Fifth Plan, year-wise targets of coal production should be made so that the

actual demand and the needs of the country are met. May I know whether these recommendations have been implemented or not?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): Actually, an annual projection is made and the targets for the year are regulated and modified keeping in mind the growth in demand as well as availability. But I appreciate, for longer gestation period projects, one cannot always regulate production year by year. One has to invest at a certain rate to get an optimum result and keep in mind the growth in demand for a longer period, not for one year. Consistent with this, we try to see that in each year, the demand is kept in view while taking up new projects for stepping up of production.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The Estimates Committee has also recommended that the Government should also fix the targets of production for each coal mine, for each coal field, so that the particular coal field is in a position to achieve the target. May I know what is the reaction of the Government to that?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The targets are fixed according to each coal field and according to each coal mine and investment is also made in the individual coal mines keeping in view the targets to be achieved

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: While I congratulate the Minister of Energy for the good work they have done, particularly, in increasing the production from 88 million tonnes to 98 million tonnes, we hear that a lot of coal is lying at the pit-heads.

We also hear from the reports that we are negotiating for export of coal to EEC countries and to Britain. I want to know what the exact position is with regard to the export of coal

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is some piling up of coal at the pit-heads, particularly of the lower qualities of coal.

So far as export is concerned, the real bottleneck is the ports and the handling equipment at the ports. We are in touch with the Ministry of Shipping to see that the Haldia Port comes up quickly because the Haldia Port has mechanical facilities which will be able to handle 43 million tons of coal per year.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether high grade coal like soft coking coal is also stocked and whether it is true that coal is not being lifted and there is danger of fire in the mines. What steps is the Government taking to persuade the steel plants which are refusing to take coal, to take at least their quota?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are holding discussions with them to persuade them, and that is the only method of persuasion.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होने के बावजूद भी जलावन कोयले के मूल्य में कमी नहीं आ रही है और लोगों को ज्यादा दाम दे कर कोयला खरीटना पड़ रहा है? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले के उत्पादन को देखते हुये उसके मूल्य में कमी घाये, इसके बारे में वे कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : चक्रवर्ती कमेटी ने जो कोयले के मूल्य निर्धारित किये थे, उसमें डेप्रिसिएशन और रिटर्न ऑन कैपिटल शामिल नहीं थे। अब जो उन बक्त के मूल्य हैं, उनके हिसाब से इस साल भी कुछ घटा होगा। जहाँ तक सॉफ्ट कोक का प्रश्न है, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है, सॉफ्ट कोक के दाम नहीं

बढ़ाये गये हैं। और दूसरी सारी किस्मों के कोयले के दाम बढ़ाये हैं लेकिन सॉफ्ट कोक के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये हैं। इस बात को देखना होगा कि सॉफ्ट कोक और दूसरी किस्मों के कोयले के दामों में कितना अन्तर रखा जा सकता है।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know to what extent, if at all, the policy followed by the Ministry in regard to coal production and its supply to the domestic rural market is diverted from the norms laid down by the Chakravarti Committee or the Fuel Price Policy Committee?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have not quite followed the question but, if I have understood it aright, so far as the demand from the different sectors goes, today it is met in full: all the consumers are getting their requirements of coal.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the accumulation of coal at the pit-heads and in view of the reasonably comfortable demand and supply position, may I know whether Government will consider providing coal to areas in the backward regions of the country where forests are being denuded for firewood by the Adivasis etc. So far as I know, the coal fields which are situated in the backward regions do not give coal to individual consumers or group of consumers in those backward areas.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is certainly a good idea, and we have been considering it. But one of the real problems is that firewood from the forests comes free to the tribals or the men living in those areas whereas, if you supply coal, however cheap it may be, you will have to put a price on it. This becomes one of the major problems. But the idea in itself is a good one and we are considering whether we cannot have some kind

of a common man's fuel based on coal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In spite of the fact that there has been a large accumulation of coal in the pit-heads, how is it that the thermal plants which require high grade coal are complaining about non-receipt of delivery in time on account of which power generation is also affected?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Most of the Power plants are refusing to take more deliveries. They have built up large stocks, and we are trying our best to persuade them to take some more.

Growth Centres

*583. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2232 on the 5th March, 1975 regarding Growth Centres in backward areas and state in brief the progress made in setting up Growth Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The programme of selection of Growth Centres in the backward areas was reviewed in 1975. This review revealed that there has been a great diversity in approach adopted by the various States towards the concept of Growth Centres. The matter had come up for discussion in Planning Commission and also in the Small Scale Industries Board meeting. As the concept of Growth Centres has not yet been clearly defined, this aspect is being considered by Planning Commission in consultation with all concerned.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know the number of Growth

Centres which have been identified so far in the country?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Eighteen Growth Centres all over the country have been identified and some work has progressed on this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know what development work has been done in these areas and whether they are co-extensive with Agricultural Market Committees?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The very basic approach to the concept of Growth Centre has been: the Growth Centres selected should also preferably be located in a district for which area surveys have already been conducted; also identifying of at least ten projects which have the maximum potential for setting up of industrial units; also preparation of feasibility report for all these ten industrial projects and selection of suitable entrepreneurs for the promotion of these units and assisting them in procuring all the necessary inputs and finally in the establishment of the industrial units. Some States had a different approach to this problem; some thought of a total and comprehensive plan; and that is why the Planning Commission addressed to the different States for a discussion on their views about how to give a final shape to this concept.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the experience gained by the Ministry over the last five years in observing that industry does not go to backward region by virtue of financial incentives; may I know whether Government is considering shifting the emphasis on to providing of infrastructure which would draw the industries to these regions rather than giving financial aids which usually go to moneyed people; the entrepreneurs who are not well-off do not find it feasible to go to the backward

regions by virtue of financial incentives. Will they, therefore shift the emphasis to provision of infrastructure?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do agree with the hon Member, and in the various discussions that were held, the picture that has emerged is that provision of infrastructure in these areas is more important. Even about the financial aspect, already the Government of India is there that financial assistance and subsidies will be given to the entrepreneurs who locate their industries in backward areas.

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि देश भर में उन्होंने 18 विकास केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं जब कि देश में तीन सी में ज्यादा ऐसे जिले हैं जो पिछड़े हुये जिले हैं। भागे जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है, क्या उनमें यह वाजिब समझा जाएगा क्या मंत्री महोदय यह सोचेंगे कि कम से कम तीन सी विकास केन्द्र खोलें ताकि हरेक पिछड़े जिले में तो कम से कम एक विकास केन्द्र स्थापित हो सके ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The decision itself, to begin with was that in each State out of the backward districts one Growth Centre should be selected on the lines that I have just enumerated. The decision is that one Growth Centre for each State be identified and the necessary infrastructure facilities and other requirements for industrialisation and agricultural growth be created. To begin with, it may be desirable to have 18 Growth Centres, one on each State, and then go to the next phase.

श्री वाकूलम अश्विनीवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि

देश भर में कुल 18 ग्रोथ सेन्टर्स खोले गये हैं जबकि देश में कुछ ऐसे भी भाग हैं जहाँ क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र बेकमंड हैं। कृपया यह बताने की कृपा करें कि ये 18 सेन्टर्स कहां कहां खोले गये हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The location of the Growth Centres in various States is:

Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi in Chittoor district.
Bihar	Calgong in Bhagalpur district, Rasul in Champaran district and Jayanagar in Darbhanga district.
Gujarat	Talala Block in Junagarh district and Surendranagar.
Goa	Mapusa Town
Himachal Pradesh	Damtal in Kangra district.
Kerala	Shertallai in Alleppey district.
Mysore	Nanjaguda
Maharashtra	Kudal in Ratnagiri district.
Orissa	Jeypore, Barbil, Bairangpur in Koraput, Kiroihar and Mayurbharj districts.
Punjab	Urmar Tanda, Dasuya, Garh Shankar and Mukarsin in Hoshiarpur district; Ahmedgarh and Dhuri in Sangrur district.
Rajasthan	Newai in Tonk district.
Tamil Nadu	Tirupattur in Ramannathapuram district; Talu, Krishnagiri & Host in Dharmapuri district.
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly
West Bengal	Kalyari in Nadia district.

Haryana	Rewari in Mohindergarh district.
Jammu and Kashmir	Shokhan in Anantnag and Dayal Chak in Jammu district.
Assam	Rangiya and Nagaldia in Hojai district.
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister was good enough to explain in detail about the utility of the Growth Centres and how each small city can be used for quicker industrialization. May I know from the hon. Minister, how many such applications or recommendations from the States are pending for setting up the Growth Centres.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, since the concept of Growth Centres came up, there seems to have been considerable confusion regarding the interpretation or the meaning of the Growth Centres itself. In fact, the purpose, methodology and criteria for the selection of Growth Centres differ from State to State. While Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Bihar have envisaged a comprehensive approach to the identification of Growth Centres, others seem to have restricted the scope to the development of particular sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure or industry. In Gujarat, Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu, Growth Centres are expected to result in agricultural development while Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, and West Bengal have emphasised growth centres in the context of industrial development. A few States have also attempted to promote the concept of Growth Centres in relation to the development of tribal areas. The Maharashtra Government has been insisting that the present backward area

concept be enlarged to Growth Centres for industrial development. So, the Planning Commission is undertaking a study to rationalise the approach to the entire concept of Growth Centres.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question List is over. I will go over the list again, so that if any of the absent Members are now present, they may put their questions....I find, no such Member is present. We will take up the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in production of Electricity

*568. **SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase registered in the production of electricity during the last six months; and

(b) the expected increase in production of electricity, State-wise, by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The total generation of electricity during the last six months i.e. from October, 1975 to March, 1976 was 42797 million units which was an increase of about 17 per cent over the total generation during the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. from October, 1974 to March, 1975.

(b) Taking the base year as 1975-76, the expected increase in generation of energy during 1978-79, as a result of additions that are likely to take place in the generating capacity, according to the present programme of completion

of projects is given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	State	Expected increase in generation of energy during 1978-79 (in million units)
Northern Region		
1.	Chandigarh	34
2.	Delhi	—
3.	Haryana	2191
4.	Himachal Pradesh	304
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	533
6.	Punjab	3595
7.	Rajasthan	1380
8.	Uttar Pradesh	6153
9.	Central Projects	1083
Western Region		
10.	Gujarat	3340
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2473
12.	Maharashtra	3168
Southern Region		
13.	Andhra Pradesh	4221
14.	Karnataka	1250
15.	Kerala	2020
16.	Tamil Nadu	489
17.	Central Project (Kul-pakkam)	822
Eastern Region		
18.	Bihar	1341
19.	Damodar Valley Corporation	612
20.	Orissa	70
21.	West Bengal	1302
North-Eastern Region		312
Total		36793

Development of Small Scale Industries in Backward Areas

*567. SHRI RAGUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of new incentives for small scale industrial units in the country;

(b) whether the new incentives would give a new thrust to the development of small scale units in backward areas; and

(c) whether the collective impact of these new incentives will help in the reduction of the cost of production and accelerate the growth of small industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Several incentives and facilities are given for promotion of small industries from time to time depending upon the requirements of this sector and availability of resources. No new incentives are being contemplated at present. Government had appointed a committee to review and examine the backward area development programme so that a suitable strategy could be evolved for a development programme for small scale industries in backward areas. The Committee had submitted its report and the recommendations of the Committee are being considered by Government.

(c) It is expected that the impact of the various existing incentives would help small industries reduce their cost of production and accelerate their growth.

Proposals made by Chairman of National Committee on Science and Technology Working Group on De-salination

*569. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposals made in an article by the Chairman of National Committee on Science and Technology Working Group on de-salination published in a weekly dated April 4-10, 1976; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) R&D work is in progress in BARC (Bhaba Atomic Research Centre) Bombay, CSMCRI (Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute), Bhavnagar etc.

Solar Energy

*573. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made on harnessing Solar Energy so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): R&D on devices for utilization of solar energy by direct photo voltaic conversion and by thermal utilization of solar energy is underway. A major experimental project on Space Heating has been completed at the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited plant at Hardwar and is under evaluation at present. An integrated project prepared by the Department of Science and Technology for the engineering development of solar thermal devices for rural, urban and metropolitan sectors, has been approved by the Energy Research Committee and is in progress.

Foreign projects for execution by Engineering Projects of India

*574. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Projects of India are receiving enquiries for execution of a number of projects from abroad, especially from Gulf and Arab countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to utilise this opportunity and accept these offers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Engineering Projects (India) Limited entered the overseas market about three years back. During this period their participation in international tenders has resulted in orders of the value of Rs.38.13 crores being secured by them in the Middle East, South East Asia and Europe. EPI is now poised to secure more business in the future.

(c) To facilitate orders being placed on EPI Government provides counter guarantees against bank guarantees obtained by EPI. Furthermore, EPI has been permitted to open regional offices in Kuwait and Baghdad for business promotion. Similarly Government assists EPI in negotiations with international financial institutions and foreign governments. Besides all this, whatever reasonable assistance and support EPI might require in their export efforts, it is always made available by the Government.

Manufacture of simple functional T.V. Sets

*575. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any follow up steps have been taken in pursuance of the Prime Minister's advice to the television manufacturers that simple and functional T.V. sets should be designed and their manufacturing and marketing cost be reduced;

(b) If so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the sale of T.V. sets has increased after the reduction in their prices?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A large number of TV manufacturers have introduced 51 cm. TV sets with an ex-factory price of Rs. 1800 in the market. To do this they have had to introduce more simple and functional TV sets compared to earlier models.

(c) It is too early to make a meaningful assessment.

State Information Ministers' Conference

*577. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a Conference of the State Information Ministers recently in New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir The 13th Conference of State Information Ministers was held in New Delhi on 6th April, 1976

(b) The subjects discussed ranged from co-ordination between Central and State information agencies from the national to the district level and major campaign themes, to measures for effective utilisation of each medium of communication and prob-

lems of personnel and training. A statement of the main recommendations that emerged from the Conference is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS, APRIL 1976

Coordination of Central and State information agencies:

1. The existing structure of Coordination Committees, having proved effective in bringing together the Central and State agencies for coordinated programmes, should be continued.

2. The Chairman of the Inter-Media Publicity Coordination Committees at State/Union Territory capitals should be made a member of the State Level Committee formed by State Governments/Union Territory administrations to review implementation of the 20-point Economic Programme, to secure a vital link for publicity as sponsored by the State Governments/Union Territory administrations through Central Media.

3. A small Task Force of the Inter-Media Publicity Coordination Committees consisting of selected senior State and Central Publicity officers should meet every week to exchange information on the implementation of agreed programmes.

4. The District Coordination Committees should have a representative of the Central media functioning in or around the district. At these meetings the way in which the publicity programmes are being implemented should be adequately discussed.

5. Central and State field publicity units should apportion the areas of the district which they will cover in

a given month, so as to maximise coverage.

6. The States/Union Territories should evaluate their publicity programmes. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may assist States/Union Territories in drawing up such evaluation schemes.

7. Adequate funds should be provided for publicity in view of higher priority to be accorded to publicity now.

Major Campaign Themes

8. The main strategy of publicity should be to bring the people who stand to benefit from a particular programme of activity to participate in the programmes of publicity. The major campaign themes commended are: Speedy implementation of land reform measures; Ceiling on Urban Land holdings; Fixation of Minimum wages for agricultural labour; Allocation of house sites to the landless; Apprenticeship Scheme; Worker's participation in industries, Swadeshi; and Importance of sanitation and civic hygiene. Sustained campaigns are also commended on Family Planning for family welfare and the country's good; Measures taken by the Central and State Governments for helping the Harijans; tribal people and other weaker sections of society; Improvement in the status of women, including campaign against dowry; Role of students and youth; and Hazards of smoking and drinking.

9. Apart from the above major comprehensive themes, States/Union Territories may devise other subsidiary themes specially called for in their respective areas

Motivational Slogans and Visual Publicity:

10. The States/Union Territories should supplement Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity's

efforts in displaying motivational slogans through hoardings and panels at prominent places in rural and urban areas. The slogans can be displayed on panels of public transport buses and private transport carriers, bus stops, Government Offices, public institutions, court buildings, public sector undertakings, along highways and railway lines and at various places of congregation. The slogans emphasising discipline, punctuality, hard work etc. should be carried by the house journals of public sector undertakings and the journals published by the Government. To make use of opportunities presented for mass publicity by fairs, festivals and melas, a calendar of festivals should be kept ready. The Government of India is already in touch with various Ministries and Central public sector undertakings, airport and port authorities on the question of displaying motivational slogans. The States/Union Territories also should take similar necessary action in respect of organisations in their areas.

11. Cinema slides which offer an effective medium for short, simple messages, should also be used widely and the States/Union Territories may ensure that the slides are being shown regularly in the Cinema halls

Radio:

12. Because of its wide reach and programme flexibility, Radio plays a crucial role in promoting among the people a proper understanding of the larger national objectives. In view of the importance of Radio and Television in a large country like ours with limited literacy, they should be accorded a high priority in the allocation of Plan funds.

13. The Community Listening Scheme, which ceased to be a Centrally sponsored scheme in 1969, should be revived in a limited manner at least in the backward and border areas because, inspite of the tran-

sister revolution and the production of low-cost radio sets, the spread of radio in the rural areas has not been as much as it should be. The States which have been contemplating winding up of this scheme, should not only refrain from doing so but also extend it to areas where radio listening is not widespread.

Television:

14. Manufacture of small and inexpensive television sets should be encouraged.

15. On the conclusion of Satellite Instructional Television Experiment on 31st July, 1976, terrestrial system will be set up to cover 40 per cent of the clusters of villages served by Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, and in addition about 8,000 villages in the vicinity. It is important to provide conventional community viewing sets to all these villages. In this programme, the States and local authorities also should share the financial burden.

Press:

16. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act would be implemented effectively with the assistance of the State Governments.

17. There should be greater emphasis on giving a larger share of advertisements to small and medium newspapers. The State/Union Territory Governments may consider channelising their advertisements through Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity or on the norms and rate-structure of Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity.

18. The Press and Registration of Books Act should be suitably amended to examine the credentials of the parties who wish to file applications for declarations under the Act, to prevent papers intended for black-mail and yellow journalism from being started.

Films:

19. The States/Union Territories should encourage construction of cinema houses. The procedure of licencing should be simplified.

20. The possibility of some regulation on the exhibition of films in the order in which they are certified should be considered to equalise the opportunities available to all types of films in the matter of exhibition in theatres.

21. Facilities for production and exhibition of children's films should be expanded.

Publications:

22. Since mailing of unpriced publicity literature has proved more efficacious than institutional distribution, individual mailing should be resorted to as far as possible.

Training and Personnel:

23. A systematic inventory of training needs should be drawn up by State/Union Territory Information Departments in consultation with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

Crisis in Electronic Calculator Industry

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand recession in electronic calculator industry in the country;

(b) whether some of the small scale units in this field have been closed down due to this crisis;

(c) whether the prices of the indigenous electronic calculators are very high as compared to the international prices; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government is not aware of any such recession.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The prices of indigenous Electronic Calculators are higher than those of calculators of equivalent performance in the international market.

(d) The Government is carrying out a study on all aspects of the Calculator Industry.

Assistance for expansion of Power Plant of Durgapur Project, Ltd.

*580. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government sought Central assistance for expansion of Power Plant unit of Durgapur Projects Limited; and

(b) whether necessary assistance has been rendered to the concerned undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial provisions for power projects in States are included in the plans of the Power Sector in the overall State Plans. Central assistance is provided for the State Plan as a whole, and this has been done in the case of West Bengal also.

Taking over of multinational foreign companies

*584. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the taking over of some of the multinational foreign companies; and

(b) whether any of the multinational companies are engaged in subversive activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Negotiations are in progress for the take over of certain companies engaged in the field of refining, distribution etc. of petroleum products.

(b) No such specific information is in the notice of the Government.

Consumption of Energy for Industrial Growth

*585. DR RANEN SEN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESH-
PANDE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption position of energy for industrial growth in the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and upto December, 1975;

(b) the total expected consumption position of energy for the year 1976, in the industrial production; and

(c) whether Government have fixed quota for States to use energy in industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The consumption of energy in industry during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was 37,827 million units and 38,107 million units respectively. The actual consumption of energy in industry upto December, 1975 has so far not been consolidated as the sales for different categories of consumers are generally compiled by the Boards together with

the revenues after the completion of the financial year. As this involves collection of data from all the States, there is time lag of about six months between the completion of a financial year and the availability of consolidated figures pertaining to it. However, on the basis of anticipated availability of energy and the demand of industrial users, it has been estimated that consumption of energy for industry would be around 48,000 million units during the financial year 1976-77.

(c) No, Sir.

However, the Central Government has circulated guidelines to the State Governments showing the inter-se priority for supply to various industries for implementation in the event of severe power shortage.

Cases under Untouchability Offences Act, 1955

2727. SHRI AMBESH. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and title of cases filed in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi under Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 during the last two years, and

(b) the number of cases out of them filed against the Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Intensified drive against Extremists in States

2728. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched an intensified drive against the extremists in various States; and

(b) if so, the number of persons apprehended in Punjab so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 372 persons have been apprehended so far in this connection in Punjab.

Collaboration with European Countries in Development Projects of Third Countries

2729. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State had undertaken a tour of several European countries recently;

(b) the purpose of such a tour;

(c) whether the Minister had discussed the question of Indian collaboration with European countries in the development projects of third countries; and

(d) the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shri A. P. Sharma led a delegation to European countries, the main objective of which was to establish contacts at the highest level in trade, industry and Government to protect the interests of coir exports from India as against competition from other natural and synthetic substitutes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These discussions were only of exploratory nature.

मध्य प्रदेश के शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी योजना

2720. श्री तंजा खरण शिखर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना हान ही में योजना आयोग ने मजूर की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस योजना को अब तक कार्यरूप दिया जाएगा ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अरुण घोष) : (क) श्री (ख). प्रश्न राज्यों के समान ही मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राथमिक रूप से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के योजना कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे। इनके अनिश्चित, उम्र राज्य को 1976-77 की वार्षिक योजना के प्रस्तावों में श्री शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कुछ स्कीमों में सम्मिलित की गई है। इन स्कीमों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित राज्य रोजगार कार्यक्रम (अन्य सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ) :

इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग तथा व्यापार स्थापित करने के लिये श्रेष्ठ आदि के निर्माण के माध्यम से रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना है।

(2) ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित स्कीमों :

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कुछ स्कीमों सम्मिलित की हैं। इन स्कीमों की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) कारखानों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम :

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नानोंको योग्यता प्राप्त बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को राज्य ने तथा राज्य में वास्तविक कारखानों में व्यवहार में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजा जाएगा, जिसका अन्ततः उद्देश्य यह है कि उनको इतनी नानोंको प्राप्त हो जाये कि वे अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिये स्थापित कर सकें। 1976-77 में इस स्कीम के लिए 0.60 लाख रुपये के परिचय का प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

(2) किराना-खरीद के आधार पर मशीनों की पूर्ति :

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड 30 वर्ष की आयु के लिये शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का किराना-खरीद के आधार पर मशीनें देगा। बताया गया है कि निगम मणाल के मन्त्र पर 2 प्रतिशत की दर से नाममात्र का सेवा शुल्क और राशि छः प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से व्याज वसूल करेगा। 1976-77 में इस स्कीम के लिए 4.01 लाख रुपये के परिचय का प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

- (3) उद्योगों को राख सहायता अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण :

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये 10,000 रुपये तक के ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है। 1976-77 में इस स्कीम के लिये 8 00 लाख रुपये के परिषद का प्रभाव किया गया था।

- (4) शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित स्कीमों के लिए निरीक्षण कर्षचारी :

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत एक परामर्शदाता कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया जिसमें तन्त्रिका समन्वय भी होगा। 1976-77 में इस स्कीम के लिये 1 5 लाख रुपये के परिषद का प्रभाव किया गया था।

- (5) उपाय-धन स्कीम :

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उद्यमियों को उपाय-धन गणि उपबन्ध की प्राप्ति ताकि वे अपने ही उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये सम्पादन करने प्राप्त कर सकें। 1976-77 में इस स्कीम के लिये 5 लाख रुपये के परिषद का प्रभाव किया गया था।

इस सभी स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन 1976-77 में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

Pending letters of intent from Tamil Nadu

2731 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of letters of intent lying with Centre from Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether Government have decided to set up new industries in Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, and

(c) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURAYA): (a) A total number of 98 letters of intent and 60 industrial licences were issued during the years 1974 and 1975 for setting up of new undertakings in Tamil Nadu

(b) and (c) The names of Central Industrial and mineral projects to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan in various States including Tamil Nadu along with their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken) are indicated at pages 151 to 155 (Vol II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document.

उद्यमपुर के हवाई अड्डा

2732 श्री इरुम चन्द कृष्णन् :

श्री कून चन्द वर्मा :

का रक्षा मंत्री सरकार को - के कि।

(क) क्या वायुसेना द्वारा उद्यमपुर (तमिल श्रमि) में एक बहुत बड़े हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण किया गया है और 1 मार्च 1976 में इसका प्रयोग प्रारम्भ हो गया है, और

(ख). क्या उक्त हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा कर लिया गया था और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री बंती लाल) : (क) जी हाँ और इसका 5 अगस्त, 1975 से प्रयोग हो रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। कार्य को देर से पूरा करने के कारण निम्नलिखित थे :—

- (1) भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब।
- (2) डेकेटर को सीपे से पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रिकरण में इञ्जीनियरों द्वारा लिया गया समय।
- (3) अनुचित समय में कार्य पूरा करने में डेकेटर की असफलता।

नेरा अख्तियारी कागज का मूल्य

2733. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण काँडेव : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में नेरा अख्तियारी कागज का मूल्य आयातित अख्तियारी कागज के मूल्य से अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० पी० मीर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Under-utilisation of capacity in

Industries

2734. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the Bangalore unit of the Institution of Engineers on the 30th May, 1975, he warned that industrial units indulging in deliberate under-utilisation of capacity to manipulate the markets would be sternly dealt with; and

(b) if so, the names of the industrial units against which action has been

taken on grounds of deliberate under-utilisation of their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). To achieve the objective of fuller utilisation of existing industrial capacity, Government are considering a proposal to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to provide for penal provisions in cases of under-utilisation of capacity without any economic justification therefor.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों द्वारा गिरबी रखी गयी भूमि का साहूकारों द्वारा बचने नाम में वंचित

2735. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या गृह, मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हजारों ऐसे मामले हैं जहाँ कर्ज का भुगतान न होने पर साहूकारों ने आदिवासियों द्वारा उनके पास गिरवी रखे गई भूमि का बचनामा करण कर पंजीयन करा लिया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप आदिवासियों को कर्ज मूक्ति अधिमान में नाममात्र का ही लाभ हुआ है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के कर्जों की ग्वाप्टि और उनके द्वारा गिरवी रखे गये भूमि और वस्तुओं को पुनः उनको दिलाने के बारे में कोई राय कराने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मार्गी गई है प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Effect of closure of industries in West Bengal

2736. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1205 dated 24th March, 1976 regarding shifting of industries from West Bengal and state:

(a) total amount of capital invested by the concerns;

(b) total number of employees including workers, wholly affected due to stoppage of production and partially affected due to reduction of production;

(c) general causes leading to stoppage and reduction of production by these concerns;

(d) effect of such stoppage and reduction of production on industrial development and related trade in West Bengal; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government to restore production and improve production by these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d) The stoppage or reduction of production by industrial units in West Bengal was due to a variety of reasons such as lack of demand, labour problem, power shortage, financial difficulty etc. It is not possible quantitatively to ascertain the precise impact of stoppage/reduction of production on the overall industrial development and trade in West Bengal specifically in terms of capital invested in such units and the number of workers wholly or partially affected.

(e) Government are trying to improve production of industrial units through various measures including improvement of power supply, labour-management relations and diversification facilities.

विजली के विषय को सब सूची में शामिल करना

2737. श्री रामेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोयला खातों की तरह विजली के विषय को सब सूची में शामिल करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Committee on Janta Soap

2738. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Committee on Janta soap has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Soaps and other Surface Active Agents Sectional Committee and Soaps Sub-Committee of the Indian Standards Institution have finalised the standard specifications for Janta toilet soap and published the same as IS 7963 1976.

(b) Briefly, the standard requires the manufacture of Janata soap to conform to the following specifications:—

(i) Total fatty matter, percent by mass Min.	70.0
(ii) Rosin Acids, percent by mass of total fatty matter. Max.	7.0
(iii) Unsaponified fatty matter, percent by mass. Max.	00.50
(iv) Free caustic alkali, sodium hydroxide (NaOH) percent by mass. Max.	0.05

(v) Matter insoluble (in alcohol), percent by mass, Max.	2.50
(vi) Glycerol content, percent by mass, Max.	1.0
(vii) Titre of fatty acids, °C. Min.	37.0

Filling up of coal at Pitheads

2739. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Limited after having achieved a record in production of coal is faced with the problem of an alarming stock pile;

(b) if so, the total production achieved during the last four months and the present accumulation at the pit-heads;

(c) the accumulation at pit-heads of the coal mines not owned by the Government, and

(d) steps being taken to clear the accumulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only some stocks of lower grades of coal have accumulated as the growth of demand of these grades of coal has not kept pace with production. However, the information about monthwise production and pithead stocks of coal in BCCL during the last four months viz., December, 1975 to March, 1976 is given below —

Month	Production	Pithead stocks
	(Figures in lakh tonnes)	
December '75	18.02	20.70
January '76	17.94	22.45
February '76	25.35	30.96
March '76	17.62	32.64

(c) There is no report of accumulation of coal stocks at pitheads of private owned coal mines.

(d) Does not arise.

बामोदर घाटी निगम जल के बारे में पश्चिम गाल और बिहार के बीच समझौता

2740. श्री चंकर बहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बतायेगी कि:

(क) बामोदर घाटी निगम जल के बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार के मंत्रियों के बीच होने वाले चर्चाओं का क्या नतीजा है; और

(ख) बिहार के किछा भागों का कानार और तिरुया बाधा से जल मिलेगा तथा कितना जल मिलेगा तथा उन पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय से उत्तर: (प्रो. भिद्वेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच अभी तक कोई औपचारिक सम्झौता नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Raw Material Banks

2741 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of raw material banks at each tehsil of the country is likely to play an outstanding role to enable village artisans to get their assured price of their raw material supply; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to usher in this measure to boost agro-based industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

राज्यों के मूल्य कल्याण मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2742 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या मुह मन्त्री यह जानने की बात करोगे कि :

(क) क्या यह कार्य अन्तर्गत गति तथा अनुसूचित। अन्तर्गत के लिये कल्याणकारी उपायों पर विचार करने हेतु राज्यों के मन्त्री, कल्याण मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो एक सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय किये गये थे और

(ग) अन्तर्गत इन निर्णयों का क्या प्रभाव क्रियान्वित किया गया है तथा उन्हें पूरी तरह कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

बृहत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) पिछले वर्षों के कल्याणकारी कार्य प्रभारी राज्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन 19 अगस्त 20 अप्रैल, 1975 को हुआ था ।

(ख) सम्मेलन द्वारा गति हेतु लिये गये सलाहों का मन्त्री मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में देखा जा रहा है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये मद्रास एम्प टी 19717/77] ।

(ग) राज्यों सरकारों ने निर्णयों को निदानान्त स्तर में स्वीकार कर लिया है। उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिये भी विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनुसूचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इससे कुछ बातों की विशेषता

बताते हुये मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा था। सापेक्ष योजना के विचार-विमर्शों में, भादि-वासी उपयोजनाओं और समेकित भादि-वासी विकास परियोजनाओं पर विचार करते समय प्रगति का भी पुनरीक्षण किया गया है। प्रशासनिक ढांचे, उत्पादन शक्ति नीति, समान साख-नया विपणन ढांचे जैसे अनेक पहलुओं पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विशेष रूप से कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस प्रकार निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन की गति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Culture

2743 SHRI C C GOHAIN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the special schemes of Government to preserve and promote tribal culture in various parts of the country

(b) whether tribal leaders are associated with the formulation and implementation of the above schemes, and

(c) whether there has been any evidence of conflict between trends of modernisation and attempts at preservation of tribal cultures in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) In the new approach to tribal development comprehensive planning for each area with reference to its specific problems is envisaged. The cultural life of the tribal communities in the relevant area is one of the important initial conditions for preparing the various programmes. In particular the Tribal Research Institutes are expected to study *inter-alia* the socio-cultural elements in the process of change. They also have some special programmes for preserving and promoting the cultural life of the tribal communities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The process of economic development does result in spontaneous change in the cultural life of the tribal. It is an accepted policy of the Government that while initiating legislation or administrative action care is taken to see that these do not unnecessarily interfere in the way of life of the tribal communities.

Use of British system of Weights and Measures

2745. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether years after change over to metric system in India, the Engineering industry still continues to use British system of weights and measures to a large extent;

(b) whether it is mainly because the fastner industry was not changed over to metric standards as yet;

(c) the estimated percentage of large scale units still using British system; and

(d) steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. G. GEORGE): (a) to (d). In view of the fact that the engineering industry covers a variety of items and a number of them have problems because of their earlier collaborations with countries following non-metric system and with a view to ensuring that the production is not hampered, it was found necessary to bring about the change-over to the metric system in the engineering industries in two stages:

(i) conversion of the existing dimensions to metric system so as to eliminate the use of

old units, the use of which is prohibited under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956;

(ii) adoption of rational metricated standards involving change in actual dimensions of fastners etc.

The first stage has been implemented so far. The second stage requires a good deal of work such as preparation of new standards based on metric system, systematic redesigning of existing tools and systematic and gradual replacement of the existing tools etc., with the new ones.

It would not be correct to say that because of the fastner industries, the change-over to the metric system in the engineering industry has been slow. The Indian standards on fastner have been completely revised to have them on metric units. In June, 1955, a directive was issued that whenever any new plant and machinery is ordered or a new line of production established under any Central Ministry, care should be taken to ensure that equipment ordered as well as the line of production established is based on the metric system so that no transitional difficulties in respect of these arise in future. All possible steps are being taken to realise the second stage as early as possible.

Financial Assistance for Power Generation in Orissa

2746 SHRI D K PANDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide necessary finance for power generation in Orissa in the Central Sector as in other States; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It is not

proposed to take up any project in Orissa in the Central Sector for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Electronics in Small Scale Sector

2747. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the development of electronics in small scale sector, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following items have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector:—

- (i) I. F Transformers.
- (ii) Air Trimmers for professional use.
- (iii) Assembly of loudspeakers.
- (iv) Hearing Aids.
- (v) Electronic Flashguns.
- (vi) Amplifiers for entertainment and public address system.
- (vii) Low cost Radio Receivers (below Rs. 200).
- (viii) Transistor Headers

Further items can be reserved on the basis of a viewpoint reached by the Department of Electronics and Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries after techno-economic analysis and consultation with small scale sector industry associations.

Significant capacity for production of various electronic items e.g. T.V. receivers, electronic desk calculators,

tape recorders, electronic components has been assigned to the small scale sector.

Functional Industrial Estates are being promoted in various centres in the country—primarily for bringing up the small scale sector in electronics. These Industrial Estates are administratively under the control of State Governments or various State Industrial Development Corporations who are being given the necessary guidance and advice by the Department of Electronics. Test and Development Centres are being set up in the various States, (largely in conjunction with the functional industrial estates), and these are being financed by grants given by the Department of Electronics.

Export obligation on Foreign Companies manufacturing Radio and Electronic items

2748. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether any export obligation has been imposed on the foreign companies making radios, and other electronic items, if so, to what extent;

(b) how far these obligations have been fulfilled, and

(c) whether any expansion has been given on the basis of export obligations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Export obligations are imposed on foreign companies (as also on Indian companies) manufacturing electronic items in accordance with the Guidelines to Licensing published each year by the Ministry of Industries and Civil Supply. The details, including the extent of such obligations, for various electronic items have been spelt out in these guidelines.

The Licensing Committee and Project Approval Board also imposes export obligation on individual cases on merit.

(b) With regard to export obligations in force, they have commenced only in the case of one foreign firm which has submitted export evidence. This evidence is under verification by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, who is responsible for monitoring export obligations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Functioning of Aryabhata

2749. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Aryabhata, the Indian satellite which is still in the orbit, is functioning and how far it is useful for collecting scientific information;

(b) what were the original functions assigned to Aryabhata and how far it had completed it; and

(c) whether it has thrown light on "black holes" in space; if so, main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) All the on-board technological sub-systems continue to function and perform according to design specifications. The spin stabilisation system has functioned better than expected. Due to the lower rate of spin decay realised as a measure of good fabrication methods employed, the useful life of the satellite has been enhanced well beyond its original six months goal.

The X-ray astronomy and solar neutron and gamma ray experiments provided data of scientific interest during

the first few days only as they had to be switched off on the fifth day after the launch due to the failure of one of the regulators in the power system.

(b) The primary objective was to indigenously design and fabricate a spaceworthy system and evaluate its performance in orbit, evolve the methodology of conducting a series of complex operations on the satellite, set up the necessary ground based receiving transmitting and tracking system besides establishment of relevant infrastructure for the fabrication of sophisticated spacecraft systems.

Aryabhata has established India's capability in the design and fabrication of satellites. It has also established our ability to receive, analyse and interpret data from the satellite and also to command the satellite from the ground to carry out essential operations on the satellite.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 'black hole' is considered to be the ultimate state of stellar evolution—a 'hole in space' conceived to be a sphere of about 10 km. in diameter into which a mass greater than four times than that of the Sun is compressed. Neither light nor any other type of radiation can escape a black hole once held in the grip of its dense gravitational field.

Voluntary Organisations engaged in Activities for S.C. and S.T.

2750. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations in the country engaged in the activities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how many such organisations are getting grants-in-aid from Government;

(c) whether in the new schemes for tribal welfare there is any provision to render financial assistance or grants-

in-aid to Labour Co-operatives engaged in the welfare of forest labourers; mainly tribals and Harijans; and

(d) if so, how many Labour Co-operatives had sought for assistance and the amount of assistance sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Grants-in-aid under the Central Scheme 'Aid to voluntary agencies' are given only to those non-official organisations of all-India character which seek aid from the Government for running schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. During the year 1975-76, 21 organisations were given grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 45,73,805.

(c) and (d). Under the new strategy for the development of tribal areas, Sub-Plan/Integrated Tribal Development Projects are being prepared to cover all areas having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration. Among the various developmental schemes under Sub-Plans, the Co-operation programme is also given due priority. Since the Sub-Plans have not yet been finalised, advance action has been initiated in the Sub-Plan areas which covers strengthening of credit-cum-marketing structure. The implementing authority is the State Government concerned and the location of the schemes are also selected by them. During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 45.61 lakhs was released to the various States for expenditure on the schemes relating to Co-operation.

Pending Applications from Kerala for Licences

2751. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of licence applications to start industries in Kerala pending with the Government of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to start some of them in the backward areas of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Three licensing applications for the establishment of new undertakings in Kerala are pending with the Government. Out of these, one proposal relates to the setting up of a unit in a backward district of the State.

Baroda Dynamite Case

2752. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the political affiliation of the accused persons in the Baroda dynamite case;

(b) the names of persons who have been arrested so far and the names of persons who are absconding; and

(c) the aim and object of the conspirators and who was the brain behind the plot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The following persons have been arrested:

1. Rajendra Prasad Saraiya.
2. Jaswant Singh Chauhan.
3. Kirit Bhatt.
4. Punja Bhai.
5. K. Vikram Rao.
6. Radhey Shyam Singh.
7. Jatinbhai Patel.
8. Motilal Babu Lal Kanojia.
9. Govind Bhai Solanki.

10. Prabhudas Patwari.

11. Mahendra Narain Bajpat.

S. Nos. 2, 8 and 9 above reportedly belong to the Socialist Party. S. Nos. 3, 5 and 6 above are reported to have pro-Socialist Party leanings. S. No. 10 is associated with the Congress (O).

It would not be in public interest to disclose the names of persons who are absconding.

(c) The matter is still under investigation.

Additional assistance sought by Karnataka for Annual Plan for 1976-77

2753. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to provide special additional assistance to the State of Karnataka for Annual Plan for 1976-77 in view of the drought conditions experienced in 1973-74 in that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of Dues from State Electricity Board by BHEL.

2755. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has to receive huge outstanding from State Electricity Boards and other bodies,

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the period for which they are outstanding; and

(c) arrangements made to recover the amounts and by what time they will be liquidated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The outstanding dues from the Electricity Boards and other Customers as on 31-3-76 amounted to Rs. 123.4 crores. The age-wise break up is as under:—

Dues outstanding for—

- | | | |
|---|----|-----------------|
| (i) Less than 45 days | .. | Ra. 60 crores |
| (ii) More than 45 days but less than one year | .. | Ra. 48.2 crores |
| (iii) More than one year | .. | Ra. 15.2 crores |

(c) The position of outstanding dues is under constant review by the BHEL management and continuous liaison is being kept with the customers for expediting payments with a view to reducing the outstanding to normal levels which, for an undertaking like BHEL, should be about two months' production. The Government of India have also been taking up the matter with the State Governments and other Government customers whenever the outstanding dues became abnormally large. In a few such cases arrangements were made to release funds directly to BHEL against the Plan allocation from the Central Government to the respective State Governments. It is not possible to indicate precisely when the outstanding dues would be totally liquidated.

Refresher Courses for Power Engineers

2756. DR K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) as 'Power' generation and transmission involve highly sophisticated technology, whether Government are thinking of refresher courses for Power engineers every few years;

(b) are the operators and other personnel given any special training; and

(c) what are the measures of training adopted in countries like U.K., USA and USSR?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government recognise the importance of adequate training, including refresher courses, for Power engineers and other operation and maintenance staff. For this purpose, two new Thermal Power Training Institutes have been started in the Fifth Plan, in addition to the two which were existing earlier. A Power System Training Institute has been functioning since 1972 and a Hot Line Crew Training Centre started functioning in 1975. In addition, arrangements are made from time to time for training in foreign countries also.

(c) The Central Electricity Generating Board in the U.K. have set up Training Institutes with specialised Courses for Power Engineers. Details regarding the training arrangements in the United States and the USSR are not readily available.

Concessions to Ex-Servicemen

2757. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain concessions like the reservation in recruitment to the services, relaxation of age for employment, and the allotment of remunerative self-employment projects have been extended to ex-servicemen by the Government;

(b) if so, the date upto which the concessions have been given; and

(c) whether the date is likely to be extended so as to ensure the proper rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a Central Government scheme for reservation of vacancies, on percentage basis, and relaxation of age limits in favour of ex-servicemen, in the Central Civil Services and Posts, in Class III and Class IV, which is current upto 30-6-1979. Except for this reservation scheme, there are no other time-limits for any of the other concessions. The extension of this reservation scheme beyond 30-6-1979 will be examined well in time before the scheme expires.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

2759. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total rural population in Gujarat State;

(b) the percentage of rural population in Gujarat which is covered by the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(c) steps being taken to boost up rural electrification in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Total rural population in Gujarat State is 192.01 lakhs according to 1971 Census.

(b) About 12 per cent of the total rural population in Gujarat is covered by the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Corporation.

(c) Gujarat is one of the advanced States in the matter of rural electrification. 58 per cent of the rural population in the State was having the benefit of electricity as on 29-2-1976. This is against the All India average

of 47.6 per cent of the rural population in the Country covered by electricity.

In the Draft Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 10 crores is provided for rural electrification in Gujarat under the Normal Development Programme of the State. Additional Rs. 19 crores have been earmarked for Loan Assistance to Gujarat from out of Rs. 400 crores under the Rural Electrification Corporation's Normal Programme. It is expected that with this outlay, the position in regard to the rural population in Gujarat covered by electricity with further improve.

Restrictive features of the Co-operative Legislation in the States

2759. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is currently examining the various restrictive features of the co-operative legislation in the States in consultation with the State Governments/organisations in the light of the observations made recently by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether any results have been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In the light of the observations made by the Prime Minister at the 7th Indian Cooperative Congress, the Ministry has completed its examination of the various restrictive features of cooperative legislation in the States. As a result of this examination, a detailed paper has been prepared. This is proposed to be discussed in the next meeting of the Consultative Council on Cooperation constituted by the Ministry.

'नासा' (नेशनल एयरोनाटिक्स एण्ड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन) द्वारा उपग्रह कराई गई अन्तरिक्ष उपग्रह सेवा पर किया गया व्यय

2760. श्री शिव कुमार शस्त्री : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेशनल एयरोनाटिक्स एण्ड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ किये गये करार के अनुसार भारत को एक वर्ष तक उपलब्ध कराई गई अन्तरिक्ष उपग्रह सेवा पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मन्त्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : नेशनल एयरोनाटिक्स एण्ड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (नासा) के साथ हुए समझौते के अनुसार हम इस उपग्रह का उपयोग एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निशुल्क कर सकते हैं। उपग्रह शैक्षणिक दूरदर्शन परीक्षण के अन्तर्गत प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले अन्तरिक्ष स्थित उपग्रह आदि का खर्च नासा द्वारा उठाया जाता है तथा भूमि पर लगे उपकरणों आदि के पूरे खर्च को उठाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। उपग्रह शैक्षणिक दूरदर्शन परीक्षण के लिए 9 00 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय मंजूर किया गया था, परन्तु वित्तीय व्यय के इसमें कुछ ज्यादा होने की सम्भावना है।

Setting up of Assembly Centres in Srinagar by H.M.T.

