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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 14, 1966, Chaitra 24,
1888. (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Suresh Chandra Chaudhuri who passed away at Patna on the 11th April, 1966 at the age of 71.

Shri Chaudhuri was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962. We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family. The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: With your permission, I suggest that question No. 1109 may also be taken up with No. 1100.

Some hon. Members: No.

Development of Urban Areas

*1100. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comparative

study undertaken at the instance of the Planning Commission on planning and financing of urban development in Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the conclusions reached therein; and

(c) whether similar studies covering other cities with a population of a million or more will be undertaken?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A comparative study on planning and financing of urban development in Bombay and Calcutta has been undertaken by two Officers of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. The draft report is under the scrutiny of the Government of West Bengal and has not been sent to the Government of India so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या योजना मंत्री जी को पता है कि इस समय शहरों की जमीनों का दाम घासमान को छू रहा है, और इसमें काला-बाजार की पूंजी लगायी जा रही है? तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहर विकास की रिपोर्ट पर जब विचार किया जाएगा तब क्या सरकार उसमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेगी कि इन सारी जमीनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उद्योगों को सड़े दाम से प्रीर गरीबों के मकानों के लिए सस्ते दाम में ये जमीनें दी जाएं?

श्री अशोक मेहता : शहरों की जमीनों के ऊपर किस किस का टैक्स लगाया जाए इसके बारे में स्टेट्स से बातचीत हो रही

है। स्टेट्स की तरफ से कुछ कार्रवाई भी की गयी है। हमें उम्मीद है कि जल्दी ही इस बारे में कुछ फैसला राज्यों की तरफ से हो जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिषये : मैंने टैक्स के बारे में प्रश्न नहीं किया था, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था।

श्री अशोक मेहता : जो कार्रवाई हो रही है वह मैंने बता दी है।

श्री मधु लिषये : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री बनने के पहले उन्होंने इस किस्म का कोई भाषण दिया था कि वर्तमान संविधान में जो जायदाद सम्बन्धी धाराएं हैं वे समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ने के रास्ते में बाधा उपस्थित करती हैं और उनमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है? यदि हां, तो शहर विकास के लिए और नगर पालिकाओं की वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए जो जमीन के राष्ट्रीयकरण की समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिए क्या वह संविधान में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं या उसके लिए अन्य उपायों को खोज रहे हैं?

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह समस्या महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर प्लानिंग कमिशन में और हर जगह पर विचार हो रहा है। शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से एक कमेटी बनायी है जिसके सामने भी यह और इसी किस्म के दूसरे सवाल हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : सभ्य देशों में यह मानी हुई बात है कि शहरों में जहां मकान बने हुए हैं वहां की जगह और खुली जगह का अनुपात तीस और सत्तर होना चाहिए, यानी मकान की जगह 30 और खुली जगह 70। तो क्या माननीय श्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है

कि दिल्ली में चांदनी चौक जो कि घनी बस्ती है या कलकत्ते में श्याम बाजार जो घनी बस्ती है, इन जगहों में तो कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है, न रास्तों को चौड़ा किया जाता है और न पार्क या उद्यान बगैरह बनाए जाते हैं, जब कि जहां अभी भी खुली जगह है, जैसे नई दिल्ली में, वहां नए उद्यान भी बनाए जाते हैं और रास्तों को भी चौड़ा किया जाता है। तो इसमें कोई परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय कोई ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इन दोनों शहरों के लिए डेवेलपमेंट और प्लानिंग आरगेनाइजेशन मौजूद हैं, दिल्ली के लिए भी और कलकत्ता के लिए भी। वे आरगेनाइजन्स इस तरफ मख्तलिफ कार्रवाइयां कर रहे हैं। और अगर कोई ज्यादा मालूमत करनी हों तो वहां के मंत्रियों से पूछा जा सकता है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: The big cities of Calcutta and Bombay are full of slums. What provisions are going to be made to clear these slums and provide nice and good conditions of living?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the Third plan, there was a special provision for meeting the requirement of Calcutta city. There is already the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation which is functioning and we hope that further plans for the development of Calcutta will be brought up when the fourth Plan is taken up.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार दिल्ली या कलकत्ता जैसे शड़े शहरों के लिए यह सोच रही कि भ्रगले दस वर्ष में जिन लोगों की ग्रामदनी डेढ़ सौ मासिक से कम है उनको मकान बना कर के इतने सस्ते पर दिए जाएं कि जिससे वे उनका किराया बहन कर सकें, और यदि नहीं तो

क्या सरकार इस काम के लिए सस्ती जमीन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मुख्तलिफ किस्म के हाउसिंग प्रोग्रामों के लिए, सबसेडाइज्ड हाउसिंग या लो इनकम हाउसिंग बगैरह के लिए, क्या क्या इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है और कौन से प्रोग्राम हैं यह चौथी प्लान के मेमोरेंडम में दिया हुआ है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैंने पूछा कि कि क्या अगले दस साल में यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी और क्या इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था है?

श्री अशोक मेहता : उसमें अंकड़े दिए हुए हैं कि कितना पैसा इस काम के लिए चौथी योजना में पांच वर्ष में दिया जाएगा। दस साल में यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन हम चौथी योजना में कहां तक जा पायेंगे इसका पूरा अन्दाजा उसमें दिया हुआ है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the progressive urbanisation of some of the areas adjoining the bigger cities, today, may I know whether the question of shift of population from the rural to the urban areas also follows, and if so, whether that question is gone into in order to know the causes responsible for such shifts?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is a shift from the rural to the urban areas and that is why at various places efforts are being made to go in not just for town-planning or city planning but for regional planning for the whole region; the whole region is sought to be planned as a whole and efforts are being made for the setting up of various new towns to see that the people are caught, as it were, before they go into the metropolitan cities. This is what we call the development of satellite towns.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about the shift of population from rural to urban areas?

Shri Asoka Mehta: From the rural areas, people go to the urban areas; I thought that is what the hon. Member meant by shift of population.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That shift must stop somewhere; otherwise, the entire country might turn into one of large cities.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There are two questions involved in it. One is that of development involving the shift of people from rural areas to urban areas and what are the industries that are sought to be taken up there. Secondly, to what extent are the industries sought to be dispersed from the existing metropolitan cities. Both the questions are being tackled. As you know, big townships have come up. During the Third Plan period, we hoped that a lot of important and new townships would come up. There is also the programme of rural industrialisation, but basically I think we will have to see that we concentrate more upon the dispersal of industries because the problem cannot at this stage be tackled by dispersing them in the villages.

श्री बूटा सिंह : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने श्री मधु लिमये के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि शहरी जमीनों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मामला विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल जमीनों का ही राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा या कि शहरी जायदाद का भी होगा?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस वक्त तो राज्य सरकारों के साथ शहरों की जमीन और अरबन प्रापर्टी पर किस किस्म का टैक्स लगाया जाए इसके बारे में सोच विचार हो रहा है। लेकिन पूरी अरबन प्रापर्टी और अरबन लैंड के सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहिए इसके ऊपर, जैसा कि मैंने बताया, प्लानिंग कमीशन में विचार हो रहा है, और कांग्रेस सीडेंट ने एक कमेटी बनायी है उसमें भी स पर विचार हो रहा है।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: With the removal of slums from the city itself, the suburban areas of Calcutta are being fast urbanised. May I know whether the plan or the efforts being made by the CMPO include provision for the requirements of ordinary human life, namely, shops, bazars, roads, public conveniences and water supply for these areas where the adjoining slums are being removed and the people resettled?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the programmes of development for these metropolitan cities like Calcutta and Bombay, provision has been made for various facilities that have been indicated.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What about water supply?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Water supply is also given very high priority. But apart from water supply, there are other facilities which require a great outlay. For instance, as far as Bombay is concerned, the total outlay invested by the Municipal Corporation is something like Rs. 700 crores. Now, one has to think of getting these resources and mobilising them, partly from the State and partly from other sources, and see how they can best be phased over a period of time. In all this, water supply will get the highest priority.

Opening of more Hospitals in the country

+

- *1101. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestion for opening more hospitals at

district level instead of opening of big medical colleges in cities has been made at the 11th Annual Conference of the Indian Section of the International College of Surgeons held in Delhi in the last week of December, 1965; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Improvement of District Hospitals and opening of new medical colleges are complementary and not contradictory of one another. It is necessary to open new medical colleges to meet the shortage of doctors in the country. All possible steps are being taken to augment and improve hospital facilities at the district level also.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government is aware that the existing district hospitals are not well equipped, particularly in West Bengal, especially in the matter of modern surgical instruments; if so, may I know whether Government will provide more funds to equip all the existing district hospitals?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No, Sir, there is no such proposal from the Central Government. The hospitals are the responsibility of the State Governments, and we shall certainly bring it to the attention of the State Government that they need to improve these facilities as the hon. Member has stated.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know whether the International College of Surgeons have experienced any difficulty due to the disadvantage in locating all these colleges in the main cities and not locating these colleges in the rural areas, to remove which they have made some suggestions?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They have made no suggestions for locating medical colleges in the rural areas. I am sorry, the President of the Association has talked of everything except his own subject, as to how to improve the surgical facilities in the various hospitals. He has stated that we should give three times the salaries to the doctors in the rural areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it proper to discuss a person in these terms when he is not present here to defend himself?

Mr. Speaker: That is a public statement that he has made. We can discuss that statement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Further, he has suggested that instead of opening new medical colleges we should divert that money for various other purposes. Now, Sir, some doctors may be interested in not increasing the number of doctors in India because if the doctors are increased naturally it will affect the few that are there. But, as the House is well aware, there is a shortage of doctors, whatever this gentleman might have stated, and we have to train more doctors to make up for the shortage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the policy followed by the Central Government as regards opening of colleges and hospitals in different parts of States, and what advice has been given to them?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As the House is aware, the Health Survey and Planning Committee has gone into this whole question very thoroughly. They have recommended that there should be one medical college for every 50 lakhs of people. We are trying to follow that advice and we are trying to persuade the State Governments to disperse the medical colleges rather than concentrate them in any particular place.

श्री सुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस सम्मेलन में इस बात पर भी विचार किया

गया कि इस समय सभी स्तरों पर जिला स्तर पर, तहसील स्तर पर अस्पतालों की बहुत कमी है और अस्पतालों और पलंगों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए ? इस समय कितने पलंग सारे देश के अन्दर हैं और क्या इस बात का विचार किया गया है कि जो मरीज अपने घर पर रह कर इलाज करवाते हैं और जब वह घर पर ठीक नहीं होते हैं और समुचित इलाज के लिए अस्पताल जाने को इच्छुक होते हैं और भरती होना चाहते हैं तो उनको वहाँ अस्पताल में जगह और पलंग आदि मिल सके जोकि अभी नहीं मिलते हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हमें मालूम है कि देश में अस्पतालों के पलंगों की कमी है और हमने कोशिश की थी कि कम से कम एक हजार की आबादी पर एक पलंग इस देश में मिल जाय। तीसरी योजना में हम उस पर पहुंच नहीं पाये। आठे पलंग के हिसाब से भी कुछ कम ही है। अगली योजना में भी कोशिश है कि कुछ पलंगों को बढ़ाया जाय लेकिन तो भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में पलंग नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री ने यह जब कहा कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनको बढ़ाया जायगा तो क्या यह सरकार की अयोग्यता का प्रमाण नहीं है कि बीमार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ? अस्पताल ही न खोलने पड़े, कोई बीमार ही न पड़े इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रीवेंटिव एक्शन लिया है और स्वास्थ्य को क्या महत्ता दी गयी है यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारे आरोग्य मंत्री जिनके कि हाथ में स्वास्थ्य है उनको अभी तक क्विंट रैंक नहीं दिया गया है तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा क्योंकि लोग बीमार होते रहेंगे और हम अस्पताल खोलते रहेंगे और इस तरह से घरों और करोड़ों पर क्या खर्च होता रहेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या काम किया है वह तो सबको विदित है। जहां करीब 25 लाख लोग मरते थे हर साल मलेरिया के सीधे या उसके इनडाइरेक्ट रिजल्ट से वहां एक भी आज़ मरता नहीं है। चेचक में भी बहुत कमी हो गयी है और दूसरे रोगों में बहुत कमी हो गयी है। कोशिश तो पूरी हो रही है रोगों की रोकथाम करने की लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ हमारी आबादी भी बढ़ती है और लोग बीमार भी पड़ते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि 50 लाख की आबादी पर एक मैडिकल कालिज खोला जायगा तो बिहार की आबादी चूंकि पांच करोड़ है तो वहां 10 मैडिकल कालिज चाहिए। लेकिन मैं तो यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो और मैडिकल कालिज और अस्पताल बनाये जाने हैं उनके अलावा पहले से जो अस्पताल आदि बने हुए हैं, कम से कम देहात में, अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, आप चल कर उनकी हालत देख लीजिये और शहर में भी मेरी समझ में वही हालत होगी कि उन अस्पतालों के पास दवाएं नहीं हैं, रोगी बगैर दवा के वापिस चले जाते हैं और दवा तो दवा उनको पानी भी नहीं मिलता है तो हमारे मंत्री जी तो गांधीवादी हैं, गांधी जी के साथ रही है, संविधान के अन्दर यह निर्देश है और अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, यहां आप के ऊपर "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" का चक्र चलता है, अस्पताल चाहे नये खुलें या न खुलें लेकिन कम से कम जो अस्पताल अभी कायम हैं उनमें दवादारू का इन्डोस्ट तो होना ही चाहिए ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात सही है कि बिहार में आबादी के हिसाब से जितने मैडिकल कालिज होने चाहिए उतने नहीं हैं। हम आशा रखते हैं कि सरकार बिहार की अग्रणी योजना में इस तरह तबज्जह