2761. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. propose to set up number of assembly centres in Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). HMT have received

a request from J. & K. State Welfare Department for opening of assembly centre, in the State. This request is under consideration.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल के सहयोग से राज्यों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2762. श्री परिपूर्वाम्ब वैन्दूली : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल के सहयोग से स्थापित किये गये उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और

(ख) उनके उत्पादन का कोटा क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल लिमिटेड के सहयोग से विभिन्न राज्यों में मशीनों और शरो/ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए निम्न-लिखित एकक स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं :—

1. किरलोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजीनियरिंग टेक्नीशियल इन्स्ट्रियल वर्क-शाप को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, (क्यू एंड टी सी ओ एम) ने मेन्टर लेयों के निर्माण के लिए किरलोन, केरल में एक एकक स्थापित किया है। यह एच एम टी के तकनीकी सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया था। प्रतिवर्ष 1 00 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित उत्पादन होगा।

2. चामुन्डी मशीन टूल (मा०) लिमिटेड मेन्टर लेयों के उत्पादन हेतु कर्नाटक राज्य

में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। यह एच एम टी के तकनीकी सहयोग से स्थापित होगा। प्रतिवर्ष 1.50 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित उत्पादन होगा।

3. गुजरात स्टेट मशीन टूल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड को विक्रय लेयों के निर्माण के लिए गुजरात इण्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड और एच एम टी के संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में भावनगर गुजरात में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इक्विटी के 25 5 प्रतिशत का निवेश एच एम टी करेगा और तकनीकी सहायता भी देगा। प्रतिवर्ष 10 00 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित उत्पादन होगा।

4. बिहार स्टेट एग्रो इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन एम० के० डी० में एच० एम० टी०-जीएर-2511 ट्रेक्टरों के पुर्जों जोड़ने के लिए और एच० एम० टी०, पिपौर द्वारा दी जाने वाली तकनीकी सहायता से फतवा बिहार में एक एकक की स्थापना करेगा। उक्त नियम और एच० एम० टी० के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार 1978-79 तक 10.00 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन किया जायेगा।

5. तमिलनाडु स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (टी ए एन एस आई); हैबरा

मशीन; बेंच कुर्सें लालर
ड्रिल और गैंग ड्रिलों के
निर्माण के लिए तमिलनाडु में
एक मकानोला मशीनी धौजार
कारखाना स्थापित करेगा।
यह एच० एम० टी० के
तकनीकी सहयोग से स्थापित
होगा। प्रतिवर्ष 75 लाख
रुपये का अनुमानित उत्पादन
होगा।

6. पंजाब टूकर्स लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़।
एच० एम० टी० ने इस कम्पनी
की इक्विटी पूंजी में 8.5 लाख
रुपये लगाये हैं जो स्वराज
टूकरों का निर्माण करती है।

H.M.T. Watches through Co-operative Stores

2763. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. watches are not
available in open market and these
are sold through co-operative stores;
and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEOR-
GE): (a) and (b). Sales of HMT wa-
tches are being effected through HMT
sales-cum-service centres, the Con-
sumer Cooperative Wholesale/Depart-
mental Stores and Military Canteens
located in different parts of the coun-
try. HMT watches are not sold thro-
ugh traders. Demand for HMT watches
is far in excess of production. There-
fore, watches are being retailed only
through these out-lets with a view to
achieving fair distribution.

Regional Centre for transfer of Technology

2764. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether first ever internatio-
nally sponsored regional centre for
transfer of technology among deve-
loping nations is being set up in this
country;

(b) if so, whether details have been
finalised regarding the proposed
centre; and

(c) if so, the special features of
the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A.
PAI): (a) The 32nd Session of ESCAP
held in March/April, 1976 has recom-
mended the establishment of a regional
centre for transfer of technology in
India.

(b) and (c) The Executive Secretary
of ESCAP has been called upon to work
out the details. The Government of
India has offered host facilities for the
proposed regional centre and has an-
nounced a contribution of over a milli-
on dollars towards the cost of land,
building and other infrastructure
necessary for the proposed centre.
Other details about the centre are yet
to be finalised.

Indian citizenship for Jews who migrated to Israel

2765 SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Jews who
migrated to Israel have applied for
Indian citizenship; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A representation signed by one person without address and purporting to be on behalf of those who migrated from India to Israel and became citizens of Israel, was received in February, 1974. No action was taken on that, as under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules and policy thereunder, the authorities can consider on merits only applications made in the prescribed form and manner by individuals who satisfy the statutory residential and other qualifications.

Raddi sold by National Dailies

2766. **SHRI A. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether every national daily sells raddi worth lakhs of rupees per month which is not properly accounted for in the Profit and Loss Account;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the position with regard to the English dailies published from Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay; if so, the findings for the last one year; and

(c) the steps contemplated against these papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Sale of any kind of waste newsprint does not come under Newsprint Control Order, and, as such, Government has no information in the matter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Aid from foreign sources to various Journals

2767. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while demolishing an unauthorised construction in Delhi, Government have come across a stock of newsprint and a register mentioning certain journals by name with details of aid in kind and cash from foreign sources; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

2768. **श्री नाथराम बहिरवार :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मण्डल द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के बाद ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति हेतु भेजी गई हैं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं की शिफारश संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक ऐसी योजना पर कितनी घनराशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति कब तक मिल जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं की जाती अपितु ये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम लिमिटेड द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाती हैं जो भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है ।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने 31-3-1976 तक उक्त नियम को 108 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं भेजी हैं । नियम

ने इनमें से 145 योजनाएँ स्वीकृत कर दी हैं और 53 योजनाओं पर विचार किया जाना है।

(ख) जिन योजनाओं पर विचार किया जाना है उनका जिलावार ब्यौरा तथा लागत दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी 10718/76]

(ग) निगम को आशा है कि 1976-77 के दौरान वह मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की लगभग 8.35 करोड़ रुपये की कुल ऋण सहायता की नयी योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे देगा। अतः तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य एवं वित्तीय दृष्टि में जीवनक्षम, इनकी धनराशि तक की योजनाएँ निगम इसी वर्ष स्वीकृत करेगा। शेष योजनाओं पर बाद के वर्षों में विचार किया जाएगा।

जूतों का मूल्य

2769. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में जूतों कारखानों के मालिकों ने जूतों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने जूतों के मूल्यों में कमी कराने की दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री श्री० पी० नौर्य) :
(क) बिगन कुछ वर्षों की अवधि में जूतों की कीमतों में कुछ बढ़ावती हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग) प्रचलित श्राव्यों के जूते बनाने वाले प्रमुख निर्माताओं से बातचीत की गई है, वारंवार के फलस्वरूप जूता निर्माताओं द्वारा जूतों की कीमतों को घटाकर 1973 के स्तर पर ले आने के लिए पहल की गई है। बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप मैसूर टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन प्राफ इंडिया लि० (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) और मैसूर बाटा ने कीमतों को घटाए जाने की घोषणा कर दी है। इसी प्रकार से अन्य जूते बनाने वाले भी कीमतें घटाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

Invitation by Press Information Officers to Newspaper Editors

2770. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal Information Officer invites annually the Editors of various newspapers to apprise them about the development of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by P.I.B. to develop regular contact with small newspapers in the remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) No Sir. The Press Information Bureau arranges a Conference limited to Editors of Economic newspapers/periodicals and columnists of newspapers on economic subjects for briefing them on the economic policies and programmes of the country.

(b) Principal Information Officer and his officers during their visit to these areas get in touch with the representatives of Small Newspapers. Also, representatives of small newspapers of these areas visit P.I.O. and his officers and meet them for ex-

change of views Special news and feature services are also released by Press Information Bureau for small newspapers.

Karthikayan Committee Report regarding fast diminishing Tribes

2772. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the Karthikayan Committee that some tribes like Toda, Kotag and Kurumtas are fast diminishing;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any attempt is being made by Government to prevent this process;

(d) whether the dead-weight of their indebtedness is responsible for the alienation of their land and cattle; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to give relief to these unfortunate tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (e): The Karthikayan Committee report has been submitted to the Government of Tamilnadu in February, 1976. The Committee has made various observations and recommendations on the problem of Tribals in Tamil Nadu, including the problems of indebtedness, and land alienation. The problems of diminishing numbers of certain primitive groups have also been covered. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government of Tamilnadu.

ग्लान शीट उद्योग

2773. श्री जयेश्वर मिश्र : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल कार्डमिल ग्राफ एप्लाइड इकानामिक रिसर्च ने एक सर्वेक्षण में इलाहाबाद के शकरगढ़ के ग्रासपास सिलिका शीट बहुतायत से पाये जाने के कारण ग्लानशीट उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी.डी.पी. मौर्य) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) नेशनल कार्डमिल ग्राफ एप्लाइड इकानामिक रिसर्च द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर इलाहाबाद के शकरगढ़ के ग्रासपास ग्लान शीट का एकक स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है । फिर भी, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक फर्म को इलाहाबाद में 50 लाख वर्ग मीटर वार्षिक क्षमता की ग्लान शीट बनाने का एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1972 में एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था । इस उपक्रम में जनवरी, 1976 से उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु कागज मिलें

2774. श्री गंगा चरण बीकिल : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में लघु कागज मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० जी० जी०) : (क)
जी, हाँ।

(ख) कागज उत्पादन संयन्त्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए जिनमें प्रत्येक की क्षमता 10,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष या इससे कम है, 1975 के अन्त तक 24 पाटियों को 1,58,700 मी० टन क्षमता के औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और आशयपत्र मंजूर किए गए हैं। उनमें से अधिकतर योजनायें कृषीय प्रयोजनों और देशी संयन्त्रों व मशीनों पर आधारित हैं। हाँ, कुछ एकक पुरानी आधारित मशीनों पर आधारित हैं।

सहकारी सूत मिलें

2775. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सहकारी सूत मिलों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क)
और (ख) मालाभकारी सहकारी कताई मिलों की अपनी संस्थापित क्षमता न्यूनतम 25000 तकलों तक बढ़ा कर स्वयं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में सहायता देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के माध्यम से सहायता देने की एक केन्द्रीय धोखा की योजना चलाई जा रही है। वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 में राज्य सरकारों को सहकारी कताई मिलों की अंशपूर्वी में अंश दान देने के लिए 249.60 लाख रु० की सहायता दी गई,

ताकि वे मिलें अपनी संस्थापित क्षमता को बढ़ा सकें।

बस्त्र उद्योग में भाये संकट के कारण सहकारी कताई मिलों को वर्ष 1974-75 में और 1975-76 में भी नकदी के रूप में भारी हानि हुई। इन सहकारी सोसायटियों के पास बैंकों से कार्यकर पूंजी ऋण लेने के लिए आवश्यक उपान्त (मार्जिन) धन की व्यवस्था हेतु पर्याप्त नकद संसाधन हो सकें, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने सहकारी कताई मिलों की सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निगम ने अब तक तमिलनाडु, आंध्रप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में 20 सहकारी कताई मिलों की सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 147.385 लाख रु० की ऋण-सहायता मंजूर की है।

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2776. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में विद्युत् की कमी दूर करने की दृष्टि से 1000 से 1500 मैगावाट की तापीय विद्युत् परियोजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से तत्काल सहायता करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपजन्नी (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1000 से 1500 मैगावाट की क्षमता वाली ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्र

की स्थापना के लिए कोई परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Loans to small and middle-sized Industries

2777. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to small and middle-sized industries by way of interest-free loans;

(b) if so, the maximum amount of loan for such projects;

(c) the names of the agencies through which such loans are likely to be distributed; and

(d) the criteria adopted by Government for the grant of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Industrial Finance Corporation to finance Enterprises launched by Ex-Servicemen

2778. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to start an Industrial Finance Corporation to finance the new enterprises proposed to be launched by the ex-servicemen has made any headway; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) The proposal to set up a Public Sector Corporation to help ex-servicemen to set up new industrial enterprises has been given up. It has, however, been decided that this work should be organised by the Government itself departmentally. The question of establishing suitable organisation for this purpose in a few industrial cities where there are large concentrations of ex-servicemen is at present under consideration in consultation with some State Governments.

Cement Factory in Bilaspur

2779. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 21st January, 1976 to the Unstarred Question No. 920 regarding Cement Factory in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and state the progress made in the setting up of the Cement Factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A letter of intent No. LI: 87(76) dated 18-3-1976 has since been issued to M/s. Associated Cement Companies Limited, Bombay, for the establishment of a new undertaking in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, for the manufacture of 4 lakh tonnes per annum of Portland Cement.

Sample Survey by National Sample Survey Organisation

2780. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation has any units co-terminous with the States for the purpose of effective sample survey; and

(b) If so, the names of the existing units and whether the multi-state units would be split up so as to correspond to the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). As far as the States are concerned, the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey Organisation has Regional Offices in most of them. These Regional Offices are co-terminous with the State boundaries in Assam, Meghalaya, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala. Within bigger States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, etc., there are more than one Regional Office depending on the size of the State. In Nagaland, the survey work being at present confined to urban areas, the work-load is very small, and therefore the Regional Office in Assam looks after it. Nagaland would have a separate unit when the work-load justifies it. A statement showing the Regional Offices of the Field Operations Division in the States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10719/76]. There is at present no proposal to split up these Regional Offices.

New field publicity units

2781. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1242 on the 24th March, 1976 and state-

(a) the names of the new units which have been sanctioned/proposed in the hilly and backward States to ensure effective field publicity for the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) the likely dates by which these units would be set up in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Out of total number of 212 units, 54 were established in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States upto the year 1974-75. Their names are contained in the attached statement. During 1975-76, out of total of 4 units, 3 units were set up respectively at Mon (Nagaland), Gangtok (Sikkim) and Jorethang (Sikkim).

During 1976-77, out of five proposed units, two units are being set up at Zuneheboto (Nagaland) and Saiha (Mizoram).

(b) The dates for commissioning the new units depend on the availability of vehicles, equipment and recruitment of personnel etc.

Statement

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Anantnag
2. Baramulla
3. Chadoora
4. Kangan
5. Kupwara
6. Shopian
7. Srinagar
8. Batote
9. Jammu
10. Kathua
11. Poonch
12. Rajouri
13. Udhampur
14. Kargil
15. Leh

Himachal Pradesh

16. Bilaspur
17. Dharamshala

18. Kalpa
19. Mandi
20. Simla

अमृतपुर में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

2782. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :
श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा :

North Eastern States

21. Dhubri
22. Dibrugarh
23. Gauhati
24. Haflong
25. Jorhat
26. Nalbari
27. North-Lakhimpur
28. Nowgong
29. Silchar
30. Tezpur
31. Jowai
32. Shillong
33. Tura
34. Aizawl
35. Lunglei
36. Agartala
37. Kailasahar
38. Along
39. Anini
40. Bomdila
41. Daporijo
42. Khonsa
43. Nampong
44. Pasighat
45. Seppa
46. Tawang
47. Tezu
48. Ziro
49. Kohima
50. Mokokchung
51. Tuensang
52. Churachandpur
53. Imphal
54. Ukhrul

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उधमपुर (जम्मू-काश्मीर) में हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के मामले में वर्ष 1972 के पश्चात् जो जाच न्यायालय नियुक्त किया गया था उसकी जाच के क्या परिणाम निकले,

(ख) सरकार ने उक्त हवाई अड्डे पर कितना व्यय किया है और कितनी अदायगियां ठेकेदारों को अभी की जानी है, और

(ग) इन हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने वाले किन किन ठेकेदारों के दावे अभी निलम्बित है और इन दावों की राशि क्या है और उन पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री बंसी लाल) : (क) एक स्टाफ जाच अदालत का यद्यपि 22 अप्रैल, 1975 को आयोजन किया गया था परन्तु वह प्रारम्भ में अनिर्णय अनिर्णय दस्तावेजों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण, जिन्हें मध्यस्थ (आरबिट्रेटर) द्वारा मील कर दिया गया था, और बाद में मामले को न्यायाधीन बनाने हुए ठेकेदार द्वारा जम्मू व काश्मीर के उच्च न्यायालय में 28 अक्टूबर, 1975 को एक आवेदन दाखिल कर दिए जाने के कारण मास्य का अभिलेख पूरा करने में अममर्षी थी।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1976 तक हवाई अड्डे पर किया गया खर्च 2,93,50,800 रुपए है और ठेकेदारों को असायी के लिए 3,54,500 रुपए की राशि बकाया है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

जिन ठेकेदारों के दावे गिनाम्बित पड़े हैं उनके नाम और इन दावों की राशि और उन पर किसी समय तक निर्णय ले लिए जाने की सम्भावना है, का विवरण ।

क्र०सं० ठेकेदार का नाम ठेकेदार के दावे की राशि उस पर कब निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है

1. मैसर्स यूनाइटेड विट्सेस (1) सी ए संख्या सीईजे के-4/72-73	74,90,665	ये दावे मध्यस्थ को भेजे गये थे। उसने ठेकेदार के 74,90,665 रुपए की राशि के दावे के प्रति ठेकेदार को 2,95,300 रुपए की राशि का अधिनिर्णय किया है जबकि सरकार को इस के 36,07,130 रु० के दावों के प्रति 22,00,100 रु० की राशि का अधिनिर्णय किया है अधिनिर्णय का वास्तविक प्रभाव यह है कि ठेकेदार ने सरकार को 19,04,800 रु० की राशि देनी है।
(2) सी ए संख्या जी ई/ए एफ/यू-3/एच	(1) 19,5000 रु० (2) 20,90,085 रु०	इन राशियों पर विवाद है। यह मामला मध्यस्थ को दिया गया है। मध्यस्थ के अधिनिर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है।
2. मैसर्स राजा राम एण्ड सन्स सी ए संख्या सी ई जे के/28 भाफ 73- 74	5,000 रु०	इस धन की दो मास में अदायगी कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।
3. मैसर्स श्रीम प्रकाश नारगोला सी ए संख्या सी ई जे के-25/75- 76	1,80,000 रु०	कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं किया गया है कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर अनुमान किया जायगा।
4. मैसर्स परसराम पचियाला सी ए संख्या सी डब्ल्यू/ यू-6/75-76	1,50,000 रु०	कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं किया गया है कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर अनुमान किया जायगा।

औद्योगिक एकाईयों के लिए राज्य सहायता योजना

2783. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नए स्थापित किए जाने वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों तथा चल रहे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के विस्तार के लिए राज सहायता की योजना को मार्च 1976 तक बढ़ा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हम बाने में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) जिन एकाईयों ने विस्तार के लिए इस योजना से लाभ उठाया है, उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). सीधा केन्द्रीय अनुदान अथवा राज-सहायता योजना, 1971 मार्च, 1976 तक बढ़ा दी गयी थी। वर्तमान शर्तों और उपबन्धों पर ही इसे और आगे मार्च, 1977 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ग) नए एकाईयों और उन विद्यमान एकाईयों का जिन्हें विस्तार हेतु राजसहायता दी गयी है, प्रलग में रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

फिल्मों का निर्यात तथा आयात

2784. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान किन-किन देशों को फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया तथा भारत द्वारा इन्हीं

देशों में किन-किन देशों से फिल्मों का आयात किया गया;

(ख) फिल्मों के निर्यात में कितनी आय हुई तथा फिल्मों के आयात पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ग) क्या विदेशों का फिल्में निर्यात करने के लिए भारतीय फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो हम सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण मना पटल पर रख दिया गया है [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। बेल्गिए संख्या एल० टी०-10720/76]

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय फिल्मों की विदेशों में पहले ही अच्छी माक्रेट है जिम्के परिणामस्वरूप, हमारे निर्यात में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है। फिल्मों के निर्यात से 1971-72 में प्राप्त राजस्व लगभग 5 करोड़ 2 लाख रुपये था, जबकि 1975-76 में इसके लगभग 8 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। 1975-76 के अंतिम आरुहे संकलित किये जा रहे हैं। सरकार फिल्म वित्त नियम के माध्यम से श्रृण दे कर तथा राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार आदि स्थापित करके अच्छी कोटि की फिल्मों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है।

Abolition of liquor shops from the tribal areas

2785. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the States to abolish liquor shops from the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the views expressed and steps taken by the States in this regard;

(c) the revenue earned from the tribal areas of the States yearly from the liquor vendors; and

(d) total number of liquor shops in tribal areas of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa given licences to open the shops and abolished so far after taking the decision to abolish the liquor vending in the tribal areas at the State Ministers Conference on Backward Classes Welfare?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Government of India (Department of Social Welfare) have issued guidelines in January, 1975 to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which, *inter-alia* suggested that the contract system of liquor vending in tribal areas should be given up in areas of tribal concentration, where the custom of brewing local beverages still prevails, there should be no liquor shops at all. Where there is no vestige of this custom due to mixing of tribal population with non-tribals, liquor can be sold through Government shops.

(b) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal have accepted the new excise policy in principle. As there is prohibition in Gujarat and in the tribal areas of Rajasthan, no action on their part is required. In Tripura there is no contract system of vending in tribal

areas. In respect of other States a final decision in this matter remains to be taken.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Preparation of Action Plan Project Reports for I.T.D. Projects by States

2786. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have been asked by his Ministry to prepare the Action Plan Project reports for each Integrated Tribal Development Projects and to indicate State sectoral outlays, Central assistance and institutional financial help in the project areas to avoid the diversion of earmarked money and to spend the allocations in time-bound period; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have prepared and finalised the Project Reports and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Eighteen States/Union Territories, which have prepared Sub-Plans for tribal areas, have been requested to prepare Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(b) Attached statement gives the list of I.T.D.Ps. which so far have been received from the States and those which have been considered by the Government of India.

Statement

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS RECEIVED/DISCUSSED DURING 1975-76

State	Name of I.T.D.P.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakha Patna*
	2. Khammam*
	3. Adilabad*
2. Assam	—
3. Bihar	4. Khunti*
	5. Chakradharpur*
	6. Sundeega*
4. Gujarat	7. Bharuch*
	8. Panchmahal.*
	9. Surat-I
	10. Valsad
	11. Sabarkantha
5. Himachal Pradesh	—
6. Kerala	12. Attappady
7. Karnataka	—
Madhya Pradesh	13. Bhopal*
	14. Pushprajgarh
	15. Lakhnadon
	16. Jhatua
9. Manipur	17. Thanlon
	18. Shinghat
10. Maharashtra	—
11. Orissa	19. Kapipatia*
	20. Bonal*
13. Rajasthan	21. Banswara*
	22. Dungarpur*
	23. Pratappgarh*
	24. Udaipur.*
13. Tripura	—
14. Tamil Nadu	—
15. Uttar Pradesh	25. Lakimpur Kheri
16. West Bengal	26. Binpur

*ITDPs marked with asterik have already been considered by the Government of India and approved subject to certain conditions.

**Expenditure by States on I.T.D.
Projects**

2787. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State sector outlay spent in the sub-plan areas for Integrated Tribal Development Projects by the States during 1975-76, State-wise;

(b) whether States have been advised to indicate the sectoral allocation earmarked by different developmental departments of the State in the annual budget in the head sub-plan; and

(c) the percentage of allocation earmarked under this head by the different departments in States to the total outlay, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Lignite Deposits in Thanjavur District

2788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether lignite deposits have been found in the Mayuram area in Thanjavur district;

(b) whether any survey has been made to assess the quantity of deposits; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, while drilling at Thirumangalam about 10 km. north-west of Mayuram in Thanjavur District, met with lignite interbedded with pebbly sand and clay

between 320 metres to 387 metres depth. Lignite was again encountered at deeper levels with reduced thicknesses, seven km. west and about one km. south-south-west of Mayuram Railway Station. The extent of reserves of the deposit is not known.

Pension to bogus freedom fighters from district Cachar

2789. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports to the effect that many fake persons have been enjoying freedom fighters' pension, from the Central Government, in the district of Cachar, Assam;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made; and

(c) if so, the results of the investigation and action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Assam Government had set up a Committee to go into the matter and on the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Committee, the Government of Assam have recommended restoration of the suspended pension in respect of 268 persons. The recommendations of the Government of Assam in respect of the remaining cases are awaited.

Border Road Development Schemes

2790. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Border Road Development Schemes in the State of Assam and other states in the North-Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the works completed; and

(d) the funds allotted for the district of Cachar, Assam and amount spent so far in that district?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (c). Information in so far as the State of Assam is concerned is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10721/76]. It is not in public interest to give the overall picture regarding the North-Eastern Region.

(d) There are only two roads with B.R.O. in the District of Cachar, Assam, viz:—

(i) **Silchar-Jirighat (40 Kms.)** A sum of Rs. 116.87 lakhs has been sanctioned for works on this road. Of this, Rs. 39.86 lakhs was spent during 1975-76 and the rest is planned to be spent during the next two years.

(ii) **Badarpur-Churaibari** portion of N. H. 44 (78 Kms.) The Jowai-Badarpur-Agartala portion of NH 44, which is with B.R.O. passes through three States viz. Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura. Sanctions for works on this road were and are issued for the road as a whole and expenditure is also booked accordingly. Hence figures of sanctions and actual expenditure for 3 years for the District of Cachar (Assam) only, in respect of this road, are not available separately.

Overhauling of present examination system of U.P.S.C.

2791. SHRI B S RHAURA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA J'IA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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(a) whether Government have decided to overhaul the present examination system of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Detergent Plant in Madhya Pradesh

2792. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Government have recommended a proposal for setting up of a detergent plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this proposal and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A Letter of Intent was granted to Messrs The Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited in July, 1972, for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This was treated as lapsed in May, 1975, as no effective steps had been taken to implement the conditions of the Letter of Intent. The State Government have since recommended approval of the scheme of a private sector unit in lieu of the earlier Letter of Intent. This recommendation is under consideration.

Sarkar Commission on Big Business Houses

2793. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Sarkar Commission was appointed to look into the affairs of big business houses and their terms of reference;

(b) whether the Commission has completed its work;

(c) if not, the date by which it can be expected to complete its work; and

(d) the total amount spent on this Commission by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses was set up on 18th February, 1970. A copy of the Commission's terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10722/76].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 26 companies of the Birla Group have filed writ petitions in Calcutta High Court and obtained an interim orders of stay restraining the Commission from inquiring into matters in regard to these companies. The Calcutta High Court have also issued stay orders in respect of inquiry into the affairs of the insurance companies referred to in item 5 of Schedule 'C' of the terms of reference of the Commission. Considering the large number of items referred to the Commission of Inquiry, the stay orders issued by the Court and the fact that the Com-

mission has to follow the procedure prescribed by the Commission of Inquiry Act and Rules, it is not possible to state the date by which the Commission can be expected to complete its work.

(d) The amount spent on the Commission since its inception up to 31st March, 1976 is Rs. 1,05,78,154.

Super Thermal Power Station in Bihar

2794. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station in Bihar; and

(b) when it is proposed to be set up and commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions issued to States on Impact of SITE

2795. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by various State Governments regarding the impact of SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) in 2400 villages of the country; and

(b) the instructions issued by the Central Government to various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The State Governments of the six States, viz. Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have joined hands with the various Departments of the Central Government in making Satellite Instructional Television Experiment a success. Every State Government has set up an Educational Technology Cell and their primary job is to follow up the impact of morning programmes for primary school children. The State Governments have been issuing special leaf-lets on agricultural programmes. The State officials have been visiting some selected utilisation villages to conduct group discussions. The State Family Planning Bureaus of the States have also been organising necessary extension education to take advantage of the impact of SITE programmes in the cluster villages. There is a close coordination between the various agencies in the State Governments and the Central Government and necessary guidelines are issued to all concerned.

Machinery devised for Implementation of 20-Point Programme at State, District, and Block Levels

2796 **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has devised any machinery for implementation and overall supervision of the 20-point programme at State, district and block levels in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of this machinery, and

(c) whether the M.Ps and M.LAs coming from the respective districts and blocks will be associated with the above cited machinery and if so, in what capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) to (c). Constituents of the 20 Point Economic Programme, specially those which require financial investment, are integral parts of the Annual Plans of States and Union Territories. Government of India keeps in close touch with these programmes and monitors their implementation along with that of the Annual Plans.

The State and Union Territory Governments who are primarily responsible for this programme have set up committees at the State and District/Taluka levels to oversee implementation. Many MP's and MLAs have been associated with these committees.

Indian Space Satellite Aryabhatta

2797. **SHRI B. V. NAIK;**
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the probable time within which the Indian Space Satellite Aryabhatta will disintegrate;

(b) whether it is proposed to put another satellite in the mean time; and

(c) the period within which the indigenous rockets will put home-made satellites in space?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) it is extremely difficult to make any accurate prediction but the satellite will very probably stay in orbit for 8-9 years before it is disintegrated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By the end of 1973.

Plans to divide Country into Geographic and Demographic Zones

2798. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to tailor plans to geographically contiguous and homogenous zones in preference to political entities like linguistic States;

(b) if so, the number and nature of zones or regions in which this country is divided; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether any steps are proposed to be initiated to divide the country scientifically into geographic and demographic zones and leave the micro-planning within the confines of the zonal plans rather than the State plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While plans are generally formulated State-wise, in a few cases, attempt has been made to identify well-defined resource regions and project development possibilities therein for use in formulation of plans at the State level.

Sufferings of Unrecognised Schedule Tribe Population

2799. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unrecognised Scheduled Tribe population has suffered heavily in educational, economic and political spheres for many years because of area restriction;

(b) whether the tribal welfare schemes included in the 20-point Programme have also paid attention towards the tribals who reside outside the Scheduled areas; and

(c) if so, the scheme in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In respect of some States, the Scheduled Tribes have been specified in relation to certain areas in the State. Certain schemes, therefore, can be extended to those communities only which are included in the Schedule. However, a large number of programmes which are meant for weaker sections of the Community benefit all sections whether they are scheduled or not.

(b) and (c). The benefits of the 20-Point Economic Programme are extended equally to the tribals living within the Scheduled Areas or outside. The main schemes, under the 20-Point Programme, which will particularly benefit the Scheduled Tribes are as under:—

(1) Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records.

(2) Stepping up of provision of house-sites for landless and weaker sections.

(3) Bonded labour, wherever it exists, being declared illegal.

(4) Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.

Scheme for providing Employment opportunities to Educated Unemployed in Haryana

2800. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in the State of Haryana has recently been sanctioned by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). Employment opportunities to the educated unemployed will be provided in the State of Haryana, primarily through the implementation of the Plan programmes for different sectors, as in other States. Further, two schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs, were also included in the Annual Plan proposals for 1976-77 of that State under the small scale Industries' sector. According to the State proposals, these schemes aim at providing necessary training and assistance to the technical entrepreneurs and educated unemployed. These schemes were proposed to be implemented during the year 1976-77. These schemes were agreed to.

**Orders, with Braithwaite & Co
Calcutta**

2801 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Braithwaite & Co., Calcutta a public undertaking unit is short of work orders,

(b) the reasons why the company is short of Railway wagons orders,

(c) whether sufficient orders for manufacture of Army Road Trailors have been placed for diversification, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to feed the company with

sufficient orders so that production does not fall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In certain sectors of production the order book is inadequate.

(b) Size of wagon order is contingent on budget allocation for the purpose.

(c) Orders for trailers will partly fill the capacity.

(d) As on date, the company has orders on hand worth Rs. 20 crores excluding the Railway wagon orders. The company is making sustained efforts to diversify its product-mix so as to include manufacture of Defence Trailers, Coal Handling Plants, diesel Rail Cranes and Laddle cranes for Steel Plants and Spinning and Drawing Frames for the Jute Industry.

Military Truck Accident in Kohima

2802. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight military personnel died on the spot and eight others were injured seriously in a truck accident in Kohima on the 10th March, 1976;

(b) if so, the causes of accident and the compensation paid to the next of kin of the dead and injured; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide suitable jobs to the widows and assistance for education of children of those killed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (c). In a vehicle accident that occurred on Chakabama-Kohima Road on the 9th March 1976, seven Army personnel

died and nine other Army personnel were injured.

2.1. The accident occurred when the vehicles was negotiating a sharp turn. The exact cause of the accident is not known as the driver of the vehicle died on the spot. A Court of Inquiry is, however, in progress.

2.2. The widow or the next-of-kin of those killed, will be entitled to special family pension if death is attributable to military service. This will be determined after the findings of Court of Inquiry are available. In addition, they would be entitled to Rs. 5,000/- from the Army Group Insurance Scheme. In fact payment has already been made in three cases.

2.3. Those injured are entitled to free medical facilities/treatment in the normal manner.

3.1. Instructions already exist for employment assistance to be provided to the wife son/daughter/near relation of a member of the Armed Forces who dies in harness or is killed or disabled in action.

3.2. In cases where death is held as attributable to military service, the family of the deceased is also eligible to children allowance based on the quantum of pension.

Accident in Deulbera Colliery

2803. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one loader was killed in an accident when a portion of roof in Deulbera colliery belonging to Central Coalfields Limited in Talchar, Orissa on 15th March, 1976, collapsed;

(b) if so, the reasons of the accident and action taken; and

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the next of kin and what arrangements Government have

made for the education of the deceased dependents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On 5-3-1976, Shri Mitu Nalak, a loader, was fatally injured in an accident in the Deulbera Colliery of the Central Coalfields Limited. The accident was caused by the fall of a piece of coal measuring 2 ft./2 ft. into 1 ft./1 feet from the projection of the roof which had become loose suddenly.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Full Utilisation of Hydel Power

2804. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country can produce 27,000 M.W. to 43,000 M.W. power from our hydro electric potential and we are producing only about 20 per cent of the same;

(b) whether Government have drawn out a plan for full utilisation of our Hydel power; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A preliminary hydro-electric survey based on hydrological and topographical data available had indicated a hydro-electric potential of around 42 million kW at 60 per cent load factor. With the schemes currently under implementation, over 25 per cent of the potential would have been utilised.

The selection of power projects is made on the basis of power demands in particular regions, the relative economics and cost benefits of alter-

native projects keeping in view transmission requirements and other techno-economic factors.

The hydro potential is proposed to be developed keeping in view the above mentioned broad guidelines.

Retrenchment of Workers by the Central Coalfields Limited

**2805. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Coalfields Limited has taken a decision to retrench about 5000 persons working in different collieries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In pursuance of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, the company is gradually abolishing the employment of contract labour in the

prohibited categories. In this process some labourers employed by the contractors may have been displaced.

Committee on Problems of Coir Industry

**2806. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to go into the problems faced by coir industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and tentative date by which report is expected to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team, which consists of the following members, is expected to submit its report by 30th June, 1976.—

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|--|------------------|
| 1. Shri B. Sivaraman
Member, Planning Commission | Chairman |
| 2. Shri A. P. V. Krishnan
Additional Secretary, and Integrated Financial
Adviser, Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies. | Member |
| 3. Joint Secretary
(In-charge of Coir)
Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies. | Member |
| 4. Shri K. Mahava Das
Chief Officer,
Reserve Bank of India;
Agricultural Credit Deptt., Bombay. | Member |
| 5. A Senior Officer
representing the Government of Kerala. | Member |
| 6. A Senior Officer
representing the Ministry of Commerce. | Member |
| 7. Chairman
Coir Board, C. chin. | Member-Secretary |
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The date fixed by Government for submission of the report by the Study Team is 30-6-1976.

श्रीलोकिक विकास निगम द्वारा ऋण

2807. श्री कमला मिश्र "सबुकर" : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलोकिक विकास निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड ने देश में विभिन्न राज्यों की ग्यारह योजनाओं के लिए 5 करोड़ 94 लाख रुपये का ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है जिसमें बिहार को शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) "श्रीलोकिक विकास निगम" नामक कोई अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थान नहीं है। अतएव स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न किम वित्तीय संस्थान से और किस योजना से सम्बन्धित है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Issue of Instructions for Finalisation of Efficiency Bar Cases

2808. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the effect that an easy way should be adopted for finalising the Efficiency Bar Cases pending in various Departments of Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendation of the Third Central Pay Commission,

Government have issued instructions in regard to crossing of Efficiency Bar by Government servants. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10723/76].

Power Station at Kolaghat (West Bengal)

2809. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent statement made by the Power Minister in West Bengal State Assembly that the power station to be established at Kolaghat (West Bengal) is facing a state of uncertainty due to non-allotment of fund by the Centre; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to complete the Kolaghat Power Station according to earlier time schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to information received from West Bengal Government, the State Power Minister made a statement that due to paucity of funds the Kolaghat thermal power project was facing a bit of uncertainty.

(b) Power projects are financed from the State Plan and Central assistance is given for the overall State Plan. In the Annual Plan of West Bengal for 1976-77 some provision for the Kolaghat project has also been made.

Formed Coke Project in Talcher

2810. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to install a Formed Coke Project in Talcher besides installation of Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard till to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government have sanctioned the construction of a formed coke plant at Talcher, Orissa with a capacity of 88,000 tonnes per annum as a—Research and Development project based on the process developed at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

(c) The construction of the plant is in progress. It is expected to be completed within the Fifth Plan period.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Coal

2811. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual gap between demand and supply of coal, in terms of tonnage, to meet the domestic needs of the country at present; and

(b) specific improvement made in the procedure of supply of coal to consumers as well as small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The demand for coal during the year 1975-76 was originally estimated at 99 million tonnes. However, when the supply of coal improved during the year, most of the important consumers started reducing their demand resulting in the supply of coal exceeding the demand. The off-take was about 4.5 million tonnes lower.

(b) With the streamlining of the procedure for distribution of coal by the Coal India Ltd. resulting in the division of the country into five mar-

keting zones—each of which will be fed by a particular subsidiary company of the Coal India Limited the availability of coal is expected to be always ahead of the demand.

Coal Production Programme

2812. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether final coal production programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The coal programme as provided in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages production of 135 million tonnes by 1978-79. In this programme the share of Coal India Ltd. is 120.5 million tonnes, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. 10 million tonnes and Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd./Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 4.5 million tonnes. Action according to this programme is being taken.

The draft Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised by the Government. The coal production during the first two years of Fifth Plan is:—

1974-75—88.4 Million Tonnes.

1975-76—99.88 Million Tonnes
(provisional)

Use of Subsidies for Establishing Industries in Backward Areas

2813. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been examined and studied that some States are not able to make use of subsidies given for establishing industries in backward areas; and

(b) the result of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is a fact that some of the States have drawn larger amount of subsidy and some of the States have drawn comparatively less amount. No study has been made, as to the reason for some of the States drawing lesser amount towards the subsidy for establishment of industries in backward areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Licences From Backward Areas to other areas

2814. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of licences permitted to set up industries in other areas although licences had been granted for setting up the industries in backward areas, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, licence holders wishing to change the locations of their projects are required to submit applications in a form prescribed under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules. Such applications are required to be filed with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Centralised information regarding receipt and disposal of such applications has been maintained only from 1st November, 1974. During November, 1974—March, 1976, no approval for change of location from a backward area to a non-backward area was given by the Licensing Committee on the basis of applications on prescribed forms received in

the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in this period.

Rural Industrial Projects

2815. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industrial projects in the country; and

(b) progress achieved by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The number of rural industrial projects in the country is 111.

(b) Upto the end of March, 1975, 63,578 industrial units have been assisted to come up generating employment opportunities for 2,84,188 persons. These units have a total investment of Rs. 75.26 crores comprising of Rs. 38.92 crores as fixed investment and Rs. 36.34 crores as working capital. The gross value of production of these units during 1974-75 was of the order of Rs. 96.43 crores.

Production of Radios by Foreign Companies in India

2817. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the foreign companies in India manufacturing radios and what is their total production capacity;

(b) the total number of radios manufactured by them during the last three years and the company-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) how far it is more than the permitted production?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF

ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (L) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 10724/78]

(c) Only M/s. Philips India Ltd. who have a licensed capacity of 60,000 Nos. for production of radios in their Calcutta factory have exceeded this figure to the extent shown in the annexure. Government have, however, agreed to grant a capacity of 300,000 radio sets per annum to M/s. Philips India Ltd. in their Calcutta factory (and thus regularize their current production there) subject to an export obligation imposed on that firm to export 20 per cent of their total production of radio sets in their Pooana and Calcutta factories put together

Manufacture of Computers by Foreign Firms in Collaboration with Indian Firms

2818 SHRI N K SANGHI. Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has enough know-how to manufacture computers in India;

(b) whether some foreign firms other than IBM have offered to produce computers in collaboration with Indian firms;

(c) if so, the names of such firms and the time by which India can become a manufacturer of computers; and

(d) what is the total amount in foreign exchange that has been spent on hiring or importing the computers during the last three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF

SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir; for a certain range of small and medium sized systems.

(b) and (c). ICL, UK, have been manufacturing ICL-1901 Computer System in India through the International Computers Indian Manufacturing Limited (ICIM) under an industrial licence. They have offered to manufacture the next generation system also. Burroughs Inc., USA, have offered to undertake, in collaboration with an Indian party and on an export oriented basis, the manufacture of certain peripherals and sub-systems for computers as also the generation of computer software.

The Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd., have been manufacturing computer systems of indigenous design since 1970. Up till now 69 computers manufactured by this public sector company have been sold to various users in the country. Licences to manufacture mini-processors and mini-computer systems based on indigenous know-how have been granted during 1975 to a few entrepreneurs. It is expected that by the end of the current Plan period, the country would be self-reliant with regard to requirements of mini-computer systems and computers of the small and medium range including associated peripherals and software.

(d) The amount spent on import of computers as well as on hiring computers from IBM and ICL during the last three years is Rs. 33.86 crores (approximately).

Defence Supplies

2819 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of Indian Engineering Industry had recently organised a workshop on defence supplies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the workshop;

(c) what is the total value of defence products that have been manufactured in the private sector engineering units during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Defence authorities have evolved their own standards to enforce quality control on such products and if so, how the private sector is performing in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) A Workshop on Defence Supplies was organised by the Association in Calcutta on 4-12-75.

(b) The main recommendations made at the Workshop were as follows:—

- (i) The Engineering Industry, both in the Public Sector and Private Sector, should be more fully harnessed to meet the needs of Defence. The Industry in turn accepted the need for improving deliveries.
- (ii) There should be an adequate flow of information to the Industry regarding Defence requirements. Joint Working Groups of representatives of the Association and the Technical Committees under the Department of Defence Supplies should review from time to time the items requiring indigenisation.
- (iii) Awards to firms undertaking significant indigenisation effort in Defence stores should be instituted.
- (iv) Industry should work towards incorporating quality control systems outlined by the Defence Inspection Organisation with a view to assuming

greater responsibility towards quality and product reliability. Towards this end, the technical competence of the suppliers should be evaluated by Defence Inspection Organisation on a wider scale.

(c) No separate statistics are maintained for the value of Defence stores manufactured in the private sector Engineering Industry. However, the value of orders placed by the Department of Defence Supplies, both on the private sector and the Public Sector engineering as also other units, during the last three years and the supplies received is given below:—

	Value of Orders Placed	Value of Supplies received
	Rupees in Crores	
1973-74	23.05	20.01
1974-75	47.11	22.05
1975-76	55.00	34.00
(Estimated)		

(d) Defence Inspection Organisation has evolved standards to enforce quality control of engineering and other products. By and large, the performance of the private sector in regard to quality is satisfactory.

Delinking of Newspapers from Big Business Houses

2820. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of delinking the newspapers from the big business houses in the background of the new situation in India after the proclamation of the Emergency;

(b) if not, whether any other proposal is under consideration for rea-

structuring the ownership of the newspapers; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The aim of delinking of newspapers from proprietary control is to enforce a code of ethics on the part of newspapers. This aim to some extent is expected to be achieved through the legislations recently put through. Further, amendments in the Press and Registration of Books Act are under consideration which may also counteract possible undesirable influence of ownership over editorial policy. The subject, however, is to be considered further in consultation with the representatives of the press in India and within permissible constitutional and legal framework.

Harijans fined for Entering a Temple in Sholapur District

2821. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Harijans had been fined for entering a temple in Sholapur district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Installation of Computers

2822. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers installed in the country uptill now; and

(b) the indigenous and foreign-made computers out of them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 314.

(b) Out of the above number, which does not include any Unit Record Machines, 191 computers are of indigenous origin. 69 have been manufactured by the public sector enterprise, the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. 25 have been manufactured hereby International Computers Indian Manufacturing Ltd., a 60 per cent foreign equity company, while 95 computers have been supplied by the Indian branch of IBM World Trade Corporation through refurbishing in India of computers imported on an "AS IS" basis. Two other computers have been designed and fabricated indigenously by R&D organisations. The remaining 123 computers have been imported.

Production of Printing Paper

2823. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the target laid down for the paper manufacturing units in the country for the production of white printing papers in 1974-75; and

(b) the names of the units which have so far not achieved the targets, unit-wise, their actual production and the reasons for the shortfall in their production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No fixed target had been laid down for individual paper manufacturing units for production of white printing paper in 1974-75. The Paper Industry as a

whole had agreed to make available white printing paper upto 2 lakh tonnes per annum at the concessional rate of Rs. 2,750 per tonne to meet the requirements of the educational sector and Government Departments. On the basis of the requirements of white printing paper indicated by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for meeting the demand of Government Departments and the allocations made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for meeting the requirements of white printing paper of different States and Union Territories for educational purposes, the mill-wise allocations for supply for white printing paper at concessional rate was being made by the Joint Committee of the Paper Industry. After this scheme came into force, the requirements of white printing paper of the Government Departments and the States/Union Territories for educational purposes were fully met out of the supplies received from the Paper Industry.

Orders with BHEL.

2824. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the order book position as at end of February, 1978 of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;

(b) the facts of export orders, if any;

(c) how long will it take for completion of the pending orders at the present level of capacity utilization; and

(d) the prospects of continuity of production work thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of orders remaining to be executed by the manufacturing units of BHEL

stood at about Rs. 800 crores at the end of March, 1978.

(b) The value of outstanding export orders at the end of March, 1978 stood at around Rs. 20 crores. Besides this BHEL has orders of approximately Rs. 33 crores for I.D.A. financed jobs in India.

(c) At the present trend of production the pending orders will be completed in about 18 months time.

(d) Considering the pace of allocation of funds by Government for new schemes the prospects for continuity of production in all work centres on the manufacture of power generating equipment cannot be considered very bright.

Setting up of a Broadcasting Station at Sholapur

2825. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to setting up of a broadcasting station at Sholapur, and

(b) the time by which the proposal is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Due to constraint of resources, it is not possible to take up the project during the current Plan period

Setting up of Cement Units in A. P. and U. P.

2826 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) progress made about proposals to set up new cement units in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether in view of the present sluggish demand there is rethinking to drop any of these proposals; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAUR-YA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10725/76].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Finalisation of Annual Plan Document for 1976-77

2827. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present economic situation in the country is favourable to make plans for the future;

(b) if so, when the current plan document will be finalised; and

(c) whether State Governments have been given green signal to go ahead with the plan for 1976-77 with definite financial commitments communicated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Annual Plan document for 1976-77 is under finalisation and the same will be presented to the Lok Sabha in the current session.

(c) The allocations for the Annual Plans of the States for 1976-77 have been finalised and the State Governments have started implementing their respective plans from 1st April, 1976.

Appointment of a Committee to augment Power Generation

2828. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets for power generation in 1980, 1990 and 2000 A.D.;

(b) if the present pace of adding power is insufficient, what measures are proposed to be taken to avoid the power shortage in the vital years of this century;

(c) is it a fact that the electrical power is the best tool to achieve prosperity and create employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts to make practical suggestions to augment power generation, having regard to various restraint, including finance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Targets for power generation are fixed only for a Plan period, and thus no targets have yet been determined for 1980, 1990 and 2000 A.D. However, estimates of demand for power up to 1990-91 have been made in the Fuel Policy Committee Report. According to these estimates, in 1983-84, the total generation required would be between 1988 and 211 billion kwh and in 1990-91, between 385 and 398 billion kwh

(b) To avoid power shortages in the future, the following main steps would need to be taken:—

(1) Accurate estimation of demand for power in the future.