देगी। इसी प्रकार से यह बात भी सही है कि बहुत से अस्पतालों में जो साधन सुविधा होनी चाहिए खास कर छोटी छोटी जगहों में वह मौजूद नहीं है। उसकी तरफ हम सतत ध्यान दे रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों का भी निरंतर ध्यान दिला रहे हैं कि उसको सुधारा जाय।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that in West Bengal at the present moment for want of lymph, there is a great apprehension that there will be a break-out of small pox in epidemic form and, if so, what action the Government proposes to take immediately?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true that in some of the big cities including Calcutta Corporation area and some other municipal areas, cases of small pox have continued in spite of the campaign for universal vaccination. We have drawn the attention of the State Governments to have an intensive effort put in in these areas where deficiency has been noticed and we are giving all the help in that direction.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I asked specifically in regard to the supply of lymph to the West Bengal Government, whether the West Bengal Government is not supplied with lymph, which is an antidote against small-pox.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is not correct; there is no shortage of lymph. We are supplying all the necessary quantity of lymph, freeze dried vaccine for this purpose.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh: Does the Government propose to open at least one medical college in the Vidharba region where there is no medical college at present?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is a suggestion for action which we will bring to the notice of the concerned State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for financial aid from the Centre for opening three more medical colleges in U.P. to create more beds etc. I would like to know the reaction of Government and the financial aid likely to be given.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish the State Government of U.P. would include more than three medical colleges in their State Plan. Whatever is included in their State Plan, they will get full assistance from the Government of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is an all-India body which sees to it that the doctors who practice either privately or as Government servants are properly qualified. May I know if there is any all-India body which sees to it that the hospitals in India are properly staffed, properly equipped and properly looked after?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the qualifications of doctors are concerned, there is the Medical Council of India, which is the custodian of the standards of medical education.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have spoken of that; I want to know about hospitals.

Dr. Sushila Nayar:as well as the qualifications of those who practise medicine. So far as the standards of hospitals are concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Government under the Constitution.

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : देहात में जो दवाखाने हैं, उनमें डाक्टरों की कमी है, क्योंकि वहां पर उनको तन्खाह कम मिलती है और इसलिए वे नौकरो छोड़ कर खानगी प्रैक्टिस करने चले जाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी किसी योजना पर विचार किया है कि उन डाक्टरों को ठीक तन्खाह दी जाये, जिससे वे उन डिस्पेंसरीय में रह कर काम करें ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात सही है कि देहात में डाक्टर लोग जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। तन्खाहें भी कम हैं और मकान बगैरह न होने से कुछ प्रसुविधा भी वहां रहती है। सभी राज्य सरकारों ने सैट्रल कोसिल में बैठ कर इस बात पर प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं कि वहां पर तन्खाहें ज्यादा भ्रच्छी होनी चाहिए और मकान बगैरह बगैरह बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ सहायता देना तय किया है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Central Government encourages the opening of Ayurvedic hospitals; if so, how many hospitals are being run by the Central Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Central Government has nothing to do with the opening of any type of hospitals, Ayurvedic or allopathic; it is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Shri Shinkre: What about the hospitals in Delhi? Are they not run by the Centre? What sort of answer is this? (*Interruption*).

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida rose—

Shri Shinkre: There are so many hospitals, owned, controlled and managed by the Centre in Delhi and she says that the Centre has nothing to do with this.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If a question is asked about Delhi specifically, I will be able to answer it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister is aware that even today a number of posts of professors in different subjects are vacant in some of the colleges. So, what steps are being taken to provide quality teaching and up-to-date equipment in the medical colleges already opened before she launches upon new schemes of opening medical colleges?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Government of India is doing everything

possible to enhance and increase post-graduate training facilities and for that purpose, besides the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, we have started a second institute at Pondicherry. We propose to open some more as soon as the Finance Ministry clears the proposal.

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : जिन इलाकों में टीके लगाए गए हैं, वहां भी चेचक की महामारी का जोर ज्यादा है। राजस्थान में कोटा, बीकानेर, उदयपुर में 559 बच्चे इन तीन महीनों में मर चुके हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां पर चेचक के टीके नहीं लगाए गए हैं, अगर नहीं लगाए गए हैं, तो क्यों नहीं लगाए गए हैं और अगर लगाए गए हैं, तो किन किन एरियाज में लगाए गए हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : राजस्थान में भी चेचक के टीके लगाने का अभियान तो जारी है। अगर किसी खास जगह पर कमी रह गई है और माननीय सदस्य उसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी देंगे, तो मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उसके बारे में बातचीत करूंगी।

Power Generation at Hirakud

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- *1102. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortfall in power generation at Hirakud is likely to continue still further;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for any technical or other assistance to obviate the continuing shortage and resultant loss to them; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Two factors have been responsible for reduced power generation at Hirakud. One is the poor post-monsoon inflows into the Hirakud reservoir (since October, 1965), as compared to the normal years. The other factor is the need, in the context of the present food shortage, to accord priority to releases of water for second crop irrigation.

The short-fall in power generation will continue till the onset of the next monsoon.

(c) and (d). The State Government had approached the Central Water and Power Commission for arranging bulk Supply of power from DVC to mitigate the power shortage. The Central Water and Power Commission have arranged for supply of 7.5 MW. from the DVC to Orissa which is being drawn by them since 6th February, 1966.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we know as to what was the percentage of shortfall in this particular case in this year?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This year there is a shortfall of 25 per cent in Hirakud generation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether, in view of this huge expenditure on this, we have ultimately to depend upon monsoons to have the full power generation or has this technical Minister any other media by which when the monsoons fail, the electricity should not fail?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This is one of the biggest reservoirs that we have in the country, and also Orissa is very fortunate in having coal deposits and in the course of next year we will

have connection between the thermal station and the hydro station which will prove very useful.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that during monsoons a good amount of water overflows the dam and, if so, is there any proposal to enlarge the reservoir or to put any dam in the upstream of the river?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the water in the river is six times of what we can store at the Hirakud Reservoir. But it is not possible to construct any more storage. We have constructed the maximum storage that we could.

Shri Subodh Hansda: On the request of the State Government, the Central Water and Power Commission has arranged for the supply of 7.5 MW from the D.V.C. I would like to know whether this is a stop-gap arrangement or a permanent arrangement.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is only for a temporary period when the Hirakud Reservoir is not able to generate sufficient amount of power.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In the statement, it has been mentioned that some amount of power from D.V.C. will be given to Orissa. May I know whether there is a surplus power in the D.V.C. or there will be a cut from Bengal or Bihar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Fortunately, in this region there is a sufficient amount of surplus power. Actually, we could have met the requirement of Orissa if only we had a sufficient amount of transmission lines between Aditayapur and Rajkharwan.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether these country-wide and recurrent shortages are due to faulty planning or due to unforeseen causes.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is due to deficiency of rainfall. This year was one of the worst years of the last sixty years.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even during normal years, apart from this

particular year, the experience has been that the inflow of water into the Reservoir is not sufficient and it does not reach the level to generate power. Has this defect been removed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is not correct. The Reservoir can be completely filled and to the maximum level. Even this year, it was only less by 1½ feet.

गंडक परियोजना

* 1103. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना के प्लान प्रौर प्राक्कलनों में कुछ परिवर्तन किये गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्राक्कलन बढ़ गये हैं; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के वर्तमान प्राक्कलन क्या हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The revised estimated cost of the Gandak Project is likely to be of the order of Rs. 121 crores.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know how many times this has been revised and what is the difference between the original estimate and the present estimate?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This project was sanctioned for Rs. 54 crores and this is the first revision that has taken place now.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: With all this upward revision of the estimates, may we hope that the water will be given to this area on schedule or will there be any delay?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Naturally, because the estimate of the project has gone up very much, there will be a certain amount of delay in completing the project. But for the commencement of supply of water, I do not expect that there will be any change.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the work is going on schedule or whether there is any delay on account of lack of funds?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is going on as per schedule. But this year, unfortunately, there has been a less amount of funds allotted because of a general cut in the irrigation sector. There is a certain amount of progress. At least, we will be able to progress on the Barrage and we will be able to supply water on schedule.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि गंडक योजना के दो हिस्से हैं—एक बैराज बनाने का काम है और दूसरा नहर खोदने और पुल बनाने का काम है, जिनमें से नहर खोदने और पुल बनाने का काम रमैया कम्पनी और भारत सेवक समाज को दिया है, लेकिन चूंकि उनके पास रीसोर्सिज नहीं हैं, इसलिए वे काम देर से करते हैं और काम में देरी होती चली जा रही है, जिसकी वजह से खर्च का एस्टीमेट भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम सोच रही है कि यह काम ऐसे प्रादमियों को दिया जाये, जो कि इस काम को निर्धारित समय के अन्दर अन्दर कर सकें, नहीं तो देरी करने से उस प्लान का खर्चा बढ़ता चला जायेगा?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is a Control Board; the Governor of Bihar is the Chairman of that and they go into this very carefully from time to time. The works are well geared up and we find that the progress is quite satisfactory. The only limitation will be one of finance this year.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि बैराज का काम 1967 में