(2) Implementation of projects for generating power in accordance with the estimated demand and keeping the gestation period in view

(3) Adequate provision of funds, material and management inputs to ensure implementation of projects on schedule.

(4) Provision of the required transmission and distribution

system, and facilities for integrated operation.

(c) The availability of electrical energy is recognised as one of the essential requirements for economic development.

(d) There is no need for such a Committee in view of the reorganisation of the electricity industry, the high priority accorded by Government to power programmes and the improvements made in the last couple of years.

देश की एकता बंग करने में विदेशी शक्तियों की भूमिका

2829. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की इजाजत करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास एमी कोई सूचना है कि देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में श्री विदेशी शक्तियों की भूमिका को ठीक भिन्न करने की गतिशीलता में क्या हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार की गतिशीलता में पिछले छ महीनों के दौरान किसने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) सरकार का मान्य है कि कुछ राष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियों को विशेषकर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों का प्रतिरोधन तथा समर्थन प्राप्त है।

(ख) ध्यान देना लोक हिन में नहीं होगा।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्योगों पर कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की बकाया राशि

2830. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साँची

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अपने प्राहकों से बकाया धनराशि का वसूल करने के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : कोल इंडिया लि० ने अपने प्राहकों से बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए जो विभिन्न उपाय किये हैं, उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं —
दैनिक बिल बनाने की प्रणाली लागू करना, निश्चित रूप में मांग करके तथा समय समय कार्यकारी व्यक्तियों को भेजार वसूली अभियान को तेज करना, तथा लाभोक्तियों के साथ विवादों का निपटान तथा लेखा राशियों के बारे में आपसी फीले के बारे में कार्यक्रम बनाना।

इसके अलावा कोल इंडिया लि० निम्न-लिखित उपाय भी कर रहा है —

1. उन राशियों के तत्काल भुगतान के लिए जोर डालना जिनपर किसी प्रकार का विवाद नहीं है तथा विवादों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए एक उपयुक्त माध्यम तय करना।
2. उचित समय पर धरा न की गई बकाया राशि पर दंड-व्याज लेना।
3. माख-पख खोलने के माध्यम से शीघ्र भुगतान के लिए कुछ रियायत देना; तथा
4. अंतिम उपाय के रूप में एक महीने का नोटिस देकर कोयले का प्रेषण निलम्बित करना अथवा रोक देना।

Total Number of Labourers and other Workers working in Coal India Ltd.

2831. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers and other workers working in coal mines of Coal India Ltd. and the amount paid to them every month; and

(b) the steps taken by Coal India Ltd., for the welfare of labourers after nationalisation of coal mines and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). As on 1st January, 1976 the total number of persons employed in the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies was 5,94,674. The other information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Stainless Steel

2832. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel for manufacturing utensils is being imported;

(b) if so, the quantity of stainless steel for the above purpose imported during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) whether Government are considering to manufacture such stainless steel in the country to check the continuous rise in prices of stainless steel utensils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR. B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). During the licensing periods 1974-75 and 1975-76, import of stainless steel sheets was 499 LS—5

not allowed to Actual Users for manufacture of stainless steel utensils. However, during 1975-76, ad-hoc import of stainless steel sheet for Rs. 4 crores by the MMTC was authorised, for catering to the requirements of stainless steel utensil manufacturers. The current import policy for Actual Users, provides for import of stainless steel sheets for utensils by MMTC, to be sold at reserve price. The Registered Exporters' Import Policy also provides for import of stainless steel sheets for making utensils, against export of stainless steel utensils.

(c) The Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, is at present manufacturing AISI—304 quality hot rolled stainless steel sheets of thickness 1.5 mm. These hot rolled sheets are subsequently re-rolled by some re-rollers for making these into thinner gauge sheets for the manufacture of utensils. When Salem Steel Plant is commissioned, it would produce stainless steel sheets in utensil gauges and imports may be reduced considerably.

Unexploited Coal

2833. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of unexploited coal bearing areas and unworked collieries in the country;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether some private entrepreneurs have made a plea for allocating these areas and collieries to raise the coal output; and

(d) if so, the facts and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The unexploited coal bearing areas are distributed over various parts of the country. The development of these areas is being undertaken in accordance with the national plan for

the development of coal reserves, keeping in view the industry-wise and region-wise demand for coal, the economics of development of different mining projects, the geological and other relevant factors.

(c) and (d). Except to the extent provided in the legislation for the nationalisation of coal mines, i.e. in respect of mines owned or managed by companies engaged in the production of iron and steel, coal mines are being developed by Government in the public sector.

Enhancement of Upper Age Limit for Central and Semi-Government Organisations

2834. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether in view of the growing unemployment among educated youth in the country Government propose to enhance upper age limit for appointments in Central and semi-Government organisations on uniform basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Recently, Government have raised the upper age limits for appointments to the following Services/Posts:

(a) Group C Ministerial Non-gazetted posts—21 to 25 yrs.

(b) Assistants in the Central Secretariat—24 to 25 yrs.

(c) Combined Engineering Services Examination—24 to 27 yrs.

(d) Combined Competitive examinations for All India/Central Services Group A and Group B—25 to 26 yrs.

There is no proposal under consideration at present to raise further the upper age limits for appointments in the Central Services/Posts or posts in the public sector undertakings as a general measure.

Committee to revive sick Small Units

2835. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high-power Committee to examine the problem of bank credit to small scale industries;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and terms of reference;

(c) whether instructions have been issued to State Governments for constitution of State-level Coordination Committees to consider the input requirements to be provided for reviving the sick units in the small scale sector; and

(d) if so, the State-wise progress reported in implementation of the Central directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have since formed the State level Co-ordination Committees. The other States are considering the proposal.

Statement

Composition of the Committee

1. **Shri A.F. Couto** Chairman
Development Commissioner,
Small Scale Industries,
New Delhi.
2. **Shri B.C. Patnaik** Member
Dy Secretary,
Dept. of Banking,
Ministry of Finance,
New Delhi.
3. **President**
Federation of Association of Small Industries of India,
New Delhi.
4. **Shri A. Raman Adviser**
Credit Planning & Banking,
Development Cell,
Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay
5. **Director of Industries**,
Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.
6. **Shri H. L. Anani**,
Chief Officer,
Reserve Bank of India,
Central Office,
Bombay.
7. **Shri C. S. Kalyanasundaram**,
Chief Officer, State Bank of India,
Central Office, Bombay.
8. **Shri K. C. Chakravarti**, Chief Officer,
Community Banking Deptt., Bank of India, P. O.
Bombay-400020.
9. **Shri K. M. Krishnachandani**
Managing Director,
J & K State Financial Corpn
Srinagar
10. **Managing Director, Bihar State**,
Financial Corpn Patne, Bihar
11. **Shri C. V. Kuppaswamy** Member-Secretary
Secretary, Small Scale Industries,
Office of DC/SSI, New Delhi.

Terms of reference of the Committee

- (a) To examine the possibility of introducing a measure of uniformity in the terms and conditions of finance.
- (b) To determine the problems/difficulties being faced by the Small Scale Industries with regard to bank credit, especially from the point of view of the existing interest rates.
- (c) To suggest measures that should be taken by small scale units to facilitate the flow of institutional finance.

डाकुओं के लिये नया जीवन

2836. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विशेष अभियान चला कर जिन डाकुओं को नया जीवन बिताने का अवसर दिया था, उस बारे में सरकार का अब तक का क्या अध्ययन रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके नये जीवन से आश्वस्त होकर उन्हें पहले के गांवों में जाने देने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए०० ए०० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त किये गये अनुभव उत्साहवर्धक हैं। इन राज्य सरकारों ने उन डाकुओं के लिए जिन्होंने आत्मसमर्पण किया है रिहाई के बाद नया जीवन व्यतीत करने और अपने मूल निवास स्थानों पर लौटने के लिये उदार प्रबन्ध किये हैं।

राजस्थान सरकार के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Birlas Pulp Plant in Malaysia

2837. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Birlas plan to set up a pulp plant in Malaysia; and

(b) if so, to what extent our country will be benefited by this deal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm has been asked to furnish clarification on the various points relating to the proposed joint venture. It is only on receipt of the required information from the firm that it will be possible to indicate the likely benefit to the country from the proposed joint venture unit.

तमिलनाडु के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के बिना गये गये आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

2838. श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वेङ्कटी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि तमिलनाडु के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री करुणानिधि के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच के लिए नियुक्त आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : जसा कि गृह, कामिक तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग के राज्य मंत्री द्वारा 3-2-76 को लोक सभा में दिये गये बक्तव्य में उल्लेख किया गया है, जांच आयोग से अपनी रिपोर्ट पहली फरवरी, 1977 तक प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

NASA Satellite Facilities to India

2839. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three eminent American professors who were recently in India for an International Conference were impressed by our success in utilizing the NASA Synchronous Satellite used by India in the educational experiment;

(b) whether they have urged the U.S. Government to continue NASA Satellite facilities to India; and

(c) by which time it is expected that we will be self sufficient in our space programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The profile for development of space programmes during the decade 1970-80 includes establishment of our own satellite system using multi-purpose satellite for TV coverage and telecommunication links. The proposal is currently under active consideration.

Supply of Components to T. V. Manufacturers

2840. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the expert's calculations that India's investment on Television will not pay off unless receivers were made inexpensive by shifting of all levies on receivers to sponsored programme;

(b) if so, whether licensee producers of receivers in Small Sector are not utilising the licensed capacity; and

(c) whether to reduce the prices a Government agency will provide components to all television manufacturers so that capacity may be fully utilised?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELEC-

TRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A comment to this effect was reported in a section of the press recently. The issue of the high cost of TV sets has been examined by the Government and a package of measures for promoting the manufacture of simple, functional, and hence considerably cheaper TV sets has been announced in the Union Budget for 1976-77. As a result of this package, the consumer prices of several brands of TV sets with 51 cm. tube sizes have been reduced by manufacturers by as much as Rs. 700 thereby bringing TV sets of this size within the reach of a larger section of the population; sets with smaller screens will be correspondingly cheaper.

(b) Of the 69 units licensed to manufacture TV sets in the small scale sector, more than 45 have gone into production. Some of the small scale units, have, in fact, performed even better than the organised sector units.

(c) In view of (a) above it is expected that TV manufacturers will be able to fully utilise their licensed capacities, provided consumer buying power exists for this item. With regard to components for TV sets it may be stated that the main item, the TV picture tube, is manufactured by a central public sector undertaking Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore, and imports, under Actual User licences or to cover the gap between demand and supply are made by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC), another Central Public Sector undertaking. Further, manufacture of deflection components has been licensed to central public sector companies, Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL) and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), apart from others. These constitute a significant part of the components needed for TV set manufacture.

Dynamite Cases unearthed in Kerala

2841. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether some dynamite cases have been unearthed in Kerala recently;

(b) whether this case is linked in anyway with the one recently unearthed in Ahmedabad; and

(c) whether Kerala case will also be given to the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The State Government has reported that the following explosives were seized:—

1. Gelatine Sticks—4,900 in number (650 Kgs in 26 boxes).
2. Detonators—2,900 in number.
3. Fuse Wire—48 Rolls.
4. Potassium Chlorate—97.50 Kgs (2 Bags).

(b) No evidence has so far been found to indicate any connection.

(c) Investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is not considered necessary by the State Government.

Orders from Abroad for Railwagons

2842. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has succeeded in bagging a sizable order for railwagons from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total number of wagons placed on order book at present;

(c) the allocations made for manufacture to different units with the targets for delivery; and

(d) how it is going to improve the employment position of workers in the units in the eastern region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The details of orders and the allocation made to different units are given below:—

Country	Qty.	Date of contract	Manufacturer	No. of Wagons delivered
1. Iran	492 Wagons	16th March. 1970	M S. K T Steel	356 Wagons, supply of balance held in abeyance.
2. Yugoslavia	300 350 200 175 275 <hr/> 1300 Wagons	23rd Oct. 1970 amended 16th Jan. 1975	M/s. Burn M S. ISW M/s Braithwaite M/s Jessop M/s Texmaco	1300 wagons sets of sub-assembly shipped to Yugoslavia by Sept. 1975. 958 wagons fully assembled have been delivered. Balance expected to be delivered by June, 1976.
3. Malaysia	170 Wagons	10.12.1973	M/s. CIMMCO	71 wagons delivered. Balance likely to be shipped by April/May. 1976.

Country	Qty.	Date of contract	Manufacturer	No. of Wagons delivered
4. Bangladesh	500 Wagons	27-7-1974	M/s. TEXMACO	240 delivered. Balance likely to be delivered by June 1976 i.e. by the contractual date.

(d) The size of export orders has so far not been such as to substantially relieve under utilization of capacity.

Likely Power Shortage in U. P

2843, SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board has warned of a likely power shortage in the State;

(b) if so, how such a situation could develop when power production in the country has attained a new height; and

(c) the steps taken to avert the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The power requirements of U.P. for the remaining period of the Fifth Plan are likely to be met by the commissioning of the power projects under construction according to the present programme

However, power demand is not static and is expected to grow and additional projects would have to be taken up to meet the increased requirements during the 6th and subsequent plan periods

This aspect is being kept in view for future power planning for this region.

Fall in Prices of Foodgrains

2844 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fall in the prices since emergency is mainly restricted to foodgrains;

(b) whether this is causing hardship and psychological nervousness among the farmers;

(c) if so, steps taken to bring about a fall in prices of other essential commodities; and

(d) by what time, the effects of falling price of other commodities will be visible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d). As a result of negotiations held with the manufacturers by the Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation, prices of some essential commodities such as toilet soaps including janata soap, washing soap, safety matches, baby food and common brands of tea and some brands of common foot-wear were reduced after the proclamation of the emergency. The Government announced reduction in the prices of fertilisers a number of times in the past year. On account of the budget proposals for 1976-77, the prices of several es-

sentinal manufactured articles have been reduced. Some of these items are washing soap, toilet soap (cheap varieties) including janata soap, synthetic detergents, aluminium utensils, table fans, medium size refrigerators and T. Vs. A regular dialogue with manufacturers is maintained by the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government to ensure that quality and prices of goods are kept at a reasonable level.

बुन्देल खण्ड क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए संयुक्त विकास बोर्ड

2845. श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीन वर्ष पूर्व बुन्देल खण्ड क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश एवं मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक संयुक्त विकास बोर्ड गठित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं तथा 28 फरवरी, 1976 तक इस बोर्ड की कितनी बैठकें हुईं; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक जिले के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड द्वारा किन विकास योजनाओं को योजना आयोग के अनुमोदन के लिए भेजा गया है?

योजना मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री अंकर चौध) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होगा।

बिहार में ऊर्जा का विकास

2846. श्री रामाचतार झाकसी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वीकार क्या है.

(ग) क्या राज्य ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए किसी प्रकार की केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार की और सरकार की उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) और (ख). बिजली में संबंधित योजनाओं और विकास के मामलों में बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और राज्य सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिए, बिहार सरकार ने एक विद्युत् परियोजना समिति बनाई थी जिसमें 24 विधायक थे।

इस समिति ने दो ज्ञापन दिये थे जिनमें से दूसरे ज्ञापन में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, कुछ परियोजनाएँ केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हाथ में लिये जाने, बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को अधिक धन प्राबन्धन किये जाने और उक्त बोर्ड को दामोदर बाटी नियम से और अधिक बिजली दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). इस समिति के सदस्यों ने फरवरी, 1975 में ऊर्जा मंत्री से भेंट की थी और उनके प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था।

पेंशन प्राप्त स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की सूचियाँ

2847. श्री राजावतार सास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पेंशन प्राप्त करने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की राज्यवार सूची प्रकाशित की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जनता की जानकारी के लिए इस प्रकार की सूची प्रकाशित करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इससे निहित विस्तृत काम को देखते हुए पूर्ण राज्य-वार सूचियाँ संकलित तथा प्रकाशित करना अभी सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु स्वीकृति भादेशों की प्रतिलिपियाँ जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों और राज्य सरकारों, जिनसे व्यापक प्रचार करने को कहा गया है, को पृष्ठांकित की जाती हैं।

हजरत मुहम्मद के विरुद्ध धारसितजनक टिप्पणियों वाली पुस्तक की विषयी

2848. श्री राजावतार सास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान धरतीका ने प्रकाशित एक ऐसी पुस्तक की ओर दिनाग गया है जो भारत में बेची जा रही है और जिस में इस्लाम धर्म के प्रवर्तक हजरत मुहम्मद के विरुद्ध धारसित जनक बात लिखी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो 'एक' ने इन सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही का है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त पुस्तक के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय उर्दू पत्रकार संघ, दानापुर के संयोजक ने प्रधान मंत्री को मार्च और सितम्बर, 1975 और जनवरी 1976 को पत्र लिखे हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय उर्दू पत्रकार संघ, आनन्द बाजार, दीनापुर केन्द्र (बिहार) ने प्रधान मंत्री को 14 मार्च 1975 को पत्र लिखा था जिस में शिकायत की गई थी कि एडिनबर्ग विश्वविद्यालय में अरबी तथा इस्लामी अध्ययन विभाग के अध्यक्ष प्रो० डब्ल्यू मोन्टगोमरी बाट द्वारा लिखित 'मैजिस्ट्रेंट देंट बाब इस्लाम प्रीचर' पुस्तक में पैगम्बर मुहम्मद का एक चित्र है इसलिये इस्लाम के अनुयायियों की भावनाओं को चोट पहुँचाना है।

सामान को जब को गई थे तथा सरकार ने सोमा मुक्त तथा केन्द्रीय धारकारी प्राधिकारियों को यह मुनिश्चिन करने के लिये अनुदेश जारी किये थे कि पुस्तक को भारत में माने की अनुमति देने से पहले पैगम्बर मुहम्मद के चित्र को हटा दिया जाये।

छावनी बोर्डों में सदस्यों को मनोनीत करना

2849. श्री राजावतार सास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छावनी बोर्डों के चुनावों को समाप्त कर सदस्यों को मनोनिन करने सम्बन्धे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपकारी (बी जे० बी० फटनायक) :

(क) ज' नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

Cut in Orissa's Demand for Fifth Plan

2850. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have made considerable cut in Orissa's demand for Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plans of States including that of Orissa are yet to be finalised. The proposals received from the Government of Orissa have, however, been discussed in different working groups consisting of official representatives of the Planning Commission, Central Ministries and the State Government.

Public Response to T.V Programmes from Calcutta

2851. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Television programme in Calcutta produce expected response from the public;

(b) whether T.V. has got potentiality in the industrial areas of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, whether Television's present range will be extended to Burdwan-Asansol industrial belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the Burdwan-Asansol industrial belt is expected to come under TV coverage when the relay centre at Asansol comes up.

11.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNGA-BHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10712/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of Notification No. S.O. 184(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1976 regarding the continuance of control over the management of Messrs. Gresham and Craven of India Private Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in library. See No. LT-10713/76.]

DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Draft Notification No. 15/16/76-IGC (Hindi and English versions) to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 regarding applicability of sections 100, 101, 102, 103, 391, 392; and 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 to Government Companies, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act. [Placed in library. See No. I.T-10714/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND 'MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMDT. RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 278 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1976.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1976.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1976.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1976.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1976.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1976.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 501 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification

[Shri F. H. Mohsina]

tion No. G.S.R.: 503 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

- (x) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

- (xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-10715/76.]

(2) A copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1976, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in library. See No. LT-10716/76.]

11.47½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS**

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

11.48 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH & TWO
HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REPORTS**

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Two Hundred and Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report on 'Ban on Trade with Portugal and BOAC Gold Smuggling Case'.
- (2) Two Hundred and Twentieth Report on 'Delays in furnishing Action Taken Notes' by Government.

11.48½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**NINETY-NINTH, HUNDRED FIRST &
NINETIETH REPORTS**

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Ninety-ninth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (2) Hundred-first Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Border Roads.
- (3) Ninetieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)—Availability and Distribution of Coal.

11.49 hrs.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning for which five hours have been allotted.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TWENTYNINTH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 48 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

11.50 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77— contd.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 46 to 48 relating to the

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
46.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	11,54,000	..	57,68,000	..
47.	Medical and Public Health	15,22,01,000	7,22,37,000	73,46,08,000	36,11,83,000
48.	Family Planning	12,70,48,000	1,67,000	63,52,42,000	8,33,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामावतार झाएबी (पटना) : कल के समय पर हुपने डि-कशन की मांग की थी आप ने कहा था कि हम विचार करेंगे। हम लोगों को अभी तक कुछ मालूम नहीं हो सका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास कुछ नहीं आया है।

श्री रामावतार झाएबी : नोटिस भी दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास कुछ नहीं आया है।

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move:

Now, Dr. Saradish Roy—not here.

Dr. Kailas.

जी परिवार नियोजन के साथ साथ आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की ओर भी अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करें। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि आयुर्वेद संसार में सब से पहले आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति थी, जो एक अनोखी पद्धति कहलाती थी और उस के सहारे ही शायद एलोपैथी या माडर्न मेडीसिन का भी जन्म हुआ, यूनानी पद्धति का जन्म भी उसी के स्रोत से हुआ। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि कुछ दिन पहले जब आप हम मन्त्रालय में मंत्री नहीं थे तब कुछ यूनिट्स बनाये थे और उन का नाम था सी सी आई आर एम, सी तथा एम एम, कोलेकशन आफ सोर्स मेटीरियल जिसे के द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक की पुस्तकों की खोज की जा रही थी लेकिन उन को 31 अगस्त 1973 को बन्द कर दिया गया। यह क्यों फिर शुरू नहीं किया जाय। जो भी जयपुर में या जामनगर में या अन्य क्षेत्रों में आप ने महाविद्यालय खोल रखे हैं वहाँ पर अग्रर पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तकें ही न हो और जो सेंट्रल काउन्सिल बना है आयुर्वेद का अग्रर वह पाठ्यक्रम ही न बना सके, उस के लिये पुस्तकें ही प्रकाशित न कर सकें तो किस तरह में पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है और कैसे कोई पढ़ाई कर सकेगा यह मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता। इस मामले में आपको आयुर्वेद की पढ़ाई में यूनिफार्मिटी लानी होगी। हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में जो एम० बी० बी० एम० का कोर्स है या एम० डी० का है या एम० एम० का है वह सारे संसार में एकसा है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आयुर्वेद का पाठ्यक्रम महाराष्ट्र में कुछ और, गुजरात में कुछ और है। अलग अलग तरह के पाठ्यक्रम आज देश में चल रहे हैं। एक काउन्सिल बना देने के बाद भी और उस के लिये खपता खर्च कर देने के बाद भी आप आयुर्वेद को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं, क्योंकि कोर्स में

यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं है। अस्पताल नहीं तथा औषधी निर्माण नहीं।

मैं कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री जी से मिला था और उन से मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि अगर आपको बुद्धिमान बंध बनाने हैं तो उन को फिजियोलोजी भी जाननी होगी, एनेटोमी भी जाननी होगी, पैथोलोजी भी जाननी होगी, एक रेड रेडियोलोजी का ज्ञान भी उन को आपको करना पड़गा। आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो बेला बंध भले ही बन जायें, चक्र और सुश्रुत के श्लोक कठम्य करणः किसी का इलाज नाडी पकड़ कर भले ही कर लें लेकिन वे एलोपैथी या माडर्न मेडीसिन पद्धति से इलाज करने वाले डाक्टरों के सामने छाननी नान कर बहस करने खड़े नहीं हो सकेंगे। इस लिये आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस में वे सारे सभार के सामने एक वैज्ञानिक की तरह खड़े हो सकें। वे सभार के डाक्टरों से विचार विमर्श भी कर सकें। वह जब ही होगा जब वे हमारे अग्र प्रत्यक्ष किम प्रकार काम करने हैं, हार्ट किम प्रकार काम करता है, मटरनिटी और गाइनाकोलोजी के विषय को जानें। इन वैद्यों को निदान करना होगा कि चीरा फाटी या शल्य चिकित्सा में ठीक होने वाला है तो उसे विषोपसके पास भेज दें तब ही आयुर्वेद की सेवा कर पायेग तथा आयुर्वेद सभार की मध्य में अच्छी चिकित्सा पद्धति हो जायगी।

12.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को ध्यान होगा कि डा० गिल्डर जैसे महान व्यक्ति ने एम० डी० और एम० एम० पास करने के बाद एक इटीग्रेटेड कोर्स की कल्पना की थी कि हमें ऐसे बंध तैयार करने चाहिये जो सारे भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में आयुर्वेद की छाप डाल सकें।

[डा० कैलास]

भारत की पद्धति का माडर्न मेडीसिन्स का जो इलाज है उस से कहीं अच्छा आयुर्वेद का इलाज है और इसलिये आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वैद्य बनने वाले विद्यार्थियों को फ्रिजिटीलीजी, ग्रनाटमी, पैपालाजी, टोकसी-कालोजी आदि विषयों की जानकारी होनी चाहिये उसी कल्पना से राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मेडीकल काउंसिल आफ इंडिया और भारत इंडिया मेडीकल एसोसियेशन की छलछाया में उनके आशीर्वाद से यह कोर्स बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी, पूना यूनिवर्सिटी, नागपुर यूनिवर्सिटी या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने शुरू किया हो और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी मान्यता दी थी पर भाज सरकार इंटरेटेड कोर्स वाले यह कहे कि आयुर्वेद का भी एक विषय एलोपैथी के पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक होना चाहिये तो मंत्री जी को मानना चाहिये। उसके बिना एम० बी० बी० एस० की डिग्री नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। तब ही सच्चे अर्थों में आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। डिग्री नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। आयुर्वेद के उत्थान का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि जनता कम खर्च में ठोस तत्व के द्वारा इलाज किये जाने से 100 वर्ष तक स्वस्थ रह सकें। अतः जीवित शरदः को हम तब ही यथायत्न कर सकेंगे।

हम चाहते हैं कि व्यक्ति स्वस्थ रहने हुए बीमार न पड़े और यह सिर्फ आयुर्वेद के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आपको मेडिकल काउंसिल आफ इंडिया और इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन से डरना नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि उनको कहना है कि आयुर्वेद का भी एक विषय उनके पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक रखा जाना चाहिये। जिन इंटरेटेड लोगों ने यह कोर्स पास किया

है, किस बजह से आप उन्हें धाल इंडिया में प्रैक्टिस करने की आज्ञा नहीं देते हैं। क्या आप बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी और पूना यूनिवर्सिटी को रिक्वाइज नहीं करना चाहते हैं? मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आप बँधों पर भी निर्भर रहें। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से आप डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ मेडिकल सर्विसेज की स्थापना कर रची है, उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ आयुर्वेदिक सर्विसेज भी होना चाहिये। तभी आपकी ठीक प्रकार से सलाह मिल सकेगी। इस प्रकार के बीजे अफसरों को रखना, जो अपनी बात प्राप्त से या डिपार्टमेंट के सैक्रटरी से डरकर न कह सकें, पाठ्यक्रम न बना सकें, पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन न कर सकें, सोर्स मैटीरियल को इस्तेमाल करने के लिये तय्या न माँग सकें, इस प्रकारके लोगों से इस देश में आयुर्वेद का भला न हो सकेगा। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने विभाग को भी थोड़ा बाट लें। इस मंत्रालय में बीछरी राम सेवक जी राज्य मंत्री हैं उनको आप आयुर्वेद दें, उप मंत्री श्री इसहाक साहब हैं, उन्हें हाम्बापैथ तथा यूनानी दे दे और मंत्री महोदय अपने पास एलोपैथी और फीमेली प्लानिंग रख लें। अगर इस प्रकार काम का बटवारा होगा तो पूरा-पूरा ध्यान एक-एक मंत्री अपनी बुद्धि लगा सकेंगे।

आपने जो नेशनल पापुलेशन पालिसी की घोषणा की, मैंने उसे बड़ा पसंद किया है। आपके विचारों से मैं शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पावर्टी और डिजीज का निकालने के लिये, तथा न्यूट्रीशन और बैल-बीइंग को लाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि परिवार नियोजन को अपनायें और उसके लिये हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो ने भी कहा है, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कह रही हैं और रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन पर भी इस का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन संयोजन की

जात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यद्यपि मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ और महाराष्ट्र में इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है कि हम कपलशन से किसी बात को कर लें, लेकिन हमें बोझ यह भी याद करना चाहिये कि हम ने प्राहिबिशन के बारे में कंफ्लेशन किया लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला कि लोगों ने ज्यादा शराब पीना शुरू कर दिया। कपलशन में यह खराबी है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि परिवार नियोजन इस कारण असफल हो।

हमारे कई मित्र ऐसे हैं जो फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग इन्-टीन बच्चाओं के बाद प्रेक्टिस कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर एक्सीडेंटली, ध्यान रखने के बाद भी उनके चौथा बच्चा हो गया, ऐसी गलती अनुमान में हो सकती है, तो कपलशन का कानून रहा तो उस कानून के मताधिक उन्हें दो साल के लिये कारावास में जाना पड़ेगा। अगर इस प्रकार की बातें आप मसलमान भाइयों में कहेंगे तो आप कानून से भी उनको नहीं दबा सकते, क्योंकि 'परसनल-ला' का डंडा दिखा देते हैं। इस ही प्रकार आप ईसाइयों का भी कानून से नहीं दबा सकते क्योंकि वह भी धर्म का डंडा दिखाते हैं कि हमारे बाइबल में, प्राटस्टेंट की भाषा में हमें वह मजूर नहीं। तो आप क्या चाहते हैं? कपलशन से कोई काम हम मसार में नहीं हुआ है यह स्वाभाविक बात है।

मंत्री जी, आपके प्यार और डुलार से तो हम सब काम करने को तैयार हो सकते हैं लेकिन जिब दिन आपने डंडा दिखाया, उस दिन शायद हर के मारे कुछ दिन शायद आपका काम खत्म कर सकें। लेकिन जो काम प्रेम से आप कर सकते हैं, तो फिर इस तरह से कानून से या अबरदस्ती की क्या आवश्यकता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि वांस्टीट्यूशन में बंज करने की जो बात कर रहे हैं, जहाँ एनूकेशन को कनक्रेट लिमिट में ला रहे हैं, वहाँ मंडिकल रजुकेशन को भी उस कंक्रेट लिमिट में लाने के प्रयत्न करें। उसने यह फायदा हो जायेगा कि आप फिर राज्य सरकारों से ग्रामाणी से बात कर सकेंगे तथा सारे देश में एक ही स्वाम्भ्य मेवाएँ हो सकेंगी। आप नम्र शब्दों में कह रहे हैं कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों कपलशन की बात कह रही हैं। उनके पास शायद इनने रिभोर्सेज हैं, कैपेसिटी है कि वह इनका स्टैंडर्डिजेशन कर सकेंगी। पर गलना है कि आपका उन्हें आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के पास एक संकुलन आया है। उसके बारे में चौधरी राम मेवक जी ने प्रमोशन काल में उत्तर दिया है। लेकिन हमारे पास रोज प्रिन्सिपल और अध्यापकों के इस प्रकार के टेलीफोन आने हैं वे ब्रेचारे डर रहे हैं कि कहीं वल उनकी नॉन्गरी न बनी जाये। क्या यही तरीका है फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का, कि उनको दबाव दिया जाये और उनकी प्रमोशन और तनख्वाह का रोका जाये और कहा जाये कि इनने कंसेज लाने होंगे? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि जिन करेशन को हटाने के लिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भरनक प्रयत्न कर रही हैं, उन्ही करेशन को आप परिवार नियोजन के द्वारा अध्यापकों में लाना चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर 18 वर्ष के अविवाहित व्यक्ति का अपरेशन भी हो जायेगा और 70 वर्ष के बूढ़े आदमी का नम्बर भी हममें लग जायेगा, क्योंकि उसको अपनी नोकरी प्यारी है, उसे अपने परिवार का पालन करना है। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस बारे में धवस्य सजग रहें।

राज्य सरकारों आपको और प्रान्त मंत्री को खुश करने के लिये क्या कर रही हैं। बड़ा-बड़ाकर, जिन प्रकार अर्बन-

[डा. कैलास]

सीलिंग की हवा चली थी उन्होंने तुरन्त तय कर दिया कि 5 लाख की धर्रन मौलिंग कर दो किमी ने 7 लाख की, किसी ने 3 लाख की बात कर दी ले केन आखिर निकला गया कि वे 'स्ट नैड की धर्रन सीला का नम्बर निकला । ठीक उसी प्रकार फीमिली प्लानिंग के बारे मे भी है । आप पजाब, हिरयाणा तथा महारष्ट्र राज्यों को देखिये जो कम्पलशन की बात कर रहे हैं । अगर आप कपलशन की बात को नहीं हटायेगे तो मानव की जो सोचने की शक्ति, साइकोलोजी है, उनको विरुद्ध आप नहीं चल पायेंगे, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है ।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने भावग मे परिवार नियोजन के बारे मे इमेटिव और डिस-इमेटिव की बात कही है वह सब क. मान्य है । मैं इतना कहना चाहना हूँ कि अगर आपने डिस-इसेंटिव और भी बडा दिये तो कोई हर्ज नहीं । जिस प्रकार आप एजुकेशन मन्त्रालय से सम्पर्क साधे हुए है वैसे ही आप इन्स्टीट्यूट से भी सम्पर्क साधिये । सेक्टर लीडर्स से भी पूरा सम्पर्क रखिये । उद्योगपतियों को फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से पैसा मन दीजिये । अगर उनको दो-तीन बच्चे से ज्यादा बच्चे हो । पैसे की मार सबसे बडी मार है । वह कम्पलशन से भी ज्यादा अच्छा हरियार है । इमनि-प्रमाणन वा प्रमाणन, ज्यादा बच्चे होने से डिमोशन का डर परिवार नियोजन के प्रोशाम को अवश्य सकल बना सकगा । तब उन की समझ मे आया कि किम तरह कारखाने बनये जाते हैं ।

यूमिसेफ की सहायता मिलने पर भी आज प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों की जो दुर्बला न रही है, उस के बारे मे मुझे कुछ कहने

की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय को उस की पूरी जानकारी है ।

मन्त्री महोदय को इन्टेग्रेटेड कांर्स पास किये हुए लोगों की सेवाओं से लाभ उठाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । उन को इस बारे मे मेडिकल काँसिल आफ इंडिया तथा आल-इंडिया मेडिकल एसोसिएशन से नहीं डरना चाहिए । इन्टेग्रेटेड मेडिकल प्रक्टिशनर्स यह नहीं चाहते कि उनका एनर मेडिकल एसोसिएशन से ऊपर हो, लेकिन उनको ऐसे लोगों की श्रेणी मे शामिल नशी किया जा सकता है, जो नान-इस्टीड्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर के रजिस्टर्ड कर लिये गये हैं । मन्त्री महोदय को उन का अलग सिड्यूल बनाना पड़ेगा, और बनाना चाहिए । उन लोगों ने इन्टर साइस की परीक्षा पास करके चार, साढ़े चार साल तक अध्ययन कर के यूनिवर्सिटी या स्टेट बोर्ड से परीक्षाये पास की हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन को मान्यता दी हुई है । अब उन को मारे देस मे प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए । वे लोग हर तरह से सरकार की सेवा करने के लिए आतुर हैं, चाहे फीमिली प्लानिंग के लिए और चाहे गावों प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों मे । इस लिए सरकार का उन की सेवाओं का उपयोग करना चाहिए ।

एलोपैथी वा विज्ञान किन तरह घाने बडा है, मन्त्री महोदय उन इतिहास को दृष्टि मे रख कर आयुर्वेद का उत्थान करने के लिए प्रयास करें । वह आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालो के सम्बन्ध मे प्लानिंग कर के काफ़ी सख्या मे उन अस्पतालो की स्थापना करे । आज आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी पाठ्य-युग्मकों नहीं मिल रही हैं । इन लिए मन्त्री महोदय पुस्तको को लिखवाने और प्रकाशित करवाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह एक सेंट्रल आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी तथा

आधुनिक योशत्रियों के लिए टैस्टिंग
लैबोरेटरी की स्थापना भी व्यवस्था करें।

इन व्ययों के साथ ही स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय
की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg
to move:

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Cumbersome procedure for indenting
specialist medicines by CGHS
dispensaries resulting in delay in their
supply and avoidable inconvenience to
patients(3)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to permit local purchase of
specialist medicines by CGHS bene-
ficiaries in urgent cases instead of
obtaining them through CGHS by in-
denting to avoid delay(4)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to permit daily indenting of
specialist medicines by CGHS(5)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mosquito menace in
Lodhi Colony, New Delhi (6)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control the mosquito men-
ace in the new DDA colonies parti-
cularly Janakpuri and Safdarjan En-
clave (7)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have separate CGHS Dis-
pensaries in Janakpuri to cater to the
needs of residents of A, B and C
blocks in Janakpuri, New Delhi(8)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Non-availability of medicines in
CGHS dispensaries in New Delhi
(18).]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start emergency service
on holidays at all CGHS dispensaries
in New Delhi(19)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to post more doctors at CGHS
dispensaries in Delhi to avoid heavy
rush of patients(20)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check theft of medicines
by the staff at CGHS dispensaries in
New Delhi(21)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prescribe effective
medicines to patients by the doctors
at CGHS dispensaries in New Delhi
(22)]

"That the demand under the head
'Ministry of Health and Family
Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a separate CGHS
dispensary for the residents of Safdar-
jang Enclave-A and B Blocks, Arjun
Nagar, Krishna Nagar and Humayun
Pur, New Delhi (23)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate the menace of mosquitoes(24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Break-out of smallpox in Patna Town of Bihar (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory arrangement for medical treatment in rural areas(26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give up the policy of coercion in the name of family planning(27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply cheap medicines to patients(28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to remove acute shortage of medicines in Government hospitals(29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more hospitals in rural areas(30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate Malaria(31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse and blackmarketing of medicines in Government hospitals (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing incidence of blindness(33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to invent cure for cancer, leprosy and other dangerous diseases (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate mosquito-menace in big cities of Bihar like Patna, Gaya and Muzaffarpur(35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to administer triple injections to children in Government hospitals (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve administration in Government hospitals(37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more beds in Government hospitals(38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over private medical colleges my Government (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check charging of capitation fee by private medical colleges (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide free food to poor patients by Government(41)]

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year's debate on Health and Family Planning gets much more important with the statement issued by the hon. Minister on the National Population Policy. So, we will take some time to discuss this point and, as such, I should be provided with some more time so that I could express my opinion on this very important issue.

Sir, even in the city of Delhi, firing and curfew are going on—one of the reasons being the forcible introduction of family planning measures.

At the very outset, I want to speak on the Plan outlay. The total outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the Central Schemes and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 252 crores. Although two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan are over and this is the third year, yet it is said that the Plan is still in the draft stage. May be it is Plan holiday, we do not know. Even during these three years the total allotment will be Rs. 130 crores and for this year the allotment is Rs. 54.4 crores. This is the beginning of the third year and we are left with less than 50 per cent of the total outlay in the Plan. As a result of this what has happened is very alarming. The Report on page 8 says that out of the total outlay of Rs. 46.38 crores for this year Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs. 32.46 crores have been allocated for National Malaria Eradication Programme, Rs. 4.10 crores for National Smallpox Eradication Programme and Rs. 2.60 cro-

res for the National Leprosy Control Programme.

No provision has been made for any other national programme; specially for a Central TB control programme, no provision has been made in the plan. Probably because of shortage of money, the Government has already given up that project and left it to the States to implement it. I will discuss regarding tuberculosis later.

The rural health scheme is the most important part of the schemes. This is because 80 per cent of our people live in the villages. What is the condition of the villages. They are not being provided with scientific medical treatment, they cannot purchase medicines. From the report, it is evident that there is a scheme for a primary health centre in each block. But till today there are certain blocks—their number is 113—where there is no primary health centre. Then there is a scheme to provide for doctors. Now there are 73 primary health centres where there is no doctor. Then there are 1096 primary health centres where there is only one doctor. That means if he goes on leave or falls sick, the patients cannot get the help of the doctor. Then there is a proposal to provide a sub-centre for a population of 10,000 according to the 1971 census. On that score also, we find an alarming position. From the report, it seems that on the basis of 10,000 population, the requirement of sub-centres is 43,886. Now the functioning sub-centres, according to that plan, are only 35,274. That is, about 9,000 centres have not been opened. Though these 35,000 centres are functioning, it is not mentioned in the Report whether there is any doctor or not, whether scientific arrangements are there or not. But it seems that the condition of these health centres is very bad because when in the primary health centres there is no doctor, the condition of these sub-centres will be much worse.

Government are now boasting of having succeeded in eradicating small-

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

pox. A few years back, they were also boasting of having eradicated malaria. But malaria has now come back and in a vigorous way. Previously it was prevalent mainly in the eastern part of India, but in the last few years we see that it is prevalent not only in the eastern parts but throughout the country. There has been sufficient warning about it. I have got the figures of the incidence of malaria in Delhi. In 1970; the incidence was 1,056; in 1971 it was 3,852; in 1972 it was 3,582; in 1973 it was 3,462; in 1974 it was 12,196 and in 1975 it was more than 36,000. This alarming position was a sufficient indication and warning to Government to act timely to check the spread of malaria. Now it has engulfed the whole country, not only the capital city but the whole country. As a result of the reappearance of malaria in the country, there is apprehension that there is loss of production not only in the agricultural field but also in the industrial field. If we have not checked the incidence of malaria, it is due to negligence on the part of Government to implement the national malaria eradication programme. With the help of WHO and other organisations in the last 25 years, the country had almost eradicated malaria, but due to the negligence of Government this phenomenon has again spread throughout the whole country. This is a result of Government's inactivity. Now they are saying that the malarial parasite has become resistant. But the NMEP staff has been diverted from malaria eradication work to family planning and other work with the result that in the last few years there has been no spraying of DDT or other insecticides in the countryside or in the towns. As a result, this menace has again appeared in the country. What is the government's solution? From the report it appears to be alarming. Instead of eradication, the government is now thinking of selective containment; this is on page 19 of the report. This is not eradication. Government's strategy is one of selective containment. We find that spraying is not done. Not only that. Anti-malaria

drugs are not available in abundant quantities in market; they are not being distributed to the hospitals. Government should take immediate steps for eradication, and not mere containment of malaria.

In this connection, I should also like to say a few words about smallpox. Just like malaria eradication, they are boasting about smallpox also. In the country itself, may be, during the last few months there may not be instances of smallpox. But in neighbouring countries there is smallpox and since people travel to and fro, any time there may be a case of smallpox in our country also. Government should not act in a leisurely fashion; they should take effective steps, so that work is done properly.

With regard to TB, I have already mentioned that there is no provision in the budget for any central scheme or central assistance. It is left to the State Governments. It is a major health problem in our country. There is talk of domiciliary treatment but domiciliary treatment is not effective and poor people cannot follow it up. They come out in a few months and then they have a relapse. They continue to have the disease and the disease is spreading. Government is having peripheral institutions. It is nothing but distribution of drugs. There is no proper arrangement for diagnosis of the disease in the peripheral institutions. It is good that the government has increased the number of TB beds. An alarming feature is that hundreds of beds in the sanatoria etc., run by voluntary organisations remain vacant because these are paying beds and I suggest to the government that they should subsidise so that those beds are provided free to poor patients so that they could have treatment. The anti-TB drugs distributed from the centre is not sufficient. What about the prevention of TB? They are doing BCG vaccination in a leisurely way. 309 teams are now working in our country and if one team is working in a district, according to calculations it will take 10 years more to cover all

the people. Vigorously steps should be taken so that TB cases could be checked. New born babies should be taken care of by BCG vaccination.

About leprosy, at the time of Independence in our country we had about 1.5 million persons afflicted with leprosy; during these 25 or 30 years, that population has doubled or multiplied. We can boast that one-third of the total leper population in the world is from our country. This requires multi-oriented action so that the disease can be checked; namely mass publicity, better education, proper detection and examination, timely and adequate treatment, rehabilitation of the cured, the problem of infection of persons who work near those places and sufficient precautions in the case of those people. These things should be taken care of and the rehabilitation of the unfortunate people should also be taken care of.

Sir, the last page of the annual report of the ministry contains a statement showing "the financial and physical target and achievements in respect of maternal and child health services and nutrition programme." From this we find that out of the total amount of Rs. 100 lakhs allotted for this scheme, though meagre sum, only 50 per cent has been spent upto 29th February, 1976 and 50 per cent has not been spent. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this fact.

Coming to the population policy, it is a very big problem. Hon. Minister has conceded this point. I quote from the Minister's statement:

"In the ultimate analysis, it is only when the underlying causes of poverty and disease are eliminated that the nation will be able to move forward to its desired ideal.

....Simply to wait for education and economic development to bring about a drop in fertility is not a practical solution."

We believed that poverty is the cause rather than the result of over popula-

tion. Not only we, but one of the papers which is blind supporter of the government's policies—Blitz—also says the same thing. It says "Ghost of Malthus haunts the West." I would say, not the west, but the Government. The article says:

"He said, population increased by geometric progression while the food production increased by arithmetic progression"—it is the famous malthusian theory— "Therefore, population always outstripped food supply; there could never be much progress in the solution of poverty and the poor would always remain poor... ..50 per cent of the globe's soil can be cultivated but only 10 per cent is being used. Production per acre also could be doubled and trebled by rational and equitable agricultural practices.

What prevents such use by the mass of the people is the political and economic power, which has monopolised land and capital resources for private profit. Therefore, for the solution of poverty and hunger, radical political and economic changes are needed.

....Actually according to some authoritative sources, there is now too much food and too few people who can afford to buy it. The reason is simple. The Green Revolutionaries are not growing food for people; they are producing commodities for profit. The larger farmers find it easier to afford the new methods if thereby they can displace under-employed farmhands and tenants with new machinery; the excess farm population—now many of them in the cities—have no money to buy bread, let them eat cake?"

So, unless we can eradicate poverty, this problem cannot be solved. Because of the failure of this government to implement the family planning programme during the last several years even after spending more than Rs. 1500 million and because it gave no result, now they are going to resort to compulsion.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

I have got certain papers. There is a telegram addressed to Shri A. K. Gopalan which reads:

"Baidwan Commissioner Sales Tax, Delhi harassing staff forcible sterilisation, complaint to P. M. and Speaker, Lok Sabha."

So, a copy has been sent to you also, Sir.

There is a statement made on 26-4-76 by two of our hon. Members who visited the Turkman Gate area of this city. They say:

"We are told about the compulsory sterilisation of the people of this area during the last few days. Married or unmarried, old and young are subjected to forcible sterilisation. The people who are resisting are being beaten up mercilessly. Rickshaw-pullers, beggars and pavement dwellers became the easy objects for this."

This is what you are doing.

I have got one circular in hand. That is from the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The circular No. is SC/STN/ 332/E dated 21-4-76. What does the circular say:

"The Delhi Administration has launched a massive family planning drive in the Union Territory of Delhi. The municipal employees whose wife's age is less than 45 years, have more than 2 children shall be required to get themselves sterilised and produce sterilisation certificate from the authority prescribed failing which they shall not be entitled to various concessions viz. festival advance, housing loan, conveyance advance, children education allowance/tuition fee, uniform allowance, washing allowance, free medical aid and similar other allowance etc. Those having more than 2 children will not be entitled to municipal accommodation if they do not get themselves sterilised and those in occupation of municipal

accommodation will become dis-entitled as soon as there is a child added to the family beyond 2 children. The family planning aspect would also be kept in view while considering cases for confirmation, promotion and crossing of E. B. and writing of CRs of the municipal employees.

The contents of the circular may be brought to the notice of all the staff working under you."

This is what is being done. This is how compulsion and coercion are being applied to implement this. If the Minister gets more than three children, he can retain his job, but if the municipal employee is having more than three children, he will lose his privileges. There are certain Ministers who are having more than 5 and 7 children. This order does not apply to them but the poor employees has to lose.

They say that some big countries are doing this and talk of the case of socialist China. They are doing family planning but not in the coercive manner in which you are doing. They are educating the people. And through this method, they have reduced the size of the family to 0.6 per cent in the biggest city of the world—Sanghai.

In the end, I would again request you not to adopt coercive methods. You should adopt some sound methods so that this programme can be successful.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands moved by the hon. Health Minister. I wholeheartedly welcome the historic pronouncement he has made with regard to the family planning programme.

Sir, the Nation is grateful to the Prime Minister and also the Health Minister for having given a new turn to the concept of family planning for containing the alarming growth of population in our country.

Sir, health is a State subject and also family planning is a State sub-

ject. I know under what constraints the Health Ministry headed by Dr. Karan Singh has to function in order to bring the State Governments to the ideal concept of family planning and also to stem the tide of population.

In his speech, he has listed out certain incentives for the State Governments who implement these programmes sincerely, effectively and expeditiously. The first point is about freezing of the population at the 1971-level. Of course, some State Governments have a grievance that a premium has been placed on those States which did not follow the family planning programmes; whereas they themselves have lost some of their representation in the assemblies and in Parliament. The Health Minister has done well in freezing representation at the 1971-level, i.e., while determining the strength of members both in the Assemblies and in Parliament. The second point is about the 8 per cent additional amount which will be ear-marked for this programme. Various State Governments will take advantage of this incentive. But the most important factor in implementing this programme is the amelioration of the lot of the weaker sections of the society. Family planning, whether it is dictated by Dr. Karan Singh or is preached by others, is now being implemented among the affluent sections of our society. But the weaker sections who suffer from poverty feel that it will be a sort of an impediment in eking out their livelihood. A poor man with more children can put his children in gainful employment and eke out his livelihood. If this family planning programme is implemented successfully, it will help large sections of our population who live below the poverty line. It is essential that the economic programme also goes hand in hand; and the 20-point economic programme now under operation, should be implemented in a vigorous manner, so as to make these weaker sections feel that they are becoming better off, and that they can follow the family planning programme.

The Minister has also raised the age of marriage for girls and boys. Of course, even before the Minister had announced it, it is being implemented, because of the difficulties that the parents are facing in getting their daughters married, due to the pernicious system of dowry. It is all right to have a statutory limit-but to bring in a statute or some statutory changes to implement this programme is not necessary at this moment, as it is being followed already. Again, the Minister wanted to utilize the services of radio and television for propagating the family planning schemes. I may tell you, Sir, and the hon. Minister that in our country, the media of cinema, radio and television are having a tremendous impact on the people's minds, as far as these economic programmes are concerned.

But, unfortunately, there are some films which directly go against the principles and precepts of family planning. At one time I put a supplementary question in this House on this matter. There is a Telugu film which preaches against family planning, and that gets an award of the State Government, and the producer, actor and actress have been awarded Padma Shri. The name of the film is Thathamma Kala.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): When was it released?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is still running. I asked the Information and Broadcasting Minister to look into this matter. Even now various articles are being written in the newspapers and journals, opposing the concept of family planning.

Another feeling in the country is that family planning is applied only to one particular section of the population. I am glad that the hon. Minister has made it clear in his statement that family planning will be applied to everyone, irrespective of his caste, creed or community. I hope that this will be implemented, as per the declaration made by the hon. Minister. More than that, I entirely agree with the hon. Minister when he lays emphasis

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on the role that has to be played by the voluntary organisations.

The Turkman Gate incident is a clear proof of the lack of publicity, or lack of understanding on the part of the people of the real implications of family planning. Nobody has gone there to explain to the people the real objects of the scheme with the result that all sorts of rumours were allowed to spread, and nobody is there to allay the misapprehension created among the people by anti-social and anti-national elements, which are trying to take every opportunity to create trouble in this country. So, the role of the voluntary organisations and the role of media like television, radio, newspaper and films should be co-ordinated, in order to make this scheme successful.

I know that the health portfolio is being handled in some States by some Ministers who do not have much of a political pull. When Panditji was the Prime Minister, at one time he said that agriculture and social welfare must be handled by the Chief Minister. In this context, I would suggest that it must be impressed on the States by the Prime Minister that priority should be given to the family planning programme.

Another important measure that has been brought out by this Ministry is the amending of the Food Adulteration Act. I congratulate the Health Minister for having enacted this major Act. Much damage was being done to the health of the people by some unscrupulous people indulging in all sorts of adulteration methods, which was telling upon the health of the nation. I hope that under the new Act vigorous steps would be taken to see that food Adulteration does not take place. At the same time, I would say that while selecting the personnel for implementing the Food Adulteration Act, proper care must be taken so that innocent people are not harassed, because what is now happening is that these personnel are taking advantage

of the Act and trying to exploit the situation to their personnel advantage.

Then, there is a paradox or contradiction in this country. We do not have much of medical aid or doctors in the rural areas. But, at the same time, there is growing unemployment among the doctors. I do not know why this phenomenon is prevailing in this country. I want the Minister to find a way out for giving gainful employment to these doctors.

Medical education at present is a long drawn out process, and it takes six or seven years for a person to qualify himself as a doctor. It may be examined whether short-term courses can be introduced in order to implement this idea of bare-footed doctors to mitigate the hardships of the people.

Regarding the primary health centres, there are no facilities available even at taluk headquarters. I know the difficulties of the hon. Minister and I may be told that this should be raised in the State Assembly, but it is an important matter which has to be looked into.

Capitation fee is assuming alarming proportions and anything like Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 is being demanded for admission to the medical colleges. In some States it has become almost a racket because the medical graduates will get a dowry of not less than Rs 2 lakhs. So, it has become a commercial proposition. Hence, this system should be abolished and admission should be based purely on merits.

As there is growing unemployment among doctors, admission to the various medical colleges should be restricted only to those who can get gainful employment in the country. We have also to take vigorous steps to stop this brain drain. We should not allow our doctors to go abroad after having had education at an enormous cost to the exchequer.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): I would like to begin by congratulating the hon. Minister for placing before the country for the first time a statement on population policy. You know yourself, Sir, because you have also been interested in the subject, that for many years we have been asking for the formulation of a population policy, not a policy just for the reduction of births but a more comprehensive policy that would aim at improving the quality and functional diversity of the population, in which, of course, is included the question of the reduction of births. I am very glad that the Minister has at last been able to place a document before the House.

I would also like to congratulate him for having shown a considerable amount of courage in bringing up a resolution on family planning before the plenary session of the Congress Party at Chandigarh. I do not think this has been done by any political party, even the most radical, so far.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): We are a radical party.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: We are, but I am sure we would not like to be called the most radical party. Even they have not done this.

From all this, I have a sense of satisfaction, and I would like to congratulate the Minister on having taken initiative in getting this done.

I have carefully read the statement not once, but two or three times. Most of my remarks will be confined to that statement. I do not propose to deal with the other aspects of the health programmes, of which I really do not have any special knowledge.

To begin with, I think there is no question about the fact, and I think now the country is conscious of it, that we are finding ourselves frustrated because even if we take vigorous steps of economic development, the per

capita results of that economic development are enormously less than the effect on the national income and national production because of the increase in population.

And I think, therefore, people are agreed that we cannot go on at the current rate of increasing population to 2.4 per cent, 2.2 per cent and even only 1.4 per cent to which the hon. Minister has made a reference as the rate that will be reached by 1984. I am not too sure because I was just calculating, but 1.4 per cent in 1984 would give an increased population like 8½ or 9 millions. And I do not think we can afford to keep our population rising at the rate of 9-10 millions a year even after successful programmes of population control.

Therefore, it is, I think, important, imperative and essential that the country should recognise that limitation of birth, small family norm and drastic reduction of the growth rate of the population are all essential conditions for improving the quality of life of the people of India. But I would like to say at the same time that reduction in population growth rate will not by itself bring about economic development. I think we must not make the mistake by thinking that by reducing the growth of population or reducing the birth rate or having a small family norm even by itself is going to bring about an economic millennium in this country. In fact, I would go further and say that even having a small family norm, even bringing reduction in birth rate and in the population growth rate itself will be dependent upon what we do by way of development. Therefore, while I accept the thesis that our development efforts are getting somewhat frustrated because of the increase in population, I hope the Minister will also agree with me that we cannot put forward the thesis that reduction in births is a substitute for economic development. In fact, reduction in births itself is possible only with economic development. And that is why, I am glad, in this population policy stress has been laid not so much on

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reduction on births but on the other aspect of social and economic policy that helps to bring about reduction in births.

First, I am very glad that the Minister has suggested that the marriage age should be raised. I do not agree with my friend Mr. Venkatasubbarah who has said that it is already taking place. It is already taking place among the upper and middle classes and among the elite classes. But as far as masses are concerned, this is certainly not taking place and the elite and the upper class forms a negligible minority of the population. In fact, they do not need family planning attention. Most of them are already practising family planning. Therefore, I am glad that the age of marriage is being raised. But I would like to warn the Minister about one aspect. He seems to think that by raising the age of marriage automatically the age of marriage will be raised. He says that it will be made a cognisable offence. Sir, by making it a cognisable offence, it does not mean that the offence will not be committed. I think it is very important for us to realise it. I was still a Graduate student in Bombay when the Sharda Act was passed. If you look up the census figures you will find that a number of girls are married at the age of 5, 6 and 7 and the number is not in terms of thousands; it is in terms of hundreds of thousands and sometimes even millions if you go upto the age of 16. Therefore, in my own opinion, it is not enough merely to raise the age of marriage.

I am a little distressed about one fact. In the same paragraph, the Minister says, "The question of making registration of marriages compulsory is under active consideration." I would say that this is putting the cart before the horse. Unless you make the registration of marriages compulsory, there is no way in which you can enforce the age of marriage to be 18 or 20 or whatever you want. I do not understand why are you fighting shy

of making the registration of marriage's compulsory. We do not want to make money out of the registration. We can be told that only those marriages which are accompanied by registration certificates will be valid marriages. If people still have marriages and not take registration certificates, the children born may not be given unrestricted rights of inheritance out of such marriages will not be treated as the property of those parents. I do not see in any country of the world where marriages are not registered. In our country, we register births and deaths of course with a lot of gap and so on.

So, I would say that if the Minister wants this legislation to have any practical effect then he must accompany it, in fact, I would say precede it, by legislation making the registration of marriages compulsory, then we will know how many marriages are taking place, at what age marriages are taking place, what is the gap between the bridegroom's age and the brides age. There should be a very simple form. We do not need to have a form of 15-16 items; a form of 4-5-6 items will be enough. It should be a simple form and there will be no difficulty in doing that.

If you do not do it, I am prepared to say that we are very unlikely to succeed in implementing the proposed legislation. If we implement it, it will have a definite and distinct impact on birth-rate and, from what we have made out from our studies, on fertility and so on. You cannot implement it without making marriage registration compulsory.

The second thing that I want to talk about is in regard to public finance—you, Mr. Speaker, have been dealing with public finance for a greater part of your political life—which is the most important thing in the statement and which has not been highlighted in the papers. We are going to freeze for purposes not only of seats in the Lok Sabha but much more important is for purposes of Central funds, Plan assistance and all that. According to the

Gadgil formula, if I remember aright, I think, 60 per cent of the Central Plan assistance to the State Governments is based on population. Even devolution of taxes, so many of the Central subventions and grants to the States are based on population. We know that the State Governments receive something like 50 per cent of the capital expenditure through the Centre and something like 30-35 per cent of the recurring expenditure through the Centre. That was the position when I prepared the memorandum for the Sixth Finance Commission. Probably, the position is a little worse today. Therefore, this is a very important instrument. If the Central Government says that 1971 census will determine not only seats in the Lok Sabha which is not so important but also, the amount of money that the States will get for their development and planning programmes, then, automatically, it is the biggest group incentive—he talks of the highest group incentive later on in the statement—that you can give to the States. Every Chief Minister will then know that if he does not implement the family planning programme effectively, the population will increase, he will have more expenditure, and he will not get assistance from the Central Revenues for the purpose.

This, to my mind, is the most important part of the National Population Policy statement. I hope, under no circumstances, under no pressure of any kind, the hon. Minister and the Government of which he is the spokesman will allow themselves to resile from this particular position which has been stated in the National Population Policy statement.

That brings me to the question of sterilisation. Now, the ball is transferred to the court of State Governments. If the State Government permits population to increase, it has got to have more schools, more hospitals and provide more employment and everything. Therefore, the State Gov. effective method for bringing about

from within the States to see that family planning programme is made effective. How do we make it effective? I have been trying to look at the figures. I do not want to bore the august House with statistics. By and large, it appears that statistically, the only programme that seems to be working is sterilisation programme. I do not like it. I do not like some other expression which has been used to describe the same phenomenon. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a Weekly called *Mainstream*. This is a weekly which is associated with the Communist Party of India; it represents the views of the Communist Party of India. The latest issue of *Mainstream* contains a very interesting article on the subject of National Population Policy. The word that they have used for sterilisation is castration. An enormous difference is made by a mere change in expressing a particular phenomenon. Apart from that, it refers to a number of practical problems which the Government is bound to face. These days, we do not hear much criticism and much difference of opinion and so on. If somebody expresses a difference of opinion, it is very useful for the Government to see what the difference of opinion is.

13.00 hrs.

To come back to the subject, some kind of sterilisation seems to be a most effective method of population control. If we want to go in for sterilisation, it should not be compulsory. I am very glad that the Government says that there is no idea of having compulsory sterilisation. I want to make it very clear. The Government does not intend to have compulsory sterilisation. As a matter of fact, I read a press release this morning, saying there is no compulsory sterilisation in Delhi, for, all sorts of rumours float around the city. The official statement made it clear that the Government in Delhi is not committed to and is not going in for a policy of compulsory sterilisation. But if we are not to go in for a policy of compulsory sterilisation and if sterilisation is going to be the most effective method, for bringing about

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population control, how do we get people to adopt sterilisation without, at the same time, compelling them to go in for it? This is a big question which, in my opinion, concerns the Minister and the Government of India in implementing their population policy. I don't want to talk about compulsory sterilisation or the consequences it can have or the difficulties or the hurdles and so on, because then we would be really going off the track. We are not yet in the era of compulsory sterilisation. But there is a danger that some States, induced by this big carrot and stick policy—you are now using the carrot and stick method through individuals, families, panchayats or Zilla Parishads and you are using the State Governments—which feel fairly powerful in their own States, might adopt methods to bring about a reduction in their own growth-rate by resorting, if not to open compulsory sterilisation, to sterilisation which is compulsory implicitly or compulsory in brackets or compulsory in an invisible kind of fashion—so far as the wording is concerned—because an incentive has been created by this policy statement.

I would therefore like to ask this of the Minister. The Minister has stated in paragraph 15 of his policy statement that "it is clear that public opinion is now ready to accept much more stringent measures for family planning than before." Then comes the sentence "However, the administrative and medical infrastructure in many parts of the country is still not adequate to cope with the vast implications of nation-wide compulsory sterilisation" (absolutely correct) "We do not therefore intend to bring in Central legislation for this purpose at least for the time being." Then he says—and this is the weakest sentence of the policy statement—that "some States feel that the facilities available with them are adequate to meet the requirements of compulsory sterilisation." Are you going to leave it to the feeling of the States that the facilities are adequate? Is it not the moral responsibility of the Central Government which is now in-

ducing the State Governments by using the carrot and stick method to go in for a policy of population control, which inevitably means a policy of going in for compulsory sterilisation, to induce them not to lightly skip over this essential condition which is laid down, namely administrative and medical infrastructure? This is a very important thing; it is not just an academic matter because, if the medical infrastructure is not there and if some compulsory sterilisations go wrong or if wrong people are sterilised, it is going to have very serious repercussions, not only on the family planning programme but on the whole process of economic, social and cultural development of the country. I would therefore ask this of the Minister, as this Parliament is responsible for the implementation of the national population policy, that when the Minister and the Government feel that we are not yet in a position to adopt a nation-wide policy of compulsory sterilisation, have we got any right to give the States the authority to go in for compulsory sterilisation? If we do that, we must see that the administrative and medical infrastructures in the States concerned are adequate, and not leave that to what is called the 'feeling' of the States that they are. I hope the Minister will answer this particular question as to what is the machinery he is thinking of. If a State Government wants to go in for compulsory sterilisation, is he going to send out a team, is he going to make any enquiry into the administrative and medical infrastructural facilities, is he going to lay down certain minimum primary conditions which must be fulfilled before somebody can go in for compulsory sterilisation? I would suggest that this must be acted upon in line with the very objective of the policy which has been enunciated by the Government. But I agree with the policy statement when it is said:

"Our advice to the States in such cases will be to bring in the limitation after three children and to

make it uniformly applicable to all Indian citizens resident in that State without distinction of caste, creed or community."

That, I think, is a part of the fundamental basic structure of the National Population Policy. I am glad that he has said three children and not two children; I am also glad that it applies to everybody irrespective of any considerations. But before he can do this, he must satisfy himself that the necessary pre-conditions exist. It is no good saying that it is left to the States. We know what the States are. I can assure you as a student of public finance that many of the States are pensioners of the Central Government. We also know how many States are under President's rule. It is no good suddenly treating the States with great respect as if they are big *dadas*.

It is important for us, therefore, not to shirk the responsibility but to take the responsibility in our own hands and lay down specifically and categorically the detailed conditions which must be fulfilled before, for example, my friend, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, a great enthusiast on this, goes full steam ahead with implementing the policy of compulsory sterilisation in his State.

MR SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I just wanted to say one thing more. I was referring to the comprehensive character of the Minister's statement. I want to emphasize that because any sterilisation has got to be accompanied by the necessary social economic and cultural background. The Minister has talked about mass media campaign, he has talked about female illiteracy nutrition programmes and so on. In fact, he has placed the population policy in a proper perspective; it is a part of the whole process of deva-

lopment, social, cultural and economic development, with education playing a very important part and nutrition playing a very important part.

I would like, therefore, to suggest, not for his consideration because he may or may not benefit from it, but for the consideration of the Government through him, whether it may not be desirable to combine the Ministries of Education and Health and Family Planning, because so much of family planning depends upon education unless we are identifying it with the use of surgeon's knife. Family planning is not to be identified with the use of surgeon's knife. If family planning is to be treated as family welfare, improvement in the quality of life and as a basic aspect of social and economic development and if education, children's nutrition, female education and population values in education are going to play a very important part in making the atmosphere which will permit of proper implementation of family planning programmes, then I suggest to Government—since we are now changing so many things, including Constitution, etc., etc.—that they may also think of re-structuring the Cabinet, re-structuring the division of functions, they may have a more rational approach in the division of functions; and if any such thing is done, combining Education with Health and Family Planning would be a much more rational way of doing it than to have independent Ministries and one Minister writing to another Minister and expressing in a policy statement the hope that this is going to be done by somebody else. Whether this will mean the Health Ministry getting merged with the Education Ministry or the Education Ministry getting merged with the Health Ministry, is a subject on which I have no opinion, no forecast, no feelings at all.

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN (Addor): Sir, the Govern-

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

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ment is paying more attention to the problems of family planning than health in this year. A few days ago the Minister announced the national policy on population in the Parliament. The population of this country is increasing by one million every month. The statistics show that our population has increased by 250 millions during the last 28 years of our independent existence. If the population is allowed to increase at this rate all economic developments will come to a stop in this country. A time will come when the people in the lower echelon of our society won't get even a morsel of food to eat. I am happy that the Government has realised this fact, although belatedly. In the national policy on population, it is stated that it is essential to remove poverty and disease from this country for economic development. By checking population alone can the process of economic progress be quickened? Of course, checking the population rise can be one of the many means for speedier economic development. I don't think that the Government need take any special steps to make the family planning programme acceptable to the people. Because, Sir, take Kerala for example. The standard of education is high, and there is an awareness among the people about the need of family planning. They are marching forward to the sterilisation camps happily. By chalking out comprehensive programme in the educational sector and making the people in the rural areas aware of the importance and the benefits of family planning the Government can make this programme a grand success. The people in the villages should be told the fact that by accepting family planning their social economic and cultural standard will rise. If it is done, then we can achieve tremendous progress in this field. Certainly we can control our population. There is no need of any compulsion on the part of the authorities. Vast million

of our masses are steeped in the mire of superstitions. They are illiterate. 80 per cent of the population lives in the villages. They don't know what is happening in the country. They do not know what laws are being made by the Government. If the compulsory sterilisation is implemented and consequently penal action is taken against the people who do not take to sterilisation, then these poor people will come to know about it only when they are punished. They just don't know the fact such a legislation has been passed in this country and they are being punished for not complying with the law. Therefore, it is very essential to have some arrangement to make these illiterate and ignorant people aware of the problems and the need for practising family planning. I would like to know whether this Ministry is taking any such step. Family Planning squads can organise door to door campaigns in the villages and convince them about the importance and benefits of family planning programme. They should be told that we are on the verge of a explosion and that if the population rises at this rate, by 2000 AD our people won't get drinking water or fresh air to breathe. They won't get enough space even to move about. They should also be told the fact that if their family is planned they can make tremendous progress in the social, economic and cultural fields. If that is done, I am sure that they will accept sterilisation voluntarily. Kerala is an example where we have proved this. Sir, in Kerala they have not only achieved the target but have done about 500 more cases. If proper education is given to the people in other States also and makes them aware of the importance of family planning and convince them that the Government is doing everything to promote their educational and other needs, then I have no doubt in my mind that they will also accept family planning voluntarily. In this connection, I would

like to deal with one other point. The report says that for a population of 10,000 one sub-centre and for every block one primary health centre have been set up in every State. But only if experienced doctors and necessary staff are appointed and if they go from door to door to make the people aware of the importance of family planning it will achieve success. About sub-centres I have to make one point. The Government has set up sub-centres for a population of 10,000 I know what is happening there. When I was touring some villages, I found that most of these sub-centres had only one mid-wife. Everyone knows that it is impossible for one mid-wife to cater to the needs of 10,000 people in the village. Therefore, it is very action will be taken against those who essential to equip these sub-centres and primary health centres with qualified and experienced doctors and staff. Not only this necessary equipment and medicines should also be made available. I have found that people in the villages are even afraid to approach a doctor or take medicines. This attitude has got to be changed. Therefore, it is all the more necessary to provide experienced staff in the sub-centres and primary health centres. I hope the Government will consider this aspect of the problem rather seriously. In my opinion it is the duty of the Government to make the fruits of development available to the poor people who are living in the villages.

Sir, the Central Government is thinking of making sterilization compulsory. Many State Governments are thinking of bringing in legislation to make sterilization compulsory. Penal action will be taken against those who do not undergo sterilization. There is an underlying danger in this proposition. Millions of ignorant people who do not know anything about the law may have to be sent to jail if such legislation is implemented. They just do not know that such a law exists. When such a penal action is taken I am afraid,

the father of the child may even go to the extent of denying that the child is his own. Sir, imagine what a problem will it create for the mother. Therefore, my humble opinion is that such drastic action should not be taken. No body should lose his increment or lose the chance of promotion just because he has not undergone sterilization. Certainly the educated people, whether in the villages or in towns, will accept family planning voluntarily. So far as the uneducated people are concerned we should give them proper education on these lines.

Another point I want to make is about smallpox. Although it has not been completely eradicated, the Government has been successful to a great extent in its fight against this disease. But we could not do much to eradicate TB, leprosy, cancer and such other dreadful diseases. Recently the hon. Minister has been to Trivandrum to inaugurate the Cancer Institute. The State Government is prepared to take all necessary steps to convert it into a Cancer Research Centre. But they don't have sufficient resources. I understand that the State Government has approached the Centre for necessary funds and I hope the Central Government will favourably consider this.

Sir, one more point I have to point out. In Himachal Pradesh there is one Lady Linlithgo TB Sanatorium. About 90 people are working in this Sanatorium. This Sanatorium has a long past. I understand that a decision has been taken to retrench the staff and abolish the sanatorium. I have got a memorandum.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can hand it over to the Minister.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Sir, it is a very serious problem concerning the lives of 90 members of the staff and their families. These days it is extremely difficult to get a job. In such a situation if peo-

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 ple lose their jobs what will happen to them? When there is need for more and more of such sanitoriums Govern- ment should see to it that this exist- ing sanitoriam continues to function without any hitch. With these words I conclude.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE
 (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister for enunciating for the first time in the history of India a very dynamic and bold policy on Health and Family Planning which worked for health, welfare for the mother and the child and the family as a whole. It helped on the econo- mic side too.

I was present in that Conference in which he enunciated this po- licy. In that Conference all the Health Minister of India includ- ing the Health Ministers of all the States were present. All these mat- ters were discussed over there There was a very great enthusiasm.

Last time, we took half the target of this sterilisation. But we could not achieve that. This year we have taken double that target of sterilization. We have fulfilled that target. Now, we are proceeding further.

This step is very important. We all know that the population is growing at a rapid pace. Within 25 years, 250 million people have added to our population. If the population grows at this pace, there will be no food and our population in time to come will have to eat each other. So, this is a very serious matter and this will have to be looked into and solved with some sort of boldness and strength.

There is a proposal for raising the age of marriage. I do not agree with our friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah that this should not be done. As Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO said, in the upper class marriage age is being observed but among economically backward people who are in a large number, child mar- riages are still going on. I would re-

quest the hon. Minister that proper care should be taken for implementa- tion of the provisions of the law after the law is passed. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was passed. Special Marriage Act was also passed raising the age of marriage. But this has not been implemented in those societies who actually need it. That is why I say, that implementation part should be given more emphasis. I have been working in the field of women for the last 30 years. I know women are really not interested in having more children. I contradict and I even disagree with Dr. Kailas. Our women workers have gone among these persons in this walled city. Muslim women with *burqua* came and said this. They said they have taken contraceptives and so on and that they did not want more children. Actually it is men who did not care. It is mostly these unedu- cated people who are there among Muslims or Hindus or Christians who really do not care for these feelings. They are the persons really who do not bother about the implications of pro- ducing more. Those who are doing propaganda saying that Muslims do not want and all that are really speak- ing for the Muslim men, not for Muslim women, I should say. I have been feeling happy that the new youth forces have come out in a big way. The voluntary organisations have all come out in a big way in favour of the work of family planning. Our party and other parties too are coming out in a big way and all of them have realised the importance of this pro- gramme. In this connection I suggest that the hon. Minister should arrange for the proper training of these volun- tary workers. Those who work in this field should be given proper training. As you know, Sir, this is a very deli- cate subject. Therefore, the approach should be very nicely put before the people. I would like to quote what our honourable Prime Minister has said in this regard. She has said that the aim of family planning is to ensure that the size of the family should be

small and compact, safeguarding the welfare both of the individual and of the country. And even in that Conference, Dr. Karan Singh has said that it is not that we do not want any children, we want healthy children, we want educated children, we want well-fed children, we do not want ill-equipped, ill-healthy children, delinquent children. That is why I stress that the training of field workers is a very important aspect in this regard, whether this is on the Government side or on the voluntary organisations side. In that very conference, the Health Ministers of West Bengal and Maharashtra have said about this. If by ill-luck two or three children of some families died, where they had sterilised earlier, they had done successful recanalisation. Therefore, what I feel is that more and more doctors should be trained in this field of recanalisation and this particular point of view should be given wide publicity among the people saying, don't be afraid; if by ill-luck you lose your children, you can have this done, you can have recanalisation, you can again have a child and therefore there is nothing to worry. Therefore, this point may please be looked into and needful should be done. Wide publicity should be done about this aspect especially among the villages.

Maternity benefit should be given to women only for 2 or 3 children and not more. After 2 or 3, this benefit should be stopped. What we find sometimes is this. The work suffers because every year the lady who is working wants maternity leave. Therefore, we must give this for only 2 or 3 only and not more. While working in family planning side sometimes I have been asked the question, what will happen if a person has 3 daughters or 4 daughters and no sons, because in our society, it is the son who looks after parents in their old age. Even the Scripture says:

"Putravrthi Varye"

But, at that time, the status of women was not so high as it is today. Now, there is hardly any difference between a girl and a boy. At the same time, I feel that social security should be linked with this programme of Family Planning so that if anybody has no one to look after him either in his old age or after his retirement, then proper care should be taken to see that he is looked after with proper medical health care; and infirmity houses, that is, homes for the old people, should also be started in our country.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate our Minister for making the Safdarjung Hospital one of the best hospitals in the world in giving free and modern and highly sophisticated medicines to the poor people.

I was happy to note that there is not a single nursing home which has not got the facility to extend special treatment to the people. This hospital is a very big hospital and it is meant for the poor and it is giving them the highly sophisticated medicines and Government is spending about Rs. 1.50 crores on this.

I shall finish my speech by saying something about the propaganda that is going on in Delhi about family planning. I had met so many people and asked them to please bring such cases of unmarried girls or unmarried boys who had been sterilised. Uptil now, no one could bring any such case. I feel that a lot of propaganda is going on here and the reactionary forces who have got some foothold in this, are exploiting this situation. So, we should be careful about that.

I would request the hon. Minister to do one thing. Though the teachers are good in the family planning motivation work, the unmarried lady teachers and male teachers should not be asked to work in this field because our society has got prejudices and superstition, I am afraid if they go

[Shrimati Mukul Bhaserjee]

into this field, the unmarried lady teachers will never get married. So, I request him to exclude the lady teachers, unmarried lady teachers, and unmarried male teachers from this work.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

दुबारी क्षतिग्रस्त प्रदेश (साबरकांठ) :

प्रशासन महोदय, फेमिली प्लानिंग का इनका साँ का काम चल रहा है। क्या आपने कभी जाव कराया है कि आपरेमन कराने से महिलाओं की सेहत पर क्या असर पड़ता है, उनकी तबीयत कितनी खराब होती है? क्या आपने यह देखा है कि आपरेमन कराने के बाद उन्हें न ठीक से आराम मिलता है न उनकी ठीक से देखभाल होती है? मैंने सुना है कि पुरुष आपरेमन कराते हैं तो उन पर ज्यादा बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता है। आपको इनके बारे में सोचना चाहिये।

दुबारी बाब यह है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय चले गये, वे मंत्रियों के अच्छे पंडित हैं, वे जानते हैं कि हमारे शास्त्रों में इनके बारे में बहुत कुछ है। उनमें लिखा है कि किस तरह से इसका विकास हो सकता है और किस तरह से मेहनत पर भी असर नहीं पड़ सकता है। यह सब हमारे शास्त्रों में है। आज जो प्लानिंग हम चला रहे हैं उससे हमारा नैतिक विकास होगा या अक्षय पतन होगा, यह सोचने की बात है।

आप कहें कि दो बच्चे—होने चाहिये और उसके बाद आपरेमन हो जाना चाहिये तो उस स्थिति में अगर एक या दोनों मर जायेंगे तो क्या होगा? यह भी सोचने वाली बात है। खाली प्रचार कर दिया, लालच दे दिया कि ऐसा करोगे तो यह मिलेगा, बस करोवे तो यह मिलेगा उसमें तो दुबारी

नैतिक स्तर नहीं बढ़ सकता है वह तो निरंता ही आया। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसके बारे में पूरी देखभाल आपको करनी चाहिये, गम्भीर रूप से सीधे विचार आपको करना चाहिये और ऐसा करने के बाद ही इसका प्रचार करना चाहिये।

मैं समझती हूँ कि जितना लाभ देस की जनता को लयब बरतने से होना इस प्रकार के प्रचार से नहीं हो सकेगा। आपके आज जो सिनेमा हैं उनमें कहीं समय को बात होती है? जो एडवर्टिजमेंट हैं वे बिलान की तरफ ही आदमी को प्रेरित करते हैं, उनमें विकार ही बढ़ते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं नहीं बनाई जाती है जिससे लोग लयब बरतें, त्याग की भावना उनमें घाये, कुछ उनका धार्मिक विकास हो। यह भी एक चीज है जिसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आप तो संस्कृत के पंडित हैं, भारतीय संस्कृति से बली भाति परिचित हैं। जो हमारे पुराने रीति रिवाज थे उनसे अगर कुछ रास्ता निकल सके और इसका प्रयत्न आप करने लगीं मैं समझती हूँ कि फायदा ही मकेगा। पहले तो ऐसा होता था कि डिलिवरोंके लिए लडकी अपनी माता के घर जाती थी। बच्चा और माँ तीन चार महीने तक बही रहते थे। इसका नतीजा यह होता था कि उन दोनोंकी तबीयत अच्छी रहनी थी, स्वाभाविक तौर पर अच्छी रहती थी। संयम के साथ वह रहती थी। आजकल क्या होता है? स्त्री के बच्चा पैदा होता है और पति आकर वहा उसके पाप बँड जाता है। यह सब सोचने की बात है। पहले ऐसा होता था, पहले रिवाज यह था कि जब तक बच्चा माँ का दूध पीता था तब तक घर में जो बुद्धस्त्री उसके पास रहती थी वह उसकी देखभाल करती थी और इस तरहसे संयम बरता जाता है। आजकल क्या होता है? स्त्रियाँ नौकरी करने जाती हैं, घूमने जाती हैं, सिनेमा में जाती

मंती है और अच्छे का जन्म होता है तो जल्दी से जल्दी उसका पूज्य घुड़का देती है और मांस का पूज्य शुरू कर देती है, ब्रह्म कीर्ति कर कर देती है। इसका मतीया यह होता है कि न माता की तबीयत ठीक रहती है और न ही बच्चा अच्छा रहता है। जब ऐसी बात होती है तो विद्याभिन खिलाने शुरू कर दिए जाते हैं। जो खुराकी खुराक है उससे जितना शरीर बनता है उससे जितना शरीर अच्छा होता है उतना दवाई से नहीं होता है। मैं देखती हूँ कि जो लोग ब्रह्मिन्ना खाते हैं, वे विद्याभिन का भी कम्प्लेक्स से हमेशा इनको खाते रहते हैं, इनको खाने की उनकी आदत पड़ जाती है, इनके बिना वे चल नहीं सकते हैं, अगर छोट देते हैं तो उनकी तबीयत गिर जाती है। खानी लोगों को दवाईयों पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये, यह अच्छा नहीं है। ऐसा बानाबरब आप बनायें नाकि पुराने रिवाज फिर से जन्मा हो, उनका पालन हो, तभी कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि लोगों को यह जो आपरेसन आदि हैं, उससे असन्तोष है। हर काम पर इनको आप लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुसलमानों का धर्म चूँकि इसको इजाजत नहीं देता है इस वास्ते उन पर आप इसको लागू नहीं करते हैं। यह चीज उनको अच्छे नहीं लगती है। मैं तो कहूँगी कि किसी पर भी आपको कम्प्लेक्स नहीं करनी चाहिये। जितने अच्छे परिणाम समय बरतने से, स्वेच्छा से नामने या मरते हैं उतने अच्छे परिणाम कम्प्लेक्स से नहीं आ पायेंगे। अगर आदमी को आपने जिनान में लिप्त कर दिया, बगि-बारी बना दिया तो शरीर तो दूटेगा ही। उसका कुपरिणाम शरीर पर पड़ेगा ही। फिर चाहे बच्चा न भी पैदा हो उसके क्या फर्क पड़ता है। यह सोचने वाली बात है।

बरेलू जो उपचार है उनकी तरफ ही आपको ध्यान देना होगा। पहले घर में डिलीवरी होती थी। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उसका आप जरा सर्वे करायें। अस्पतालों में जब डिलीवरी होती है तो स्त्रियों की तबीयत कैसी रहती है और अगर घर में होती है तो कैसी रहती है, दोनों में क्या फर्क पड़ता है। घर में अगर डिलीवरी होती है तो दवायें साथ साथ नहीं चलती हैं, तब बरेलू उपचार होता है, खुराक ठीक मिलती है, दवायों पर उसको नहीं जाना पड़ता है। यहाँ आप पहले ही दिन से दवाई शुरू कर देते हैं। हमसे स्वयं उममें शक्ति नहीं आ पाती है, दवाई की ही शक्ति रहती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में भी आप सर्वे करा कर देखें। इसमें आपको काफी जानने को मिलेगा और लोगों को भी उम्में ममझने को मिलेगा। अस्तु, आजकल अस्पतालों में डिलीवरी करने से 10 दिन में छुट्टी मिलने पर मिन्या घर चले जाते हैं और 20 दिन में चलने लगते हैं। तो इस तरह से मिन्यों को कहा आराम मिलता है।

हमारे जो पुराने रिवाज थे, उसमें 30 दिन तक किसी को छूने नहीं दिया जाता था, 2 महीने तक चूल्हा नहीं छूने दिया जाता था। इसमें क्या था? इसमें समय की बात ही थी, इसमें स्त्री को आराम मिलता था चाहे वह किननी भी कमजोर हो, गरीब हो। आज तो 6 दिन में ही छुट्टी हो जाती है, 10 दिन के बाद वह सब काम करने लगती है, तो उनकी तबीयत कैसे ठीक हो सकती है यह सोचने की बात है।

आपके पास हेल्थ विभाग है, इनका मतलब है सफाई और स्वेच्छता न ही चाहिये। जो बड़े बड़े भवन बने हुये हैं, आप तो गाड़ी में गने हैं, पोर्ष में उतरते हैं, चपरासी दरवाजा खोलना है और आठ पन्धर चले जाते हैं, लेकिन इन बड़े बड़े भवनों के पीछे

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

कितना कचरा और कितनी गंदगी है, क्या आपने कभी देखा है ? मैं तो पैदल जाती हूँ, इसलिये सब देखती हूँ ।

आप अखबार से कितना ही प्रचार करें, दिल्ली में तो अखबार से प्रचार होता है कि कहीं भी गन्दगी हो तो खबर दें । लेकिन खबर देने से क्या फायदा ? आपके कर्मचारी ही बोपहर को वहाँ गन्दगी फैला देते हैं । आप लंच के लिये जाते हैं, आपके लान्स अच्छे हैं, वहाँ जाकर आप बैठने हैं और आपने खाना खा लिया । उसके बाद कभी देखिये कि लान्स में क्या पड़ा रहना है ? कहीं सन्तरे के छिन्के पड़े होंगे, कागज के टुकड़े पड़े होंगे । इस तरह मच्छर नहीं होंगे तो और क्या होगा ?

मव जगह फन बेचें जाते हैं, केले, मन्तरे, के सीजन में सन्तरे, आम के सीजन में आम लेकिन इनके छिन्के कहा पड़ने है ? जो बेचने वाला होता है, उनके पाम कचरे की टोकरी नहीं होती है, सब सड़को और लान में पड़े रहने हैं । किन्तु ही लोग गिर जाते हैं, उनकी टांग टूट जाती है, फ्रैक्चर हो जाता है । तो इस बार मे भी आपको सोचना चाहिए । खासकर सरकारी मकानों के पास ये लोग बैठते हैं । मैं जब जाती हूँ तो देखती हूँ कि इसर सन्तरा खाते हैं और छिन्का वहीं डाल देते हैं, इससे मच्छी आदि गन्दगी पैदा होती है । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकारी मकानों के आस पास, जहाँ कि आपके ही सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उन्हीं के आस पास सफाई रखवायें तो ठीक बात है ।

बहु भाव कायज के प्रचार में नहीं होगा । आपके आन पास फाई दो, यह देखना चाहिये और आपके कर्मचारी भी सफाई रखें, इसे भी देखना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you would have noticed from this morning's speakers that the women members are very much interested in today's subject....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sura.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: because it concerns them intensely. To bring up healthy children is as much the duty of the parents as it is the duty of the State to build up good citizens. It is true that many diseases have been wiped out or are in the process of being wiped out, but some classical diseases such as typhoid, filaria, small-pox and TB are still there. We had thought that malaria had been wiped out, but it has come back with greater vigour, with a great bang. So we do not know what to do, because we were sure that malaria had gone, but it has come back again.

There are certain ailments and diseases which are not listed. I would like to mention about the one affecting a person's speech.

Suppose a person is unable to speak properly and stammers, his whole personality is thwarted. What we need in such cases is an institute for speech therapy. We had one at Madras some years ago which was opened by the Maharajah of Mysore, the late Mr. Wodeyar when he was Governor of Madras. We should like to have more of such speech therapy institutions in other parts of the country also.

There is growing concern at the illegitimate pregnancies in big cities, the reason being that the amateur has taken the place of prostitutes and issues born out unholy alliances are made to suffer for no reason of their own. In our ancient books the son or daughter always carried the name of the mother; he was called after the mother and not the father. Now-a-days, when one has to fill the name

and other things for jobs or admission to colleges, the name of the father has to be filled in. In other countries, in Sweden, it is the name of the mother that has to be given. In South India also there is matriarchal system and it is the mother's name which has to be given and I think it is the safest method of doing things.... (An Hon. Member: You want the whole of India to adopt it?) Why not? For young people in health centres there should be arrangements for sex education and information should be imparted to them in a scientific manner.

Just now the burning problem is not lack of food or accommodation or even pollution but the growth of our population. India's population, as pointed out time and again is growing very fast and it has nearly touched 60 crores. If it keeps on growing like this, our planned progress which it is the intention of the government to achieve would not be fulfilled. The efforts made so far to arrest the growth has been slipshod and real and serious efforts have now been started against an unjust situation which has arisen. We shall have to see that in this zeal to stop the future deterioration of our economic plans we should not overdo things. People speak of different laws that prevent them from adhering to family planning. Everybody wants to see two or three children in the house, healthy, well-educated and well clothed rather than 7 or 8 children who are neither healthy nor well-fed and who are a source of worry to the family. Who would not like to see two or three healthy children in those circumstances? Why should those children who are brought into the world be made to suffer like this? In a way they suffer because of the lust of the parents. In the shastras, the first born son is named *dharma putra* because he is to do the last rites of the parents when they die; the others who come after him are known as *kamaputras*, children born of the lust of parents. So, even before we have gone for this, our old

scripture, also mentioned that there should not be too many children. When there were a hundred *Kauravas* and five *Pandavas*, what happened? A war took place and the population decreased. We do not want a war to decrease our population. We want to arrest the growth of the population. I have mentioned the old laws; they were made when they were times of plenty and there was not even a need to plan the family because there were plenty of things. Our natural resources such as water, air, or even land are limited and we shall run short of them if we keep on growing.

When we plan our family budget for the month, we see to the income we get and plan it accordingly. But when it comes to planning the family, we just give it a go-by and do not care. So, it is a good thing that we are taking this in a serious manner. For a better utilisation of air, water and land, it is imperative that inroads into these should be made in a thoughtful manner because this affects the whole nation. The future masses of the country will hold us guilty if we consume up their share. I had to explain this to my domestic help only three days ago. She came to me running and said, "Some people have come and they want my son to get sterilised." I asked her how many children he had. She said, five. Then I asked, "Don't you think it is enough?" Surely you do not want to bring children into this world who cannot get water to drink. If there are so many children in the world, we will run short of air and water. When I explained it to her in this manner, it made an impression on her and she went away satisfied.

Time and again it is stressed that more voluntary organisations, particularly of youth and women should be drawn into the promotion of family planning. I would like to stress that the middle-age group man is more liable to produce. It is he who does not involve himself in sportive healthy activities. He does not find

(Shrimati Sheela Kaul)

a vent to the sublimation of his sex. Hobbies and other creative activities would be a help to him. It has been noticed that long gaps nights are more prone to produce babies in the months of August and September. This can be verified from birth graphs of the hospitals. I remember I was sitting in a hospital in Lucknow. The doctor had not come and I was looking at the birth graphs. In September, the graph just shot up. During the electricity black-out in the United States, there was a boom of babies in that country. This clearly brings out that more recreation should be provided to the people.

Most of the Indian population reside in villages and it is here that the growth of the population takes place at geometrical progression. Previously, villagers entertained themselves after working hours with nautankis till late hours. During day time and evenings, they played kabaddi and other village games. But now they have also become sophisticated and they like to see pictures, because we had shown them some pictures. The documentary films going to the villages are not being shown; they lie closely wrapped up in the film library. The commercial pictures have come in a very big way and most of them are very sordid, sexy and suggestive. They play upon the emotions. Only recently, a healthy trend has been set up and it is bound to help in healthy thinking.

Enough information and publicity is not given or provided to the people who would like to take to tubectomy or vasectomy. People hear only in whispers of its after effects which are not correct. They are afraid that they will be physically damaged. Plain and loud talking should be done for giving correct information.

I am happy that a healthy climate has been set up at present. Women who have been the most sufferers

will welcome whatever will be done in this direction as they have to bear most of the burden of not only carrying the babies but also of spending sleepless nights for bringing up the children. Only if our men folk cooperate in this direction, the programme to plan the family is bound to succeed. Further raising of age of marriage for both girls and boys will benefit the health of the two and thus leading the way for better health of the Nation.

I believe, prevention is better than cure. If more attention is given to prevention, cure will take care of itself. Preventive measures will be more conducive to the health of the Nation. I have not suggested allocation of funds for different activities that the Ministry has in hand, but I do feel that funds for preventive measures should be enough.

With these words, I support the demands of the Health Ministry.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the first time, Dr. Karan Singh is able to attract the attention of the entire country by announcing his National Population Policy. It is not an easy task to look after the health of 600 million people and yet like a mother of 60 crores of children, he has to take care of the health of the entire country. How best he is able to do it is the main question.