पूरा हो जायगा, लेकिन नहर न बनने की वजह से, पानी दिये जाने का जो प्लान था, उसमें देरी होगी और पानी 1970 तक दिया जा सकेगा, अगर यह बात सही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir. We are giving the highest priority for the barrage because we will then be able to divert the water into the canal. The entire length of the canal need not be completed. As we do every portion, we can supply water to the lands. That is why the highest priority is given for the barrage.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It was said in the beginning that the water would come in the canal by 1967. But now it is said that the barrage will be completed by 1967, but the water will not come in the canal by that time, but will come only in 1970. So I want to know whether these are the facts and if so, what are the reasons for the delay.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, I hope the barrage will be completed in 1967 and then, as I submitted, the whole length of the canal need not be completed; as we build 50 miles, we can supply water to the nearest lands and as we get more funds, more and more areas will be supplied.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it correct to say that the immediate food-bearing capacity of the scheme after the completion of the scheme will not only enable us to tide over the 12 lakh tons of deficit of the State but can also give an extra 8 lakh tons and if so, may I know whether, according to the importance and priority of the scheme, the funds allotted for this year, according to the Minister and the Government, are sufficient to achieve that aim?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that this is one of the best projects in the country and about 36 lakh acres can be irrigated by this and it will cover a very large amount of food deficiency in the State and elsewhere. Due to financial limitations, certain

amounts of reductions have had to be made, but I hope that we will be able, by and large, to stick to the programme.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The barrage in Gandak project is divided into two parts: the barrage in Bihar section, along with canals, under the Bihar Government and the other part of the canal section in the U.P. May I know whether this amount of Rs. 121 crores covers both the barrage and the canal under both the States and what was the original target date for completion and what is the revised target date for the completion of this, after having revised the estimate to Rs. 121 crores?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are actually three canals: two on the eastern side and one on the western side. Some portion of the length of the one which is on the western side passes through U.P. territory. Rs. 121 crores consist of the estimates of both the Bihar area and the U.P. area. The cost of the portion relating to U.P. comes to Rs. 26 crores out of the total of Rs. 121 crores.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब इन्होंने नहीं दिया है, मैंने पूछा था रमैया कम्पनी के बारे में। इन्होंने कह दिया कि गवर्नर उसके चेयरमैन हैं, लेकिन वहां पर काम नहीं हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि काम हो रहा है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का दिया जाना

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* 1104. श्री भागवत झा आचार्य :

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरखा :

श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

श्री सु० चं० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपयुक्त आवास उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, जिसके वे हकदार हैं, उच्चतर वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को ऐसे क्वार्टर दिये जाते हैं जो उनसे नीचे के वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिए बने होते हैं और यथा समय बारी आने पर भी उन्हें वे क्वार्टर नहीं दिये जाते जिनके वे हकदार होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि नीचे के वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि दस-दस साल तक भी उन्हें उपयुक्त आवास नहीं मिल पाता ; और

(ग) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) केवल टाईप VII और VIII के हकदार अफसरों को जब उनकी कैटेगरी का मकान खाली नहीं होता तब उन्हें एक कैटेगरी नीचे का मकान अलॉट कर दिया जाता है। टाईप VI और उससे नीचे के हकदार अफसरों को अब एक कैटेगरी नीचे का मकान अलॉट नहीं किया जाता। जब ऐसे अफसरों की बारी आती है तो जिस टाईप के वे हकदार होते हैं उसी टाईप में उन्हें अलॉट कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) टाईप VII और VIII के हकदार अफसरों को एक कैटेगरी नीचे का अलॉटमेंट देने से निचले कैटेगरी के हकदार अफसरों के हक पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता।

(ग) मकानों के अलॉटमेंट की हालत कोई अच्छी नहीं है। लगभग एक लाख

मकानों की मांग की जगह पर हमारे पास सिर्फ 39,000 मकान अलोटमेंट के लिए हैं। इस समस्या का हल एक ही है कि ज्यादा मकान बनाये जायें लेकिन बचत की वजह से हमारा इमारतों का काम बिल्कुल कम कर दिया गया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि अगर क्वार्टर्स उसी क्लास के अवेलेबिल नहीं होते हैं तो नीचे वाली क्लास के दे दिये जाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में उनके हक पर अमर नहीं पड़ता है। क्या उनकी कठिनाइयाँ नहीं बढ़ती हैं, अगर यह बात सही है तो नीचे दर्जे के व्यक्तियों को भी इसी तरह से दिया जाय ?

Shri Bhagavati: As I have stated already, now that system has been changed. Only so far as types VII and VIII are concerned, the officers entitled are allowed the next-below type of accommodation, and the rest are not allowed the next-below type of accommodation. So, the junior officers are not at all affected by this.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान ग्रैसेसमेंट, गणना के अनुसार हमारे पास जितने क्वार्टर्स की आवश्यकता है, उसकी तुलना में कमी कितनी है और कितनों को मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already indicated the number. The total demand throughout the country is 1,48,401, and the availability is only 42,631. So, the shortage is 1,05,770.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the achievement of Government?

Shri Bhagavati: The position is not good.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the length of service of the senior officers who have already got the allotment

and what is the length of service of the junior officers who have not got the allotment?

Shri Bhagavati: So far as the senior officers are concerned, their number naturally is much smaller. For Type VII, the demand is only for 246, and that for type VIII is only for 108. The satisfaction in these types is 70 per cent and 61 per cent, whereas in the lower types, that is types I, II and III, the satisfaction will be 46 per cent, 30 per cent, 32 per cent and so on; the position in the lower types certainly is not satisfactory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether complaints have been received by the Ministry that houses have not been allotted to those employees who are serving for more than ten years whereas people of the same category who have served for less than ten years have been allotted houses, and if so, in how many cases, and how the complaints have been dealt with?

Shri Bhagavati: I donot think that any discrimination is made. A definite policy is pursued. So far as types I to V are concerned, that is, so far as the junior officers are concerned, their date of appointment is taken into consideration as the priority date. For the other types, the date of confirmation to the higher post or promotion to that category is taken into consideration as the priority date; according to the priority date, the houses are allotted. No discrimination is made.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know whether the rules had been observed.

श्री टुकम चन्व कछयाय : जो कर्मचारी स्थानान्तरित होकर दिल्ली आते हैं, उन्हें माकान मिलने में काफी कठिनाई होती है, क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि उनके स्थानान्तरित होकर आने के पहले

ही उनको क्वार्टर एलाट करके उनको पहले से सूचना दे देवे, तब वे अपने परिवार को दिल्ली लावें ?

Shri Bhagavati: The basic problem is acute shortage of houses in Delhi. During this year, we have no money for constructing new houses, because there is a cent per cent cut. So, the position is really not good. So far as it is possible to make allotment to the officers concerned, we have certain policies and we follow them scrupulously.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : बड़े अफसर जब छोटे मकानों में रहते हैं और उनका किराया देते हैं तो सरकार को किराये में नुकसान होता है। बड़े अफसरों को जो किराये में फायदा छोटे क्वार्टर देकर पहुंचाया जाता है, इसके बारे में भी क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है ? क्या इसके बारे में विचार किया है कि उनसे क्या किराया चार्ज किया जाय ?

Shri Bhagavati: That is not correct; if an officer who is given a higher type of accommodation but he occupies a type of accommodation below his entitlement, he is charged for the higher type of accommodation.

Shri Joachim Alva: Do Government make enquiries of officers who possess no cars and who have no chance of possessing cars so that they are given preference in allotment nearer the Secretariat? Also what about the class III and class IV employees who are living 20 miles away and who have no Government accommodation? Is there any long-term arrangement for their quarters?

Shri Bhagavati: It depends upon the availability of accommodation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार की नीति पापुलेशन को कम करने की है। हालांकि हमारे धर्मशास्त्रों में इसको सब से बड़ा पाप लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन उसको प्राप

छोड़ दें। सरकार पापुलेशन कम करना चाहती है। और इंजैक्शन से ले कर लूप तक सब तरीके फेल हो चुके हैं। ऐसी सूरत में सरकार यह नियम क्यों नहीं बना देती है कि सिर्फ अनमैरिड कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर एलाट किये जायें और जो मैरिड लोग हैं वे सड़कों पर फिरते रहें? इससे आबादी बढ़ेगी नहीं। क्यों नहीं अनमैरिड लोगों को प्रफेरेन्स दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री लिमये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब पुराने सरकारी मकान किसी कारण तोड़ दिये जाते हैं तो क्या यह नियम है कि वहां रहने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको कोई अलग जगह दी जाए? यदि हां तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डाक तार विभाग से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि दिल्ली में रहने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जब उनके मकान तोड़ दिये गये तो कोई नए मकान नहीं दिये गये, यदि हां तो ऐसी शिकायतों के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा भगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्ध लाला) : जहां तक वर्क हाउसिंग मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है अगर हम किसी एलीजीबल एलाटी का मकान तोड़ते हैं तो हम उसको जरूर जगह दते हैं। जहां तक डाक और डाकखाने का ताल्लुक है, यह मेरा काम नहीं है। उनका पूरा अलहदा है, उनका मंत्रालय अलहदा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that there were certain Government orders giving preference to women employees of Government in the matter of allotment of quarters which have recently been withdrawn? I would like to know whether such an order exists and, if so, whether any preference is given to ladies working in Government

Shri Bhagavati: There is a ladies' pool from which they are allotted quarters.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को क्या यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि उनके जो फ्लैट हैं उनका कुछ हिस्सा वे अपने साथी तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दे सकते हैं, यदि हाँ तो क्या उसके किराये के ऊपर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध है ?

Shri Bhagavati: I could not follow the question.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Have Government allowed the class III and class IV employees to sublet their accommodation to the same categories of employees? If so, is the subletting to be done under certain rules and regulations or without these?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): As we are very short of accommodation, we are actually convening at sharing by Government officers. The only condition we have laid down is that if any sharing is to be done, it should be between the allottee and an eligible officer, not an outsider.

Conference of Chairmen of Electricity Boards



*1105. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations made by the Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held in November, 1965 so far as they concern the Central Government, have been considered; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8038/66].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement, it appears that final action with regard to setting up of rural electric cooperatives will be taken after discussions held with the experts of the U.S. National Rural Electric Co-operative Administration. How many experts have been invited and what will be the expenditure involved when they come here?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Two experts were invited and we are expecting them any time. The only expenditure involved is the actual costs here during their stay, whatever we spend by way of rupees here.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the statement it is said that the question of grant of five-year interest-free loan for rural electrification is being examined by the various Ministries concerned. I would like to know when a decision is likely to be taken, and whether any of the States have made any demands for this purpose, and if so, what is the demand?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, all the States have made this demand and it has been under discussion with the Ministry of Finance. It will take some time.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I believe that one of the points discussed at this conference was whether in the rural areas minimum charges for supplying electricity should be levied or not? The cultivators do not consume any electricity during the rainy season for four to five months in the year. Besides, they are charged rather high line rental charges for connecting the main lines to the distribution line. I wonder what decision has been taken by Government on these points.

Dr. K. L. Rao: These decisions have been communicated to the State Governments and the Electricity Boards, and so far we have received replies from three electricity boards agreeing with these recommendations, and we are awaiting the reply from the others.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The conference expressed the opinion that the rural electrification programme has been held up due to shortage of transformers and copper. The Gujarat Electricity Board has already submitted its demand. May I know what steps Government have taken in this matter to supply these things?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The materials required for the next two years for rural electrifications have been called for from the various State Electricity Boards, and so far, only four or five have supplied the information. We are awaiting the information from the others, so that we can have a consolidated statement and proceed further.

Shri Firodia: Will these rural co-operatives give loans to individual farmers to take the power line in their fields and by electric motors; if so, from what source will these co-operatives get this money?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That has yet to be discussed. After the arrival of these American experts, that is one of the questions that has got to be tackled.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether this decision to subsidise electricity rates for agricultural purposes if they are in excess of 12 paise per unit will hold good even in case the existing rates, as for example in the DVC, are increased in future as they are likely to be under the pressure of the World Bank?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This will be for the rates prevailing from 1st January this year.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this matter was also discussed in this conference that the electricity rates should be made uniform as

far as agricultural purposes are concerned and also the rates should be reduced and made at par with the rates of industrial electricity?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This question I have answered earlier also. Both these things are not possible at the present stage. Firstly, for getting uniform rates for the entire country we have to wait for the formation of a very good grid system. The whole country should be connected by transmission lines. Only then it is possible to have uniform rates.

Secondly, it will never be possible for us to supply for agricultural pumping at the same rate as we charge for industrial load for obvious reasons, the reasons being that the agricultural load is very small, only for a small period of the year and is also scattered, whereas industrial load is concentrated, a very large amount of power is involved, and it is very near to places where we get the power. Therefore, it will never be possible for us to supply agricultural pumping at the same rate as industry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am referring to that part of the statement which says that experts of the—a very long-sounding name—the United States National Rural Electric Co-operative Administration are coming. Is the Minister aware that there is a very friendly Asian country called Japan which has made considerable progress in this field of rural electrification, and if so, how is it that in the Asian milieu in which we are working and living and functioning, Japanese experts have not been called but experts from the USA?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the simple reason that India is a country which resembles more the United States, widespread, very long distances, etc. It is not like Japan where it is more of an urban nature. The rural electric administration in the United States has achieved one of the, or probably the, best success that has so far been achieved anywhere in any country. It is obvious that when we

seek advice we must seek the advice of the best people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was about the Asian milieu.

Mr. Speaker: He has given his reason.

Shri Kandappan: The statement says that pending the formal setting up of the committee they examined laying down principal guide-lines which may be followed by the state in selling power to another state and necessary date required for this is also being collected by the CWPC. I would like to know whether the committee has since been formed and whether the Government could indicate how much time it would take.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The committee has been formed and we are trying to get information and data so as to decide the principles on which sales between states may be conducted. We expect to have the report in six months.

Sale of Electricity by the West Bengal Govt. in Durgapur Region



- *1108. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. H. Bhee]
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have expressed a desire to function as the sole agency to sell electricity in the Durgapur region of the Damodar Valley; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government and other interested State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been informed that in view of the DVC's statutory rights of generation and supply of power in the valley, the proposal is not acceptable.

Shri Kapur Singh: Was the request of the West Bengal Government motivated by a desire to have monopoly profits or the urges of political power?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no question of any motive. It just happens that the West Bengal Government has got some surplus power and therefore they want to sell it naturally and get better returns.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the government examined the possibilities of electricity supply from the DVC headquarters, Maithon to Durgapur?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the valley we want that the DVC must have the absolute right to supply power and we do not want to allow either the West Bengal Government or the Bihar Government to sell in the valley as per the Act. If that is done, the financial position of the DVC will not be favourable. Therefore, we do not propose to allow the energy to be supplied in the valley by outside authorities.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Certain amount of electricity is generated by the Bengal Government in that region. Am I to understand that for the electricity generated by them, they are not entitled to distribute at any rate they want?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Act does not allow it except to the extent that they have been given permission earlier.

Urbanisation of Areas

*1109. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the reports prepared by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation on India's urbanisation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A note on 'Urbanisation in Eastern

India and its relation to urbanisation in West Bengal and Metropolitan Calcutta' was prepared by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation as one of its studies on the Calcutta Metropolitan Plan. No other report on urbanisation in India as such has been prepared.

(b) A summary of the findings is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6309] 66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, I find that urban affairs are allotted to various ministries. Urban development is the subject of my friend the hon. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Urbanisation goes to the Social Welfare Minister. How is that, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be decided during the question hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who decides that? You have to decide that. Or the Minister?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This question refers to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. This is not a rural area; there is no question of urbanisation of a rural area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why has Mr. Khanna washed his hands of this? Formerly, it was the Health Minister.

Mr. Speaker: During the question hour a decision cannot be taken on this.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that owing to the development of industry and trade, Calcutta has become the most crowded and populated city in India, may I know whether the Government has, as a sort of interim measure, advanced some money so that the work can start at this stage?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I have pointed out earlier when I was answering a question in the earlier part of the morning, there already is a plan for

Calcutta which has been supported by the Government of India during the third Plan.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: My point is about the financial allocation.

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the third Plan, there has been a programme of development of the Calcutta city and that programme is going ahead. We have to decide what should be the programme for the Fourth Plan.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the fact that despite our repeated attempts to try to narrow the disparities between the privileged and the non-privileged, may I know whether the Government has now taken upon itself the task of looking after the problem of making available the minimum measure of benefits, to the people, who are living in the slum areas in Calcutta, whose number is 12 lakhs?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not know whether anything can be made available, unless the suggestion is that from the unearned increment any amount might be siphoned off. That was what was asked earlier and which was answered.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are reports in the papers about certain officials of the Calcutta Metropolitan and Planning Organisation stating that the organisation has prepared several reports recommending a large number of steps but that the responsibility for implementing those steps rests with the Government, and the Government is doing nothing about it. May I know if Government can give us some indication as to when, if at all, any kind of implementation of these reports is going to take place, because already we have passed the Third Plan period nearly?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The responsibility for implementing all these programmes ultimately is with the Government of West Bengal. I am sure

the hon. Member is aware of the various steps that are being taken by that Government. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is a question of deciding to what extent the financial responsibilities have to be shared between the two Governments.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the case of the Delhi slums, for providing the minimum facilities, the Central Government have made some grants. Similarly, may I know whether in the same manner, the Central Government is going to give some grants to the West Bengal Government to provide some minimum facilities like drinking water, drainage facility, etc., to the slum areas of Calcutta?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I have pointed out, a certain programme of development for Calcutta was drawn up during the third Plan. The resources needed for this programme were made available by the Government of India outside the State plan of West Bengal. Now, the question is, what we do for the Fourth Plan, to what extent the resources needed for the future programme are to be shared between the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India and to what extent these resources have to come from within the State plan or outside the State plan. These are problems which are being considered by the Planning Commission just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some time ago, before my hon. friend and former colleague in the Praja-Socialist party came into the Cabinet, the Minister of Health in whose portfolio this subject of urban development was included, said in the last winter session, I think—the November-December session—that there was a plan, a proposal, before the Government to build satellite towns as part of the urbanisation programme. Has the Minister got before him any concrete scheme, any blueprint, as to when these satellite towns for these big centres are going to be built and put in orbit?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The question is only about Calcutta. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants to know anything about Calcutta satellite towns or some other town.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Calcutta.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I have said, the CMPO has planned various plans and proposals and they are under the consideration of the Government of West Bengal. The main problem that is being considered by the Planning Commission is, what should be done about this programme: should they be accommodated within the State plan of West Bengal or should they be outside the State plan, or should the financial responsibilities be shared between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal. This is a matter of considerable importance and on this no final decision has yet been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No orbiting?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This report which is being placed on the Table, which is prepared by the CMPO, says that the Calcutta metropolitan district is growing at a rate far below that of most other major cities, and also that outside West Bengal one can find a strong anti-Calcutta sentiment. May I know whether the minister is aware of the fact that flow of people from the distressed rural areas of eastern UP, North Bihar, parts of Orissa and northern districts of Andhra into Calcutta is continuing at a much more accentuated pace and how is it that the CMPO, which has been functioning for 8 years produces a report which makes no mention of this, but mentions something which is quite contrary to it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This is not a report produced by the CMPO, but by one of the experts who was associated with the CMPO.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are your views?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have no views on this subject; the hon. member wanted to know what is contained in the report and I have given a summary of the report. I do not need to have any views on the report which is drawn up by an odd individual somewhere.

union is being heard by the conciliation officer.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that this colliery had been in the past trying to dislocate the workmen, stop production and hamper the national growth of the wealth of this country, may I know whether the government will consider at the proper time, if the colliery does not resume work sufficiently early, either to take over this colliery or to allow the workers to run it as a cooperative society?

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Dismissal of Workers in Balihari Colliery

SNQ. 18. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether three hundred and seventy-six workmen have been illegally dismissed from the Balihari Colliery, Kusunda, Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true that we have been having a lot of trouble in this colliery since the last two years. At one stage, as many as 13 cases of prosecution were being launched against the management for failure to pay the wages of the workers. The question of taking over this colliery by the NCDC is under the consideration of the government at present.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) 376 workers of the Colliery have been retrenched by the management, on the ground that some of the Working Seams of the Colliery have had to be closed.

(b) The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad has taken up the dispute in conciliation and, on receipt of his report, further necessary action will be taken by Government.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: While appreciating the ready response of the minister to the piteous appeals of the colliery workers, will Government take into account the intransigence of this colliery proprietor in acceding to those suggestions of the Central Government communicated to them through their own agency at Dhanbad and if so, what further steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the government is aware that the retrenchment is in violation of the agreement dated 15-3-1966 and is intended to do away with the permanent labour in that colliery and substitute them by casual labour and contract labour? If so, may I know whether the government would take steps to prevent it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: On 15th March this year, an agreement was arrived at between the workers and the management and that agreement has been fully implemented.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is not correct.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Whatever was agreed to was fully implemented. It has been alleged that there have been further violations. The matter is before conciliation. If the conciliation officer cannot bring about a satisfactory solution, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter is already before conciliation. Actually today the point of view of the

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The minister has made a wrong statement. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the conciliation proceedings which the minister says are going on at present, may I know whether the ministry has obtained or asked for any report from the Inspectorate of Mines to find out whether the management's plea that certain seams have to be closed down in this colliery is a bona fide ground or not?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir, some of the seams had to be closed down under instructions of the Chief Inspector of Mines, because there was heating and flooding. The matter of closure of seams Nos. 12 and 13 is under examination, and after the conciliation proceedings are over we will know the exact position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the management has decided, even after the conciliation proceedings are over, not to take back these men; if so, in case the management takes up that attitude, I would like to know whether alternative jobs will be provided to these workers?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Member is making a judgment before a decision is taken. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is hypothetical. First the conciliation proceedings must be over.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि प्रबन्धकों का रवैया ठीक नहीं था इसलिए 30 केसिज उन पर लगाये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा यह जो 375 कर्मचारियों को हटाया गया और दूसरे मजदूरों को ठेके पर लगाया गया तो क्या सरकार उनसे घर बैठने का पैसा उन बेकार हुए मजदूरों को दिलवायेगी या

कोई और कानूनी कार्यवाही करेगी कि वे इस तरीके की हरकत न करे?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह जो अभी 375 के करीब आदमी बँठाये गये उनकी जगह पर कोई दूसरा नहीं लगाया गया। यह मामला अभी कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड के सामने है और इस वक्त कुछ कहना कम्प्लेजवक्त होगा।

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: Is it a fact that besides this particular colliery other collieries in the private sector always try to see that the permanent workers go away on some plea or the other so that contract labour may be appointed resulting in benefit to the employers; if so, may I know whether Government is taking any action to stop recruitment of all contract labour in all the collieries?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is an entirely separate question.

श्री बड़े : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह मामला कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड के सामने विचाराधीन है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 375 मजदूर बेकार होकर घर पर बैठे हुए हैं उनके वास्ते कोई प्राविजन किया गया है? उनमें बेकारी के कारण जो भ्रशान्ति बढ़ गयी है क्या शासन का उस ओर ध्यान गया है और कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड को इस मामले में निर्णय देने में कितने दिन लगेंगे?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैंने कहा कि आज 14 अप्रैल को यूनियन की तरफ से कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड के सामने केस पेश हो रहा है बाकी मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड की तरफ से कोई ज्यादा देर नहीं होगी।

Shri Joachim Alva: The Government are aware that the colliery workers have to perform the hardest and the most hazardous job, without any amenities down in the mines, with plenty of lock-outs. May I know if the Government have any programme by which to take over these collieries in the private sector guilty of such malpractices and incorporate them under the National Coal Development Board?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question.

Shri Priya Gupta: Just now the hon. Minister said that in place of these people who have been retrenched nobody has been recruited. May I know whether during the period these people were retrenched, or a few days earlier or later, any men for any work have been recruited in the very same collieries; if so, may I know why fresh people have been taken in instead of providing these people with those jobs when the administration knew that the seams will be closed down?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The complaint about last retrenchment is dated 4th April. Before this, on 15th March, there was a general agreement and all disputes previous to 15th March were settled between the management and the workers. This is from the 4th of this month and no further recruitment has been done.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I put a categorical question whether. . .