The ratio of doctors compared to our population is quite low as compared to many other countries. As some other Members have pointed out, doctors have no employment in this country and they want to go outside. But at the same time, the ratio is quite low, very very low as compared to many other countries. I think, the Ministry has to take into consideration this aspect and increase the ratio of doctors by getting more hospitals in the rural areas. At present, primary health centres are

there is every Fascist. But that is not enough. Medical facilities in rural areas are completely lacking. But with all this, I am very happy and I would like to compliment the Minister on his announcement that small-pox has completely been wiped out from this country. I would like him to make such statements every year. There are many other diseases in this country like cancer, TB, etc. These are diseases which are very much prevalent all over the country and the hospitals are inadequate. Either we lack hospitals or the bed strength, particularly of TB hospitals in our State and same must be the case in other States also.

We are short of life-saving drugs although we have a number of foreign companies including multi-nationals. When we ask for some medicine, they say that it is not available. Some medicines are not available even in metropolitan cities. I want to know from the Minister as to when we are going to be self-sufficient in the matter of life-saving drugs.

14.00 hrs.

People are totally ignorant about the problem of mal-nutrition and in his report, the Minister has stated that only 16 States have got their own divisions in the Ministry concerning Nutrition. What about other States? Even those States where they have got a particular department to deal with nutrition, I think, are not doing much. We have not even touched the fringe of the problem, so far as mal-nutrition is concerned. We have to tell the people what to eat and how much to eat. It is necessary to do this, to fight mal-nutrition. We talk so much about this. But are we telling the people what vegetables contain what vitamins, and what sort of food we have to take? This will have to be told to the people. Our media should be

utilized more for this purpose, so that whatever vegetables and food are available in our country are made full use of by the people, after knowing the importance of the particular vegetable or food-stuff. There are no two opinions in this country regarding the control of population explosion. As has already been pointed out by the other Members, the elite, educated and upper classes are all already practising family planning, even without the advice of Ministers or legislators. But it is very difficult to carry the people for whom it is meant, with us, in propagating family planning. The main thing is that they do not feel that they have to restrict their families. They have a wrong idea that if they have a large family, those people will work and feed the parents. They have no recreation either. If there is no other recreation, they go in for procreation. That is how the problem of population explosion in this country has come about. We are producing an Australia every year. We cannot afford it. All of us have to welcome those measures included in the announcement on national population policy, like the raising of the age of marriage, freezing the number of seats in assemblies and Parliament based on the 1971 census, as also the stipulation that the Central assistance and grants-in-aid will depend upon the performance—at least 8 per cent of the Central assistance will depend upon the performance in regard to family planning I agree with all this. Sterilization is very much being discussed in this country. We welcome sterilization. There is no doubt about it; but if it is compulsory sterilization, I will say 'No'. If whatever we hear about the implementation of compulsory sterilization in Delhi is true, I think it will create a dangerous precedent. Here, not only teachers and other public servants are to produce people for sterilization; even the police have been asked to do it. You know what the police will do if you entrust them with this

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

task. They will catch hold of anybody and everybody they like and make them undergo vasectomy or tubectomy, whatever it is. Our population policy should be consistent with the overall question of economic development, human dignity and quality of life. After all, the purpose of family planning is to improve the quality of life. A series of measures has been announced by the Minister—incentives as well as disincentives, I think, by this, we will carry the people with us. There is now more awareness among the people; even the illiterate people feel that family planning is a must for the country; and with this multi-media propaganda in this country, which the Minister has announced in his population policy, I think we will carry the people with us; it may take a few more years; that does not matter. But we must carry our people with us, in propagating, especially, our policy in regard to population. The educational curriculum should contain one chapter in every class on the population explosion, the need to control population in this country and on how economic development depends upon the control of population. I think that it should not be left to the States to go in for compulsory sterilization. The policy should be evolved here, in Delhi. I hope Dr. Karan Singh will hold the reins and not leave it to the States to issue whatever directives they like

Ultimately, the country will agree. I am very happy that even the heads of the other religions are welcoming it. The other day I received a pamphlet from some of the catholic bishops, saying that they also agree to family planning projects. I am very happy about it. I hope the other heads of religions will be persuaded and they will agree to family planning. Even they have given their general agreement, but they are against compulsory sterilisation. I think we will have to carry the en-

tire population of India with us, and I think Dr. Karan Singh will be able to achieve this.

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of sharing my views with the Minister of Health, with whom I had the privilege of serving the country for some time.

I would congratulate Dr. Karan Singh specifically on three very brilliant achievements. The first is small-pox eradication, which has been the most marvellous achievement. I can say that it was possible only because of the dynamism, determination and leadership that Dr. Karan Singh had shown in the eradication of small-pox, and now the country has the satisfaction that it has been done.

The second is the amendment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which was long over-due. In the midst of so many obstacles, he has been able to bring forward this amendment in Parliament. But the other side is due still, namely, the amendment on the side of drugs, which also needs his zeal and dynamism

Lastly, as most of the hon. Members have mentioned, he has given us a population policy for the first time. It has been very brilliantly illustrated, very well worded, very well thought out, and now it is for him to implement it as vigorously, intelligently and courageously as possible.

I am glad that on the point of sterilisation Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has made some very good comments. I do not want to repeat them. I will only say that the Minister may kindly take note of the points he has mentioned.

In my speech I will not cover many points, I will focus my attention only on four points, namely, health services in the tribal blocks, rural water supply, leprosy control and homoeopathy.

On the question of health services, very often a question is asked by Mem.

bers of Parliament as to how many blocks are still uncovered, and the reply that usually came is 196 until last year, out of which about two-thirds were tribal blocks, where there was no health infra-structure done yet. I am putting this very specific question to the Minister to kindly tell the House, when the country is pre-occupied with the 20-point programme whether this point is given top priority, so that within a year or so all the tribal blocks are covered, and these facilities are brought within the reach of every people, specially the poorer sections of the country.

Coming to rural water supply there were about 95 000 villages which did not have a good pure water supply system of any sort whatsoever and it is a very big number. I am sorry to say that we have not laid enough emphasis on the rural water supply scheme because as I go into the country-side I find that there are still so many villages where there is no water supply at all, and where it has been given there are cases where it has gone to the vocal section of the society and the non-vocal sections have not got it. The other day I was in an Adivasi village and I found that the people were drinking water from a pond in which cattle were being bathed. I immediately referred the matter to the Minister of Health of the West Bengal Government to see that they are given at least some well from where they can take the water.

There is another place which is like a town where there is a railway station and a bus terminal with large crowds where electricity has just now come and where the tap water system has been introduced very recently but I am sorry to say that just about a furlong away in the interior where there is a Harijan colony, there is not a single tap. So, whenever we give money for these benefits, it is necessary to see at the same time that they reach the people for whom they are meant.

I would like to dwell for some time on leprosy control. Of all the national programmes of disease control, leprosy is probably the saddest part. Gandhiji had shown compassion for the leprosy patients. The Prime Minister on very many occasions has shown her concern, and she has made a commitment of about Rs. 10 crores immediately so that a comprehensive programme can be taken up and more money will be available for this purpose. I am glad that the Minister the other day at the Central Council of Health inauguration meeting made a statement that he was going to see to the eradication of leprosy within the next 25 years but 25 years is a very long time. It would be better if the Minister can take up some more radical programme so that the time could be shortened and the programme is made more vigorous.

If we turn to page 23 of the Report, we find a reference to the performance during the last 20 years and certain figures have been given. The endemic population is 372 million and the population covered so far as is 196 million. Thus 372 million living in the highly endemic areas out of a total population of about 600 million is rather on the high side, being more than 50 per cent. The total number of estimated cases is 3.2 million up till today. The total number of cases recorded is 1.42 million and the total number of cases registered under treatment is 1.21 million.

This shows that in the last 20 years our performance is rather very poor, because to cope up with such a gigantic problem up to date there are 308 leprosy control units and 2715 ST centres.

I would like to impress them upon the Ministry of Health through you so that the gravity of the problem may be understood and a more massive effort be made towards this direction. I am sorry to say that in the Report there is no mention whether the public health centres or the health infra-structure has at all been involved which is very necessary.

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

Now, in the Parliament, very often a question is asked whether the number of leprosy patients is increasing, and in fact, it is a question which it is very difficult to give an answer excepting that the number of patients in the health centre is increasing. So, it does not give any clear picture as to whether the number of patient is actually increasing. It is my apprehension that it is at a very high rate. Therefore some kind of a census probably will be necessary to show the number of people affected State-wise, age-wise, sex-wise, income group-wise and urban and rural group-wise. In the field of leprosy, I may say that the world health organisations are involved. But here again I have to raise some question whether these are properly geared in the programme because voluntary organisations have to rely, to a great extent, on the liberal assistance from the Government. I am afraid, before I left the Ministry, I found that 3-4-5 years' grants were due. If the grants of such organisations are due for such a long time, it is very difficult to think how they are doing the work. And therefore I am asking the Minister to kindly look into the matter so that the whole country may be involved in a big way and the question may be tackled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Sir, on the matter of homoeopathy I may say, after the resolution was moved by Shri S. C. Samanta, after 25 years, that this House, by an Act of Parliament, had constituted a council called "The Central Council of Homoeopathy". Ever since then, there has been a great demand for this system of medicine. In fact, some of the universities are coming out for affiliation of this system of medicine in the country. The University of Kanpur has a faculty of homoeopathy. Recently, the University of Calcutta has introduced a degree course and four colleges have been affiliated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am asking for a little indulgence from you. I want five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you have almost taken more than 15 minutes. I have given you more time than to others.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am asking for just five minutes more so that I may be able to finish it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a former Minister. Please give him special consideration.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: No, Sir, I am not asking for any privilege for being a former Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any special consideration from the Chairman (Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. KISKU: No, I am not asking for any special consideration. I am just asking for your favour. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the one thing which the Chair should never do.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: With the introduction of this Act, I may tell you that there had been a great enthusiasm throughout the country and, I find, so many requests are coming for new colleges and new endeavour in this direction. In fact, at least two State Governments, the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Kerala, have already introduced their physicians into the primary health centres. They have been extremely popular there. It shows that there is a tremendous possibility of developing the indigenous system of medicine.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please cooperate.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I always cooperate. Therefore, to cooperate with you, I will sit down after saying just one word although I have so many things to say....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You mention the last word and conclude.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I would only say this. I have a feeling that the indigenous system of medicine, like, Ayurveda, Sidha, Unani, Nature-Cure and Homoeopathy are still being neglected and they are getting step-motherly treatment.

The most unfortunate thing is that whenever a question is asked in the Parliament, say, about the number of doctors, about the number of health centres and so on. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Why not say, the Government pay more attention to the indigenous system of medicine? Please conclude now

SHRI A. K. KISKU Whenever such questions are asked, the answers should cover all the spheres, all the other systems of indigenous medicine, not only the modern system of medicine, so that the country should know what is the actual picture of indigenous system of medicine.

Finally, I may say, there are many Departments, like public sector undertakings, Defence, Railways, etc, where the doctors are needed and I suggest that doctors from homoeopathy and other indigenous systems of medicine should be posted along with other doctors and new avenues of employment opened for them

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that most hon. Members have mentioned about eradication of small pox. There is a challenge from the Government that

anybody who shows any case of small pox will be rewarded a thousand rupees. (Interruptions). At the time of floods, may be hundreds or thousands of people died of small pox. Now, I do not know whether there are any cases of small pox. I think, on this score, we should congratulate the Government if they have really succeeded in eradicating small pox.

What about malaria? It has come back with a vengeance. There are mosquitoes everywhere in all the cities as well as small towns. Malaria results in filaria also. Mosquitoes carry filaria disease germs. If you go to any city like Bangalore, you will have as many mosquitoes on your body as there are pores on your body. How are you going to tackle this problem? Why have you stopped the programme for the eradication of mosquitoes and for the eradication of malaria? I say, in all seriousness, there have been many cases of malaria in towns and cities. In a number of houses, there have been patients suffering from malaria. I think, the Government should, once again pay all its attention to this problem and show the same zeal and enthusiasm and come forward in the next session to say that anyone who can show a case of malaria will be rewarded a thousand rupees

It has been said that there are also filaria cases. Naturally, the mosquitoes breed filaria disease germs also. This problem should be tackled on all fronts

Then, recently, there was some discussion about the deterioration in eye sight of children. Some suggestions have been made about that. The eye-sight among children is deteriorating day by day. We must find out in all earnestness the causes of it because it will ultimately result in great disaster for the country. The Government should pay attention to that problem and take proper steps in schools to see that the eye-sight of the children improves and eye diseases are prevented among the children.

[Shrimati T. LakshmiKanthamma]

Most of the Members have spoken about family planning and I think I will take it up last. I think there is near unanimity on this subject and so I will discuss about family planning in the end.

There have been deaths due to over-drugging. There was an article some time back in some paper that Indian doctors prescribe the same dosage of medicines like Mycin and anti-biotics to patients here as elsewhere. Sometimes due to wrong diagnosis and sometimes due to over-drugging, though the diagnosis may be correct, there have been fatal incidents. Why does this happen? I think they are imitating other countries. There, in some countries, the people are well-built, the build of their body is different from what it is in our own country. So, the same dosage to patients here is resulting in fatal disaster. I think we ourselves, or at least most of us, have some relatives who have died due to over-drugging or due to the reaction of the medicines. The doctors should consider this aspect of it and reduce the dosage or even avoid, as far as possible medicines like anti-biotics and Mycin. Mycin can be referred to as 'my sin' because one must have committed a sin to have to take it. Sometimes, if someone gets fever for about ten days, it may be an ordinary fever but it is taken as Typhoid or something and an over-dosage of some anti-biotics is given. There have been deaths due to this.

Pathedrine, I think is one thing which has now become fashionable to take and some take it stealthily. Why should doctors prescribe this drug unnecessarily—so that they might fall into a lull? The patients feel tempted to fall into lull repeatedly and so they take it stealthily. I think the doctors themselves are not exempt from this. In Wellington Hospital there was a case of a doctor who was accustomed to taking this drug.

So, only the minimum dosage of such drugs should be used in extra-

ordinary cases; otherwise the practice of prescribing these drugs should not be in vogue.

So far as medical seats are concerned, there is tall talk about the International Women's Year and all that; so why don't you give half the seats to women? You can make it compulsory. I think this is one profession where most of the girls can go; so you can set apart 50 per cent of the seats for girls.

Then, the donation system should be abolished. It is atrocious that sometimes, especially in a place like Manipal, Rs. 35,000 per seat is collected; the last seat there was given for Rs. 85,000, I was told. If this is the case, how can the poor people of this country go and study? May be it is a good institution where good training is given, but why should others be prevented and only people who have got the money go there to that institution? Moreover, it is wrong to sell education like this. So, you should abolish this donation system I think it has been collected for quite a number of years and it is high time that it is stopped.

I think you agree with most of the women Members as well as the men Members as far as family planning is concerned. Mostly, women are affected more by this and I think they will welcome it because they are the ones who suffer the pangs of birth at the time of the birth of a child. I think there is near unanimity among Members from this side as well as that side. After Emergency I have not seen such unanimity among Members from all the sides as on this subject of family planning. I support it but, at the same time, I oppose this kind of thing that is going on in Delhi. I think everyone knows what is happening in Delhi. There have been reports, as some Anna DMK Member mentioned just now, about the death of an un-married student who was dragged and operated upon.

There was a death of one boy called Tara Chand in Ajmeri Gate; he was student, he was an unmarried boy; he

was dragged an operated upon. We do not have the machinery to collect all such details. You can verify and get the details. It is not that we are opposed to family planning. The status of women will increase, the economic status of the family will increase, and the burden on women will be reduced, by family planning. So, women generally should not be opposed to this. But this kind of forcing will lead to difficulties for you. Ultimately it may help the Opposition because, when they see that something is forced upon the people, they will take every opportunity to exploit it. Ultimately, the Government will suffer and not we on this side. Therefore, you should be very careful when you try to tackle this problem in this manner.

Also it is not a question of being Hindu or Muslim or Christian. Are not the Muslim countries taking to family planning? Are not the Christian countries taking to family planning? In a number of Christian countries, the couples do not want to have more children; it is voluntary they do not want to have more children because they know that it will mar their happiness in the family as well as outside; therefore, they like to have lesser children. Even in a country like Australia where the population is only one crore or one and a half crores—it is a vast country, slightly bigger than ours—and where they can afford to have more children, they have not been encouraging production of more children. It is a Christian country. Therefore, the question of religion comes in handy only for argument's sake.

Shrimati Sheila Kaul spoke about some ancient things. The best ideal is Siva-Parvathi who have only two children...

AN HON. MEMBER: Rama and Sita also.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA: Another thing that I would like to mention is Yoga...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA: I will conclude in one or two minutes.

We see and say so much about the obscene carvings in some of the temples. When we enquired about it as to how they chose to have obscene carvings on temples, then somebody explained that, after the spread of Buddhism, people were reluctant to take to family life, they were becoming *sanyasis* and, therefore, the population was reducing; it naturally became a problem because the future generations will not be there; therefore, in order to induce people to have children, these carvings were done. This is what somebody explained when I went to some temples like Konarak. If there was an age when people were reluctant to produce children, why can we not go back to that age for some time? People should be induced to go back to that monastic life. There is nothing wrong in that. It is ultimately a question of mind. Mind is a mysterious organ; when it starts enjoying something higher like Divinity, meditation and so on, matters like this seem very insignificant. I am glad that one Yoga Institute has been started. One Institute will not be enough. More such Yoga Institutes should be established; meditation must become a part of our education. Meditation is a practical science. We do not stand in need of somebody having to come all the way from Hare Krishna movement to tell us about meditation. Yoga is an exact science. In Bhagwat Gita, Lord Krishna says that this is an exact science. It may reduce the practice of some doctors, but we must implement it as persons interested in the health of the people of this country.

Why do people get blood pressure and why do people get heart trouble? May be in a situation like the one Government is following when people cannot express themselves, it reacts on their nerves and most of them become patients. Only when one can express

[Shrimati T. Lakshminathanam]

himself, it makes him a strong man physically as well as mentally and only then we will be real human beings.

There are some people who can demonstrate not as a cheap publicity, but they can just cure some incurable diseases; they are some highly realised saints. It is possible and the diseases can be dispelled. The minister being somewhat interested in the science of Yoga had taken some interest in organizing a seminar. I would request him to take it in right earnest and do something in this respect.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I am very weak after coming from the hospital only seventy-two hours before, I thought, I should speak on this subject because I was first attacked by malaria. This malaria has become almost a dreadful disease not only to me, but probably to everybody in this metropolitan city like Delhi

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. And also the wrong diagnosis.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Yes, because later on they said, it was virus fever and again they thought, it could be filariasis also. But they took blood and urine and it did not come out.

Sir, as I am concerned with malaria, probably many of you are also concerned with this dreadful disease which is surging from one part of the country to the other. Our hon. Minister for Health, the learned Doctor said in 1975 that the anopheles mosquitoes had become impotent they have lost the power of recreation. I thought, there would be no more malaria, they cannot carry it from one man to the other. But from the seminars and conferences, we have come to know that they have become vigorous, they have become virulent and more powerful and have become resistant to quinine,

arsvoquine, DDT etc. Then what is the alternative? Probably in 1975, we had a sense of complacency, but in mid-1976, it is a horror, like probably London had a few centuries ago. London had the horror of plague; London had the horror of fire; similarly probably today we have the honour of malaria. As a student of history, I read in the Bengal gazetteer that the entire district of Burdwan in Bengal was almost finished; 75 per cent people died of malaria. I come from Orissa, a district of Balasore which was notorious for malaria. Any Government officer, who was very bad, obdurate and eccentric was transferred to Balasore, because he will suffer from malaria. There is another district in Orissa called Korapet. If anybody was transferred to Korapet, he will take it as a punishment, as any officer transferred to Andamans and Nicobar today will take it as a punishment. This district was infested with malaria and mosquitoes were horror for Government officers. I say, I am now, as many of you are, in the midst of horror of malaria. Let our learned doctor, the Minister for Health, take immediate steps—almost army measures—to do something so that malaria is completely eradicated.

There is a brain drain of doctors. I am giving a plan to our learned Minister. We say that we cannot employ our doctors here, we have seen advertisements from the Government and they want to enlist in the roster the medical graduates who want appointment in Middle-East countries, in African countries, in Latin American countries and all over the world.

On the one side you say there is a brain-drain and we would not allow our doctors, engineers, academicians and technocrats to go out of the country. But on the other side you advertise in newspapers and say, 'Here is an opportunity in the Middle East or in Latin American countries.' Why do you not appoint medical graduates who are just out of the college and who are feeling frustrated

because they do not get employment and ask them to go from door to door and give the people quinine or other drugs, ask them to examine the blood to see whether any persons is suffering from Malaria and fight this disease on a war footing? As you know, Sir, 20 years ago DDT was spread all over the country in the jungles in the streets and everywhere and India was completely safe from Malaria. For the last 30 years there was no case of Malaria. Why not utilise the services of these fresh Medical graduates in this task?

There is another disease filaria. I would request the hon. Minister to join these two diseases together and attack them on a national scale so that the country can be aroused to this danger and the whole country and the people participate in the programme.

I will now come to another aspect which is family planning. Family planning has become a national issue now. It has become very important for the first time. Here I must give the entire credit to one particular youth leader, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, who has made it a live issue and a national issue. For the last 20 years we were speaking about family planning. In 1950 Mrs. Robinson came to India for the first time and she addressed a meeting at the Calcutta University and I after passing the MA examination was then thinking that family planning was not required for India because we had enough natural resources and our economists were also telling us that India has enough natural resources and there was no necessity for family planning. But now it has become such a live issue that the Government is giving incentives—Rs 75 to the male, Rs 75 to the female and Rs 10 to the man who brings them. Here is an element of coercion by the State Governments. They want to impose it on the people. That is not good. We have to take the people with us. For the Hindus begetting a male child is a must. Who will give my *pinda* if I die without a male issue? The Government is not going to give the *pinda*. It is said:

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पुत्रार्थे त्रियेत भार्या ।

I have a life beyond death and unless my son does the *kriya* ceremony and offers the *pinda*, there is no salvation for me. Who is going to be responsible for this? (Interruptions) You have to tell the people that even for the sake of the country and country's economy, one has to sacrifice.

What is happening in China? China has a regimented society. It is a communist society. China has a population of 90 crores to-day. In the *National Herald* an article appeared on 5th September 1975. It is a sort of question and answer series by Smt. Hansuyin, a Family Planning expert. The technique followed by the Chinese is almost a Gandhian method. There is no coercion in China. There are women in China who have produced more than 8 children and who will still be happy to produce more. She says that the people are practising self-abstinence, self-control. My wife is a doctor and we have three children and the last child is 10 years old. . .

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: No sterilisation I suppose.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: No No sterilisation. Only self-abstinence. Our government was distributing 5 paise contraceptives and now it is gone and coercion has come. If a man is educated he should know how to control himself. The best thing is the Gandhian way. That is reflected in the Chinese society.

Then, as the hon. Minister has suggested, an increase in the marriageable age can be of much help. She says in China no girl marries before 24 years of age because in the revolutionary struggle they are doing something for the country either in the Army or in the schools or colleges or in the Voluntary Cadet Corps. Why not make our youth busy in nation-building programmes, at least till they attain the age of 25 years so that they may not feel like marrying and no young man may think of becoming a road-side Romeo and all such urges may be kept in check.

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

Another thing that I would like to impress on our learned Minister is once we tell our people—young couple, old couple, even if you have been sterilised, you can be de-sterilised, it will have a soothing effect. You know this system spermatic cord is ligated and then divided. After going in for sterilisation, children can die and only the parents can imagine what will happen to the minds of those childless parents. Doctors can say that there will be de-sterilisation.

Why do you not get experts? I read in an American journal—

“Two surgeons watched by hundreds of doctors from all over the United States over the T.V. circuit performed an operation using a new technique to reverse vasectomy—sterilisation of the male”.

Dr. Sherman Silver of San Francisco developed the technique in Australia with Dr. Earl Owen. Why do you not get such experts from outside? You get our doctors trained in this reversible operation. There should be no difficulty in introducing family planning system then.

I will try to impress last thing on our learned Minister and then I conclude my speech. What is the role of the rural women in this national project? Unless women participate in this programme, this programme will never be successful. There was a seminar in Bangalore organised by the Central Directorate of Extension. They said—

“creation of an organisational set up from Taluka to National level for formation and implementation of the scheme”

I will request the hon. Minister to employ voluntary organisations, private doctors, economists, research scholars and also party cadres to make it a national issue.

I had tabled a question and the hon. Deputy Minister replied—“In the ex-

isting pattern there is already a provision for involvement of voluntary organisations for motivational work and services.” I think it is not perfectly true. We have not been taking active support of the voluntary organisations, women organisations, mahila samities, All India Women Conference and some such organisations. Unless the rural women are awakened to the need of the family planning, the problem will not be solved.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for saying a few words.

I must first say about the conditions in our Government hospitals. The conditions that prevail in Government hospitals need improvement. In the hospitals dirty blood stained cotton and rags are lying here and there. They teach us to observe hygienic methods but they themselves are spreading more disease than that comes from streets and other places.

Ventilation is also bad. There is no air passing through the rooms. Patients feel suffocated. One patient breathes the germs of another patient.

These conditions must be improved if we have to bring up healthy people

We have emergency wards. But I must say that these emergency wards do not cater to the needs of the emergency cases. There have been so many cases where the patients had been taken to emergency ward, but no attention was paid even though the patient was on the threshold of death. This has happened on many occasions. I had taken two or three cases which were very bad cases, but, by the time the doctors come even in the emergency ward or they call somebody else, the patient breathes his last. What I would like to stress is that these emergency wards must give immediate attention and immediate care to all the patients who are brought in there. They should not waste any time at all. We find unstaffed hospi-

ials, we find long wards, with many beds, but with very few nurses. The patients do not get enough care; they are crying for medicines, they are crying for care, but they cannot get these things. Of course, I do not blame the nurses alone because they cannot attend to all the patients at the same time. So, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that enough staff is provided for in these Government hospitals. I have often visited the hospitals and I have seen patients really languishing there. But as I have said you cannot blame the nurses because they are understaffed.

Regarding the supply of drugs many of our friends have spoken on this. Certain instances have come to the notice of our hospital authorities that certain drugs have proved to be fatal in their administration. Certain drugs have been found to be defective. Those persons or agencies who supplied the drugs should be immediately taken to task. Instead of having another try, instead of repeating the same drug, one instance is enough; it is enough opportunity for taking the concerned company to task at once. We find certain drugs reacting very badly in certain cases and the people concerned in this regard should be immediately taken to task so that the people who supply will have a little fear in their minds. Strong action should be taken on those who supply these kinds of drugs.

I now wish to say a few words on family planning. I think those who have spoken already have touched on family planning. We do agree that the population explosion is going to completely overthrow our economy. The only way to achieve our aim is to educate our rural masses. If we give proper education to our people in this regard I am sure they will themselves realise the need for this and they will not go in for more than two or three children. But the coercion and force being put in on our uneducated peo-

ple gives them a feeling of frustration, a psychological feeling of backwardness, a psychological feeling of fear and so on and so this thing should be avoided. The other day one of my workers came to me and said about this. He has 8 children. I told him, this is criminal to have 8 children, why don't you get sterilised. He said, I will run away to the village, I can't do it, I am a person who has been doing very hard work, I have to lift heavy things and to heavy work. If I get sterilised, I will not be able to do heavy work like this. Therefore, this sort of fear is there in people's minds. I found that in respect of women also there is this fear. They said they had to go back to their work after sterilisation; they had to do hard work. There have been cases where tubectomy had proved fatal. So, in our towns and villages some of our people are having a sort of fear complex about this method of sterilisation. So, we should give them proper education in this regard, we should tell them that they can use not only this, but there are other ways of doing it, of preventing child birth and we need not force them to get sterilised.

Sir, this kind of coercion, this kind of force is really going to bring forth only frustrated people and psychologically backward set of human beings.

I believe certain circulars are being issued in the States like Maharashtra and Punjab—I am afraid, maybe in Andhra Pradesh and U.P. also—that those who do not produce sterilisation certificates would not be getting any promotions and their increments would be stopped and things of that sort. Everybody is so frightened and is telling us 'what is it that this human right also you are not allowing us to enjoy'. Let us try to preach them some sort of way by which they could fully be convinced that whatever measures Government wants to bring in will only benefit them, we want our people to benefit but we do not want them to be afraid of the Government; we do not want them to feel that Government is pushing on

[Shrimati M. Godfrey]

them some thing against their own will, we want our people to cooperate with Government and they should feel that Government is doing something for their own good.

A certain man came to me and said that if he did not produce a sterilisation certificate he is not going to get any promotion. If, in the early age, there is this fear in them that they will not get any promotion or their increments will be stopped, I think this is only going to spoil our own generations. So, I request you to provide the masses with the proper education. I feel that quite a lot of money which is being earmarked for family planning is being wasted. I have found lists of people who had undergone sterilisation operations and whose names have been repeated three or four times. Certain doctors have to get a certain number of cases of sterilisation. It is possible that they may have a list which contains the same names being repeated. There is no one to check that up. I have myself found a case of two men of seventy years of age being brought for sterilisation. Is there any need for a man of seventy to be sterilised?

Then, in another camp, a lady was telling me this. The other day when we went to the Guild, a boy of 24 was brought back after sterilisation. In this way, the whole future is going to be spoiled. I must tell you that even a rural poor lady feels that if a man is sterilised, then the whole family is going to suffer. The man has also got that complexion. This is going to cause a lot of family breaking and it is going to cause a psychological fear and this is going to cause unhappiness in the family. I request that instead of this coercion we should see that the educated people go round and teach the uneducated people in the villages and also the educated people as to how they should really control their family and how to lead a happy family life

with two or three children and how to help in the economic life of our country. We must try to bring this to their notice that this is what the Government wants to do for the future. Let us impress on them that Government is trying to do good for the people and so they must co-operate with them. If we do not put in this fear on them and if we do not put in this feeling of frustration on them, I am sure everyone of our people will cooperate and I am also sure that the family planning programme which the Government is trying to put through will go through with ease and bring happiness among our people. They are really to be educated to the need for having a small family so that they may themselves lead a happier and more healthy life.

I would request the Minister to set out on the family planning with a little more thought of the future generation so that we do not have psychologically affected people and we do not have the frustrated people.

15.00 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I thank all the hon. members who have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Some of the members felt concerned about the come-back of malaria. My hon friend, Shri Mohapatra, was directly involved in it. As a matter of fact, when I heard the other day that Shri Mohapatra was in hospital, I went to see him. Somebody had told me that he had been suffering from malaria, therefore, I went to see him personally. But he was so much overawed by malaria that I did not see him in his own room. He was loitering elsewhere, just taking a stroll outside the hospital compound. I had to see him there.

The point really is that Government share the concern of hon. members that malaria may not come back to the country. It was a dreadful disease. It used to be the Number One killer of the country. Before the Control programme of 1953 and the National Eradication Programme of 1958 was taken up, about 75 million people used to suffer from this disease annually and about 8 lakhs of people used to die of it. Therefore, it was the concern of the nation how to get rid of this malaria menace. That concern ultimately found a way out when we adopted in 1953 the National Malaria Control Programme. When the result of the National Malaria Control Programme was encouraging, we adopted the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. The result was tremendous. While the number of deaths was 8 lakhs and the number of cases of attack was 75 million previously, the latter came down to as low as 49,151 cases in 1961, and there was no case of death. From 1961 onwards upto 1973, we had no death at all. But unfortunately, from 1961 onwards the number of cases was increasing. The increase was not that perceptible at the beginning, but it has recently been appreciably heavy.

Previously what happened under the National Control Programme of 1953 was this. We covered areas with high incidence of malaria by DDT spraying. The country was divided into 230 units and those areas were sprayed. We got results. Then in 1958, we adopted this National Eradication programme. Under this programme, the entire country, except areas 5,000 ft above the sea-level was covered. The country was divided into 393.25 units each having one million population. The entire area was sprayed with DDT twice a year during the transmission period. After two years, a surveillance team was formed. A surveillance worker was appointed for every 10,000 population. He used to go and visit the area once a fortnight, he used to enquire about the disease at indi-

vidual houses and if he found some cases he used to treat them first presumptively and then radically. The result was that it almost came to nil—the menace became totally nil.

Now what was happened? We adopted a strategy of dividing the programme into three phases which were the attack phase, the consolidation phase and the maintenance phase.

During the attack phase it was the total responsibility of the central government, during the maintenance phase the responsibility was passed on to the state government. During the attack phase DDT was sprayed at the rate of 100 mg. per sq. feet during the malaria transmission period. After two years surveillance was introduced and surveillance workers did surveillance. In the consolidation phase, spraying was done around areas where positive cases were found and surveillance continued. The result was that there was no death due to malaria and the incidence was coming down.

When we reached the maintenance phase there was some complacency in the administration and elsewhere also. Members have expressed their concern about the come-back of malaria. There are so many reasons why it has come back. One reason is that during 1965 when the Suez canal was closed DDT which we used to spray could not be brought in time. Secondly there was a big price hike in the price of insecticides. All the insecticides are petroleum based and with the rise in the price of petroleum the price of insecticides had gone very high and with the money available with us we could buy only half the quantity which we used to buy. Then, as some hon. Members said mosquitoes have also developed some sort of resistance to DDT. It is a natural process that if something is applied to kill a creature, the victim tries in course of time to develop resistance and to overcome the ill effects of that thing so that it could survive. When they developed resistance to DDT, people began using BIC and when they developed resistance even to that we used Malathion. All these are expensive and most of BIC

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

and Malathion we have to import. For some time there was also shortage of drugs and that was also another reason why the incidence went high. The operational costs have also gone up because emoluments of staff etc., were increasing in every state. When the disease which was killing eight lakh persons a year stopped appearing in some years, there was some complacency in the administration. All the reasons that I have adduced had led to some set back and that has resulted in the coming back of Malaria.

This is not an isolated event in India. It is a global phenomenon. The other countries in this region were also having problems of malaria: Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Maldives. All those countries are also having problems due to malaria just as we are also having in this country and like us they also largely got rid of the malaria menace though they had not totally eradicated. The incidence was very low in those countries. Even though they adopted some methods malaria has staged a come back in these countries.

Unfortunately in this country also malaria is staging a come back. Government is not at all complacent in dealing with this problem. Government is very anxious and it has adopted set up a new strategy to deal with it. Mosquitoes are very cunning and intelligent. With our adoption of new strategies, they are also constantly changing their strategies and adopting new ones. Previously if DDT was sprayed in a particular room, the mosquitoes were supposed to be killed. But now if somebody comes to spray DDT, the mosquitoes run away and come back only after four or five hours. Previously in cities where there was no breeding ground in the form of stagnant water, there was no mosquito. People suffering in rural areas used to come to the cities to get rid of it. Now the ornamental pools and water coolers have become breeding grounds in cities. In Calcutta there is a rumour that mosquitoes live

only in the posh areas, not in slums. The new strategy we have adopted is, if there are two cases per 1000 population, the area will be sprayed with DDT and drugs will be made available to the people in abundance. Government is attaching the utmost importance to this menace. It has adopted a resolution during the third joint meeting of the Central Council of Health recently concluded and expressed its resolute determination that we should deal with malaria effectively. We have the infrastructure to deal with it effectively, but the money available is not sufficient to eradicate it completely. Short of that, whatever measures are needed to deal with the menace effectively, we will adopt those measures, and I hope the nation will be able to keep malaria under check effectively.

श्री जगन्नाथ विश्व (मधुबनी)

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को केवल इसलिये बधाई नहीं देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बड़े दिग्गज और कुशल हैं, बल्कि उनकी प्रशंसा का कारण यह है कि उन्होंने जिस विभाग को सम्भाला है, उसमें उन्होंने बहुत रुचि ली है, जिससे लोगों को यह विश्वास हो गया है कि उनके कार्य-कलाप में इस विभाग का अग्र्युदय और सुधार होगा।

मैंने यहाँ कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है कि जहाँ एक ओर हम हमने बैचक के प्रसार को नियंत्रित किया है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर मलेरिया एक विप्लव के रूप में, एक भयंकर रूप में, हमारे देश में छा गया है। खास तौर से हमारे देश के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भाग उससे ज्यादा एफेक्टिव हैं।

मलेरिया चार किस्म का होता है, जिनमें फाल्सीपारम सबसे ज्यादा भयंकर होता है। इस समय जेनेवा में इस विषय के एक्सपर्ट्स की जो बैठक हो रही है, उसमें विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के सहायक निदेशक, श्री घाईबानी, ने यह जानकारी दी है। इस देश में फाल्सीपारम के प्रसार से सभी लोग बहुत

भाषित हो गये हैं। इतिव्य संसार को इस बारे में धींच करानी चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिये कि किन उपायों से उसके प्रसार को रोका जा सकता है। इसका इंतजाम करना है। मुझे विश्वास है मंत्री महोदय में, उन्होंने गत वर्ष बिहार में और अन्य जगहों पर चिकित्सक का प्रकोप हुआ उनका बड़ी बड़ा दुखी से लाभना किया और अब चिकित्सक का नाम भी कहीं नहीं सुना जाता है। वह बिल्कुल खरम हो गया है। लेकिन उसकी जगह भरकरिया घा गया है। मंत्री महोदय को चुनौती के रूप में उसको स्वीकार करना होगा।

हम लोग अंग्रेजी दवाओं के दिन प्रति दिन हाथी होते जा रहे हैं। अंग्रेजी दवा कराने से तत्काल फायदा चाहे भले ही हो जाये लेकिन बाद में उसका प्रभाव अच्छा नहीं होता है और वह खर्चा भी है। इमनिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकारी स्तर में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास को बल दिया जाता है तो मेरा विश्वास है कि दवा पर कम खर्चा पड़ेगा। इलाज तो चिकित्सा का होता है। जैसे किमी को मर्दा हुई। एक तो इलाज हुआ—खर्चा को कैसे दबायेगे। दूसरा तरीका है कि मर्दा क्या हुई, पत्ने क्यों हुई की दवा हो जानी है तब मर्दा को रोका जाना है। यह आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति में होता है। लेकिन प्रफेसर्स है कि इसे हम बढावा नहीं देने हैं। बहुत पुरानी चीज समझ कर इसकी उभार करने हैं जिसमें अंग्रेजी दवाओं का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है और अंग्रेजी दवा बनाना प्रत्येक के लिये सम्भव नहीं होता।

बहरहाल माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष जो बात रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रतिभा का पलायन हमारे यहाँ हो रहा है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा यह सुन कर कि एक भारतीय डाक्टर अब अमरीका चला जाता है तो अपने देश को 33000 डॉलर रुपये का

घाटा होता है और अमरीका को 51 लाख 75 हजार रुपये का नफा होता है। यह तथ्य मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ये तथ्य हैं राष्ट्र सब व्यापार और विवास आयोग के। अब आप इस बात को समझें कि 1970 में दो हजार डाक्टर अमरीका चले गये और वहाँ जा कर बस गये तो उससे हमारे देश को कितनी हानि हुई होगी इसकी तो हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। केवल डाक्टरों के क्षेत्र में ही ऐसी बात नहीं है, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी इन प्रकार का पलायन हो रहा है जिस पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और सरकार को इसे नियंत्रित करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस समय क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य विभाग की चर्चा चल रही है इमनिये मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान डाक्टरों की ओर दिलाऊंगा कि वे क्यों भाग रहे हैं। मुझे कुछ डाक्टरों से मिलने का और बात करने का अवसर मिला है। उनकी दो शिकायतें मुझे सुनने को मिलीं एक तो उन्हें उचित पोषण नहीं दिया जाता है जिनका उनको दिया जाना चाहिये जितने में उनका निर्वाह हो सके उसका भी प्रभाव होता है और दूसरी बात है कि उनकी कुछ उपेक्षा भी की जाती है। ये दोनों बातें हैं जिनके कारण वे यहाँ न रह कर बाहर जाना चाहते हैं। अपने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के बारे में मुझे पूरी जानकारी है, वे बहुत हमसे अभिरुचि दे रहे हैं, बहुत हमको विकास देना चाहते हैं, देश को बीमारियों से छुटकारा दिलाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन डाक्टर ही नहीं रहेगा तो बीमारियों से छुटकारा कैसे दिलायेगा? इमनिये मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगावेगे।

एक नयी राष्ट्रीय नीति उन्होंने घोषित की है जिसमें उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि विवाह की उम्र बढ़ायी जाय—18 वर्ष लड़कियों के लिये और 21 वर्ष लड़कों के लिये। लेकिन एक दूसरी शक्ति इससे लोगों के मन में उत्पन्न हो गई है कि संसद में सीट बट्टे जायेंगी। तो इसके लिये आपने कहा है कि

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

2001 ईस्वी तक 1971 की जो जनगणना है उसी के आधार पर मेम्बरों का चुनाव होता रहेगा। इसे देण में तमन्वी आई है और मेम्बरों के मन में अनन्तोष दूर हो गया है।

आपने कहा है कि राज्यों को जो अनुदान दिया जाएगा उसमें से छोट प्रतिशत उनको परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च करना होगा। यह इसलिए किया गया है कि नाकि परिवार नियोजन के काम को करना और उसमें सफलता प्राप्त करना यह एकलै केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम नहीं है इसमें राज्यों को भी भागे भाकर हाथ बंटाना होगा। इनका ही नहीं बल्कि व्यक्ति व्याक्ति को इसमें भागे आना होगा और युद्ध स्तर पर इसको स्वीकार करना होगा। युद्ध स्तर पर इसके लिये काम करना होगा तभी हम फामिली प्लानिंग पर नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं और उनमें सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मंत्री जी इसके लिये बहुत धातुर हैं और परेशान हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि जैसे जैसे इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे और इस पर काबू पा सके।

इसलिये इन्होंने निर्णय किया है कि एक मई से एनकरेजमेंट के नाम पर दो जीवन बच्चे होने पर 150 रुपये, तीन बच्चे होने पर 100 रुपये और चार बच्चों के होने पर 70 रुपये दिये जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अपना भार ध्यान शहरों में ही केन्द्रित करनी है, दूर दूर तक गांवों में नहीं जानी है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसा हुआ है। इसलिये गांवों में केन्द्र खोले जाने चाहियें, वहाँ पर डाक्टर दिये जायें, आवश्यक उपकरण दिये जायें और अन्य माधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें जिससे कि वहाँ के लोगों के दुखों का निपटारा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मुझसे दूंगा कि स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं का भ्रयोग लिया जाये। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो चूकि बंशुमार जनसंख्या का सीधा परा क हमारे आधिक डाचे से है,

यह आधिक डांचा बिगड़ जाएगा। अभी तक जो कुछ भी सुधार हमारे डाचे में आया है वह भी खरा जायेगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रीव-धालकों द्वारा उपायों मंगाने के लिये अपनाई गई जटिल प्रक्रिया के कारण उसकी पूर्ति में बड़ा बिलम्ब होता है जिससे रोगियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। इस बिलम्ब के निवारण के लिये कारगर कदम उठाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना को लागू करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। गांवों में प्रशिक्षित डाक्टरों को भेजा जाना चाहिये और वहाँ पर रोगियों की बिकित्सा मुस्तीवी से होनी चाहिये। जो डाक्टर पाठ होकर निकलते हैं उनको दो वर्ष के लिये गांवों में भेजा जाना चाहिये।

एक बान और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है जिसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। स्वच्छता का हमारे स्वास्थ्य में क्या सम्बन्ध है इसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। स्वच्छ रहने से मस्कार जगमूत होते हैं, भावनात्मक एकता का उत्थान होता है। इसलिये श्री मंजय गांधी ने अपने भाषणों में जहाँ तहाँ और सर्वत्र इस बान को रोहराया है और इस बान पर जोर दिया है कि लोग भलाई पर अधिक ध्यान दें और छोटे परिवार अपनायें। उनका यह कहना बिल्कुल जायज है और इस देश की जनता के हित में है। इस समय हमारे देश की जनसंख्या संभार की कुल जनसंख्या का 15 प्रतिशत है और प्रति मास 10 लाख की गति से बढ़ रही है। आजादों के बाद से हमने अपनी जनसंख्या में 25 करोड़ की वृद्धि कर ली है जो कि संवियत रूप की कुल जनसंख्या है जब कि उन देश का क्षेत्रफल हमसे 6 गुना अधिक है। प्रति वर्ष हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में जो वृद्धि होती है वह आस्ट्रेलिया की कुल जनसंख्या के बराबर होती है। इसलिये इस गम्भीर समस्या की ओर इस देश के लोगों का, बुद्धिजीवियों का

ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इसके निवारण का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। लोगों का ध्यान स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन की ओर केन्द्रित होना चाहिये। डाक्टरी शिक्षा को अनुकूल बनाना चाहिये और उनकी सेवा सुदूर गाँवों तक पहुँचानी चाहिये।

मंजी महोदय का जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने का जो प्रयास है वह भराहूनीय है और मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करना हूँ और अपना सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहूँगा। साथ ही मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में वे जनता का तथा समाजसेवी संस्थाओं का सहयोग लें। मुझे आशा है कि उनको सफलता अवश्य मिलेगी। इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करना हूँ और इस विभाग की बाँगी का भमर्शन करता हूँ।

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) - सभापति जी, पटना बान में परिवार नियोजन के भ्रम्बन्ध से कहना चाहता हूँ। परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर पूरे देश में जित तरह की धीमायुग्नी चल रही है अगर वह चलनी रही तो यह परिवार नियोजन भ्रकार के लिए भ्रम्बामुग नाशिन होगा। मैं यडा दुखी होकर कह रहा हूँ कि जिभ तरह के सकुंलर जारी किए जा रहे है जगह-जगह—मेरे प्राथ मे दिल्ली म्यनिभिपल कार्पोरेशन का सकुंलर है जिमे उन्होंने तमाम भरकारी विभागों मे भेजा है। इममे आठ सूत्री प्रोप्रास है। अभी तक देश केवल 20 सूत्री प्रोप्रास को जानता या लेकिन 20 सूत्री प्रोप्रास के बाद श्री संजय गांधी ने 4 सूत्री प्रोप्रास भ्रनग से प्रभारित किया और अब दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन ने 8 सूत्री प्रोप्रास भ्रनग से प्रभारित किया है। इममे मुख्यत जो तीन प्रोप्रास हैं उनको मैं पढकर मुनाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि अधिक समय है नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : यदि भरी कार्य-क्रमों को एक भाष पढ़ें तो वह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में ही आ जाते हैं।

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री : तो फिर भ्रनग सूत्र बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। संजय गांधी के सूत्र घाप कठस्व कीजिए, मुझे कोई एत-गज नहीं है लेकिन वह देश के सूत्र नहीं बन सकते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : वह देश के हित में हैं।

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री : जिस समय घ्राप भाषण दे रहे थे, मैंने घ्राप को नहीं टोका, अब घ्राप मेरी बान को सुनिए, टोकिये नहीं। देश प्रधान सूत्री के बीच सूत्री कार्यक्रम का भमर्शन करना है और हम भी भमर्शन करने हैं। यह भ्रनग भवान है कि उस का कार्यान्वयन कैसे होगा।

मैं आठ सूत्री की बान बना रहा था—
उम में लिखा है—

'No recruitment or promotion, efficiency bar increment or confirmation for any staff member of any category be done till he/she has produced a sterilisation certificate, if he/she has more than two children. No loans or advances from the provident fund etc be sanctioned to any employee till sterilisation certificate is produced if he/she has more than two children. No reimbursement of the cost of medicine be allowed till sterilisation certificate is produced if he/she has more than two children.'