Mr. Speaker: No further recruitment has taken place.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, while replying to a supplementary the hon. Minister mentioned that there are 13 cases against these collieries and there are many other collieries which are not behaving properly. I would like to know why Government is not taking a bold action to nationalise them to save the country's production and also to save the workers from trouble?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सिंचाई योजनाएं

*1106. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार सिंचाई योजनाओं को उत्पादन के आधार पर अथवा उन योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्व में होने वाली वृद्धि के आधार पर महत्व देती है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अब तक राजस्व के आधार पर महत्व दे रही है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख). अब महत्व उत्पादन को दिया जा रहा है। 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 से लाभ-लागत अनुपात को, जिससे उत्पादन का पता चलता है, ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है।

Thermal Power Stations

*1107. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to switch over to major thermal power stations from Hydro-electric power projects;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals in this regard; and

(c) the cost of the proposal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) No, Sir. Both hydro and thermal projects are being taken up for implementation in different States depending upon various considerations, such as availability of power resources (hydro or thermal), technical feasibility and economic factors.

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

Expenditure of D.V.C.

*1110. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ramen Sen:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial working of power supply activity of the Damodar Valley Corporation is not satisfactory due to continuous increase in the working expenditure, which includes top-heavy administration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the condition has further worsened due to other indirect expenditure, which has no bearing on power supply, being borne on power account; and

(c) the steps taken for the reduction of unnecessary expenditure in all fronts?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. During the course of past few years, the working expenses have shown increase. But that is due to several factors, such as increase in the tempo of construction work, rise in the price of coal, provision of emergency insurance and bonus, sanction of increased dearness allowance to the staff etc. Only relevant expenditure allocable to Power under the Act is charged.

(c) A number of steps are being taken from time to time to achieve economy and efficiency. These consist of transfer of maintenance of navigation canal and fisheries section to concerned authorities, not filling up the vacant posts and review of the staff of the various departments.

Development of Mizo Hills

*1111. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government in consultation

with the Planning Commission are drawing up an integrated programme for the large-scale development of cash-crops, marketing facilities and communication in the Mizo Hills;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved therein?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). At the suggestion of Chief Minister, Assam, a Joint Centre-State Study Team has studied the progress of development and lines of future development in the Hill Districts of Assam, including agricultural and forest development, communications and other aspects. The Study Team visited the Mizo Hills District in January and the other Districts in February and March. The Assam officers on the Study Team have been engaged in working out detailed proposals. These are to be examined in the near future.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के सहायक इन्स्पेक्टरों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाना:

*1112. श्री प्रकाशचौर शाल्त्री :
 क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1960 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क पुनर्गठन समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी सभी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था और लागू कर दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या उन में से एक सिफारिश सहायक इन्स्पेक्टरों के पद के दर्जा बढ़ाने के बारे में थी और क्या वह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क पुनर्गठन समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय 19 दिसम्बर, 1963 को सदन की मेज पर रख दिये गये थे। कृपया संसद् लाय ब्रेरी संख्या एल० टी० 2186/63 देखें।

(ग) जी हां, परन्तु सरकार ने इस विशेष सिफारिश को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया।

(घ) उक्त सिफारिश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं की गई क्योंकि सरकार ने ऐसा महसूस किया कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के उप-निरीक्षक ग्रेड को निरीक्षक ग्रेड से बिल्कुल अलग तौर पर चालू रखना बहुत वाजिब है, क्योंकि साधारणतया वे कम जिम्मेदारी वाले कामों पर तैनात किये जाते हैं और प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से भी उप-निरीक्षकों के ग्रेड को चालू रखना वाजिब समझा गया।

अगरतला में बिस्कुट खाने के बाद मृत्यु

* 1113. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 मार्च, 1966 को खोर्कई, अगरतला में वहां पर बने हुए बिस्कुट खाने के परिणामस्वरूप 11 व्यक्ति मर गये तथा 240 व्यक्ति बीमार हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) बिस्कुट फैक्टरी के मालिक के विषय क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख)

त्रिपुरा के खोर्कई नगर में एक स्थानीय बेकरी के बने बिस्कुटों को खाने में हुई विषाक्तता के कारण लगभग 310 व्यक्ति बीमार पड़े और 11 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई।

(ग) चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और पुलिस बेकरी के मालिक की तलाश कर रही है, जो भागा हुआ है।

Control of Brahmaputra River

* 1114. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liliadhar Kotaki:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Expert, Dr. I. Burton, has recommended the preparation of an integrated multi-purpose plan to control and develop the Brahmaputra river;

(b) whether Government have studied the recommendations; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Dr. Burton, who was invited by the Assam Government, has submitted his report to that Government. The Assam Government are examining the report.

रामकृष्णपुरम् के निकट झुगियां

* 111. श्री हुकम चन्ध कछबाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रामकृष्णपुरम् के निकट मुहम्मदपुर गांव के झग्गीवासियों को दुकानें देने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गांव वालों ने उक्त झुगियों के साथ फिर से अनधिकृत रूप से, 150 दुकानों का एक बाजार बना लिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त बाजार को गिराने के आदेश दिए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द लल्ला): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अभी हाल ही में, मोहम्मदपुर गांव की जमीन के कुछ मालिकों ने कानून के विरुद्ध एक बाजार बनाया था, जिसमें लगभग 26 दुकानें थी।

(ग) 11 अप्रैल, 1966 को नगर निगम दिल्ली ने ये दुकानें गिरा दी हैं।

(घ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

*1116. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, will be commissioned according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In answering Unstarred Question No. 1251 on 25th November, 1965, it was stated that the Mill is expected to start production in the second half of 1966. This schedule is expected to be adhered to.

बम्बई और राजस्थान में छापे

* 1117. श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री प्रताप सिंह :

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :

श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० सि० सहयल :

श्री राम स्वर्ण :

श्री चांडक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1966 के भिवानी के एक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "पूर्वी पंजाब" के पृष्ठ 3 और 4 पर "आय-कर विभाग, बम्बई द्वारा छः करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के 300 तोले हीरों की कथित बरामदगी के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच कराने की मांग" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मामले की जांच की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा तथा आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां।

(ख), से (घ) विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल आय कर विभाग द्वारा की जा रही है।

Payment of Foreign Loans in Fourth Plan

*1118. Shri R. Barua:

Shri Murlil Manohar:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of foreign loans during the Fourth Plan will need specific efforts;

(b) if so, what those are; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for re-scheduling of debt servicing?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c).

E.C.A.F.E. Survey Report on National Income

The repayment obligations in respect of existing debts during the Fourth Plan is approximately Rs. 425 crores more than was the debt burden during the Third Plan period. To meet these obligations, increased efforts would be necessary to improve on:

***1120. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (i) the export performance,
- (ii) import substitution, and
- (iii) the amount of non-project aid secured from friendly countries and institutions.

(a) whether a recent ECAFE Survey has stated that India will take 137 years to reach the present national income level of Japan, and 205 years to reach that of New Zealand;

The refinancing or rescheduling of debt would be involved to the extent that an aid giving country or institution may choose this as a channel of non-project aid and will have to be treated, and tackled, as part of the effort to mobilise adequate foreign aid for the Fourth Plan.

(b) if so, whether Government consider this to be a correct estimate; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to dispel the public impression created by the said ECAFE survey?

Raids by Income-Tax Department in Rajasthan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

***1119. Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Krishnaopal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The draft Annual Survey of the ECAFE presented for consideration at its recent Conference stated "If per capita income in India were to continue to grow at 1.5 per cent a year—the average rate of growth of per capita incomes from 1951 to 1963—it would take 137 years for Indian per capita income to reach the present Japanese income level and 205 years to achieve the present New Zealand per capita income."

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in Parliamentary Times, New Delhi, dated the 7th March, 1966 on page 6 regarding the alleged recovery of 300 tolas of diamonds and emeralds in a raid by the Income-tax Department, Bombay, in Rajasthan State; and

(b) In Government's view this is a misleading statement, since the whole object of planning is to increase the rate of growth. Calculations made on the basis of past rates are, therefore, inappropriate

(b) whether it is a fact that the businessman concerned had himself applied to the income-tax authorities at Bombay to purchase the National Defence Gold Bonds but his request was turned down and searches were conducted?

(c) India's representative spoke about this matter in the ECAFE Conference and consequently the relevant portion of the ECAFE Survey is to be expunged.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

भू-बन्धक बैंकों के ऋण-पत्र

* 1121. श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने भारत के रिजर्व बैंक, जीवन बीमा निगम और भारत के राज्य बैंक पर भू-बन्धक बैंकों के ऋण-पत्रों (डिबेंचर) में विनियोजन के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने भू-बन्धक बैंकों के ऋण-पत्रों की एक अधिकतम सीमा नियत की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;
और

(घ) कृषि उत्पादन के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन 28 फरवरी 1966 को बम्बई में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में हुई बैठक में जो बातचीत हुई थी उसके परिणामस्वरूप यह फैसला किया गया था कि 1966-67 में सभी भूमि-बन्धक बैंकों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले ऋण पत्रों का कुल अधिकतम मूल्य (फेस वैल्यू) 35.75 करोड़ रुपया होना चाहिए और रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंकों तथा जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कुल 18.70 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण-पत्र खरीदे जाने चाहिए। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि यदि भूमि बन्धक बैंक, इन संस्थाओं से अतिरिक्त सहायता पाये बिना, अधिक ऋण-पत्र जारी करने की स्थिति में हों, तो कार्यक्रम में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने में कोई आपत्त नहीं होगी।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंकों तथा

जीवन बीमा निगम के साधन सीमित हैं, इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक के लिए इससे बड़ा कार्यक्रम बनाना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि पहले जितनी रकम लगाने का विचार किया गया था, उसमें कमी करने से कृषि-उत्पादन पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा; पर शायद बहुत अधिक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

Soviet aid for Fourth Plan

1122. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be please to state:

(a) whether negotiations have of late been going on about Soviet Aid for India's Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the latest prospects in that regard;

(c) whether any Soviet delegation has recently visited India; and

(d) if so, the result of the talks with it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Government of the U.S.S.R. have been considering the question of assistance for India's Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A delegation from the Soviet Union is expected to arrive shortly in this connection. The nature, quantum and terms of the assistance have to be negotiated with the Soviet delegation.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Slum Clearance Programme

1123. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has liberalized the pattern of its assistance to the State Governments for slum clearance programme; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance has been increased from 75 per cent (37½ per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy) of the approved cost of slum clearance projects to 87½ per cent (50 per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy). The State Governments/local bodies will provide the remaining 12½ per cent as subsidy, as against 25 per cent under the old pattern of assistance.

Percentage of Irrigated Land in States

*1124. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Sshi Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Rajasthan have the lowest percentage of irrigated land;

(b) if so, whether they intend to undertake a special programme to increase the irrigated area in these States; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes; Sir. The percentage is low in Madhya Pradesh also.

(b) and (c). While sanctioning new Projects during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the need for increasing the irrigated areas in these states will be kept in view.

Rodent Control Committee

*1125. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rodent Control Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the measures already taken by Government to devise simple methods of control which farmers can easily use?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to collect complete data and to make an on-the-spot study of the problem, the members of the Committee have had to visit various places and institutions in the country. These visits have just been completed. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1966.

(d) Methods of controlling rates in houses/stores/fields already in vogue consist of poison-baiting with zinc phosphide and fumigation with calcium cyanide dust.

Advertisement Rules

*1126. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the rules for limiting tax free expenditure on advertisements have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the rules?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A large number of representations containing comments and suggestions on the draft rules published in the Gazette of India on 27th August, 1965, were received from the members of the public, trade and business associations etc. These have been carefully examined, and Government is now considering the framing of revised

rules in the light of the comments and suggestions received.

Industrial complex in Pathratu Area

*1128. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial complex is planned to be developed in the Pathratu area (as a part of the Damodar Valley) in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether facilities for acting as sole agent to sell electricity will be extended to Bihar Government also if such demand for West Bengal is acceded to?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bihar Government propose to develop an industrial complex in the Pathratu area.

(b) No such proposal has been received and if received, will be given careful consideration.

House Rent Allowance etc. for Non-Gazetted Officers of Kerala

3611. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-gazetted officers of Kerala have demanded that at least Rs. 10 be given as house rent allowance to them;

(b) whether they also requested that the dearness allowance be linked with the cost of living indices; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Certain Service Associations of Kerala Government employees have requested that house rent allowance of at least Rs. 10 be given and that the rates of dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index.

(c) It has not been found possible to accept these requests.

महाराष्ट्र में कुष्ठ निवारण केन्द्र

3612. **श्री व० शि० पाटिल :**

श्री कांबले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कितने कुष्ठ निवारक केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने रोगियों के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1965-66 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन केन्द्रों को कुल कितना ऋण प्रयत्न अनुदान दिया था ; और

(घ) उक्त ऋण में इन केन्द्रों ने इन ऋणों तथा अनुदानों में से कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कुष्ठ के क्षेत्र में 26 कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एकक, 232 सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा और उपचार केन्द्र और स्वेच्छिक एजेंसियों के 6 केन्द्र चल रहे हैं ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के सामान्य रूप से स्थानिकमारी राज्य होने के कारण वहां प्रत्येक कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एकक, सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा तथा उपचार केन्द्र और स्वेच्छिक एजेंसियों के अधीन चलने वाला केन्द्र औसतन क्रमशः लगभग 1600, 270 और 1500 रोगियों की आवश्यकता पूर्ति कर रहा हूँ ।

(ग) और (घ) विभिन्न रोगों के नियन्त्रण के लिये जिन में कुष्ठ भी सम्मिलित है, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 1965-66 में 22.43 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई । केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार धन का नियतन योजना-वार नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि यह सहाय्यानुदान प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के व्यापक समूहों या बर्गों के लिये जिनमें कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण योजना

भी सम्मिलित है, मंजूर किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र में कुष्ठ के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली स्वेच्छक एजेंसियों को 1965-66 में 32,293 रुपये की राशि सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में दी गई। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता योजनाओं के एक समूह के लिए दी गई है। अतः राज्य सरकार ने 1965-66 में कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम पर इस में से ठीक-ठीक कितनी रकम खर्च की है, यह मालूम नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र का विकास

3613. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विकास के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी राशि नियत की गई और उसमें से अब तक कितनी रकम खर्च की गई; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये वर्ष 1966-67 में उस राज्य के लिये कितनी राशि नियत करने का विचार है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) 1965-66 के लिए स्वीकृत सालाना व्यय-व्यवस्था 121.45 करोड़ रुपये थी। वर्ष के दौरान किये गये वास्तविक खर्च के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1966-67 के लिए स्वीकृत सालाना योजना व्यय-व्यवस्था 120.3 करोड़ रुपये है।

महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास ऋण

3614. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय

विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ओर से भ्रमण बनाने के लिये ऋण प्राप्ति हेतु फरवरी, 1965 से आज तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र मंजूर किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उनको उक्त अवधि में कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) 67।

(ख) 28

(ग) 2,84,590 रुपये।

महाराष्ट्र में गन्धी बस्तियां हटाने की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता

3615. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार को गन्धी बस्तियां हटाने की योजनाओं के लिये वर्ष 1965-66 में वस्तुतः कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1966-67 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : (क) 96.00 लाख रुपये।

(ख) 105.00 लाख रुपये।

Plastic Surgery

3616. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the study and research of plastic surgery in India;

(b) the names of research projects undertaken and Institutions connected with the research of plastic surgery; and

(c) whether any research unit has been set up in the Tata Department of Plastic Surgery in Bombay in collaboration with American experts?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Income-tax Assessed in Kerala

3617. Shri P. Kunham: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax assessed in Kerala in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the arrears of income-tax to be collected in Kerala during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 1963-64—Rs. 6.78 crores, 1964-65—Rs. 6.72 crores.

(b) 1963-64—Rs. 3.54 crores, 1964-65—Rs. 3.89 crores.

Hydro-electric Projects in Kerala

**3618. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above already completed by the contractors on the Kuttiyadi, Sholayar, Sabarigiri and

Idikki hydro-electric projects in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of each of these works and the lowest tenders offered for them with the names of their tenderers in each case;

(c) whether the lowest tenders offered were accepted and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total expenditure in excess of the estimated cost on completed works of each of the projects, separately?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

एकाधिकारी समाहार के लिये महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

**3621. श्री तुलशीवास जाधव :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वह ज्वार और धान के एकाधिकारी समाहार तथा खरीद के लिये धन देगी;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उक्त एकाधिकारी समाहार और खरीद के लिये कितनी राशि मांगी थी ; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 15 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ग) 5 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा पहले ही मंजूर की जा चुकी है । इसे राज्य-सरकार या राज्य सहकारी बैंक को अन्य स्रोतों से उपलब्ध होने वाले साधनों को देख कर 10

करोड़ रुपये या अन्य किसी उपयुक्त राशि तक बढ़ा दिया जायगा।

Kerala State Electricity Board

3622. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automobiles, vans, lorries, tractors, tractor trailers and road rollers owned by the Kerala State Electricity Board at present;

(b) the total amount so far invested under each item; and

(c) the latest book value of each group of vehicles with the date thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kerala State Electricity Board

3623. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disputes and court cases between the employees of the Board and the Kerala State Electricity Board during the tenure of the present Board;

(b) their number during the tenure of the Board which preceded the present one; and

(c) the reasons for the increase, if any, in the number of cases?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

192 (A) LS—3.

Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project

3624. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Power Tunnel at Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project was awarded after inviting tenders to two firms, one section for each;

(b) the reasons for not giving the whole work to the lowest tenderer;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lowest tenderer was given only a portion of the work on the ground of inexperience;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the lowest tenderer completed his part of the work as efficiently and in time as the other contractor and that the lowest tenderer did the work at considerably lower cost; and

(e) the difference, if any, in the rates of each of the two contractors and the difference in the total amount of each?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Government and the same will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kerala State Electricity Board

3625. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala and the Central Government have excluded the activities of the Kerala State Electricity Board from the usual checks and counter-checks of the Accountant General, Kerala practised in the case of Government Departments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power: (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed). (a) and (b). The Kerala State Electricity Board has been set up as an autonomous body under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Its functioning is governed by the provisions of that Act. Section 69 of the Act deals with the Accounts and audit of the Board. The accounts of the Board are kept in a form prescribed by the Government of Kerala in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or by such person as he may authorise in this behalf. No change has been made in the procedure laid down under the Act for the accounts and audit of the Board.

Contracts under Kerala State Electricity Board

3626. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in case of all contracts under the Kerala State Electricity Board, the Board is the final authority or whether in any type of contracts the sanction of the State Government is required before the contract is awarded; and

(b) if so, the nature of such contracts requiring prior sanction of Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Kerala State Electricity Board is the final authority in awarding all contracts in respect of works under the Board. The sanction of the State Government is not required before or after awarding any contract.

कागजी नोटों का छापा जाना तथा उनका परिचालन

3628. श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० साबित्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में वर्ष 1964 की अपेक्षा कुल कितने मूल्य के भिन्न-भिन्न राशियों वाले नोट सिक्वोरिटी प्रेस द्वारा छापे गये और वितरण के लिये उपलब्ध कराये गये ;

(ख) नोटों के कागज की कमी के क्या कारण हैं और उसकी पूर्ति का क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यह कमी कब दूर हो जायेगी ?

(घ) क्या भारत में नोटों का कागज बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी कब तक स्थापना किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) इण्डिया सिक्वोरिटी प्रेस द्वारा 1964 और 1965 में छापे गये सभी मूल्यों के करेसी नोटों का मूल्य क्रमशः 1325.8 करोड़ ₹० और 1598.8 करोड़ रुपया है ।

दिसम्बर 1964 के अन्त में 2654 करोड़ रुपये के और दिसम्बर 1965 के अन्त में 2867 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के नोट चल रहे थे ।

(ख) से (ङ) तक : आजकल करेसी नोटों और बैंक नोटों के कागज की सारी मांग आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती है और सिक्वोरिटी पेपर की उपलब्धि का एकमात्र आधारा, उपलब्धि की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि है । इस अत्यावश्यक चीज के लिए आयात पर निर्भर रहने से बचने के लिए, होशंगाबाद में एक सिक्वोरिटी पेपर मिल की स्थापना की जा रही है जिसमें 1966 के उत्तरार्ध में उत्पादन शुरू होने का अनुमान है । जब मिला में लगभग 1968 के प्रारम्भ तक पूरी क्षमता

से उत्पादन होने लगेगा तब करेंसी नोटों के कागज की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी।

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

3629. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री भागवत झा प्राजाव :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1965 में सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क विभागों द्वारा सोने को चोरी छिपे लाने ले जाने और स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रदोषित सोने को जमा करने के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने मूल्य का सोना जन्त किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौबरी) :
मांगी गई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :

(1) चोरी छिपे लाया गया सोना :—

- (क) पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या . 570
(ख) जन्त किये गये सोने का मूल्य 63,68,047 रुपये

(2) छिपा कर रखा गया सोना जो घोषित नहीं किया गया :—

- (क) पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या . 248
(ख) जन्त किये गये सोने का मूल्य 3,32,972 रुपये

Per Capita Income

3630. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay by the Statistical Organization in collect-

ing the basic and controlling figures in regard to per capita income, State and District-wise;

(b) when the orders were issued for the collection of this data; and

(c) when the data is likely to be collected and digested by the statistical organization?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6040/66].

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिये अनिवार्य बीमा योजना

3631. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिये अनिवार्य बीमा योजना बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) उस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौबरी) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

उत्तर प्रदेश में धाय-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

3632. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के धाय-कर अधिकारियों ने 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 को वाराणसी के निकट दिलदारनगर की एक फर्म तथा उसके चार भागीदारों के निवास स्थानों पर छापे मार कर चार लाख रुपये के मूल्य का गत्ता (खाद्यान्न) तथा 340

तोले सोने के घामूषण, जिनकी कीमत 50 हजार रुपये से अधिक है, बरामद किये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां। छापा जरूर मारा गया था जिसमें, 341 तोले वजन के सोने के गहने और 10 सेर वजन के चांदी के बरतन (दोनों लगभग 50,000 रुपये मूल्य) के पाये गये और इनके भ्रलावा चार लाख रुपये से भी अधिक मूल्य का भ्रनाज, 90,000 रुपये मूल्य की हुण्डियां और कुछ बहियां और कागजात पाये गये। परन्तु इनमें से केवल हुण्डियां, बहियां तथा कागजात ही बकड़े गये।

(ख) जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

Foreign Exchange to Students

3633. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who were given foreign exchange for study abroad from the 1st January, 1966 to the 31st March, 1966;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange given to them during the above period; and

(c) whether any students were refused foreign exchange during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Fresh permits issued—263.

Renewal permits for students already abroad—638.

(b) Fresh permits—Rs. 17,60,097.

Renewals—Rs. 36,24,737.

(c) Yes, Sir. 109 applications were rejected.

Representation from Stationery Office Employees

**3634. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the Government of India Stationery Office Employees' Association has recently been received on their service rights etc. consequent upon the decentralisation of their office;

(b) if so, the main points on which the representation has been made; and

(c) the action taken on them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation is mainly against the implementation of the Government's decision about re-organisation of the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta.

(c) The points have been duly considered by Government but have not been found valid.

Employees in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi

**3635. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories working at present in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, New Delhi; and

(b) the number of employees out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 459.

(b) Scheduled Castes—31.
Scheduled Tribes—2.

Medical Education and Training

**3636. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Rajasthan for Centrally sponsored schemes under the Head "Medical Education and Training" during 1965-66; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the Government of Rajasthan during the above period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) grant of Rs. 12.04 lakhs has provisionally been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for Centrally-sponsored Schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training" during 1965-66 subject to final adjustment during 1966-67 on the basis of actual expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

(b) The amount was spent by the Government of Rajasthan for the schemes—'Post-graduate Medical Education', and 'Increase in number of admission in Medical Colleges due to Emergency'.

Irrigation and Power Potential in Rajasthan

**3637. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for additional help for developing their power and irrigation potential during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes for which additional help has been asked for during 1966-67; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhraddin Ahmed):
(a) No.