इस तरह से और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। इनका ही नहीं, दिल्ली में तो पुलिस वालों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, वे लोगों को पकड़ कर ले जा रहे हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देना हूँ—यह 24 नारीख की बान है—गवर्नमेन्ट हायर सेकेण्ड्री स्कूल, भादीपुर, पश्चिमपुरी के 11 लडकों को पुलिस पकड़

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कर थाने में ले गई, जिन में कुछ लड़के हमारे यहाँ के कर्मचारियों के भी हैं जो लोक सभा में काम करते हैं। रात तक उन को वहाँ रखा। अगर किसी की मां छुड़वाने के लिये थाने में गई तो उस को कहा गया कि तुम बन्ध्याकरण करवाओ, अगर किसी का बाप गया तो उस को कहा—तुम बंधिया बन जाओ। इस तरह की बात आप चलायेंगे तो आप की सरकार इस भस्मापुर को बरदायत कर सकेगी। यह ठीक है कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग होना चाहिए, परिवार नियोजन का हर आदमी समर्थन करता है, लेकिन इस तरह की ज्यादती या जबरदस्ती नहीं चलेगी, पागलों की तरह से सरकारी अधिकारी लोगों के साथ व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। अगर यह बात चलती रही तो आपकी जो मंशा है, वह खत्म हो जायगी। पटना में रिकशा वाले को मैंने कहा तो कहने लगा— बाबू, हम नहीं जायेंगे, वे तो पकड़ कर बंधिया बना देते हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में स्कैगर फैला हुआ है। मैं आप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आपका उद्देश्य जरूर सही है, नेक उद्देश्य है, लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने के लिये आपके अधिकारी जिस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, बहुत ही गलत हैं। आपकी हम तरह की कार्यवाहियों में लोग खिलाफ़ हो रहे हैं, सरकार के खिलाफ़ जो हो ही रहे हैं, साथ-साथ आपकी नीतियों के खिलाफ़ भी हो रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है—आप लोगों के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार न कीजिये, उनको पसुंएड कीजिये, समझा-बुझा कर फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ़ साइये, जबरिया कानून बनाने की बात मत कहिये।

श्री अयनाथ मिश्र : शास्त्री जी कहने हैं कि जबरदस्ती स्कूली लड़कों को पकड़ कर ले गये, स्कूल के शिक्षकों के बारे में भी कहा गया था, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ— सरकार एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कह चुकी है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने तो आपको अभी ता० 24 अप्रैल की बात बतलाई है, आप मासूम कर लीजिये कि पुलिस 11 लड़कों को पकड़ कर ले गई थी या नहीं। आप ऐसे गलत काम का समर्थन मत कीजिये, बरना सबके लिये विपक्ष हो जायगी।

प्रश्न में चैबक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बानें कहना चाहता हूँ—यहाँ कहा जा रहा है कि चैबक खत्म हो गई है। मैंने पटना की बात बतलाई थी

श्री० कृष्ण सिंह : वह चैबक नहीं थी, मीषलक्ष थे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या आपने अधिकारियों ने एन्कवायरी की थी ?

श्री० कृष्ण सिंह : जी हाँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह इण्डियन-नेशन का कर्मचारी था। मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूँ—पटना में एक मित्रा हाई स्कूल है, वहाँ की एक महिला अध्यापिका को चैबक हुई। अगर आप किसी को मेरे साथ भेज सकें तो जरूर भेजिये, उनका चैहरा बिलकुल बिगड़ गया, बड़े-बड़े दाग उनके चहरे पर पड़ गये हैं, जो चैबक में पड़ते हैं। वह महिला अभी भी वहाँ पड़ा रही है, मैं उनका नाम भी बतला सकना हूँ। मेरी पत्नी भी वही टीचर हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया था। सिर हिलाने से चैबक खत्म नहीं हो जायगी, आप इस विभाग के अधिकारी हैं, मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ—आप इसको अपने विभाग में रखिये। मच्छरों के उत्पात की बात सब ने बतलाई है। जब नीर्थ एवेन्स में मच्छर हो सकते हैं तो दिल्ली के मदे इलाकों की क्या हालत होगी इसका अंदाजा आप आसानी से लगा सकते हैं। और पटना में तो आप रह नहीं सकते। बिहार में कोई शहर ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ मच्छरों का उत्पात

नहीं है। 27 वर्ष में 20 लाख मच्छर भी नहीं मार दके तो और क्या करेंगे।

प्राखिरी बात यह है कि अस्पतालों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। कर्मचारी अगर सन्तुष्ट नहीं रहेंगे उनकी भांगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जायगा तो उनका असंतोष कभी भी उग्र रूप धारण कर सकता है। नर्स नाराज रहती है, दूसरे कर्मचारी नाराज रहते हैं, डाक्टर भी नाराज रहते हैं, इन तमाम लोगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि उन्हें फिर हड़ताल या एजीटेशन करने का मौका न मिले। हाँ सकारा है कि अभी इमरजेंसी के समय में वे कुछ न बोलते हैं, लेकिन जब उनमें असंतोष रहेगा तो वह किसी भी दिन फूट सकता है। इसलिये इन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

और नब से प्राखिरी बात यह है कि परिवार नियोजन के प्रमामुर को कंट्रोल कीजिये नियंत्रित कीजिये। वही तो सबसे पहले वह सरकार को भी खायेगा।

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY (Adilabad) I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Health presided over by the great and eminent Dr Karan Singh

It is a matter of pride for us that trachoma and small pox have been completely eliminated from our country, but it requires an adequate follow-up as otherwise they may stage a comeback like malaria.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the need of controlling dangerous diseases like flu, typhoid, cholera, whooping cough, T. B. and V.D. The topmost attention of the Government should be given to the prevention of blindness. Without eyes life is miserable, but half the blind population of the world lives in India. If it goes on like this,

by 2,000 A.D. we will have 20 million blind people in India. Every year we are adding 30,000 blind children to our population, but 75 per cent of them are curable. One of the main reasons of their blindness is malnutrition and negligence.

More schools for the blind children should be opened as also for the deaf and dumb. Eye camps for the operation of the blind should be held in the rural areas in a big way.

I want to pay my tribute to the very eminent and devoted doctors of the All India Medical Institute who are taking up heart and brain operations in a very successful manner. Even the world renowned experts of thoracic surgery like Dr Coole and Dr Bernard have paid rich tributes to them. But this Institute is starving for funds. Even the allotted money is not released up to the 31st March and the Institute authorities have to run after Deputy and Under Secretaries for its release, and on 31st March only a part is released. I request the hon. Minister to see that this does not happen in future. They should be provided with the necessary facilities and money. I am sure they are second to none in the world, and they will work miracles in the field of medicine, surgery and research.

It is a matter of concern that there has been a big rise in the customs duties in the case of life saving drugs which we are importing. This has been brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, and I request that the Health Ministry should also take up this matter. At the moment, there is only one agent who imports these drugs and supplies them to the Institute. I want that the Institute should be provided with a revolving fund and allowed to import these drugs, so that 20 to 30 per cent can be saved by them. More than 80 per cent of the patients who come to the Institute for treatment are earning below Rs. 500 per month and they will be greatly benefited.

[Shri P. Ganga Reddy]

Regarding handicapped, I say, there are 20 million handicapped people in the country. For them, rehabilitation centres at district level should be established.

The nutritional programme should be taken to every nook and corner of the country. Every child should get at least two glasses of milk a day. This must be our goal.

In regard to food adulteration, much has been said. I do not want to say more about it.

Regarding prohibition of intoxicant drinks, a policy has been formulated. But strict implementation of it is required. Otherwise, it will remain on paper only.

I want that compulsory health insurance schemes should be taken up. No free treatment should be provided to rich people. For this, the Government should take immediate steps.

I want that beggar homes and homes for the disabled and aged people who do not have anybody to care for them should be opened.

About brain drain, much has been said. I want to ask: What opportunities and amenities are we providing to those doctors? You may be knowing that even after 20 years of service as Assistant Medical Officer, he remains the same without any promotion. But his counter-part who is much inferior in intelligence and who has been selected in a competitive examination becomes a Secretary of the same Department. This requires sympathetic consideration of the Government.

Regarding family planning, I am reminded of those days when priests and elders used to say, let God bless you hundred children. What did Savitri ask Yama Dharamraja? What did Gandhari ask? How many children Lord Krishna had? I know, in my school days, the people used to

go for pilgrimages to temples to ask for children. They used to have so many ceremonies, *vratas*, to get children. Now, we do not want children. This is a blessing of our modernisation and of our Western culture. Let us go back to our eastern culture. As one lady Member was saying, a woman who delivers remains at her parent's house for three or four months. They used to observe so many things. That was one of the natural ways of family planning. We have now become more civilised, more modernised and more Westernised.

Family planning should be given a serious thought. It is already too late. If you want to do it, do it now or never. Otherwise, you will repent. The country will be crushed by the population explosion. It is not only a question of population explosion. It will become a dragon which will swallow the country. So many people have opposed it. They say, it is curbing of their freedom. One Catholic priest has circulated a pamphlet saying that it is basically a personal and family problem and that the parents should not be forced to decide by undue pressures and threats of penal sanctions.

About abortion, they say, it is mainly a destruction of human life and no right is more fundamental than the right to life itself. I want to ask them: Do you want to produce and put the burden on the nation? Do you want to create hungry mouths to put a burden on the State to care for their food, clothing and shelter? Do you want to produce and burden others?

They talk in the name of religion. No religion bars family planning. Most of the Muslim countries are adopting family planning more vigorously and successfully than India. What is our neighbour Pakistan doing? No Muslim goes against family planning there. They do not object to that. If you want to do it in India, they raise a hue and cry and talk about perso-

nal law. What happened when the land ceiling was there? Where there is an advantage for them, the personal law does not come in the picture. What is religion? It is a relation between man and God. It is not a relation between man and State. No question of religion and other things should come into the picture. Our Government should be bold enough to do it now. If you cannot do it now, during Emergency, when are you going to do it? About 80 per cent of population is of Hindus. Don't Hindus have a personal law? When you can change our personal law, why can't you touch others' personal law? You are not doing it with any *mala fide* intention. When it is in the interest of the nation, if they have patriotic feelings, let them come forward and say, "We are also with the nation." It is not a question of religion alone. It is a question of our survival, whether we survive or perish.

I want to say that 20 million couples who are in the reproductive age group have been covered, but more are coming into this reproductive age group. So, now the Prime Minister's attention has been drawn to this and the Youth Congress is also doing something but I want to say that the plea that God is giving children and you should not interfere has no value now. We should achieve a zero rate of birth rate; that means that the birth rate should not be more than the death rate. It would be a very good thing if there is no birth next year. We have to look at family planning not only from the angle of population but from the angle of the health of the mothers and also the nutrition of the family and also our economic, cultural and other aspects.

With these words, I support the Demands, while congratulating the Minister once more.

My only submission is that the All India Medical Institute badly requires attention and, drawing attention to it, I conclude.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I begin where my friend ended; and a lot of emotion was given vent to by him!

When we speak about population in this country, everybody congratulates the Minister. I congratulate him for the simple reason that he has put it as the 'national' population policy—it is not a Party's policy. It is the policy of everybody in this country, so I think all the Parties can take it as their manifesto for the elections!

I would have been happier if the Hon Members who have spoken had given their own statistics as to how many kids they have in their house, that would have been a nice thing. But I will begin now. I have only two, a girl and a boy. I would say that many are very eloquent in their speeches, but they fail to practice what they preach in their house for reasons best known to them.

I do not know how many have read the book 'Brahmachari' by Gandhiji. There, he has given vent to this feeling and one will know his attitude towards compulsory sterilisation or towards contraceptives, or things like that. This may be his personal view but Congressmen who have faith in Bapuji cannot be opposed to it.

At the same time I cannot help saying that, when Dr Karan Singh says that the population of this country is 600 million this year, I want to congratulate him that this country has progressed at least in one sphere! We are attempting to advance in other spheres, but it is in the reverse gear while we are attempting to reduce population. We have gone up by 25 crores in a matter of 27 years. So, I congratulate him, at least for giving the statistics—though I think these statistics may not be correct.

To relate a personal experience, when I was a student of Economics, the ex-Minister Dr Chandrasekhar used to come and give inter-college lectures—in the year 1954-55. In his speech, Dr. Chandrasekhar used to say: 'young men, you must all adopt a con-

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanon]

trolled family system in your future days'. He also used to say that in India population is growing in geometrical proportions. But the real reason for the population growth in this country—of course he used to put it in a humorous manner—is this. He said that in America the workers used to return from their factories at about 6 O'clock, then go to a club and, after that, return home at about 12 O'clock, have a good rest and then get up in the morning and go to work again. But in India the workers return at about 6 O'clock and they have no other work except indoor games. Of course, he used to put this in a satirical and humorous way. I admit. But the main reason for not being able to arrest population growth in this country is this: it is not a question of conviction or faith or religion as my friend has put it but it is a question of the environment that we create for these people. They have no other entertainment. 'Procreation is the ultimate end of marriage' may be the spiritual value of religion, but that is not the case. Whenever they have an additional issue, it is not their intention to have an additional issue. It is only a question of the environment that is being given to them.

My friend also referred to the health of the family and the nation. What is the health of the nation? For controlling the population of the country if you adopt a method by which you are going to make this a sick nation after 20 or 30 years, it is a dangerous policy. You must act with foresight. Not only have we to control the population, but we must also see in the process that we have a healthy nation. That is the reason, I think, why it is called Health and Family Planning. We are going to plan the family in such a manner that the family will be a healthy family and that will make the nation a healthy nation..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANON.
The Chairman is particular about procedure. I am a person who is against procedure in the court, against procedure in Parliament, against anything that comes only for procedure. We have not been able to make progress in the Plan because we have been a slave to procedure. I will give an example. The Minister has said in his statement that a considerable amount has been spent and a lot of efforts have been made but the progress is very limited. It is because the statistics that are supplied to you are not the correct statistics. In a small town like ours, when you make compulsory sterilisation or compulsory birth control by operation or things like that, what you do is that you ask the teachers or government servants to procure people, and if they do not procure people, their increment will be stopped or they will not be granted leave or they will be transferred. This is the sort of coercion that is being adopted in our side. I do not want to name the institution. In the last year there were about five cases. The first person who was operated upon was aged 64 years; the second person who was operated upon was aged 59 years; and the third person who was operated upon was aged 17 years. This is how the statistics goes. It is a fact. You can check it. When I asked the last boy who was only 17 years old, he said that he had been given money. They were clever enough to give him Rs. 30. I asked him as to what he did with the money, and he replied that he went for a picture. The idea is good, the motive is good. That is why I said that it is the mind that counts, it is the method that counts, it is the real spirit that counts. So many of us are Members of this House. We are all interested in controlling the population of this country. That is why, I said that to begin with, we should be held enough to say that we have only that much children and that we will not have any more children. That would be a better gesture. I congratulate and congratulate have said that it is a problem which the women Members who spoke: they

concerns their health. We should make up our mind that we will not have children for some more years. That is the reason why I referred to Gandhi. If your moral values say that you are not supposed to use contraceptives, you may not; or, if your spiritual values say that you may use contraceptives, you may use. But the will must be there for you to say that you will not have children for some more years. 50 per cent of the country's population are women, and if they take a decision that, for ten years, they will not have children, the population will be controlled. There is no need to spend crores of rupees on this. It is the mind the will power, that is very much required. That is what I expected when Emergency was proclaimed, and when we talked of discipline and all that, I thought it was there. But, once again, we seem to have gone back. I think, the Minister will agree with me in this. But, as far as our Party is concerned, we have been very sincere. In Anna DMK whenever we go for marriages, we make speeches, and in the marriage junction itself when so many people are there, we speak about family planning. We have been doing this, not recently, but even before the split. We were doing this even when we were in the DMK Party before the split. Even now, in the present Anna DMK Party we have been doing this. We propagate the family planning system and tell the people the advantage of having a controlled family. We try to convince them. But this is not enough. We know that the rural population will not be moved by this kind of speaking. We have to do something more than that. I am in agreement with some of the Members when they say that compulsorily it should not be done by making use of the Police. I would only make this suggestion. You call the scientists and ask them to invent something special mix that in the drinking water that you supply to people. By that way, we can control the population increase. But we should not compel any one and have a sick nation in the future.

I should not stop with family planning; I should say something about

Health also. I would here, refer to the Institute in Pondicherry, the JIPMER. We have 65 seats there, and out of the 65 seats, according to the agreement of 1954, 18 seats have to be given to the people of Pondicherry. And out of 18, three are given to the members of the French community or to those who have studied in French medium. So, how many of our people are getting admission in that College? You have not admitted even four. In the last year it was not even two. There is a lot of proxy work there. Leaving aside that, this institution has been in existence in Pondicherry from 1956 onwards.

But out of these doctors who are produced by the institution many are unemployed; you are not able to give employment for them in the Pondicherry State. This kind of policy, I do not think, will help us. We must be sincere in our policies.

The next thing that I want to say is with regard to promotions in pay. I take for example something which is visible, which is very near to me, in Pondicherry where I live and which I represent. In the JIPMER at Pondicherry, you have a radiologist or a laboratory assistant. If I compare their pay with that of their counterparts in Willingdon Hospital or Saldarjung Hospital or any other centrally administered similar institution there is a lot of difference. Why? I cannot understand it. Whenever we go there, they represent to us with regard to this matter. When they represent to us this matter, how can I tell them to go and teach family planning. They say first remove this disparity. You are not sincere, you are not honest and don't preach us this family planning. When I tell them that this is for the good of the country, they repeat you better see that these disparities are removed first.

I just bring this to your notice. I know Dr Karan Singh, he is very much appreciated in our area; he is very welcome there. He is a person who can solve problems. So, I present this problem also to him.

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanon]

This family planning is not a matter that can be done by scientific methods or by statistical calculations. It is a thing that has to be moved with the will of the people and the will of the people can be moved not by wishing, but by willingness.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chumarajapagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and I want to make a few observations.

I will take up the medical education first. Many hon. Members have referred to the capitation fee being levied by the private medical colleges in this country. This question has been discussed so many times in this House also. The medical education conference held in 1970 resolved that this system should be abandoned and the Government of India and the State Governments should find out ways for stopping the levy of this capitation fee and in case it is not possible, they should take over these institutions. I want to know, first of all, what action has been taken by the Government of India in this matter and whether they have decided to take over those colleges which have refused to abide by the decision of the medical education conference held in 1970.

In my own State, Karnataka, there are more than five medical colleges which are even today collecting this capitation fee and consequently only well-to-do section of the people can get admission there. The weaker sections and the children of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people cannot get admission in those colleges. I do not know, why the Government of India is keeping quiet over this matter.

Now, I come to the question of reservation of seats in these medical colleges. There are 106 medical colleges in this country and there are 25 such colleges which are managed by the private institutions. Most of these private colleges are not making reser-

vation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, even though the Ministry of Education some years ago had sent a circular to all the departments of the Government of India concerned with these medical colleges as also the State Governments and the Universities. The most unfortunate thing is that even in the case of Central Universities which are directly financed by the Government of India, I find that there are some colleges which are not making reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In answer to my Starred Question No. 351 on 1-4-1976, the Minister replied that they had made reservation in the M.B.B.S course in all the medical colleges under the Central Government except the J. N. Medical College at Aligarh. I want to know from the Minister, how they can make an exception in the case of Medical College, Aligarh. It is a centrally-financed medical college; it is getting cent per cent grant from the Government of India. How is it that this very circular issued by the Ministry of Education has not been followed in this case?

Then, with regard to the post-graduate classes I find there is no reservation at all for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Recently the Government of India have decided that the post graduate course examinations hereafter will be on all-India basis and they have a proposal to have a Central Service in medicine. When that is the case, if there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the post-graduate classes, particularly in the colleges which are under the Central Government I think it will cause immense harm to the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With regard to higher education, in answer to one of my questions as to how many senior SC/ST students are there in the colleges, the reply given is only one or two in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or in the Irwin Hospital. That means that there is no reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I re-

quest the Minister to consider this matter particularly in view of the fact that they are going to have an all-India examination in post-graduate courses.

The Government have recently announced a national population policy. I welcome it. But so far as the increase in the minimum age for marriage is concerned, I think it is not controversial. Similarly, those States which have actually implemented the family planning programme were handicapped in a way that the number of seats in the Lok Sabha was actually reduced last time. But now the Government have realised the mistake and have rectified it by freezing the representation according to the census of 1971. Similarly, central assistance and subsidies given by the government are not based on the present population but based on the population figures of 1971 census. It is a good thing.

So far as the education of the females is concerned, it is admitted that increase in the population will vary according to the education of the females. Therefore, I want to stress that special measures should be taken to increase the literacy of the females in the country. At present it is very very low. They must spend more money for all these things and see that the fertility rate is reduced.

Lastly, I would like to state that in case of sterilisation so far it was considered to be voluntary and some success has been achieved so far in this behalf. But to have compulsory sterilisation, I think, the government should be very cautious, and in leaving it to the State Governments to have it compulsory or not, my own feeling is that the Government of India is actually shifting the responsibility to the State Governments. It is not proper. In the States there is no proper administrative and medical infra-structure necessary for compulsory sterilisation. Why not ask the State Governments to have more propaganda among the people? My own feeling is that sufficient propaganda has not been made.

16.00 hrs.

This compulsion will not have good result. Therefore, I would request the Minister to consider this aspect and spend more money on the education of the girls and also on the propaganda throughout the country in this behalf.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while rising to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, I will say, at the very outset that there are two major problems facing the country today. One is the ever rising growth of population and the other is providing food for them. It is a matter of gratification that the food production in the country this year has been very satisfactory and unless we are faced with some natural calamity like failure of rains etc then we will be self-sufficient in food in the coming few years. But all our efforts in this direction will prove fruitless if we are not able to check the growth of population. In this House Dr. Saran Singh has himself said that 'we are adding one Australia every year' That means we are adding a number equal to the entire population of Australia to our population every year. An early solution of this problem is of paramount importance. Efforts are on for the last ten years to meet this situation but we have not been able to make much headway. Why have we failed? That is the main question. I will request the hon. Minister to state in his reply the reasons for which our family planning programmes have not met with success. His Ministry must have gone into this problem in depth and he will surely be able to enumerate the reasons for its lack of success. Where is the flaw in our approach? My personal view for the failure of this programme is that we have concentrated our attention and efforts on the urban areas alone and the rural areas have escaped our attention and efforts regarding family planning programmes. That is why there has not been any appreciable impact on the overall situation. Since I have a short time at my disposal I

*The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri R. N. Barman]

will confine my suggestion regarding family planning to the following points:

We should shift our attention from the cities to the villages for implementation of family planning programmes. Restricting our efforts to the cities alone will not suffice whether we like it or not.

It is good that we are thinking about bare-foot doctors. But these bare-foot doctors should be trained in family planning methods right from now.

There are many superstitions in vogue regarding practice of family planning, specially in the rural areas. Efforts should be made to dispel them.

An atmosphere of terror has been created in practically every State as it is being heard that family planning will be made compulsory for every body. Will such steps be taken in the urban areas alone or they will be extended in the rural areas also? If so, what will be the method of its implementation?

In some areas, in Delhi also, the teachers are being asked to sponsor at least five cases for sterilisation. Failing which their pay etc. will be stopped. I feel that this is a negative approach. If at all it is to be done, people should be persuaded and convinced about the necessity of such actions. The teachers should not be made responsible for procuring these cases. This will result in the teachers' neglecting their real job of teaching and they will further lose their respect and dignity in the eyes of the students. This is not desirable. There will neither be proper teaching in schools nor there will be proper family planning.

Even in cities after cubectomy operations women undergo so much of bleeding that in most cases they become anaemic and fall a prey to various diseases afterwards. Why are we not able to find a solution to this problem? There are some people in the country

even now who are inciting the people against practising family planning in the name of religion. Such people should be sternly dealt with.

Family planning is very necessary for the progress of the nation, therefore, the responsibility for implementation of these programmes should be entrusted to the Chief Ministers of the States.

We are depending on the allopathic system of medicine alone for this purpose. But encouraging results may be obtained from other systems like homoeopathy, ayurveda, unani etc. This may also be explored.

As stated by Dr. Karan Singh in the National Population Policy, raising of the minimum age of marriage will also prove successful in this regard.

Sir, we pay scant attention to the health problems of the people living in the villages. A large portion of the budget allocation of the Centre and the States is spent in the urban areas. The rural areas are more or less neglected. I will like the hon. Minister to tell us how much is being spent for the health of the rural people every year.

In the West Dmajpur district of West Bengal there are several public health centres and sub-health centres. But at almost all the centres, the post of medical officer is lying vacant. The hon. Minister very well knows what purpose can a doctorless health centre serve. Moreover, at all these health centres 4/6 beds were earmarked but it has not been possible to provide those beds till today. The Central Government says that the State Government should provide the beds and the State Government says that they have no funds. In between them the poor village farmers are suffering and no succour is in sight for them. Beds must be provided at these health centres immediately. What to speak of village areas, Sir, the medical facilities available even at district levels is also very deplorable and disappointing. Here I will point out the medical

facilities available at Ballurghat which is the district headquarter of West Dinajpur district.

There is a General Hospital at Ballurghat. Originally 136 beds were provided for this hospital. At present a provision of 300 beds have been made, even this is not adequate compared to the demand. A provision of at least 550 beds is absolutely necessary for that hospital. There is no separate building for the TB patients. It is necessary to provide a separate building for the TB patients. Work for the expansion of this hospital is not progressing for paucity of funds. There is a blood bank but it is not serving much purpose for want of trained doctors. You know, Sir, that blood is needed for any operation to be performed. But since the blood bank of this hospital is as good as non-existent, the people of the area have to travel to Calcutta for any major operation as it cannot be undertaken here. The poor people of the area find it impossible to go to Calcutta for such operations on account of the huge expenses involved. Kindly see that a trained doctor is posted at the blood bank here. There is also a family planning clinic but no lady medical officer is posted. This may also be looked into. I find it necessary to mention that there is a nursing training centre at this hospital. A motor vehicle is urgently required for the training programme of the nurses. The Central Government said in their letter No. 10-1/75-N dt. 28-6-75 that a UNICEF motor vehicle has been sanctioned for this Ballurghat hospital but this promised vehicle has not yet been made available to the hospital. I do not know what hitch has developed and where. I request the hon. Minister to enquire into this affair personally and to see that this vehicle is handed over to the hospital authorities urgently. As the time is very short I will deal with two more points very briefly. First is about malaria. The World Health Organisation has cautioned that malaria is coming back in big way and the incidence of malaria now will be of fearful proportions. The

new incidence of malaria may affect the brains of the people also. I will like to tell the hon. Minister that this type of malaria has perhaps made its appearance in North Bengal. I will therefore want to know what steps are being contemplated to face the challenge of this menace. Secondly Sir, the drinking water supply in Calcutta is getting constantly polluted. Why this pollution is not being checked in spite of repeated assurances. Not at Calcutta alone, the water of the river Ganges is very and large polluted. The bacteria of several diseases have been found in the river at Allahabad. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on how these bacteria are finding their place in the river water. Before I conclude, I will like to tell the hon. Minister that the problems before us are really gigantic. But he may not kindly lose heart. He must know that behind his every effort to tackle these problems he has got our good wishes and it is also backed by the good wishes of every citizen of this country. Sir I support the demands of this Ministry and with that I conclude my speech.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Family Planning is the most important problem which is facing this nation. But the way in which we are taking family planning, to my mind, it seems to me some sort of a play and we are not taking this seriously at all. When you see the population explosion after independence, you will see that our population has increased by 250 millions.

Sir, Dr. Karan Singh was speaking everywhere—I have read the report also—that every year the population is going up by 13 million or so. It is a dangerous trend and so we should seriously think about it.

You know that recently—it appeared in the press—that the Maharashtra Government has introduced a Bill for the compulsory sterilisation. That

[Shri D. Basumatari]

created a havoc in the country. The other day I had met some fathers of the Roman Catholics asking me not to support this Bill. I told them that they had not come to the right person since I am a supporter of the Family Planning measure. I have found that in my village many women have been sterilised. I have got my sisters-in-law sterilised as also many of my friends' wives,

Sir, we should take it as a national measure. We must do something about checking up the growth of population. I have also a sad experience to tell you here. There is a Bill on Adoption of Children which was introduced in Parliament. It is now in the Select Committee and is pending for over 3½ years. When we took evidence going over from State to State and place to place, we found that—I should not be misunderstood here—some sections of the people, in the name of religion, do not want this Bill. I told them that 'when you adopt the children you should also look to the interests or welfare of the children. Adoption is not compulsory. If you do not want to share your property you need not adopt any children.' Although the Bill is pending in the Select Committee, nothing is known whether it will at all be passed by this House. Anyway, what I want is this. You should bring forward a uniform Bill applicable throughout the country. That Bill is pending in the Select Committee for over 3½ years. The same will be the case with the family planning measure too. When we talk about 20-Point Economic Programme, we cannot develop the country economically if the population goes up and up. What is the meaning of economic development in the country. It is not at all possible to develop the country unless and until you take the population problems seriously. I am sure that Dr. Karan Singh has taken it a little more seriously. He has addressed many public meetings

that he is going to implement this family planning measure. The other day, that is, on the 17th and 18th of this month, I had been to my constituency and I met number of people. A number of people in my constituency had met me—Christian people particularly. I told them that this was a national policy and no one should think about it in a communal way. Even my Muslim friends were telling me that I should not support this Bill if it is taken up in the House.

I told them that it was for the good of the family and also of the country and hence I will have to support that. Whenever I went to my constituency I used to speak to number of people. I know that in a family there are people having four or five wives with five to ten children each. You can imagine the fate of the children. I happened to meet one family who has five wives having 35 children. Of these five, three have died and the rest of them are living.

I told them as to what he was going to do with so many children. He could not even send all of them to school. Most of them will be going to be ploughmen. What is the use of keeping these children as ploughmen? If they accepted the family planning and if they started using the contraceptives, that would be good for them. Later on I found that they were convinced and said that they would not produce any more. You know the youngest wife is 24 years old while the husband of that lady is 65 years old.

So I have been advising them; 'not to invite trouble for yourself. There is no land available after ceiling Act. There is a land ceiling; and there are other restrictions. What is the use of having a big family?' I have been advising them like this.

Dr. Karan Singh is back here. I was saying that this family planning should be taken very seriously and

not taken lightly. I have read your article and I was very much impressed with it. You take it up as you have felt about it and the country will support you, the nation will support you and the people will bless you.

Another point is about malaria. You know that malaria was confined only to the tribal areas. I was talking to my friends here that God has become socialist and He has distributed it throughout the country, as rains nowadays are also distributed throughout the country. I come from an area which was full of malaria. Now with so many dispensaries treating people, and with the National Malaria Eradication Programme on, malaria has been eradicated from the tribal areas. We do not find any malaria in the tribal areas. But I do not know how it has spread to a city like Delhi. As for myself, I am immune to it. We cannot be attacked by malaria. At no time have I been attacked by malaria, nor do I take so much care because we are immune to it. I do not know how people like Shri Mohapatra were attacked by malaria. I do not know whether it was malaria or not. I would ask Dr. Karan Singh to find out from the doctor whether it was malaria or not.

Now about leprosy. The tribal areas are full of leprosy.

I want to say this for the information of Dr. Karan Singh. There is a leprosarium in my constituency in Assam at Shantipur. It is run by missionaries. The missionary leprosy colony is so nice that it is better than your Willingdon Hospital, it is so neat and clean. The doctors and the attendants there do not consider it such a foul disease; they consider it as any other disease and treat it as human service. But I only want to say this. There should be segregation, compulsory segregation, of the leprosy patients, because now they move about like anything; they go to the villages; they sleep with their wives. The wives may not be suffering from it, but the children suffer. I have been

told this by the doctors there. I have been asked also to see that there is a segregation law passed so that they may be segregated and do not mix with the general population.

Finally, I would request Dr. Karan Singh to pay some attention to treatment of some fatal diseases in the tribal areas, e.g. filaria, cancer, TB and VD. I do not know how these could be eradicated. But special attention should be paid to the tribal and backward areas where pure water is not available and they cannot have proper treatment. I would request the Minister to see that these fatal diseases are eradicated.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal very briefly, within the limited time available to me, with the question of the position of the health services in this country. I know that the Minister has been given a large number of bouquets and I hope he will not, therefore, become complacent as a result of it. When one makes a tour of the country, one sees the deplorable state in which the health services are and continue to be. It is not only a question of what you have done, but of what you have not done.

Today particularly, I feel very anxious about the "reorientation" in your medical education. Here in our country we have a pretty sound system of medical education out of which brilliant doctors have been produced and those doctors are enticed by other countries, and that is the brain drain. Because they have got a sound foundation already. For heaven's sake, do not play around with that foundation. We have played enough ducks and drakes with education in this country without your now going in for diluting our medical education also. This is one point.

Secondly, the extra services that are necessary for the practice of modern medicine in this country are

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

important and could also help your ayurvedic and other systems. They are the laboratory services. Private laboratories are mushrooming all over the country and they are manned by unqualified people who send reports which are incorrect. Why is there no law to prevent this kind of laboratory? Why have you got a law to ensure that those private laboratories that are being run should be manned by fully qualified people? You have not. That is why you have a whole crop of such private laboratories throughout the country which today are a menace to the country, because you find incorrect blood reports, incorrect urine reports and all kinds of wrong reports. Similarly with your radiology also. Therefore, one of the first things the Ministry has to attend to is that when you are allowing all this private practice in the private sector, at least guarantee that standards are kept by ensuring that qualified personnel are there, and that you have regular inspection of such laboratories. Do you have now? No. I know that you may get a brief on this, but may I tell you that what you are being fed is most indigestible and I do not want to share your indigestion. I appeal to you to take up this matter seriously and see that there is some method whereby you prevent the laboratories functioning in this country in such a way that they are a menace. This is also partly responsible for driving away your qualified medical practitioners, out of the country. They are to rely on those laboratories, having come from abroad, from other countries where medical practice is more advanced. With that training they come back and they find that the wherewithal is not available here to apply the added knowledge and experience that they have acquired.

Then there is the question of adulterated medicines. I have once spoken to the hon. Minister that there should be very stringent punishment

when he finds a case of adulteration of medicine. It is no doubt difficult but he has got the means. Why is it that you cannot have a government analyst whose word should be law as far as the composition of medicine is concerned? Unless and until stringent action is taken on this very vital field in the sphere of adulteration, I think we are not going to handle this problem properly. It is not a question of what you have achieved, I should like to repeat; it is a question of what you have to achieve.

What about the shortage of medicines in the hospitals? When the emergency came, you said that you were going to have the OPD extended to evening also. What is the good of having the OPD extended if you do not have medicines? It is not that doctors want to take leave and they are unwilling to face patients; it is not that they do not love their job or they do not want to do their work. They have to run away from seeing the face of suffering patients because time and again the patient comes back from the dispensary and says: this drug is not there, give me an alternative. When is this going to change? It is there that we want something compulsory; it is there that we want the spirit of emergency.

We also want a policy of synthesis between ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine and modern system of medicine. In spite of all that, you may say you have still got an antipathy. They are working on parallel lines and you do not have that co-operation and that synthesis which is extremely necessary. At the personal level, where individual doctors are concerned it may be there but as a matter of policy I do not see any sign of it at all. On the other hand I see that the Health Minister is totally unaware of the fact and not worried about it that the ayurvedic medicine is charged 30 paise sales tax while modern medicine is charged less. A discrimination against what is your own cultural heritage, discrimination

against—what is to be developed in this country and taken forward. It is not of Savitri and Satyawati that we have to be talking about in the year 1976. In the year of atomic energy, we have to talk about our cultural heritage, our medical heritage and see how we can take it forward and how it is to be integrated and where we take it forward. Therefore it is a policy matter of synthesis between the homeopathic, ayurvedic and modern medicine and not a matter of your coming forward and saying: I am giving so much more money to ayurveda and so much more money to homeopathy and so on. Something more fundamental is necessary.

Coming to the question of family planning, those of us who have been in the political and social welfare movement for a very long time know that family planning is extremely important. It is not to be played around with, it is not something that should give any room for any distortion whatsoever. How is it that you talk about compulsory sterilisation? What is the meaning of it? It is nothing but distortion. I was amazed to hear even women Members of Parliament saying that no maternity benefits should be given after the third child. Do they know what they are talking about? Let them read the legislation on the subject. Maternity benefit means protection of the wages of the woman when the baby is being born. Do they want that the woman should starve or that the baby should starve? For family planning, you have to bring about a change in the attitude of the people. As Mrs. Godfrey pointed out, you have to take the people along with you and should not give room for a diseased generation to come into being.

We heard the incident referred to by Shri Ramavatar Shastri of the police storming into a school, arresting the children and blackmailing the poor parents to get them sterilised. Can you imagine children being used for this purpose? What would hap-

pen to the child who is taken to the police station, who does not know what is happening and who is bewildered when the parents come and weep and the police show their brutal strength in front of the child? Is this the generation you are going to develop? Those youngsters today who have no experience of either family or anything else in the country, who have been divorced from the common stream of our country, indulge in platform talk about the four-point programme and compulsory sterilisation. But you, Sir, and the minister have come up from the people. Let us not forget that people are human beings. They are not machines. It is not like a spinning machine or a weaving machine in a factory where you remove one frame and modernise it. The people are delicate human beings and you have to approach them in that way. Whatever results you have achieved in family planning have come through persuasion, not through compulsion. Compulsion only means distortion. You may say, "Please tell me the incidents and I will look into them." That is not the point. You have got to issue instructions that if one more incident of that sort occurs, the officer responsible will be out on his ears. It is emergency and compulsion has to come there. Therefore, the question of sterilisation and family planning have got to be approached in a cultured way, in keeping with our cultural heritage, of which the minister is very proud and from which he may quote very often. I would have no quarrel with you if you say, nobody can stand for election to the Parliament or Assembly or become a minister if he or she has more than two children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be stoutly opposed!

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Have you got the courage to do that? Instead, it is the poor people who are caught and handed over to quacks and distortions come up.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

I would, therefore, appeal that family planning be taken up as a national programme in a spirit of dedication and zeal, but not with compulsion. I would like to warn you that compulsion will only lead to such distortions, such difficulties and such dangers from which there may be no journey back, whereas persuasion will take us forward; we will never turn back but look forward to a very healthy and prosperous India.

श्री नारोडवर द्विवेदी (मछलीमहर) & सभापति महोदय मैं स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की भांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे यहाँ चिकित्सा की पुरानी पद्धति आयुर्वेद थी और उसका गांव गांव में प्रचार था। स्वतंत्रता के बाद एलोपैथिक पद्धति का तो बहुत जोरों से प्रसार और विकास हुआ है लेकिन आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में बहुत क्षीणता आई है अब उस पद्धति की शिक्षा दीक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा करने वाले धीरे धीरे एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा का व्यवहार करने लगे हैं।

एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में एक बड़ा दोष यह है कि उस की दवाये तो महुगी मिनती ही हैं लेकिन साथ ही अगर कोई दवा एक रोग को दूर करती है तो कई दूसरी बीमारियों को पैदा भी कर देती है। आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में यह दोष नहीं है। उस से रोग का मूलतः नाश होता है स्वास्थ्य में सुधार होता है और उस की दवाये कोई दूसरी बीमारियों पैदा नहीं करती हैं। इसलिये हमारी पुगनी चिकित्सा पद्धति की जो अपेक्षा हो रही है उस की ओर हमें गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिए। केवल एलोपैथिक पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने से खर्चा तो जरूर बढ़ सकता है, राष्ट्र

पर अधिक बोझ तो जरूर बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार की दिशा में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति में रोग का उपचार करने के साथ साथ स्वास्थ्य रहने के उपाय भी बताये जाते हैं लेकिन एलोपैथिक पद्धति में इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति का व्यवहार करने वाले बूढ़ रोगी का रोग भी पहचानता है और साथ ही दवा बनाना भी जानता है। लेकिन एलोपैथिक पद्धति के क्षेत्र में दवा कड़ी बननी है और दवा देने वाले कोई अन्य लोग हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी पुरानी चिकित्सा पद्धति की विशेषताओं की संरक्षण होने पाये।

जहां तक परिवार नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं कि आज जिस तेजी से जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, और जिस तरह से स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध होने के कारण मरने वालों की संख्या दिनों दिन कम हो रही है उस से यह भय पैदा हो गया है कि अगर हमारे देश में जनसंख्या इसी गति से बढ़नी गई, तो खाने पीने और आवास आदि के संबंध में बहुत गम्भीर समस्याये पैदा हो जायेंगी। इसलिये जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करना और उस की वृद्धि की दर को कम करने का प्रयास करना आवश्यक हो गया है।

परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कहीं कहीं जो जोर जरूर देती की जाती है, उसका बड़ा असर पड़ता है। आज परिवार नियोजन के पक्ष से जन मानस तैयार हो रहा है। घर घर में लोग इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण हो और बच्चे कम पैदा हों। लेकिन कभी कभी इस बारे में जो जबरदस्ती की जाती है उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोगों में भय और आतंक

उन बात हैं। लोगों के भावस और विचारों की बदलने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि यह इस व्यवस्था की सम्पूर्णता को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकें।

16.24 hrs.

[[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]]

हमारी प्राचीन जीवन पद्धति आश्रम व्यवस्था पर आधारित थी। पञ्चीस बरस तक लोग ब्रह्मचर्यपूर्वक रहते थे उस के बाद पचास बरस की आयु तक लोग बृहस्प आश्रम में रहते थे और उस के बाद वे वानप्रस्थ आश्रम धारण कर लेते थे इस व्यवस्था के अनुसार जो लोग पञ्चीस वर्ष तक ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में रहते थे, वही शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। आज हम देखते हैं कि लोगों ने कई कई बच्चे पैदा किये हुए हैं, लेकिन कालेजों में नाम लिखा कर वहाँ पढ़ने जाते हैं। क्या यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है कि जिन व्यक्तियों के बच्चे हो जायें, उन के लिये स्कूल कालेजों में पढ़ने का रास्ता बन्द हो जायें, वे प्राइवेट रूप में भले हो पड़ें ?

वानप्रस्थ आश्रम में जो जाते थे गृहस्थाश्रम छोड़ कर वे संतान नहीं पैदा करते थे। लेकिन इस तरह का वातावरण खड़ा कर दिया गया है कि मात्र साठ साठ वर्ष की उम्र में जो बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, 15 15 और 16 16 साल की उम्र में भी बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। हमारी सामाजिक मान्यताओं में ऐसा एक वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। इनके लिये हम को एक इसी स्तर पर सामान्य रूप से जन मानस को तैयार करने के लिये व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इनको यही हंसी मजाक में नहीं उड़ा देना चाहिये। हमें कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का बहुत कुछ संबंध गरीबी से भी है। गरीब लोगों की ज्यादा बच्चे होते हैं। जो लोग खाने पीने में सम्पन्न हैं उन के बच्चे कम पैदा

होते हैं। तो गरीबी दैव की लक्ष्मी से निटार्द जाय। लोग कौं खाने पीने की सुविधा होगी तो इस का असर पड़ेगा और हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में जो लक्ष्मी से वृद्धि हो रही है उस में कमी आयेगी।

जहाँ तक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है स्वास्थ्य विभाग में परिवार नियोजन में हिन्दी का प्रचलन जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्थान रखती है और मन्त्र की भाषा का रूप रखती है, कुछ दुःसा है। इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयास हुआ है लेकिन हम मात्र भी देखते हैं कि साधारण तौर से अस्पतालों में गैर पढ़े लिखे लोग या जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं। उन लोगों के लिए भी जो परचे लिखे जाते हैं वे सब अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं। देहगत के अस्पताल हों या गृह के अस्पताल हों सभी जगह परचे अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं जिस से रोगी जन नहीं मकना कि क्या दवा लिखी गई है और कब इनका इस्तेमाल करना है यद्यपि उस में हिंसायतें होती हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी में हूनि में उस को पता नहीं लगता। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि दवाओं के लिये जो परचे लिखे जायें वे हिन्दी भाषा में या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में लिखे जायें।

खाद्य अपभ्रंश की बात कहीं गई इस के लिये अभी पिछली बार इस किस्म के संशोधन कानून में हुए हैं। उस तरह चयन गया है। लेकिन इस में दो स्थितिया बड़ी खराब हैं। एक तो जो छंटे-छंटे दुकानदार हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर आभार से कोस किया जाता है। वह भीमान जिन बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों से या जिन बड़ी बड़ी दुकानों से आता है उन लोगों के ऊपर इस तरह के केस नहीं चलते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे लोग तो बचे रहते हैं और छोटे दुकानदार इस से परेशान किये जाते हैं। साथ ही जो सैनिटरी इंजियर्स हैं वे लोग इसी को अपनी आनदनी का एक जरिया बना लेते हैं। हर दुकान से शय पिछला कर कुछ न कुछ पैसा वे लेते रहते हैं।

[श्री नाचेश्वर द्विवेदी]

इस तरह सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है। यह जो कानून बनाया गया है इसका दुरुपयोग पैसा कमाने के लिये न हो। वास्तव में अपमिश्रण को रोकने के लिये ठीक तरीके से व्यवस्था हो।.. व्यवधान

सभापति महोदय : द्विवेदी जी, आप घंटी सुन रहे हैं या नहीं? दो बार मैं ने घंटी बजायी। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि मैं घंटी बजाता रहूँ और आप बोलते रहें। पांच मिनट के बाद मैं घंटी बजाऊँगा, उस के बाद छठे मिनट पर फिर बजाऊँगा, तब आप को बैठना पड़ेगा, यह आप मत सोचिये कि मैं घंटी बजाता रहूँ और आप बोलते रहें। अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री डागा

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I request that the time be extended, for the purpose of our participating even for short periods of time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must know that there are only 6 minutes for each member of the Party. For getting extension, you must ask the Party. I can give 6 minutes now. Up till now, 7 minutes were given. Now it is only 6 minutes. There are 11 Members on the list, to speak. The Deputy Minister also wants to intervene. So, what do you want to do?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI (Tehri-Garhwal): What can a man speak in 6 minutes? I can build my points in 6 minutes; but to speak, it takes 10 to 12 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 12 Congress members to speak. If I give 6 minutes each, it comes to 72 minutes. How many minutes are needed for the Deputy Minister? I am told that he will take 10 minutes. It comes to 82 minutes. It should be 1 hr. 20 minutes. I can finish by 6 p.m. and call the Minister, if you adhere to only 6 minutes each. The bell

will be given at 5 minutes; and after 6 minutes, please sit down.