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

Excise Collections in Andhra Pradesh

**3638. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from Central Excise for Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The requisite information is given below for 1965-66 (upto February 1966 only):—

Andhra Pradesh.

Revenue realised upto February 1966:

	(Rs. 000)
Gross	.. 37,11,81
Refund	.. 46
Net	.. 37,11,35

2. Figures for the month of March 1966 are not yet available.

Development of Backward Areas in Orissa

**3639. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa for the development of backward areas during 1965-66; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the above period?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No separate allocation was made for the development of backward areas, either in 1965-66 or in any other year. Development of backward areas forms a part of the overall State Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Orissa

**3640. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted any loan to the Government of Orissa for the improvement of their ways and means position during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A ways and means advance of Rs. 8.25 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in June 1965 which was recovered before the close of the last financial year.

Leprosy Control Centres in Orissa

**3641. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy control centres at present in Orissa;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made in these centres; and

(c) the total amount of loan or grant given by the Central Government to these centres during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) At present 20 Leprosy Control Units and 24 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres are working in Orissa under the National Leprosy Control Programme.

(b) Provision has been made for the treatment of 25,609 leprosy patients in the Leprosy Control Units, and 2174 patients in Survey, Education and Treatment Centres, mentioned above. Each of the Leprosy Control Units and S.E.T. Centres cover 1.50 lakhs and 15 to 20 thousand population, respectively.

(c) The Central assistance amounting to Rs. 19.48 lakhs was released to the Government of Orissa for the control of various diseases during the year 1965-66 including leprosy. According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance, allotment of funds is not made schemewise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of health schemes, including the scheme for the control of leprosy. Information regarding the exact amount of Central assistance released to Orissa Government for the National Leprosy Control Programme is, therefore, not available.

Leprosy Advisory Committee

3642. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Leprosy Advisory Committee met in Hyderabad in January, 1966;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to provide per capita grant to leprosy institutions and centres for temporary admission of leprosy patients;

(c) the institutions set up in the country in 1965 with foreign aid and expert advice and the investments made; and

(d) the steps taken to stop the leprosy patients from going out begging in the open?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) No decision has been taken, but Leprosy Advisory Committee discussed the question of providing per capita grant to leprosy institutions and centres for temporary hospitalisation of leprosy patients and recommended that the proposal may be circulated to the State Governments for their favourable consideration.

(c) No new leprosy institution has been established in the country in the year 1965 with foreign aid.

(d) Legal powers for rounding up vagrant leprosy patients are contained in the Lepers Act, 1893, the Railways Act 1890 and the Municipal Acts of the States. While the legal provisions are deemed to be adequate to tackle the problem of vagrant leprosy patients, they have not so far been vigorously enforced on grounds of financial and administrative difficulties. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

Gold Seized in Bombay

3643. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Police seized 2,110 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 3,11,000 and cash amounting to Rs. 21,000 from the residence of a businessman in South Bombay in a raid on the 2nd January, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In the early hours of 2nd January, 1966, the officers of the Bombay Police searched the residence of a businessman in South Bombay and recovered 2,110 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings and currency worth Rs. 21,005/-. The value of the seized gold is Rs. 1,31,875/- at the international rate.

(b) The person from whose residence the seizure had been made was arrested and afterwards released on bail. The case is still under investigation.

Dowleswaram Anicut

3644. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of engineers

from different foreign countries studied the Dowleswaram anicut;

(b) the countries from which the engineers joined the team; and

(c) the points studied and opinions of the engineers on these points?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

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

Water Supply in Municipal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

3645. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any request to the Central Government for the grant of financial aid for arranging the supply of fresh water to municipal areas where there is water scarcity;

(b) if so, the amount requested for; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 21,83,600.

(c) Andhra Pradesh has not been categorised as a drought-affected area. The proposals received from the State Government are in the nature of long term measures which can be financed under the normal pattern of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and are being considered in that context.

Micro-Hydel Schemes

3646. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of micro-hydel schemes completed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Twelve Micro Hydel schemes have been completed during the Third Five Year Plan Period.

साऊथ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों को पानी की सप्लाई

3647. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों को बिना कोई पूर्व सूचना दिये 13 फरवरी, 1966 को साउथ एवेन्यु में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों को पानी की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) 11 से 15 फरवरी, 1966 तक पानी मिलने के समय के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में यथा समय सूचना दे दी गई थी।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

साउथ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों में बिजली की सप्लाई

3648. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 फरवरी, 1966 को साउथ एवेन्यु में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों में बिजली की सप्लाई संसद् सदस्यों को बिना कोई पूर्व सूचना दिये रोक दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). साउथ

एवेन्यु और इसके सहवर्ती इलाकों में संबंध सदस्यों के मकानों को बिजली देने वाली लाईन्स में एक जरूरी काम करने के लिये, जिसको स्पष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता था, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने 13 फरवरी, 1966 को प्रातः 9 बजे कर 40 मिनट और सायं 5 बजे के बीच बिजली बन्द करने का पूर्व प्रबन्ध किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में कई मुख्य समाचार पत्रों को एक अधिसूचना भी भेजी गई थी परन्तु अभाग्यवश इसे प्रकाशित न किया गया। तीन बजे शाम को जब काम पूरा हो गया और लाईन्स को उर्जित किया गया, संसद् सदस्यों के मकानों में बिजली की सप्लाई को नियन्त्रित करने वाले सर्किट ब्रेकर ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया जिस से मालूम हुआ कि नक्स कहीं और भी था। बाद में पता लगा कि इसका कारण साउथ एवेन्यु में खम्भा नं० 12 के साथ गाड़ी नं० डी० एल० एफ० 7863 का टकरा जाना था। इस खराबी को दूर किया गया और बिजली की सप्लाई सायं 6 बजे बहाल कर दी गई।

O.G.H.S. Dispensary for Sector V of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

3649. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of many allotments of quarters having been made in Sector V of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi, no Central Government Health Scheme dispensary has been opened there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the dispensary is likely to be opened there?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The accommodation hitherto offered was not suitable. An additional C.G.H.S. Dispensary will be opened in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi, as soon as suitable accommodation becomes available.

Power Generation in Maharashtra

3650. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) the present capacity of Maharashtra for generating electricity;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in the State during 1966-67; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

- (a) The present installed generating capacity of Maharashtra is 1304 MW.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) The following additions to the installed generating capacity are expected to be made during 1966-67.

Koyna, Stage, II	225.0MW
Paras Thermal Station	62.5MW
	<hr/>
	287.5MW

Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre

3651. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 96 on the 4th November, 1965 regarding Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre and state:

- (a) whether the proposal to upgrade the Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre to the Post-Graduate Training-cum-Research Institute has since been considered;
- (b) if so, the result thereof; and
- (c) when it is likely to be implemented.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Adulteration of Drugs

3652. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of prosecutions launched in each State and Union Territory since the 15th December, 1965 against adulteration of drugs;
- (b) the number of convictions secured; and
- (c) the nature and sentence awarded in each case?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

- (a) No prosecution has been launched about adulteration of drugs in any State or Union Territory except in one case in Assam, since 15th December, 1965.
- (b) The case is still pending.
- (c) Does not arise.

Emoluments of Central Government Employees

3653. **Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the emoluments of the Central Government employees in India are the lowest in the whole world and also that the disparities between the various categories are also much; and
- (b) if so, whether Government are considering to reduce the disparities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Information regarding emoluments of Government employees in other countries of the world is not readily available. Disparities of income of Central Government employees have progressively been narrowed down in the last few years.

- (b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी में परिपत्रों का जारी किया जाना

3654. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग से सम्बन्धित स्थायी आदेशों तथा परिपत्रों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ-साथ जारी करने की व्यवस्था को किस तारीख तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा; और

(ख) इस मामले में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री हाशीम चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Income of Municipalities and Corporations in Kerala

3655. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to allot greater share of income from the Motor Vehicles Tax to Municipalities and Corporations; and

(b) if so, the additional amount proposed to be given to these local bodies in 1966-67?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids in Bombay

3656. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched by the Enforcement Directorate and Customs authorities for violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) the convictions obtained at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur in 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

3657. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have submitted certain rural water supply schemes for approval during the current financial year and the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) During the year 1965-66 the Government of Punjab submitted 93 rural water supply schemes for obtaining the sanction of the Government of India. No scheme has been received so far during 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6041/66].

Power Generation in Punjab

3658. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Punjab for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in the State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The present installed generating capacity of Punjab is 610.4 MW.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following additions to the installed generating capacity are expected to be made during 1966-67:—

Bhakra Right Bank (Punjab Share) —	408.0 MW
Indraprastha Power Station (Punjab share)	62.5 MW
Diesel set	1.0 MW
	<hr/>
	471.5 MW

**Construction of a Hotel for UNESCO
Delegates in 1956**

3659. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm of hoteliers were allotted land to construct a hotel to provide residential accommodation of the delegates of UNESCO conference held in November, 1956;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) when the building was completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) An area of 5.46 acres was allotted at Rs. 2 lakhs per acre and an area of 0.86 acre at Rs. 1 lakh per acre.

(ii) The Firm were to pay 10 per cent of the premium immediately and balance 90 per cent before 15th January, 1956; interest at 6 per cent per annum being charged on the amount remaining un-paid after 15th December, 1955.

(iii) Apart from accommodation for common facilities like lounges, dining rooms, places of entertainment, swimming pool, shops etc., the hotel was to provide 200 rooms including accommodation required for the resident-

staff, bands and entertainers etc. At least 100 rooms were to be completed by the 31st March, 1956. As a guarantee for fulfilment of this condition, the firm were required to deposit a security of Rs. 25,000, which was liable to forfeiture in the event of non-compliance of this condition.

(iv) The firm were, subject to other municipal bye-laws being complied with, permitted to construct the hotel building to a height of 109 ft. without any additional charge on account of premium or ground-rent.

(c) In July, 1965.

Rates of Punjab Power for Delhi

**3660. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have increased the rate of power supply from Bhakra to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No. So far the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has not received any intimation from the Punjab Government or the Punjab State Electricity Board regarding any increase in the rates for the supply of energy from Bhakra.

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

खोया बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

3661. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान सैनिकों को दूध उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न राज्यों में दूध से खोया बनाये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई

मांग की गई थी और क्या इसे लागू किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संघर्ष समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् अभी भी यह प्रतिबन्ध लागू है और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह अभी भी लागू है; और

(ग) यह प्रतिबन्ध कब तक हटा दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुधील नायर) : (क) भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान सैनिकों को दूध उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न राज्यों में दूध से खोया बनाये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई मांग किये जाने की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). दूध को द्रव्य रूप में सुरक्षित रखने के उद्देश्य से कुछ राज्यों ने दूध से खोया, रबरी, पनीर तथा मिठाइयां बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ।

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Tripura

3662. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Union Territory of Tripura under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) the number of tribal recipients of the loans during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 8.53 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 8.03 lakhs.

(c) 9.