श्री भूष ऋषा : (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के दो विद्वान जहाँ पर बैठे हैं श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी और दूसरे डा० कर्ण सिंह। अब डा० कर्ण सिंह जी का बड़ा सुन्दर भाषण होगा, वे यहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय नीति पर बातें कहेंगे लेकिन उस पर प्रमल कौन करायेगा? इतना सुन्दर भाषण यहाँ पर किया जायेगा। इतना साहित्य उन्होंने लिख दिया है लेकिन इस राष्ट्रीय नीति को लागू कौन करता है? यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है या कानकरेंट सब्जेक्ट है, यह विद्वान लोग यहाँ पर इतना सुन्दर भाषण देते हैं लेकिन सवाल है इसको इम्प्लीमेंट कौन करे। यह राष्ट्रीय नीति है फिर यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट हो या कानकरेंट सब्जेक्ट हो। यह जो हमारे बड़े मिनिस्टर्स हैं वे मेहरबानी करके अपना रूप बदल कर उन हारिपटसन में जायु जहाँ पर गरीबों को उतराया जाता है लोग बाहर खड़े रहते हैं। सारे प्लावन पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों को खोल दिये है जिन पर 30000 सालाना का खर्चा जिसमें 5000 की दवाई होती है। पर आपका प्रशासनिक खर्चा जाता है और दवाइयाँ है नहीं। अगर दवाइयाँ है भी तो वह एम पीज के लिये है एस एस एज के लिये है, गांवों के जाने पहचाने लोगों के लिये हैं पुलिस एजेन्सी के लिये हैं, कलक्टर और थानेदार के लिये हैं।

मुझे एक बात बतलायें, इतने महापुरुष यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, उन की जो वाणी निकलती है उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी बड़ी किताबें लिखी है, मैं डा० कर्ण सिंह की किताबें पढ़ूँगा लेकिन सवाल बही है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कौन करता है। यहाँ पर कहा जायेगा कि यह तो राष्ट्रों का विषय है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि एक एकेडेमिक डिस्कशन के लिये यह एक बहुत अच्छी

जगह है, हम सभी मिलकर बड़ी बड़ी बातें करें जिनको हम इम्प्लीमेंट न क सके क्या ऐसी ही बातें यहाँ पर हम को करनी चाहिये? मैं कहता हूँ कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों करोड़ों गरीब लोग हैं जिनको दवा नहीं मिलती है, करोड़ों बच्चे अंधे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ साहित्यकार और आर्टिस्ट जिनकी सुन्दर जिन्दगी, अच्छा दिमाग है उन को देखिये क्या कहते हैं। यह किताब है "आपुनेशन पावर्टी ऐंड फ्यूचर आफ इंडिया" जिसमें एक जगह लिखते हैं:

"It is all very fine for us to sit in Delhi in air-conditioned offices and talk freely about population. But, what does it all mean to a person who loses his eye-sight because of the lack of nutrition inputs?"

यह भागी बातें प्रबुद्धों और रेडियों में प्रचार के लिये हम बोलते हैं लेकिन राहत गरीबों तक पहुँचती है या नहीं—तब आप मुझे बनाने की कृपा करें। इनका सारा पैसा खर्च होता है ई एन आई स्कीम जो मजदूरों के लिये चलाई गयी है उस स्कीम के फाय्नाटल्स में दवाइया नही होती है—यह स्वयं भाषण में आप कहते हैं कि दवाइयो की कमी है। क्या कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिन के लिये आप कह सकते हैं कि हम ने अच्छा काम किया है। अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ आपकी क्या कमी है। यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है जिस में सारी बातें बताई गई है कि गवर्नमेंट क्या काम करती है ऊपर बैठ कर:

"The picture that emerges from the statement furnished to the Committee by the Ministry, containing the details of proposals for procurement of different insecti-

cides, issue of sanctions and delivery schedules is depressing. For instance, in respect of procurement of Malathion for the 1974-75 season, the Committee find that while the proposal had been sent on 30th April, 1973, the sanction had been received only on 19th March, 1974 and even though the supplies were to be completed by 31st May, 1974... the orders had been placed only in July and August, 1974."

हमारे यहाँ रहा जाता है कि ब्रेन ड्रेन होता है, टेलेन्ट बाहर चले जाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में क्यों नहीं आयेगे यहाँ रह कर क्या करेंगे। हम के लिये आप स्वयं जिम्मेदार है। फार्म को सबरेशन कर के लोगों को यहाँ बुलाते हैं, याँ के टेलेन्ट को पूरा मौका नही देने हैं। मैं इस कमिटी की रिकमण्डेशन के लान्ट सैंटेंस को ही पढ़ूँगा -

"The Committee also note with interest the view expressed by Shri Raghavan that even after 28 years of independence, 'any person with a brown or black skin gets nowhere', but 'a white skin has an automatic entry'. If this is true, it is indeed a sad comment. The Committee are also surprised to find that while there had been a refusal to discuss the project with the Indian press, the Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research had all the same talked to a correspondent of the 'Washington Post'. The Committee hope that all authorities concerned would extend proper co-operation to the Fourth Estate in such vital issues in future."

अंत में मुझे यही कहना है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और देश के हित में सही कदम उठायें।

की निम्नलिखित विधि (संयुक्त) : सभापति जी, स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा मंत्रालय के पिछले 25 सालों में काफी बड़े एकीकृत कार्यक्रम रहे हैं। इसी जनता के स्वास्थ्य में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जीवन आय बढ़ी है और बीमारियों के इलाज में काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है। ऐसा इस लिये दिखाई देना है कि 25 साल पहले हम काफी नीचे थे, उस समय जो हमारी स्थिति थी, उन में काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन अभी भी हमें बहुत काम करना है। देश को जनता अभी भी उन्नत है, वहाँ चिकित्सा के साधन अभी भी पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आप ने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स खोल दिये हैं, वरन फैमिली प्लानिंग सेंटर्स खोल दिये हैं लेकिन इन सेंटर्स की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। सब से पहले तो इन में डाक्टर नहीं हैं अगर डाक्टर है तो वे बैठे रहते हैं। मोटिवेशन का कार्य करने हैं, वहाँ दवाइयाँ नहीं हैं। इन लिये मैं सब से पहले तो यह निवेदन करना है कि इन सेंटर्स की स्थिति को सुधरिये।

इस के बाद डाक्टर और जनता का जो रिश्ता है, उन को देखिये। आप ने शहरों में त्रिस तरह से इन्जाम किया है, उस तरह की व्यवस्था देशों में नहीं है। देशों में मीलों तक न कोई डाक्टर मिलना है, न कोई डिस्पेंसरी है, उन क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये ताकि आप का फैमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके और जनता के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हो।

डाक्टरों की हानन यह है कि जो डाक्टर कानिजो में निकलते हैं उन को आप देशों में भेज देते हैं और कहा जाता है कि इन डाक्टरों को देशों से ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी। देशों का आदमी पहले

ही देशों के बारे में विशेष जानकारी नहीं रखता कुछ प्राथमिकता किसका आदमी होता है, उस के बाद जब आप इन इनएक्स्पेरिमेंट डाक्टरों को भेज देते हैं तो इसका परिणाम उल्टा ही निकलना है। होना तो यह चाहिये कि जो डाक्टर कानिजो में निकलते हैं, सब से पहले ट्रेनिंग के लिये आप उन्हें बड़े बड़े शहरों में भेजिये जहाँ पर हर तरह के भाषण उपलब्ध है और जो एक्स्पेरिमेंट डाक्टर हैं उन को देशों में भेजिये। इस तरह में आप को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये।

पिछले कुछ सालों से मलेरिया के भ्रमण में कहा जाना रहा है कि हम ने उन पर नियन्त्रण कर लिया है, लेकिन आज मलेरिया सब जगह फैला हुआ है। पिछले साल बरनात के महीनों में मलेरिया का बहुत बड़ा प्रकोप था। ऐसा एक भी परिवार नहीं था जहाँ इस का प्रकोप न हुआ हो। इन लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि डी० डी० टी० और दूसरी दवाइयाँ की प्रयाप्त व्यवस्था कीजिये और मलेरिया पर कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये मच्छरों पर कन्ट्रोल कीजिये।

इसी तरह में आँखों की बीमारियाँ टी० बी० टाइफाइड, हैजा जैसे आतक बीमारियों पर भी काबू पाना है, आप इन के लिये जो भी प्रीवेंटिव तरीके हैं, टीके या दूसरी चीजों की जरूरत होती है, उन का इन्जाम कीजिये।

फैमिली प्लानिंग का एक ही आभेकट यहाँ पर रखा गया है, जबकि इन के दो आभेकट हैं। जिन के बच्चे नहीं होते हैं, उन के यहाँ बच्चे पैदा करवाये जायें, यह भी फैमिली प्लानिंग का एक आभेकट होना चाहिये। देश में बहुत से ऐसे जोड़े हैं जिन के कोई बच्चा नहीं है, वे बच्चे परेमान रखते हैं।

इससे वैज्ञानिकों को और डाक्टरों को कोन करनी चाहिये कि उन के बच्चे किस प्रकार से पैदा किये जायें। दूसरी ओर जहाँ अधिक बच्चे पैदा होते हैं उन पर कंट्रोल किया जाये। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इसको कम्पन्यूरी न कीजिये, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कोई भी सामाजिक सुधार बिना किसी कानून के नहीं हुआ है। नाभजित गुर्गई बिना डड के जोर से दर नहीं हो। वाली है धान को स्टैट्स की शरकेतन देने चाहिये कि दो, तीन बच्चे होने के बाद कम्पन्यूरी स्टे-रिलाइजेशन किया जाये। तभी यह योजना सफल हो सकती। जहाँ कौमिली प्लानिंग में बच्चों को सभ्य नियंत्रित करनी है वहाँ उन के पीछे इकोनॉमिक स्टेटन और शिक्षा का होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। हम देखते हैं जो खाने पीने शिक्षा परिवार हैं उन पर कमिनी प्लानिंग का अच्छा धरन हुआ है, लेकिन गरीब परिवारों में बहुत बढोतरा होना है। इसलिए तेम परिवारों में शिक्षा के माध्यम में इनका अधिक प्रचार कीजिये ताकि परिवार भी नियोजित हो और साथ ही उन की आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधरे। खानपीर में पिछड़े इनको में इनकी शिक्षा का अधिक प्रचार कीजिये। लेकिन मानून अवश्य बनाना चाहिये, परमुएषा से काम नहीं चलेगा। इनका शिक्षा बर्ग पर हो धरन हुआ है बाकी लोगों पर धरन नहीं हुआ है और मेरी राय है कि कानून में इसको कम्पन्यूरी बनाये।

हम ने मिलावट को रोकने के लिये बहुत सख्त कानून बनाया। दूध में पानी मिला दिया या ची में छाल निकल गई, जिनका कि होना स्वाभाविक है, ऐसे ही लोगों का खालान होना है। लेकिन जो और चीजों में मिलावट करते हैं जिन में मिलावट होना स्वाभाविक नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों का बहुत कम खालान होना है। इस लिये देखना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी चीज कहाँ

से धानी है। दूध में पानी अवश्य होना है बाहे कहीं से धाने, लेकिन सोनेट धानि में जो लॉग मिलावट करते हैं उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देना। इसलिये धान को बड़े बड़े मिलावट करने वालों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पेय जन के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में 30, 40 मील तक पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आंधरा के बाद भी हम अनुष्य को स्वच्छ पाना नहीं दे सके। इस ओर धान को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये।

MR CHAIRMAN The debate will close at 1 minute to 6 O'clock, when the Minister will be called to reply That means, he will continue his reply tomorrow

Shri Ranabahadur Singh

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhu) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning It appears there is now a consensus in the House regarding the paramount importance of the subject of family planning At the same time, I stand witness to a serious effort even at the district level But I would say that the atmosphere that has been created should take into account the experience that has come before us in this regard when the methods that were used for family planning were rather rough-shod and the results far poorer than what they are today when the methods have changed

The family planning is already becoming a matter of discussion for most of the upper class people in this country But it has yet to touch that strata of society which produces the maximum number of people This strata of society is that for which finances have become so difficult that they have ceased to be of importance.

[Shri Rana Bahadur Singh]

But there is one particular aspect by which this stratum of society too can be involved in family planning—and this is a suggestion which I have to offer. Would it be possible to organise lotteries, which are very, very popular at this moment, for people to take to vasectomy or any other method of family planning? I am sure this stratum of society, given the proper propaganda, would be very willing to take part in these lotteries.

I have been on a 'padayatra' in my area, and there is an Adivasi in that region who has been preparing some pills for the last ten to twelve years. On taking one of these pills, a lady ceases to bear children for the whole of or life-time. Two of these pills now rest in the safe custody of my Collector's office safe. I would plead that these pills should be studied for what they are worth. This medicine is an Ayurvedic concoction he made and the people of that area stand witness to the efficacy of that treatment. I must mention that when this Adivasi was approached to give one of these pills to the Collector's nominee, he said: 'if I do so, what will happen to *Srishti*'? An illiterate person, he still had the conception that he held in his hands a pill which could be a danger to '*Srishti*'. I would say that here was a person who was an 'udarcharitanama'. This much for family planning.

I have just three points to make as regards Health Services. I have been asking questions in Parliament about the parity of pay scales in different State services. It appears there is a tremendous difference. States which are comparatively poorer like ours, i.e. Madhya Pradesh, who cannot afford to pay the high pay-scales that are usually given in advanced States, suffer tremendously by not having the quality of education or medical and health services that advanced States have. I plead that a study of the parity of pay-scales should be an

exercise to be carried out by this Department and some methodology should be evolved whereby these backward States do not suffer because they cannot afford the high pay-scales.

At the same time, another difficulty that the backward regions face is regarding the non-practising allowance. I had asked a question in Parliament and I have been receiving 'compliance reports' on this question for the last one year. They are coming from all over the States. It appears that there is no uniformity of policy in this regard: many States have stopped giving non-practising allowance and many States continue to give it. But this much we know, that people are reluctant to go over to backward areas like ours because they do not receive any non-practising allowance. I am told that the non-practising allowance, which was a common thing some time back, has been sabotaged by the higher echelon medical practitioners who are wanting to go to larger towns and have a roaring practise.

lastly, I had written a letter to the Ministry about four years back—in 1972 to be exact—drawing the attention of the Ministry to the fact that in a village like Lamsarai in my constituency, there is an incidence of 50 per cent of the leprosy cases. I was given to understand that the matter is engaging the attention of the Ministry. I had also been told, in answer to a question, that a Leprosarium will be started around that region, but now, in the year 1976, this matter is still hanging fire. I would plead that urgent action be taken in this regard.

I thank you for the time given to me.

07.00 hrs.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय
के राज्य मंत्री (बीवरी राम सेवक) :
सभापति महोदय, हम सदन के माननीय
सदस्य श्री वर्मन, श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा जी,

डा० कैलास, प्रो० किस्कु द्विवेदी जी यदि बहुत से भारतीय सचत्वों ने इस बात की व्यासंकाशाका की है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में हमारा देश बहुत पीछे है और उस की ओर हमारे देश के लोग और यह विभाग उपेक्षित नहीं दे रहा हैं। मैं सदन की सुझाव यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के सन्तानों में हमारे देश में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में आसीन लाख रुपये खर्च हुए थे। द्वितीय योजना में चार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। तृतीय योजना में 9 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये जिसमें 6 करोड़ 80 लाख स्टेट सैक्टर, के शामिल हैं, खर्च हुए। चौथी योजना में 11 करोड़ 98 लाख जिसमें 8 करोड़ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खर्च हुए। पाचवी योजना में 28 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये जि। में 15 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खर्च किये जाने हैं खर्च होने का अनुमान है। इस वास्ते यह कहना है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं, मुझे ठीक प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

जहा तक स्नानकोत्तर शिला, अनुसन्धान और केन्द्रीय फार्मसी खोलने का प्रश्न है उस के लिये केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के लिये पाचवी योजना में 6 करोड़ 35 लाख रुपये की धनगति रखी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त दो करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये की राशी मौजूदा देशी चिकित्सा के स्नानकोत्तर विभागों के विस्तार के लिये रखी गई है साथ ही फार्मेशियाँ और औषधि उद्यान बनाने के लिये भी दो करोड़ तीस लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

शिला, चिकित्सीय सहायता और फार्मेशियाँ सम्बन्धी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की योजनाओं के लिये राज्य क्षेत्र में

15 करोड़ 50 लाख 7 हजार रुपये की रकम की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे देश में देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लगभग 4 लाख चिकित्सक हैं जिन में 1 लाख 56 हजार व्यक्ति देशी चिकित्सा के राज्य बीहों में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं इन के अलावा इसी प्रकार निम्न और यूनानी पद्धतियों के क्रमश 15,500 और 25,000 व्यक्ति राज्य बांटे में पंजीकृत हैं। निम्न के 700 और यूनानी के 7000 चिकित्सकों को विभिन्न सन्धियों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

जहा तक होम्योपैथी का प्रश्न है 1 लाख 17 हजार 92 होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सक अभी तक रजिस्टर किये गये हैं और वे चिकित्सा कार्य में लीन है जहा तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना के अर्धान यह पाच आयुर्वेदिक और एक यूनानी डिम्पे रशिया खुली हुई हैं जो सी जी एच एस के अन्तर्गत आती है। इस के अलावा दिल्ली में बेटक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल और इलाहाबाद कानपुर कलकत्ता, मद्रास, नागपुर बम्बई और मेरठ में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक टिन्पेसिरिया खोलने का निर्णय हम ने किया है और वे भी भविष्य में खोली जाने वाली है। कोयला खान विकास प्राधिकरण और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत भी आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेसिरिया चल रही हैं। एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा से भिन्न पद्धतियों से अपना और अपने परिवार के सदस्यों का इलाज आदि करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी जो रकम खर्च करते हैं उस की प्रतिभूति का लाभ देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के चिकित्सा परिवर्धन नियमों में भी संशोधन कर दिया है।

[चौधरी राम सेवक]

इस समय देश में आर्युर्वेदिक के लगभग 89 कालेज हैं सिद्ध का 1 और यूनानी के 12 कालेज हैं। अधिकांश आर्युर्वेदिक कालेज अपने अपने राज्यों के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों से संबन्धित हैं। इन कालेजों से प्रति वर्ष लगभग 2,000 स्नातक निकल रहे हैं। जो स्वेच्छिक मंगठन देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के पूर्व-स्नातक कालेज बना रहे हैं, उन्हें भारत सरकार प्राथमिक सहायता दे रही है। यह सहायता कालेजों के लिये इमारतें बनाने और उपकरण खरीदने के लिये दी जाती है। यह धनराशि अधिक से अधिक 5 लाख तक दी जाती है। अभी 16 कालेजों को 36 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में प्राथमिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है।

पूर्व स्नातक कालेजों के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने एक जैसी पाठ्यपुस्तकें रखने की सिफारिश की है और इसे यथाशीघ्र लागू करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, भारतस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वागणभी और गुजरात आर्युर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय जामनगर में आर्युर्वेद के 2 पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट संस्थान काम कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने आन्ध्रप्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल में आर्युर्वेद के 14 यूनानी के 2 तथा सिद्ध के 2 पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट विभाग खोले हैं। इन संस्थानों और विभागों में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 150 स्नातकोत्तर छात्र परीक्षाएं पास कर के निकलने हैं।

जहाँ तक भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् का प्रश्न है, मुख्यतः आर्युर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्ध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों का एक जैसा स्तर बनाने तथा इन प्रणालियों का एक केन्द्रीय

एजिस्टर रखने के उद्देश्य से संसद् के एक अधिनियम द्वारा भारत सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा की एक केन्द्रीय परिषद् स्थापित की है 15 अगस्त 1971 से भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम की धारा 2,13,32 से 36 तक के उपबन्धों को सम्पूर्ण भारत में लागू कर दिया गया है। इन के अलावा धारा 3,5 से 12 और 14 से 16 (दोनों सम्मिलित हैं), नागालैंड राज्य को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में तथा केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली में 15 अगस्त 1971 से लागू हो गई है। धारा 18 से 22 की 1 अनुसूची, 1974 से लागू कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने के बाद इस परिषद् ने आर्युर्वेद, सिद्ध और यूनानी शिक्षा के निम्नतम स्तर पहले ही तय कर लिये हैं।

लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों ने अपने शोधालयों और अस्पतालों की शोध संवैधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अपनी ही स्वदेशी दवाईयों की फार्मिसियों खोली हुई हैं। इन के अलावा देश में लगभग 620 से अधिक ऐसी फार्मिसी भी है जो निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाई जाती है।

यह फैसला किया गया है कि राज्य फार्मिसियों और जड़ी बूटी उद्यानों के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकारों को प्रति फार्मिसी 8 लाख रुपये तक की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाये।

जहाँ तक प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का प्रश्न है : पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिये 20 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है। सहायता के स्वीकृत पैटर्न के अन्तर्गत प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा

संस्थानों को इन कार्यों के निम्न सशक्तता दी जाती है -

- (1) अनुदान पत्रों का रख-रखाव,
- (2) प्राथमिक चिकित्सा का एक वर्षीय प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने के लिये,
- (3) प्राथमिक चिकित्सा का चार-वर्षीय प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने के लिये,
- (4) प्राथमिक चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सामग्री तैयार करने के लिये,
- (5) चलने फिरने शिबिर (तदर्भ आधार पर), और
- (6) रोग विज्ञान सम्बन्धी उपकरणों के लिये।

1975-76 के दौरान प्राथमिक चिकित्सा संस्थानों को 450 लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था। 1976-77 में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा संस्थानों को अनुदान देने के लिये 4.5 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। 1976-77 में पूना में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा का राष्ट्रीय सम्मान खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है जिस के लिये दो लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

प्राथमिक चिकित्सा महासंघार समिति को पुनर्गठित किया जा रहा है।

श्री परिपूर्णाबाई पेंसुली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) महापति महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं अपने सुयोग्य मंत्री, डा० कर्णसिंह को, जो बहुपक्षी प्रतिभा के धनी हैं, इसलिये भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक नई विधा का

सूत्रपात किया है। हाल ही में उन्होंने जो नॉति घोषित की है, उन के अनुसार प्रत्येक मेडिकल कालेज को तीन इनाक्स को अपनाना होगा और उम क्षेत्र के प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों उम कालेज की देख-रेख में काम करेंगे। इस के अलावा बड़े डॉक्टर और सर्जन गांवों में जा कर जनता की सेवा करेंगे। बजाये इस के कि मरीज उन के पास आयें, वे स्वयं मरीजों के पास जायेंगे। देखना यह है कि सरकार हमारे में कौन सा स्वरूप तैयार करना चाहती है, जिसे मेडिकल कालेज, और उम में काम करने वाले प्रोफेसर और डॉक्टर गांवों की गरीब जनता की सेवा में अपना इनवाल्वमेंट कर पायेंगे।

आज हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है—मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे देशों में क्या स्थिति होगी—कि मेडिकल एजुकेशन इतनी महगी हो गई है कि उम में ऐसे वर्ग के लोग आते हैं, जिस का सम्बन्ध जन-साधारण से टूटा सा रहना है। जब वे लोग अपनी पढ़ाई पर खूब खर्च करते हैं, तो बाद में वे उम को सूद समेत बमूल करते हैं। जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति में अभूत-भूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से पहाड़ो, ट्राइबल एरियाज तथा अन्य सुदूर क्षेत्रों में जा कर सेवा करने की बहुत अधिक मांग नहीं की जा सकती है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ। मेडिकल कालेजों में पहाड़ के लड़कों के लिये प्रतिशान निर्धारित है, लेकिन शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद वे लड़के वापस पहाड़ में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। यह स्थिति देख कर कभी कभी तो हम सोचते हैं कि सरकार से कहें कि वह इन रिजर्वेशन को ही खत्म कर दे, क्योंकि जनरल क्षेत्रों के योग्य लड़के इन्सेन्टिव विद्ये जाने पर पहाड़ में जा

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैन्गुली]

कर काम करेंगे। मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि इंजीनियर तो रिक्त दे कर पहाड़ में जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ सड़कों के निर्माण में उन को प्रतिरिक्त आमदनी हो जाती है, लेकिन डाक्टर वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि एक तो वे वहाँ पर सब सीखा हुआ भी भूल जाते हैं और दूसरे वहाँ उन की प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस नहीं चलती है और बेचारे बोर हो जाते हैं इस लिये उनको कोई इन्सेन्टिव देने का तरीका निकालना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग पहाड़ों में जा कर काम कर सकें।

मेरा सुझाव है कि मेडिकल कालेज में पांच साल तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद किसी भी छात्र को तब तक डिग्री न दी जाये, जब तक कि वह तीन साल तक पहाड़ या जन-जातिये क्षेत्र में सेवा न कर लें; और वहाँ के कलेक्टर या चीफ मेडिकल आफिसर से इव बात का प्रमाणपत्र न ले ले कि उस ने वहाँ कैसा काम किया है। युद्ध के समय इमर्जेंसी कमीशन चालू किया गया था। उसी प्रकार अब इमर्जेंसी के समय भी इमर्जेंसी कमीशन शुरू किया जाये, जिस के अन्तर्गत गांवों के सड़कों को चुन कर उन को विशेष प्रकार की मेडिकल शिक्षा दी जाये, रिफ्रेजर कोर्स की व्यवस्था की जाये, और जो लोग रिटायर हो गये हैं, उनको भी शामिल किया जा सकता है। उन लोगों को सुदूर क्षेत्रों की जनता की सेवा करने के लिये तैयार किया जा सकता है।

पैरा-मेडिकल वर्कर्स की टीम भी तैयार की जा सकती है। बताया जाता है कि काशमीर में स्कूल मास्टर्स और पोस्ट मास्टर्स को भी हेल्थ मास्टर बना दिया

गया है और उन को इस बात की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है।

मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि बी०एल०डब्ल्यू० हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मंत्री महोदय की क्या कोई गुफेतू हो रही है ?

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय जरा उन की बात पर ध्यान दें।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैन्गुली : मैं आप ही दो व्यक्तियों को सुनाने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ, वरना मुझे कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं पार्वती कृष्णन की तरह सार्वजनिक भाषण तो यहाँ करने नहीं आया।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि एमरजेंसी की तरह कोई चीज आप इस वक्त कायम कर सकते हैं। बेयर फुट डाक्टर्स की जो बान है उसके लिए इस प्रकार की स्कीम आप बना सकते हैं जिसमें बी०एल०डब्ल्यू० के स्तर का श्रावमी या दूसरे व्यक्ति श्रथवा बहुत से प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स ऐसे है जो किसी से कम नहीं हैं, उनको आप इन तरह का प्रशिक्षण दे सकते है, दाइया है और दूसरे हैं, जिन को मान छः महीने का प्रशिक्षण दे कर गांवों में काम करा सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ों में मीलों मील तक डाक्टर, अस्पताल आदि कुछ नहीं हैं, डाक्टर है तो ब्रिडिंग नहीं है, बिन्डिंग है तो दवाइयां नहीं है। दाई और लेडी डाक्टर का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। प्रभव के समय जितनी ही स्त्रिया वहाँ अपना जीवन छोड़ देती हैं। इन वास्ते आप एक बेयर फुट डाक्टरों की टीम तैयार करें, महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों की, जिन को ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भेज कर काम करवा सकें। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में और ऐसे इलाकों में आपकी हेल्थ सर्विस बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इस में आप आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करें। जो आप स्टेट सबजेक्ट की बात करते हैं उस में

भी आप सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में, पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विशेष इंसिडिब देने के लिए सेंटर से कुछ सबसिडी उनको दें ताकि वे वहाँ पर इसका इतना काम कर सकें। वहाँ जो कुछ भी पैसा आप दे रहे हैं उससे कुछ सुधार नहीं हो रहा है।

पिछले सप्ताह में उत्तर काशी के एक इलाके में गया था। वहाँ एक अस्पताल में कुल पाच मरीज थे जो ब्राउटडीर पेण्ट थे। उन में से चार तो जंगल दे-डें-वे-दारी के मजदूर थे। लोकल ब्राह्मणी केवल एक होगा।

परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मोटिवेशन का काम डाक्टर का नहीं है। यह काम सार्वजनिक संस्थानों और सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों को करना चाहिये। आम जनता को हमें बताना चाहिये कि राम, मुहम्मद और जैसम क्राइस्ट आदि जितने महापुरुष जनता को हुए हैं उन्होंने हमेशा फैमिली प्लानिंग किया है। यह जो आने 1971 की जगनणना के आधार पर चुनाव की बात कही है यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। राजनीतिक चक्करवाजी में पड़ कर जनसंख्या के आधार पर जो उसको बढ़ाने जा रहे थे वह होने वाला नहीं है। आने जो गया है बिल्कुल ठीक किया है। दूसरी बात जैसम राशन है, पडा, मिटटी का तेल, फर्टिलाइजर मिमेंट आदि है इन पर आप रुकावट कीजिये जिन के तीन बच्चों में ज्यादा हो जाने है।

मैल-अप्टिशन के कारण बहुत सी बीमारियाँ होती हैं वरुंड हेल्थ आगोनोजेशन की रिपोर्ट है और हमारी ई सी की भी 69वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बहुत सी बीमारियाँ इसकी वजह से होती हैं जिन के आंकड़े मुझसे ज्यादा आप के पास हैं। टी बी लेप्रोसी आदि को छोड़िये, आँखों के अंधापन में ही 2 करोड़ 80 लाख लोग है। बी डी मलेरिया फाइनेरिया आदि की बात नहीं करता। आँखों का अंधापन बिटामिन

ए और प्रोटीन की कमी के कारण होता है। इस और आप ध्यान दें।

बल्ड बैंक आप के बहुत अस्तोषजनक चल रहे हैं। प्राइवेट हाथों में उनको नहीं होना चाहिये, सरकारी हाथ में होना चाहिये।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जयशेवपुर):
सभापति महोदय, मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिए उठा हूँ। इस के अंदर जो नेशनल पापुलेशन पॉलिसी का स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है वह तो हम लोगों को करीब करीब ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने हमें उस का ड्राफ्ट बिल ही दे दिया है जो वह नाने वाले हैं। इन्होंने पैरा 15 में यह कहा है, मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"15. * * * * * Our advice to the States in such cases will be to bring in the limitation after three children, and to make it uniformly applicable to all Indian citizens resident in that State without distinction of caste, creed or community"

जब यह चीज सामने आती है तो यह सब के ऊपर लागू होती है। इस में किसी के परमनल ला का तो सवाल आता ही नहीं है। मैं फिर पैरा 6 पढ़ कर मुनाता हूँ। इस में इन्होंने बताया है :

"It has been represented by some States that while on the one hand we are urging them to limit their population, those States which do well in this field face reduction of representation in Parliament while those with weak performance in family planning tend to get increasing representation. It is obviously necessary to remedy this situation. It has, therefore, been decided that the representation in the Lok Sabha /and the State Legislatures will be frozen on the basis of the 1971 census until the year 2001."

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोझी]

। हुना चाहता हूँ कि आप से उन 2001 तक के लिये कह दिया, लेकिन उस के बाद क्या इस को बन्द कर देंगे ? बीस साल में जो पराईश होयी उन को आप क्या करेंगे ? उस के बाद के लिये भी आप ने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं ? पहले बीस साल में जिन कम्यूनिटीज की आबादी बढ़ जायगी, उन को क्या आप अमेम्बलो या पालियामेंट में खड़े होने से रोक देंगे ? इसी तरह मैंने कहा कि आप ने 2001 साल, यानी बहुत धीमी की बात सोच ली है और मुझे शक है कि हम में आप पूरे नहीं उतरेंगे ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि—आप ने कहा—फैमिली प्लानिंग पर इतना खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बिकर रखा खर्च करने का क्या फायदा है ? मैं आप को बतलाऊँ—हमरविहार स्टेट में बिहभूम जिने में पैसा दे कर आप ने गरीब आदिवासियों का स्टेडिडेशन कर दिया, जिनकी उम्र 60 साल या 70 साल में उपर थी । लोगों ने वहाँ पर रोज़गार बनाया हुआ है, 100 आदिमियों को इकट्ठा करके ले आये और पैसा बसूल कर लिया । फिर वे चाहे मरें या जीये । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिकर रखा खर्च कर देने से ही फैमिली प्लानिंग हो जायगी, सही बात सही नहीं है । आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में भी कहिये, वे देखें कि क्या हो रहा है । गरीब आदिवासीयों और गरीब जनता के साथ जो हो रहा है उस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ।

अब मैं मास्कीटोज के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा । अभी हाल में अख अम्बुल्ला साहब ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के मास्कीटोज हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं । उन का कोट करता हूँ—

“One of the major reasons for the prevalence of malaria in Jammu and Kashmir is infiltration by mosquitoes from across the border.

To deal with the menace, he said, the Pakistan government should intensify the malaria eradication programme. The Union Health Minister, the Sheikh said, has been trying to arrange a conference with the Pakistan authorities. But the response so far has not been encouraging.”

समावृति बहोदय : यह तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोझी : मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि अभी हमारे डेलीनेशन पाकिस्तान जा रहा है, उस से कहिये कि वे वहाँ जाकर कहे कि कम से कम मच्छरों को तो रोकें । हालांकि वे छोटी छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन वे धीरे धीरे बढ़ती ही जाती हैं ।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई भी कन्ट्रोल प्राइवेट अस्पतालों के ऊपर नहीं है । जमशेदपुर में जो टाटा का अस्पताल है, उस पर इन का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में कई दफा कहा गया है, कई बिटिठियाँ गई हैं, मैंने खुद डिपार्टमेंट को लिखा है कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का कोई कन्ट्रोल न होने की वजह से आदमी मर जाते हैं, लेकिन उन का इलाज नहीं हुआ पाता अगर आप के अन्दर में मरे अस्पताल हुआ तो जो प्राइवेट अस्पताल है वे मनमानी नहीं कर सकेंगे । मैं चाहूँगा—मेहरबानी कर के आप इन पर ध्यान दें । जमशेदपुर में 12 जून को एक केस हुआ, जिस में दो लड़के मारे गये, अब हम किम मूह से वहाँ पर जा कर बतायें कि मिनिस्ट्री बल्ल क्या कहते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्नान पाक तो आप में खत्म कर दिया, लेकिन बिकर पाक के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं । हमारे विहार में 27 फरवरी के इन्डियन नेशन में निकला है—उस का मैं कोट करता हूँ—

“At the DM's Press Conference here this afternoon the Civil Sur-

geon said: Inoculation was not required for the prevention of chicken pox which was far less serious than the small-pox. He said that the Civil Surgeon was not responsible for the prevention of the epidemics in Patna. It was the responsibility of the Patna Municipal Corporation. The Civil Surgeon could come into picture only when the situation got out of grip of the Corporation."

जब यह कार्पोरेशन के हाथ से निकल जायगा, तब फिर डाक्टर क्या करेंगे, इस के बारे में तो पहले से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाय इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें। इन प्रलक.उ के साथ मैं इन मार्गों को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I rise to support the Statement by the Minister on the National Population Policy except item No. 15 whereunder the Minister has washed himself free of the responsibility. The most operative part of his policy statement is this:

"We are of the view that where a State Legislature, in the exercise of its own powers, decides that the time is ripe and it is necessary to pass legislation for compulsory sterilisation, it may do so."

I think, Sir, with due apologies to our Defence Minister who should defend me also, that he should see to it that this Minister is able to pay his kind attention to his. This is a policy in which you have neither stood by the policies undertaken including that of the ex-Chief Minister of Haryana as well as that of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra nor have you given them a clear-cut direction in the opposite direction.

One of the causes that have been laid down for not accepting the steps taken by a few States as acceptable to the Centre is that in the nation as a whole, we do not have the adequate infrastructure.

The hon. Minister is quite aware that at the time when we adopted this Constitution in 1950, one of the Directive Principles of State Policy was that free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years should be provided by the State. At that time, in the year 1950, it was not a policy decision but it was a Directive Principle of State Policy, with regret, I have to say that it has remained not fully implemented. At the time when we incorporated it in our Constitution, did we have enough number of teachers, colleges and schools and buildings? But, still, it was our goal and it was the aim of the whole society.

Under the circumstances, I think the hon. Minister's statement falls short of the ideals which he wants to pursue. The solution for this would not be immediate imposition unless there is that kind of confidence in the State Government for the immediate imposition of a family of three or procreation to the extent of three. But, let us, like the ceiling on urban property or like the ceiling on land, except the principle of compulsion. You accept compulsion by the State—you can have 10 children, nine, eight or seven or six, but accept the principle of compulsion. We have accepted it in respect of education; we have accepted it in respect of property. Why not in respect of this also we accept the compulsion in the number of issues? I hope he will give a second thought and, if possible, before long, he will come forward with an amendment. One of the things that bother me very much is this. Some members talked about this sterilisation. I do not hold any brief for that. So many things have happened. There are some administrative lapses or bureaucratic overactions. But, when we talk of sterilisation, I wonder, whether some of us think that sterilisation is castration. Sexual power of male or female is going to remain unhampered. Since I am myself not sterilised I cannot tell you beyond

[Shri B. V. Naik]

that. But, I am told that it has absolutely no impact on the normal life or the sexual behaviour of the human being. (Interruptions) I am trying to be objective. This is a very very delicate subject. I have also raised a question whether the right of reproduction is there in our fundamental rights. As far as I know, I do not see it.

Sir, for the purpose of reproduction, it is not an individual right because it needs two people and, to the extent when all our individual rights could be justifiable in a court of Law under the writ of *mandamus* under Art. 226, it cannot be a joint right. I think it is a non-fundamental right.

I would only like to make one more point. The directive principles will have to have population control of population. We have been talking recently about the fundamental duties of citizens. I would read only one article, article 58, of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which the freedom rights and duties of citizens have been spelt out.

"It shall be the right and to educate their children".

There is contained the basic, fundamental or the directive principle or fundamental duty of every citizen. If a citizen, wherever he may belong, does not take up the responsibility of raising his children and educating his children, he has no right to exercise his rights as a citizen. I think a very good resolution or policy needs to be given support not in regard to the quantitative aspect but in spirit. I hope the Minister will make a statement before the rise of this House or at least tomorrow accepting in principle, in theory the theory of compulsion.

श्री रामकृष्ण (टोक) : समापति महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की मांगों पर कुछ निवेदन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। 27 सान की प्राचादी के बाद भी गांवों के गरीब

लोग जो पहाड़ों में या ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं जहाँ यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं, बीमारी का शिकार होने पर मर जाते हैं क्योंकि उन को चिकित्सा सरकार की होनी चाहिये। जिनके पास भाज का कोई साधन नहीं है उन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये। इन ज की। हमारा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि कितने ही लोगों को हम ने स्वयं जा कर के अस्पतालों में भर्ती कराया। लेकिन दवायें महंगी होने के कारण और इलाज का खर्चा बढ़ाव न करने के कारण वह बेचारे बीच में ही इलाज छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं और मृत्यु के शिकार होते हैं। मुझे माननीय पंजूसी साहब से पता चला है कि आप ने कहा है कि चलते फिरते अस्पताल कायम किये जायें। मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों में इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उन का स्थान समय निर्धारित होना चाहिये ताकि निर्धारित समय पर गांवों के जो भी गरीब लोग मरीज हों उन को दवादारु की व्यवस्था बर्त पर हो सके। गांवों के लंग छोटी मोटी बंमारिया पर तो ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। हमारे जितने भी अधिकारी, एम०पी०जी० और एम० ल० एज० हैं वह जरा सा सर दर्द होने पर ही 10/15 रु० की दवाएं खा लेते हैं। लेकिन गरीबों को कोई दवा उपलब्ध नहीं होती है जिन के कारण वह मौत के शिकार होने हैं। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि अस्पतालों में दवायें न मिलने परी पर दवायें गरीबों को सरकार की तरफ से मिलनी चाहिये।

परिवार नियोजन के जितने भी कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं, इन्होंने पंचायत समितियों में देखा है, वह सरकारी मोटर पर सिवाय सैर करने के और कुछ नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह कुछ काम करते तो भाज यह बड़ा भारी बाझ हमारे सामने न होता। अपनी गलतियों को दूर करने के लिये अब कर्मचारी क्षेत्रों के भाष खबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं। 25 तारीख को जयपुर में राजस्थान रोडवेज के बफ्तर में मुझ खबर मिली कि दिल्ली खबरी मंत्री

में राजस्थान के जो काफ़ी पत्तेदार लोग ! वह जबरदस्ती नमबन्दी के डर से यहाँ से दूरकों में बैठ बैठ कर राजस्थान वापस चले गये हैं। इसलिये परिवार नियोजन के कर्मचारियों को हिदायत दी जाय कि किसी को भी मजबूर न किया जाय। कम से कम भालूम तो कर लिया जाय कि उस के कितने बच्चे हैं और इस की शादी हुई है कि नहीं। और उन की पोजीशन ऐसी है कि नमबन्दी होगी चाहिए या नहीं। आप ने जो बीन सूची कार्यक्रम बनाया है उस के लिए कमेटी भी बनाई है और पदात्रा भी हो रही है, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहाँ तक परिवार नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है यह पालियामेंट के मेम्बर से शुरू होना चाहिये और जिस के तीन बच्चे हों वह अपने आप धा कर नमबन्दी कराए। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि एम०एल०ए०, एम० पी० और जितने भी सरपंच और प्रधान हैं उन को भ्रम में पहले इन काम के लिए आगे आना चाहिए।

अन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गांव के गरीब लोगों के लिए ऐसा इनाम कीजिए कि वहाँ पर अस्पताल हों और उन लोगों को जगह से जगहा फायदा आप के बीस सूची कार्यक्रम से पहुंच सके। आप गांव के लोगों के इजाज के लिए गांवों में ही अस्पताल की व्यवस्था करें, यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री एन० राम मोराल देवूरी (निजामाबाद):
महापति जी, मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में न जा कर घरना भाषण एक शेर में शुरू करता हूँ:

ज्यों ज्यों दश की मजं बढ़ा ही गयी।

हमारे ६० करण सिद्ध बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं परिवार नियोजन के बास्ते, मगर हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। आज हमारे देश की आबादी बहुत बढ़ती चली गई है और जिस वकत देश आजाद हुआ था उस वकत बहुत सारे लोग पाकिस्तान

से यहाँ पर आए थे और उस के बाद हमारी आबादी इतनी बढ़ी है कि वह उस समय से दुपुनी हो गई है। उस समय हमारी आबादी 30 करोड़ थी और अब वह 60 करोड़ हो गई है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से यह कर्गगा कि अगर इस बीमारी का इलाज करना है तो फौरन करो। जब तक परिवार नियोजन पर इफेक्टिवली अमल नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। एक आदमी के दो बच्चे हों या तीन बच्चे हों, मैं इन में ही जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हर साल मरते हैं उतने ही बच्चे पैदा होने चाहिए तब नहीं जा कर हमारा आबादी जो आज है वही रहेगी और ऐसी व्यवस्था 30 साल तक रहनी चाहिए।

अब कुछ दूसरे देशों का हवा ला देते हुए मैं कहना हूँ कि जर्मनी में, फ्रांस में और इंग्लैंड में भी इन बाजे में रुकम उठाए गये थे और जर्मनी में तो ऐसा हुआ कि जब वहाँ को जनसंख्या कम होनी थी, तो वहाँ पर बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए लोगों को इन्सेटिव दिये गये। यहाँ पर हमें वैसा तो नहीं करना है लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ऐसे कदम उठाएं कि हमारी आबादी स्टेडिब रहे, हमारी जनसंख्या स्टेडिक रहे। तब कही जा कर देश को कुछ फायदा होगा क्योंकि अगर आबादी इसी तरह से बढ़ती रही, तो कितने स्कूल, कितने हस्पताल कितने बसें और कितने कामकाज सरकार दे सकती है। जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ था, उस वकत खेती की जमीन एक एकड़ में 30 गुन्टे थी लेकिन आज वह घट कर एक एकड़ में 28 गुन्टे रह गई है। आज बीकर संवसन्स को, हरिजनों को हाउस-साइट्स देने का इन्तजाम हो रहा है इस तरह से भारतवर्ष में और बहुत सारी जमीन खेती से निकल कर हाउस साइट्स और प्रोबियांड्स में चली जायगी, मन्जिर्बे बनाने में चली जायगी और फिर आप देखेंगे कि खेती करने के लिए जमीन ही

[श्री एम० रामबोधल रेड्डी]

बाकी नहीं रहेगी। इयलैंड में पहले केबोलिक लोग अपने मृदों को जलाते नहीं थे और इस तरह से इयलैंड में हर साल 1600 एकड़ क्षेत्रों में जनाने में चली जाती थी। अब पोप ने डेक्लेयर कर दिया है कि जितने लोग मरने के इन्फेक्टिविटी से जलाए जायेंगे और उन को जमीन में दफनाया नहीं जाएगा।

The dead will occupy more space than the living.

तो यह सब चीज हो रही है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि वे पोलिटीकल व्यूज का ख्याल किसे बिना, रिजिजस समूज का ख्याल किए बिना इस मामले में मे इन्फेक्टर स्टेप्स उठाए क्योंकि यहाँ पर मजहब की बात खड़ी कर दी जाती है जोकि ठीक नहीं है। क्या मजहब में यह है कि हम जितने बच्चे चाहें पैदा करते चले जाएँ। उन को पालने की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी है और यह बात नहीं है कि उन को बाजार में छोड़ दिया, हवा में छोड़ दिया और वे आबारा बन कर चोरी करे और डाकें डालें और बैंकेफ बने रहें। इसलिये इस बारे में आप को कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम देखते हैं कि लीप्डम जो कृष्ण रोग से पीड़ित है, वे बाजारों में फिर रहे हैं और जो फारेनस आते हैं वे भी उन को देखते हैं। यह देखने में बहुत बुरा लभता है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो म्युनिसिपल्लिटिया और पंचायतों को कह सकते हैं कि भ्रमण से टैक्स लगा कर जितने कृष्ण रोगी हैं उनको भ्रमण रखने की व्यवस्था वे करें और एक भी ऐसा आदमी बाजार में दिखाई नहीं देना चाहिए। कम से कम यह तो आप करें। यह एक कम्बु-

निकल विषय है। इस वाले भी इस तरह का प्रवचन करना बहुत जरूरी है।

आपने मिलावट रोकने के बारे में कानून बना रखा है। उस पर आपको सक्ती से पालन करता चाहिए बाबू स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी कल्परिट हैं डिप्ट्स जो सप्लाय होते हैं उसमें हार्डबोब्लोराइट मिल रहा है हार्डबोब्लो ग्राफि की मिलावट हुई रहती है। हर तरह से जो मिलावट होती है उसकी बजट से हर सप्ताह एक एक सिटी से दस दस और पंद्रह पंद्रह लोग मर जाते हैं। सेंथी और शराब में जो मिलावट हो रही है, उसके विरुद्ध सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए।

वे जो तीन चीजें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन पर आप ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
Sir, it is a great pity that the scourge of malaria has come back. It has been one of the great killers of mankind. Our efforts to eradicate it were crowned with success and that generate an atmosphere of complacency. Unfortunately, the mosquito has become resistant to DDT. The WHO has made a projection according to which by 1980 it is estimated that about 12 million people will suffer from malaria and there will be about 4 lakhs of fatal cases. To avoid this calamity, I hope our government will see that proper research takes place and pesticides are found to deal with this problem effectively. Other measures like personal and public hygiene, filling up pits containing stagnant or dirty water, provision of clean drinking water, etc. are remedies which are in our hands. These should be followed along with research on pesticides. I had the opportunity to live in Andhra Pradesh for some years. It is a State in which many people suffer from filaria. It is an associated disease carried from one person to another by the mosquito. We have not been able to deal effectively with this disease all

these years. There are certain people suffering from elephantiasis—with huge legs and arms—sitting by the roadside. I am surprised there is nothing in this report about filaria.

Coming to medical arrangements, we have declared that there will be a three tier system, but government should take particular care of primary health centres. In Maharashtra we have well-equipped primary health centres with two doctors, nurses and medicines, but they are inefficient. Unless the primary health centres are strengthened and made efficient, it is not possible to have an efficient three tier system for dealing effectively with the problems of health in our country.

I welcome the ministers statement on population policy. It is the result of careful thinking, based on the experience of the last 20 years, which takes into account the experience of other countries also. We have made a lot of efforts in the last 20 years to control the rate of growth of population, but we have not been able to reduce it. It has been accelerating. There are many aspects of it but I cannot deal with any of them for want of time. Some members have expressed themselves against compulsory sterilisation and a controversy has been raised. No citizen has the natural and fundamental right to have as big a family as he pleases.

That is the way many people are behaving in this country. We have done everything possible to limit the size of the family. We have given them monetary inducements. But we are now up against an almost unscalable wall of prejudice, ignorance and superstition. We have announced some incentives and dis-incentives. But the only way to get out of this situation is to resort to some sort of compulsion. There is no reason why the States should not resort to compulsory sterilisation. I congratulate the Governments of Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana for adopting compulsory measures in this regard. As our

Prime Minister has said the nation has a right to exist and prosper and our personal rights should be subordinated to the rights of the nation,

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री राजवेश सिंह (जीनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में 6 प्रकार की चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ चली आ रही हैं।

एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होमियोपैथिक, नैचुरोपैथी तथा योग। कुछ लोग किसी में यकीन करते हैं और कुछ किसी में। सरकार को चाहिये कि इन सभी को एनकरेज करे, क्योंकि भ्रमण-भ्रमण लोग भ्रमण-भ्रमण पद्धतियों को कबूल करते हैं। एक सिस्टम के अलावा दूसरी पद्धति को कबूल नहीं करते हैं।

एक टारगेट रखा गया था कि एक मरीज को अस्पताल पहुँचने के लिये 5 मील से ज्यादा नहीं चलना पड़ेगा, लेकिन उस टारगेट तक हम अभी नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं। सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि उस टारगेट तक पहुँचे।

कम्प्युनिटी ब्लॉक में एक-एक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर बनाया गया है। सर्वेमेंट ने प्रपोज किया है कि 10, 10 हजार पर एक-एक सब प्राइमरी सेंटर बनाया जाये और उसमें 10 और 6 के बीच बँडूत रखे गये हैं। एक लाख पापुलेशन पर जो कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक होता है, उसके लिये 6 बँडूत और बहुत कम हैं, उन्हें और बढ़ाया जाये।

देश में एक तिहाई जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पीने के पानी का ठीक इंतजाम नहीं है। यह भी हेल्थ से संबंध रखता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि 20 और 25 साल का एक प्रोग्राम बनाकर हर साल कुछ जिलों को जाये और वहाँ पर पीने के पानी का इंतजाम किया जाय।

[श्री राजेंद्र सिंह]

हमारे देश में विदेशियों के नाम पर बहुत सी संस्थाएँ थीं। उनमें से बहुतों के नाम बदले जा चुके हैं बाकी जो रह गई हैं, उनके नाम भी बदल दिये जायेंगे। चूकी यहाँ पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहल हो रही है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में 4 संस्थान हैं, बिना नाम आज सो अंग्रेजी के नाम पर हैं। उन्हें भी बदलना चाहिए। इबिन अस्पताल, बिनिगडन अस्पताल, लेडी हाथिअ अस्पताल आदि नाम, जितने भी यहाँ बायसराय थे, उनके और उनकी औरतों के नाम से बन रहे हैं। हमें उनसे क्या प्रेम है? दिल्ली जैसी हमारी राष्ट्रीय राजधानी है, यहाँ अभी इस तरह की चीजें बन रही हैं, इन्हें, जल्द-से-जल्द खत्म करना चाहिए।

प्रोविजन आफ अडल्टेशन आफ फूड की बात मैं भी करना चाहता हूँ। हर इनकम-ग्रुप के लोगों के लिये सरकार को खासतौर का पोष्टिक आहार का मेन तैयार करना चाहिए। उसका पैम्फलेट तैयार करके रिडियो के जरिए उसका प्रचार करना चाहिए। जो लोग खेव नहीं खा सकते हैं, वह अमरुद, पपीता और बेर बगैरा खा सकते हैं उनमें भी विटामिन्स होते हैं। सरकार यह कर सकती है कि हरेक इनकम ग्रुप के लिये पोष्टिक आहार का मेन तैयार कर के उनके पैम्फलेट बनाकर उनका ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा प्रचार कर सकती है, इसका हेल्थ पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा।

सब जानते हैं कि आबकल स्पोर्ट्स मेडिसिन, नकली दवाएँ, बहुत तैयार हो रही हैं। अगर बाजार में एक-तिहाई अगली दवाएँ बिकती हैं, तो दो-तिहाई नकली दवाएँ बेची जाती हैं। यह काम बड़े-बड़े

में बढ़िक होता है और छोटे-छोटे शहरों में कम होती है। इसके अलावा इस काम को अमीर लोग ही करते हैं, गरीब लोग कम करते हैं, क्योंकि अमीर लोग समझते हैं कि वे रुपये के बल पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक लड़कर छूट जायेंगे। सरकार को नकली दवाओं और अन्य चीजों में मिलावट के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए एक इंटेलेजेंस एजेंसी कायम करनी चाहिए, भले ही वह बहुत सस्ती चीज़ी न हो। इस काम को जिले के स्टाफ पर छोड़ देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। मंत्री महोदय कबूल करेंगे कि इतनी घर-घरकड़ के बाद भी खुद दिल्ली में नकली दवाओं का बनना और बिकना कम नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये उनको इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश के बहुत से लोग डाक्टर बनाने के बाद इंग्लैंड या अमेरिका चले जाते हैं और हमारे देश के अस्पतालों को मैन करने के लिए पर्याप्त डाक्टर नहीं हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो व्यक्ति अमेरिका जाना चाहता है, वह जाये, लेकिन देश ने उसकी मैडिकल एजुकेशन पर जितना पैसा खर्च किया है, वह उससे बसूल करके ही उसको पासपोर्ट दिया जाये।

इसी तरह जो लोग प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करना चाहते हैं, स्टेट ने उनकी शिक्षा पर जितना पैसा खर्च किया है, उससे आधातर कपया उनसे ले लेना चाहिए और उनको इजाजत देनी चाहिए। जो डाक्टर गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में हैं, उनके लिये यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिये कि वे इतने वर्ष गांव या पहाड़ में काम करेंगे और इतने वर्ष घरबन एरियाज में काम करेंगे। आब स्थिति यह है कि कोई डाक्टर गांव और पहाड़ों में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। इसलिये इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है।

जहाँ तक करम हेल्व स्क्रीम का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा मुझाब है कि फार्मैसिट्स पात्रि को रिज्यू कर के उनको 2 साल की इंटेन्सिव मैडिकल ट्रेनिंग दी जावे और उन्हें प्रच्छी तरह इन्चिप कर के गांव में सेज दिया जाये। बेयर फूट डाक्टरी की घ्योरी को हमारे देश में कार्यन्वित नहीं किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में आचरण का स्तर इतना ऊंचा नहीं है। अगर प्राइमरी टीचर्स को यद् काम सौंपा जायेगा, तो वहाँ बाजार में बेच दी जायेंगी और उनका नाजायज इस्तेमाल होगा।

जहाँ तक फेमिनी प्लानिंग का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कुछ मुझाब देना चाहता हूँ। यह कबूल किया गया है कि पावर्टी इन दी रीयल एसीमी—पावर्टी हमारी असली दुश्मन है। इसलिए गरीबी को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह एक दिन में नहीं जायेगी।

सडकियों की एजुकेशन को बढ़ाना चाहिए और कालेजों में सैक्स एजुकेशन भी देनी चाहिए। ज्यादातर किम और फिल्मो गाने अश्लीली फैंनाते है। ऐसी फिल्मों पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार को फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स से कहना चाहिए कि वे ऐसी फिल्में नैगार करें, जो फेमिली प्लानिंग को एनकोज करें। ऐसी फिल्मों का सम्मोडाइज भी करना चाहिए।

“कृपे दर्शन” के कार्यक्रम की तरह टेलेविजन और रेडियो पर फेमिली-प्लानिंग के लिए 5 मिनट का कार्यक्रम रखा जाना चाहिए, जिसमें फौंडस और किमर्न के साथ प्रच्छी तरह से तैयार की गई बातें/आदि दी जायें, ताकि लोग फेमिली प्लानिंग की भावना को ग्रहण कर सकें।

अधतराब अनहर (अजनीर) :
समापति महोदय, इस अवसर में धाधिर में

बोलने वाले की स्थिति पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र की सी होती है, जिन की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, लेकिन जिन को कोई सुविधा या अवसर नहीं मिलता है। अधिकांश चर्चाओं ने पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों और हरिजन-आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की चर्चा की है। लेकिन अगर वहाँ पर काम को देखें, तो मानेंगे जैसे रेवड़ी बांटते बांटते पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जाकर खरम हो जाती है। अस्मान और मैडिकल का नज शहरों में ही खुलने हैं और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की बहुत उपेक्षा होती है। लेकिन चर्चा ऐसे करते हैं कि जैसे सब काम वहीं हुआ है, गहरों में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। यहाँ मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स बहुत मे हैं। मैडिकल कॉलेज है। इन सब चीजों का आप अवलोकन करें तो देखेंगे कि ये सब शहरों में हैं, देहातों में कही नहीं है।

हम कहने हैं कि डाक्टर देहातों में जायें। लेकिन जब आप के मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स देहातों में नहीं जाना चाहते तो हम यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि डाक्टर देहातों में जाकर काम करें। वहा उन को क्या तकलीफ है यह जब तक मैडिकल कॉलेज और मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के लोग या दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोग जो यहाँ एय' कडीमंड कमरों में बैठकर योजनाएं बनाने है वे लोग जब तक देहाती एरिया में जा कर वहाँ की वस्तु-स्थिति को नहीं देखेंगे कि वहाँ डाक्टर की क्या परिस्थिति है, उन को वहा कौन सी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ना है तब तक डाक्टर वहाँ भना कैसे जा सकते हैं और उन क्षेत्रों में इतना इतना नहीं हो सकता है। आप वहाँ न सडक है, न बिजली है, न पानी है, न दवा है, ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक आप देहाती क्षेत्र में मैडिकल कालेज नहीं खोलेंगे ताकि वहाँ की परिस्थितियों से वे लोग बाकि हो जायें तब तक आप की कोई भी स्क्रीम देहाती क्षेत्र के लिए सफल नहीं होगी।

[श्री भगतराम मनहर]

मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का मैं बोझा सा उदाहरण आप को देना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहाँ के एक एम एल ए आए हैं जिन को एलर्जी की शिकायत थी। मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में दिखाने के लिए ले गए तो कहा कि आप को कौन सी बीज में एलर्जी है? अगर उन को मालूम हो जाता कि उस को किस बीज की एलर्जी है तो वे अपना इलाज ही नहीं कर लेते? फिर इतना बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट, नफेद हाथी, पालने की क्या आवश्यकता है जिन को यह नहीं मालूम हो सकता कि किस बीज की एलर्जी है। बजाय टेस्ट करने के उन्होंने उन से इस प्रकार कहा और वे बेचारे बैसे ही वापस चले गए।

प्लेगिया और मच्छरों के बारे में कुछ चर्चाओं की गई। नवी महोदय ने भी कहा कि दवाइयां बहुत महंगी हैं जिन कारण हम लोग प्रायः छिड़काव नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में दवाइयों से ज्यादा कीमत आदमियों की है और उस के लिए जिनका भी खर्च करना पड़े वह आप को करना चाहिए?

आजकल परिवार नियोजन की काफी चर्चा है। शासन भी चाहता है कि परिवार नियोजन हो और कांग्रेस पार्टी की भी इच्छा है। उसी के अनुरूप हमारे युवक नेता श्री संजय गांधी से भी चार-सूत्री कार्यक्रम देज के नवयुवकों के नामने रखा है। उन में उन्होंने परिवार नियोजन को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन में लोगों में काफी उत्साह है। परिवार नियोजन की कार्यण्डनी के बारे में मैं कुछ करना चाहूंगा। वहाँ क्या होता है कि मैडिकल और नान-मैडिकल स्टाफ के बीच में लड़ाई चल रही है। नान-मैडिकल स्टाफ मेजॉरिटी में है और मैडिकल स्टाफ कम है। इस का पूरा जो काम है मेरी समझ से वह सामाजिक काम है और

सोशियल वर्कर्स की देखरेख में यह होना चाहिए। डाक्टर को तो यह देखना चाहिए कि जो भी प्रायोजन करना पड़े उस को यह करें या टेकिनल ऐडवाइस उन के जिम्मे होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस के विपरीत हो रहा है। डाक्टर बात बात में अड़नेबाजी करते हैं। प्रायोजन की स्थिति यह है कि अगर एक भी प्रायोजन देता तो खेल में धनफव हो गया तो उस का बहुत दुष्परिणाम होता है। उस का बुरा प्रभाव लोगों के बीच में होता है जिसे से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर उलटा असर हो रहा है।

आप को बहु पत्नी प्रथा को बन्द करना चाहिए। जब तक इन के लिए भी प्रायोजन नहीं लायेंगे तो कब आप परिवार नियोजन को कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं अंतर्भव रहेंगे। दूसरा भंग मुझाव है जिस के ऊपर किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं गया है, वह है अविवाहि युवक और युवतियों की बात, बैचलर्स की बात, उन को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। जैसे जो अविवाहि आप के परिवार नियोजन में आना है उन को कुछ धन या और प्रोत्साहन आप देने हैं उसी तरह बैचलर्स को सामाजिक दृष्टि से प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है ताकि अधिक से अधिक वे अपने को बैचलर बनाने की कोशिश करें। इन के लिए उन के नागरिक अभि-नंदन की भी व्यग्रता होनी चाहिए ताकि नमाज उन का आदर कर सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नरहराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
समापति महोदय, स्वास्थ्य विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले वर्षों में मैं समझता हूँ सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में काफी काम किया है, अस्पतालों में वृद्धि की है। लेकिन अस्पतालों को जहाँ तक ध्यान

जनता तक पहुंचाने की बात भी वह नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं। देहाती क्षेत्र में एक तो ऐसे ही अस्पताल कम हैं और जो अस्पताल हैं भी वहां दवाइयां नहीं मिलतीं। वहां पर डाक्टर जाते ही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे शहरी क्षेत्रों से पास कर के जाते हैं और वे शहरों में ही रहना चाहते हैं। इन डाक्टरों के लिये पहले तय हुआ था कि उन को ग्रामीण एलाउन्स दिया जाय। इसी तरह से कोई व्यक्तियां हीनी चाहिये जिस से कि उन को लालच हो और वे वहां जा कर काम कर सकें। इस साल हम ने देखा—मलेरिया के फैलने के सिलसिले में—डाक्टर और दवाई कूड़े नहीं मिली। देहातों में जो लोग इंजेक्शन लगाना सीख गये हैं उन्होंने जनता से काफी पैसा कमाया है, मैं यह कह नहीं सकता। मामूली से मामूली धावमी भी एक गांव से दो-दो तीन-तीन हजार पाय कसूल कर ले गया। इन नाममस इलाज करने वालों से धावमी भी भरे हैं। हमारे वहां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ऐसा नियम बनाया गया है कि जिन को इंजेक्शन वगैरह लगाना आ जाता है, तथा चिकित्सा का मामूली ज्ञान हो जाता है उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन कर दिया जाता है और वे इलाज करते रहते हैं। इसी तरह से देहातों में जो छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार दवाइयां रखते हैं, उन के वहां भी इंजेक्शन होते हैं, वे ट इन-बोर्ड हो जाते हैं, फिर भी वे इंजेक्शन लगाये जाते हैं। जो इस्पिटल देहातों में काम करने वाले होते हैं उन का उन दुकानदारों से महावारी रुपया बंधा रहता है। इन बातों की ओर भी स्वास्थ्य विभाग को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

18.00 hrs:

परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में आप की जो स्कीम है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। वह बहुत जरूरी है और उस को पूरी तरह से लागू करना चाहिये। जब हम कहते हैं कि दवा-बाक का प्रबन्ध हो, हमारे

बच्चों को खाना चाहिये, बिना चाहिये, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जनसंख्या इसी तरह से बढ़ती जावगी तो सरकार चाहे बितना प्रबन्ध करे इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ—परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध से देहातों में जो प्रचार होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो रहा है। आप स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों को टारगेट दे देते हैं, कि इस इलाके में दो सौ अपरेशन होने चाहिये तो आप के कर्मचारी किसी भी तरह से लोगों को पकड़ कर से आने हैं और उन का अपरेशन करवा देते हैं, जबकि उन में से बहुत से धावमी ऐसे होते हैं जिन की आयु ज्यादा होती है या उन के अपरेशन की जरूरत नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूँ—बजाय इसके आप को चाहिये कि मोटिव करे और लोगों को समझाये, तब उन का अच्छा परिणाम निकलेगा। मैं आप को बनलाऊ—एक गांव में एक डाक्टर गये, वे मुझ से बोले कि वहां चल कर लोगों को समझा दीजिये, लोग मानने नहीं हैं। जो वहां मरपंच थे, वे बोले कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, 20 ठाया फो-प्रारेमन में देते हैं, जिसमें 10 ठाया किसी को देकर नाम लिख लेने हैं, जब कि अपरेशन होता ही नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि उस गांव में इनने अपरेमन हो चुके हैं, जिनको वहां आबादी भी नहीं है। यह मेरी ही कास्टीबूएन्सी का किस्सा है। वहां के बारे में आप को बतला रहा हूँ। इन प्रकार के झूठे फांफड़े देने का कोई लाभ नहीं है। जब आप इन काम के लिये इनल दया दे रहे हैं तो यह काम सही रूप से होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो डाक्टर अस्पतालों में काम करते हैं, जब आप उन्हें फंमिली प्लानिंग में ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं, तो उनमें आपस में द्वेष पैदा हो जाता है। जैसे किसी सब-इंस्ट्रक्टर पुलिस को बाना न देकर सी० आई० डी में भेज दिया जाये तो वह बड़ा दुःखी होता है, क्योंकि उसका पब्लिक से

(श्री न.बू. राम अहिरवार)

कांटेन्ट समाप्त हो जाता है और उनकी आमदनी खत्म हो जाती है। इसी तरह से फॉर्मिडी प्लानिंग में उनको पैसा कमाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि डाक्टरों को हर दो तीन साल में बदलते रहना चाहिये।

अब मैं यहां दिल्ली के बिलिंगडन अस्पताल के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मरीज यहां भरती होते हैं—उनको कमीशन पर प्राइवेट नर्सिंग दी जाती है, उसके लिये उनको डेली पैसा देना पड़ता है। वहां पर जो नर्सिंग का स्टाफ है, वह इतना कम है कि वे मरीजों की ठीक सेवा नहीं कर पाती हैं। उनको तनख्वाह भी बहुत कम मिलती है, इसलिये वे यहां की नौकरी छोड़ कर जहां अच्छी तनख्वाह मिलती है, वहां चली जाती हैं। मैं कहता हूँ—जब लोग पैसा देते हैं और कमीशन पर नर्स रखते हैं तो आप उनकी तनख्वाह क्यों नहीं बढ़ा देते तथा ज्यादा स्टाफ क्यों नहीं रखते, ताकि वे स्थाई रूप से काम करे और मरीजों की सेवा हो सके। वहां पर एक डाक्टर 30-40 बैड्स को देखता है—उनको आप यहां पर मकान भी नहीं देते जो कि आपको देना चाहिए, ताकि वे मरीजों की अच्छी तरह देखभाल कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of very great satisfaction to me personally that the Ministry of Health and Family Planning has evoked the interest and participation of such a large number of Members.

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखेंगे।

अब आधे घंटे की चर्चा प्रारम्भ होती है। श्री भोगेन्द्र झा।

18.45 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CIA LINKS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDS RECEIVED BY A CHARITABLE SOCIETY FROM ABROAD

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Half-An-Hour Discussion arises out of the two Starred Questions asked earlier and incomplete and unsatisfactory answers given thereto in regard to the foreign finances, particularly, used by the CIA in many developing countries and our own country.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the report submitted by the Senate select committee on intelligence activities headed by Senator Frank Church which has come out in our papers today. Among the committee's findings are—I quote:

"The CIA's 900 major covert actions from 1961 to 1975 were marginally controlled and their value was open to question.

The CIA conducted business ventures intended to cover its operations. These included an airline charter concern, a security agency and an insurance company that invested in American securities and returned a \$ 500,000 profit.

The agency maintained ties with the academic community and now has covert ties with hundreds of scholars, dozens of them unaware that they are working for the CIA.

The CIA was involved in several efforts to assassinate foreign leaders."

Then, the committee said:

"There were 14 covert arrangements involving the 'use' of 21

American missionaries and clergymen.

The CIA had a network of 'several hundred' foreign persons in the world news media to provide intelligence or to put out propaganda. Of these, some 50 were individual American journalists or employees of US media organisations.

It was learned from authoritative sources that the expense of the U.S. intelligence effort now stands at 54.7 billion a year."

Apart from this, with regard to the devastating nature of this organisation with which we should be concerned, this is what it further says:

"The CIA continued to fund the following: A publications and Press institute that maintained a worldwide network of stringers and correspondents; several international trade union organisations; a foreign based news service and a foreign based research and publishing institute

Of the recent cases, the report says, the CIA used 'the pastor of a church in a third world country (name not disclosed) as a principal agent to carry out covert action projects, and as a spotter, assessor and recruiter. This man collected political information and passed CIA propaganda to the local Press, was paid by the CIA for more than 10 years. At the end, he was getting \$11,414 a year from the CIA."

That is why Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, himself has called it as "rogue elephant run rampant".

I would like to say that the hon. Minister in his replies to our Questions, evaded the main issue. One was in regard to the AVARD, the organisation with which we have been concerned in Bihar mostly and which, according to our impression, has been mainly responsible for creating law-

lessness, arson, loot and all the trouble in Bihar, for the demand of the dissolution of the Assembly, for the demand of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and the forcible resignations of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for which the Constitution had to be amended to the effect that the Member must present himself before the Speaker in order to get his resignation accepted.

The reply given on the first occasion was that Rs. 68 lakhs' account was kept at Jmui, a small sub-divisional town of Bihar. That was in the trouble-spot of Bihar—where all the troubles erupted at that time. Apart from this, money was received from USA and West Germany....

सनापति सहोदय : सा जी, एक सेकेण्ड इस में चार माननीय सदस्य और पूछने ब लें ई प्राप 10 मिनट बोलेंगे । पांच मिनट बोल चूके हैं, पांच मिनट और बोलेंगे । उसके बाद बाकी चार मेम्बर सवाल करेंगे । उसके बाद में मंत्री जी को बुलाऊंगा । 6.35 पर मैं इसे बन्द कर दूंगा ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: These are the two countries which, after the declaration of Emergency, day in and day out have been attacking our country, our democracy, our Prime Minister and our sovereignty also, and from these countries, money is coming. The trouble is that, up till now, the Home Ministry seems to have done nothing. It was the Finance Ministry, the Income-tax Department, which went into the matter because this agency had been exempt from paying income-tax. As Mr. Brahmananda Reddy admitted the other day, this Agency has not been spending the amount for the purpose for which it was meant. In that context, the situation has arisen with regard to the organizations which we have referred to.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

One is with regard to the Indian Assembly of Youth. At one time—you were also here, Mr. Chairman, in this House—Shri Morarji Desai happened to be the Chairman and he, in this House, said that he did not know that it was being financed by the CIA and that, after having come to know of it, he had resigned. That is what he said on the floor of this House.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had been an office-bearer of Congress for Cultural Freedom, another organization which had been receiving CIA money. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was elected Chairman of AVARD in 1973, and in 1973 itself the trouble began in Gujarat. In 1974 we had the trouble in Bihar. The US Senate Committee report says that, upto 1975, action had been going on. On some issues, even in violation of the orders of the then President, Mr. Johnson, was because of that, the need for this Minister's reply on that day was:

"I may add for your information that, so far as contributing money from the Government's sources to AVARD is concerned, it had been kept in abeyance."

Not even stopped. He was very generous; he said that Government was also financing these criminal activities and that it had been kept in abeyance now. No action has been taken. The Minister has admitted that the money was spent for other purposes and not for the purpose for which it was meant. But not a single person has been arrested. This was the reply that we had received and it was because of that, the need for this discussion arose.

In this situation, I would like to know what the Home Ministry particularly, which is in charge of the internal security of this country, is doing in this regard, whether the Home Ministry has taken steps on its own through the CBI and other agencies to take into account the fact that almost all the

person involved in it are out now and to find out what functions they have performed and so on. We, in Bihar, know that up to the Block level, almost in every Block, there have been persons who have been paid Rs. 200 per month for being a full-time worker and they had been creating trouble with regard to the total revolution, etc. Our Defence Minister is present now; he must be very much worried when the Home Minister refuses to act on such vital issues.

My question on the last occasion was:

"whether scrutiny of the seized documents and account books and investigations into the specific sources, nature of receipt and application of funds have since been completed"

The reply given by the Minister was:

"The scrutiny is still in progress." This was scrutiny by the Finance Ministry. With regard to Home Ministry, up till now no reply has come to us to say that anything has been done.

The organisations that were named in my question No. 434 were: World University Service, Indian Assembly of Youth, Moral Rearmament Association and Prajapita Ishwari Brahma Kumari Mahavidyala of Mount Abu. We also know with regard to Bal-yogeshwar, who has been claiming for the last so many years that he is a child. Fortunately, the people of Bihar chased him away from Patna. He was caught while smuggling something to India.

We are aware of the activities of the CIA. Some leaders have been killed; we have seen what happened in Bangladesh and Chile and several other countries. Our Prime Minister herself has been warning day in and a day out the country to be vigilant. She has been saying that those who

had been demanding the evidence of such activities now after Bangladesh need not ask for any other evidence. In these circumstances, this lethargic behaviour and this complacent approach of the Home Ministry to this issue is very serious. Particularly, serious is that they are neither taking any action nor they are forewarning the country, as if it is only the Prime Minister's job and not the job of the Home Ministry, which is the guardian of the internal security of the country. In such a situation, I would like to know, what specific steps the Home Ministry is taking with regard to the organizations that have been named; whether the office bearers have been or are going to be arrested, whether any action or prosecution against those who have been receiving the funds is going to be launched; whether the agencies which have been sending the money have got other contacts with the Indian firms also. The premises of some firms and business houses have been raided. We would like to know, whether these business firms and those agencies have got any direct or indirect relations with their foreign donors in other respects also. We would also like to know, whether those foreign donors, for example the Protestants' organization of West Germany and USAID and others have got any contacts with the mass media in USA and West Germany which day in and day out are propagating slanderous lies against our country, against our democracy and particularly against our Prime Minister. I would like the House to be told by the Minister particularly with regard to the action that he proposes to take.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while initiating the discussion, Shri Bhogendra Jha has told us, how the CIA is using academicians, religious heads, writers, artists, journalists and many other people of the coun-

try for carrying on their activities of espionage. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some specific matters. One is about a seminar which was held by USIS; it was entirely financed by the USIS and was held in Clark hotel, Jaipur. It was attended by fifty eminent educationists including Vice-Chancellors of most of the Indian Universities. While answering a question in the Rajasthan Assembly, the Education Minister said that the USIS neither cared to take permission from the State Government, nor from the Rajasthan University or the UGC, but still they could hold such a meeting in which eminent educationists participated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When was it held?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was held on 5th and 6th December, 1975.

Strangely, Sir, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Shastri Bhavan, Shri P. K. Umashankar was present in that seminar. And another gentleman is Mr. Binay Vyas, IAS, Secretary to the Governor, Raj Bhavan, Jaipur. Such people from very high positions in the Government were also present in this Seminar. This was held in a five-star hotel—this Amar Hotel is a five-star hotel—and all the participants were provided with air fare to and fro and lavishly entertained. This has all been admitted in the Rajasthan Assembly.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that while we were discussing the Foreign Contributions Regulation Bill you supplied to the members information—it is not a confidential document, it is placed also in the Lok Sabha library as an information document—and there the Rajasthan Chief Minister, I mean, the former Chief Minister said.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put questions. You should not make statements.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Chief Minister said that that organization is becoming a den of CIA activity. He apprehended that.

Another gentleman called. Prof. Rudolf and his wife are also in Rajasthan and are involving in such activities where they are meeting often ex-Military officials—the Defence Minister is here—in Jaipur and other Rajasthan cities. Mr. Rudolf and his wife are throwing lavish parties to ex-Military officials—not ordinary ex-Servicemen, but top officials. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any note of it.

The second point is about the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra about which a reference is made. I need not explain what it is. It seems that when they translated their name—it was formerly the World Assembly of Youth . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to again tell the hon. Member that he should put questions and not make statements.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Vishwa Yuvak Kendra has a big office which has been rented out by a public sector organization, the Tourism Development Corporation. I would like the Government to explain why a CIA outfit should be selected for tourism promotion.

Thirdly and lastly, if these are all serious matters, what are the steps the Government is taking, apart from saying to this House that there is a Foreign Contributions Regulation Act and are the Government also aware of the fact that there are so many diplomats who have diplomatic im-

munity working in the US Embassy who are alleged to be CIA agents? In that case, what steps have the Government taken? These are the few questions to which I would like to have the answer.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): As far as this question of the CIA, this international espionage agency, the striking arm of the United States foreign policy is concerned, we seem to learn more and more from the definitely free press of the United States and thanks to journalists like Jack Anderson and the latest publicity which is given, I think, to the Senate committee headed by Senator Frank Church who has been conducting senatorial investigations and making absolutely fantastic discoveries that right under our nose . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I draw your attention? I may inform you that you get the latest information about CIA from a latest book called 'CIA'—400 pages, written by two American authors, one who has served for 13 years in the State Department and another for 6 years in CIA.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is said about the third world Press which has been virtually not a sort of infiltrated but virtually which has been bought. Now we can understand on the basis of our experience as to how certain news used to get such a rampant publicity which Mr. Mohsin, coming from Karnataka, is aware of. He also knows which is that local linguistic press which has been bought and which has changed hands. Mr. Mohsin has been kind enough to admit it. (Interruptions)

These are the two sources—the United States Free Press and the Senate. And secondly, I think, our source of information is our CPI in India including Mr. Banerjee and friends who seem to know more about it than we the poor congress-

seen on this side. I do not know their source of information incidentally.

I think, it is the responsibility, if not the bounden duty or something in that category, of the Home Ministry to tell us something more than to give us these platitudes—Foreign Contributions Regulation Bill. If you have to have teeth in the Foreign Contributions Regulation Bill you should have made it effective retrospectively. How many were the politicians in the pay-roll? How many were the journalists whom you defined as key personnel? That amendment I had to withdraw. You know, why? This Report in reply to our friend Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi and Shri Bhogendra Jha is dated about one month ago. One month is quite a long time whether it was in respect of your AVARD or M.R.A. and Praja-pati or things like that. Let him come out—if it is half a million rupees or something as a contribution, we are not interested in the monetary value,—but in half a month or 1½ months could he put his finger at least on one specific case? A man may embuzzle about Rs. 1 lakh but if he is caught at Rs. 500 he is finished. It is a cognizable offence under the law of the land to work for foreign powers which amounts to a very very serious cause of espionage, not only violation of Foreign Contributions Regulations Bill. In another country it is extremely punishable—it is high treason with capital punishment. Let him tell us whether he has or he has not with all the expertise and knowledge, been able to pinpoint one single culpable act or cognizable offence by the offenders.

श्री रामाज्यसार झाखी (पटना) :
 सी० धार्डि० ए० के काले कारनामों की चर्चा हम अपने देश में क्यों से सुनते या रहे हैं। उसने हमारे देश में क्या क्या किया और दूसरे देशों में क्या क्या कर रहे हैं, इसकी

चर्चा होती रहती है। अभी इसकी चर्चा अमरीकी सिनेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में की गई है। यह रिपोर्ट 65 पेज की है और यह 70 महीनों में तैयार हुई थी यानी एक पेज को तैयार करने में एक माह से अधिक बक्त लगा। एक पैरा उसमें है जो आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपा है, मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“The Committee said, the agency used academic institutions, journalists and religious organisations in the USA and abroad as part of its far flung espionage work.”

इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ भारत में जो धार्मिक योगा पहन कर कुछ सस्कार्य काम कर रही हैं, जैसे भ्रानन्दमार्गी हैं, आचार्य रजनीश के पीछे चलने वाले लोग हैं, बाल योगेश्वर की चर्चा हो चुकी है, सन्तोषी माता के नाम पर कुछ कारबाइय। हमारे देश में चल रही हैं, राजनीतिक धारण पहन कर के कुछ सस्कार्य काम कर रही हैं जैसे आर एस एस है, जमाते इस्लामी है और आर एस एस का छात्र विंग है, विद्यार्थी परिषद, वह भ्रम पटना से जुल कर काम कर रहा है और उसने विरोधी झंडा लेकर अभी हाल में पटना यू.नवसिटी में मीटिंग की और पटना विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक संघ के अध्यक्ष ने उसकी अध्यक्षता की, ये जो सब इस तरह के काम चल रहे हैं, क्या उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान गया है और सिनेट की कमेटी ने जो बताया है कि धार्मिक संघटन राजनीतिक संगठन, जनरलिस्ट्स वर्ग रह जाँ हैं उन सब की इस नुकसे से आपने यहाँ किसी प्रकार की जाच करवाई है और जास कर जिनके नाम मीने लिये हैं उनकी कार्रवाई है और कार्रवाई है तो आप किस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं ?

यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मसला है कि अब हम सब नहीं कर सकते हैं। सी० धार्डि० ए०

[श्री रामानुजार शास्त्री]

के लोग कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, हमारे जनतंत्र को सहस्र-सहस्र कर सकते हैं, धाड़वादी को बर्बाद कर सकते हैं और लगता है कि सरकार कच्चे की बाल से बल रही है।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप अब तक कुछ नहीं कर सके हैं तो क्या वह समय नहीं आ गया है जब कि इस सदन के संसद-सदस्यों की कोई कमेटी बनाये जो इस बात की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए जांच करे और उस जांच की रिपोर्ट को देस के सामने प्रस्तुत करे और सरकार से अनुरोध करे कि फलों-फलों कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई बात सोच रही है?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I will put only questions. From the attendance in the House it is quite clear that we are very much concerned about the CIA. My question is this. I want to know whether hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a news report in 'Clarity', the Newsmen's News Weekly, dated the 3rd April, 1976. The banner headline therein is: "Sanjay Gandhi's crusade against CIA's Cover Centres." It is stated there:

"Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, Youth Congress Leader has taken the initiative to expose the anti-national activities of C.I.A.-sponsored organisations in India.

Mr. Shashi Bhushan, M.P., who has unearthed several CIA rackets in the past, told 'Clarity' that it was at the initiative of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, that the CBI and allied agencies launched action against CIA cover organisations like Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), International Youth Hostel and

World Youth Assembly, operating in different parts of the country."

How far this is true, Sir? This is my first question.

My second question is this: I want to know whether the Secretary of the Amnesty International is the Secretary of AVARD, namely, Dr. A. C. Sen. We were told that eminent leaders had millions behind them. We were told that JP had millions behind him. Ultimately we have come to know what these millions behind him were. It has appeared in the same weekly:

"It appears that the CBI officials have raided the residential and office premises of prominent leaders of some of the Right wing parties, including Congress (O) and Jana Sangh.

Some revealing disclosures are expected to be made in this connection by the Union Home Ministry."

I want to know when those 'revealing disclosures' will be made either by Mr. Monsin or by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy when he comes back. These are my questions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Members, especially to Shri Bhogendra Jha, for having focussed the attention of the House to this important topic.

I do not deny the scope of CIA or any other foreign organisation for intruding upon the political life of a country like ours or any other country. As a matter of fact, the information which we have, reveals that CIA had been responsible for the overthrow of some of the Govern-

ments elsewhere. I do not minimise that aspect as pointed out by Shri Bhogendra Jha and other hon. Members.

But the matter which has now been brought before the House is regarding some particular organisations.

There is one organisation which is called, World University Service. According to our information, this World University Service, is a successor to the International Students' Service, which came into being after first world war in 1920. It is operating in more than 60 countries all over the world.

The Indian National Committee of this World University Service was established in 1950 with headquarters at Delhi. It is a voluntary organisation of university teachers, students and administrators. It receives co-operation from a number of international bodies including the FAO, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, etc.

From 1970, the Indian National Committee of World University Service concentrated its activities on the promotion of community development and social programmes through the involvement of university community and took up projects like the health centres etc.

But, anyway, Sir, I might point out that it has not come into adverse notice for any specific anti-national or any subversive activities. We have also no reports to indicate that this organisation has actually received any financial aid from the C.I.A. itself except of course that it appeared in the Press—in the New York Times in February 1967 it appeared. Apart from that, we do not have information about the actual receipt as such. It has been divulged in 1967 that so many organisations, especially, the students' organisation, Youth Organisation, Trade Unions organisation and universities were

receiving funds from the C.I.A. This was also mentioned in the U.S. Press. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That was the recipient of the C.I.A. fund. Here is an organisation which received funds from the World University Service. It is not directly receiving money from CIA.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Except that it appeared in the U.S. Press, we do not have any information. We cannot act solely upon what appeared in the Press. We must also have some candid information. (Interruptions). Any way we are keeping these organisations under watch. We have no information regarding the linking of these organisations with CIA activities.

As regards the second organisation which he mentioned, the Indian Assembly of Youth, of course, the Indian Assembly of Youth is the name of the Indian National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth which was formed at the instance of one Mr. George Garter, Secretary of W.A.Y. for Asia who visited India in 1954 and encouraged Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj to form the Indian National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth. It was later formed in April 1955. It was then called 'WAY (India)' which was later in 1960 renamed as Indian Assembly of Youth. I.A.Y. is a federation of National Youth organisation which provided a common forum where political students and other youth organisations work hand in hand for the welfare of the youth of the country. Its activities include coordinating the activities of the affiliated organisations working for the welfare of the Youth, conducting of lectures, meetings, seminars, national and international travel exchange programme, maintenance of research laboratories etc. One of the important activities has been the sponsoring of Viswa Yuvak Kendra which

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

now functions independently. IAY has not come to adverse notice so far for any specific anti-national and subversive activities.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Why is the hon. Member reading it?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Do you want me to admit whatever you said is correct?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Why do you give a certificate like this to the organisation? (Interruptions)

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let me complete what I want to say.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Mr. Desai was Chairman of the Indian Assembly of Youth. He resigned and he informed this House also. He was not in the know of the fact that it was a recipient of the CIA money. Because he came to know of it, now he has resigned from it. Is that true? The disclosure was made by the *New York Times*. Do you mean to say that this is wrong or do you mean to say that this statement was wrong?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Do not say that there is no scope for the CIA money having come into the hands of these organisations. So far, we have not got any specific information of the CIA links with these organisations as yet. Anyway . . .

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will they give it in writing? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members had said about the functions of this organisation. But, you also tell them what is the source of their finance?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have got that also. The major sources of its funds are membership fee . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not saying anything against it, I know

what is your answer. But the whole point is this. Let him mention only those organisations where he suspects some CIA activities. What is the use of giving certificates to everybody?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Or let him say that India is free of it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You asked for the source of the funds of this organisation. According to our information the major source of its funds is membership fee from member organisations . . .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Everybody knows it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Please have patience. Then some grants from the Government of India in the previous years, aid from the World Assembly of Youth (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The World Assembly of Youth is receiving CIA money. What is the point of giving a certificate to them?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Then donations from other organisations like Foundation of Students of Youth Welfare, America, US Agency for International Development. The IAY has also received grants worth Rs. 6 lakhs from the Ministry of Education and a part of land on concession rates for construction of its office building

at Chanakyapuri. Of course in 1967 the *New York Times* disclosed about CIA helping this organisation with funds. But there is no specific information to prove that in its activities here it has got links with CIA except press disclosure (Interruptions).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Money is coming. What else does he want?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He should realise that Government cannot function only on the basis of press reports.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Prime Minister has said so many times about it. She has made statements.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: She has said that she is aware of CIA activities. Do not ask for evidence. Subversion cannot be proved that way . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your points not once, but a dozen times. Let the Minister make his points. (Interruptions). If you do not want to hear the reply, we will close the debate.

Would you kindly check up from that book by one person where it was said that the World Assembly of Youth has got CIA money?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We will check up that also. But let this impression not go round that we are not caring for the security of the country. We are more concerned—we are not less concerned—than members sitting opposite about the security of the country.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We hope so.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Many of the measures that we take are not for publicity. Otherwise, the whole effect is gone of the measures that are taken. The measures that are taken and the vigilance that is maintained to watch these organisations or check all these things are not a matter to be publicised or quoted publicly . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running commentary please.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let our friends not go with the impression that Government is all sleeping over the matter in spite of the fact that the US press has published so many

things. We have taken serious notice of these things . . .

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Then what?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Vigilance is maintained. I cannot make a categorical statement only on the basis of whatever the US press has said that it has got links with the CIA, that it has got so much funds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Let him continue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should reply to the points.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There are two other organisations, the Moral Rearmament Association and the Prajapita Ishwari Brahma Kumari Mahavidyalaya.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I mentioned about the meeting in Jaipur.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will come to that also.

U.S. press disclosures do not mention about the Prajapita Ishwari Brahma Kumari Mahavidyalaya and the Moral Rearmament Association. But at the same time we are vigilant.

Then I come to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and all these things. It is true that the President of this is Shri Jayaprakash Narayan himself and the Vice-President is Radhakrishnan. As has already been said by Shri Bhogendra Jha and other members, the account books of this organisation are seized and are being scrutinised by the income-tax department. From the scrutiny of accounts, we can know how much money has been received from the foreign countries and how it has been utilised.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

But, there are allegations that the moneys have been used for agitations.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Very serious, serious allegations of misappropriation.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Very serious. There are specific allegations. One is that in respect of projects taken up for rural development AVARD has grossly inflated the expenses and diverted it for non-charitable activities; secondly, a huge amounts were shown to have been given as advances to office bearers and later they were written off as irrecoverable; the office-bearers are alleged to have utilised some for non-charitable purposes; thirdly, large sums were received by name from foreign agencies for use in agitations, etc. and they were not accounted for in the books and accounts; fourthly, expenditure incurred on other organisations like Amnesty International, etc. which were in no way connected with this . . .

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What are those foreign agencies?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is under investigation. The accounts books have been seized and they are being examined.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That is being done by the Income-tax department; what is the Home Ministry doing?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Home Ministry is also doing its job; it is not as if we are sitting quiet over those matters. Mr. Chandrappan mentioned about some seminar; if I had prior notice I would have collected that information but I shall certainly look into it... (Interruptions).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is the total amount received by

AVARD? In whose names were moneys received?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not know whether I have the time now; anyway it is a matter of detail . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be a running commentary like this.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can say that PADI has not sanctioned any new project through AVARD after it came to our notice that the income-tax authorities have seized their account books. Let me say that we are very vigilant of not only those organisations which had been mentioned by my hon. friend but many other organisations also over whom a watch is necessary. We are vigilant about that.

Hon. Members are aware that we recently passed a Bill, Foreign Contribution Regulation Bill which will authorise the government to look into the accounts of any such organisation, whether cultural or economic; of course political organisations do come under its purview.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why is the income-tax department doing it? Why not you investigate it yourself?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Do not entertain any new point.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There was no law so far to regulate the inflow of foreign money. Let me make it clear that we do not intend to stop all foreign assistance coming into India. Foreign money comes for various charitable purposes, for economic development or poor people and workers, for educational religious and cultural institutions. It is not our intention to stop all inflow of foreign money. We do not want that money coming inside for such purposes should be diverted for subversive activities. The Bill which

has been passed recently will take care of it. It has not yet been enforced because the rules are being framed and very soon it will come into force. I again thank all the Members for drawing our attention and I can also assure the hon. Members on this point.

We are aware of the possible dangers of foreign agencies like the CIA and other agencies. We have been taking and we will continue to take all the necessary steps in the interests of the country and keep a vigilant watch over all such organisations.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Regarding AVARD, the Finance Minis-

try is doing something, but has the Home Ministry taken up the matter?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The income-tax authorities are looking into it and we are also watching it. As soon as the investigation is complete, action would be taken if necessary by the Home Ministry also.

सभापति महोदय : सदन को बैठक कल
दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 1976 के 11 बजे तक
के लिये स्थगित की जाती है

18.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
April 29, 1976/Vaisakha 8, 1898 (Saka).*