पोस्त (अफीम) की खेती

3663. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा, राजस्थान में पोस्त (अफीम) की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी उपज बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि नियत की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) 1965-66 को समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों में अफीम महकमे के कोटा डिवीजन में पोस्त की खेती का क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार रहा है :—

अफीम वर्ष	पोस्त की खेती का क्षेत्र (हेक्टरों में)
1963-64.	1,995
1964-65.	1,835
1965-66.	1,235

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से यह संकेत तो मिलता है कि कोटा में पोस्त की खेती नगण्य नहीं है, परन्तु साथ ही उसे बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ख) पोस्त के काश्तकारों को पोस्त की खेती करने के लाइसेंस केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाते हैं । किसानों को सारी पैदावार केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक पूर्व-निश्चित कीमत पर देनी होती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं करती है । लेकिन अफीम की औसत उपज बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, पोस्त के काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उन

काश्तकारों को अधिक ऊंची दरों पर कीमत भ्रदा की जाती है जिनकी उपज निर्धारित की गई उच्चतम सीमा से ऊपर होती है। इसके भ्रलावा भ्रफीम की बहुत ज्यादा भ्रौसत उपज करने वाले काश्तकारों को नकद इनाम भी दिये जाते हैं।

नये मेडिकल कालेज

3664. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि इस वर्ष देश में काफी मेडिकल कालेज खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) उनके कब से चालू होने की सम्भ्रवना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार 30 नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। ये नये कालेज कहाँ-कहाँ खोले जायेंगे, इस प्रश्न पर योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

Water Supply in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

3665. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply to Ramakrishnapuram New Delhi, was cut without notice on the 22nd March, 1966 resulting into great inconvenience to the residents;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Water supply to Ramakrishnapuram was not cut off on the 22nd March, 1966. Water was provided on a restricted basis as there was a failure of electric supply from 'C' power station to the water works pumping station. A notice to the effect that pressures in the affected areas would be low was given to the public through the Press and All India Radio on the 22nd March, 1966 and on the 23rd March, 1966.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिये भ्रावास

3666. श्री रा० ल० तिवारी : क्या निर्माण, भ्रावास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान कार्यालय भ्रावास हेतु सरकार को कितनी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं ने प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी संस्थाओं को, भ्राबंटन की तारीखों सहित कार्यालय भ्रावास दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई भ्रावास स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, भ्रावास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्व लाला) : (क) 110

(ख) और (ग). समय-समय पर बारह निजी संस्थाओं को निम्नांकित रूप में बास भ्राबंटित किया गया था :

वर्ष	संस्थाओं की संख्या
1962.	1
1963.	2
1964.	8
1965.	1

वह संस्था जिसे कि 1962 में वास प्रावृत्त किया गया था तथा 1963 में जिन दो संस्थाओं को प्रावृत्त किया गया था उनमें से एक संस्था ने, दिया गया वास खाली कर दिया है। शेष 98 मामलों में कोई वास प्रावृत्त नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि सामान्य पूल में वास की अत्यधिक कमी है।

Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy

3667. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 395 on the 19th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy at New Delhi has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it will be opened?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c): The matter is still under consideration. Due to the recent emergency and financial stringency many schemes, including this one could not be persuaded. It will be taken up when the situation is easier.

Central Homoeopathic Council

3668. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2735 on the 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for not implementing so far the recommendation made by the various Government Committees such as Dave Committee, Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and the Planning Commission regarding the setting up of a Central Homoeopathic Council;

(b) whether Government propose to form a common Central Council for all the indigenous systems of medicine; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to bring such a Council into existence?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The question of constituting a Central Homoeopathic Council was to be considered after uniform standards of education in Homeopathy has been introduced all over the country. This has not been achieved so far. The Government are however, considering the question of having a common Council for all systems of medicine other than modern medicine for which a Council already exists. It is not possible to say at present when such a Council will be established.

Wage Board for Electricity Workers in Kerala

3669. Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolutions passed by the Electricity Workers' Union at their meeting held at Ernakulam on the 24th March, 1966 regarding constitution of a Wage Board for Electricity Board Employees, settlement of Bonus from 1964, and increase in Dearness Allowance according to the increase in the cost of living index; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kerala State Electricity Board

3670. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in a writ petition filed by a contractor of the Kerala State Electricity

Board, the High Court observed that rules to regulate the award of major contracts had not been framed by the Board and that it would be necessary to frame such rules;

(b) the action taken on this observation of the High Court; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Kerala State Electricity Board has reported that a case (O.P.] 3321/64) was filed in the High Court of Kerala by a Contractor questioning the Board's order of awarding a contract for transporting cement from Theni Railway Station to Departmental Store at Pamba and Anathode. The Petitioner also requested that a 'writ of mandamus' might be issued directing the Board to frame regulations under section 79(g) of the Electricity (Supply) Act. The High Court after hearing the arguments of both sides and perusing the records, dismissed the case. There was no mandatory direction to frame rules but in course of the judgement, there was a suggestion that there should be rules on the subject for the guidance of the Board and that the Board may frame rules on that subject.

The Board is now taking steps to frame a comprehensive set of regulations under section 79 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Kerala State Electricity Board

3671. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala or the Kerala Electricity Board has framed rules or passed orders or resolutions regarding the conduct of business of the Board and the powers of the Chairman, the account's member and Secretary of the Board;

(b) whether such rules, orders, regulations or resolutions will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the rules as referred to in (b) above have not yet been framed, how the authorities referred to in part (a) above are functioning at present.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Kerala State Electricity Board Rules, 1957 made by the Government of Kerala, the Kerala State Electricity Board (Meetings) Regulations, 1957 and the Resolutions passed by the Board containing the devolution of powers of the Chairman, Accounts Member and the Secretary of the Board are being placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Reforms in Kerala

3672. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Kerala to carry out land reforms as envisaged by the Planning Commission;

(b) the steps taken to implement the Kerala Land Reforms Act in full;

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the Act in full; and

(d) whether any target date has been fixed to bring the entire Act in force?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). The steps taken by the Government of Kerala to carry out land reforms are indicated below:

Abolition of Intermediaries:

Legislation has been enacted for the abolition of Edavagai Estates and Pattazhi Devaswom and Jenmi tenures. The law for the abolition on Edavagai Estates has been fully implemented. Additional staff has been appointed to expedite the abolition, of Jenmi tenure. The law relating to Pattazhi Devaswom lands has been amended to facilitate implementation and it is

expected that the work will be completed in about a year.

Legislation for abolition of Sreepadam and Sreepandaravagai lands is under consideration.

Tenancy Reforms:

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 includes provisions for the regulation of rent, fixity of tenure and ownership for tenants. Over 68,000 applications have been filed for fixation of fair rent upto September, 1965 out of which about 48,000 applications have been disposed of by Land Tribunals. To expedite disposal, changes have been made in respect of the jurisdiction of some of the Land Tribunals.

Fixity of tenure is subject to a limited right of resumption for personal cultivation. Applications for resumption were to be made within one year of the commencement of the Act, i.e. before 1st April, 1965. Only 9,000 applications for resumption were received out of which 961 applications were disposed of, resumption being permitted only in 159 cases, generally to small holders in respect of part of their holdings.

930 applications for voluntary purchase of ownership were received upto end of September, 1965, out of them 150 were disposed of.

The provision for *suo motu* transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable areas will be enforced when the work relating to fixation of fair rent and determination of non-resumable areas has been largely completed.

Ceiling on Land Holdings:

The provisions for preventing transfers which would affect surplus lands above ceilings have been brought into force. Enforcement of other provisions relating to ceiling is under the consideration of the State Government.

Irrigation Target from Rajasthan Canal Scheme

3673. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the target of irrigation from Rajasthan Canal Scheme fixed for the years 1965-66;

(b) the reasons due to which the targets remained unfulfilled; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the re-currence of such causes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The original target of irrigation from the Rajasthan Canal Project for the year 1965-66 was 1.29 lakh acres, which was later reduced to 80,000 acres on account of shortage of funds for this Project. Every effort is being made to assure adequate funds for this Project.

रिजर्व बैंक में करेंसी नोटों का जलाया जाना

3674. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या बिना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ इण्डिया प्रतिदिन कितने ऐसे करेंसी नोटों को जलाता है, जो चलने के बाद उस बैंक को लौटा दिये जाते हैं ; और.

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने ऐसे नोट जलाये गये ?

बिना मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). पिछले बारह महीनों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, हर रोज़ औसतन 43,96,470 नोट नष्ट करने के लिए रद्द किये जाते हैं। हर रोज़ जलाये जाने वाले नोटों और पिछले तीन वर्षों में जलाये गये नोटों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

Water Supply in Ramakrishnapuram

**3675. Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of water supply in Ramakrishnapuram at present; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the adequate supply of water?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There is a general shortage of filtered water in Delhi and New Delhi. Because of this and of inadequate pressure in the water mains, water supply often becomes irregular in many areas, particularly during the summer months. At present, the quarters in Neighbourhoods I to IV, V, VII and XIII of Ramakrishnapuram are occupied. Water supply to these quarters is restricted to a few hours in the morning and in the evening.

(b) Arrangements for storage and boosting of water to ensure better supply are being made.

Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram

**3676. Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allottees of flats in Ramakrishnapuram are showing great reluctance to accept the allotment;

(b) whether those who accept, are keen to change from there;

(c) the defects pointed out by the allottees; and

(d) the action taken to remove those defects?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Under the normal allotment rules all officers are entitled to apply for one change of residence to a locality of their choice. Applications for changes are received from the allottees of Ramakrishnapuram flats as well as from the allottees who have been provided accommodation in other localities.

(c) and (d). No defects in the flats have been brought to the notice of the Government.

Power Shortage in Kerala

**3677. Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Irrigation and Power visited Kerala State in the last week of March, 1966 to study the problem of shortage of power supply in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) Arrangements have been made to obtain maximum possible energy relief from the Sharvathy Project in Mysore through the Madras Grid. Action has also been taken to expedite (i) the commissioning of the the first generating units at Sholayar (18 MW) and Sabarigiri (50 MW) by the middle of April 1966 and (ii) the construction of a 110 KV transmission link between Mangalore in Mysore & Kasargode in Kerala to facilitate drawal of additional bulk power from Sharavathy.

Power Production in NEFA

**3678. Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1310 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the additional schemes undertaken to achieve the target of power production in Nefa during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the additional number of towns and villages electrified there; and

(c) the extent of shortfall in the target set for the purpose?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) 29 additional schemes involving diesel generation and one micro hydel scheme were undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) 13 additional localities were electrified.

(c) Against the third Plan target of installing 1142 kW and electrifying 20 localities, 792 kW have been installed and 13 localities have been electrified. Out of 46 nos. diesel generating sets proposed to be installed, 14 nos. are still under transport to the difficult and inaccessible areas.

Ukai Project

3679. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress of Ukai Project has been delayed due to foreign exchange difficulties;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has represented to the Centre to take immediate steps to allocate foreign exchange for import of necessary machinery; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to allocate foreign exchange?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Construction work has fallen behind schedule due to *inter alia* difficulties in finding foreign exchange for import of earthmoving equipment.

(b) Yes.

(c) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 379.27 lakhs has since been released in favour of the Ukai Project under French, Belgian and Dutch Credits, US AID Non-Project Loans etc. Applications for equipment and other items involving foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs approximately are at various stages of processing.

Import of a Prefabricating Plant From Czechoslovakia

3680. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to import a prefabricating plant from Czechoslovakia;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) when it will be set up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

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

Development of Inderpuri Colony, Delhi

3682. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2741 on the 24th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house tax is being collected from the residents of Inderpuri colony although the basic necessities of drinking water, sewerage and metalled roads have not been provided; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). House Tax collected from the residents of Inderpuri Colony is for the general services such as conservancy etc. provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. No water tax is being charged from the residents of Inderpuri which is a private colony. It is the duty of the coloniser to provide the internal services like water supply, drainage, roads etc. The Corporation is prepared to undertake the work of laying internal services provided the development charges at the prescribed rate are deposited by the owners of the properties.

Central Assistance to Assam

3683. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 877 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Assam Government's demands for Central assistance have been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). After considering the request of the State Government for higher Central assistance for the State Plan, it has been decided to provide an amount of Rs. 3 crores in addition to the amount of Rs. 20.40 crores indicated earlier.

Government Quarters in D.I.Z. Area, etc.

3684. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of quarters in the D.I.Z. area and those in between Minto Road and Zafer Road areas which had been demolished owing to fact that they had out lived their life, are not being reconstructed and substituted by

double story quarters as originally planned;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the latest scheme for construction of quarters in place thereof and the number of units of each type to be constructed there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The redevelopment scheme of the D.I.Z. and Minto Road areas according to the Master Plan of Delhi has not yet been finalised. Plans were however drawn up for building quarters in small pockets in these areas and sanctioned.

In the D.I.Z. area, 720 type I quarters have so far been constructed after demolition of old quarters on the site. Plans for construction of more quarters in the area are being drawn up.

In the Minto Road area, some quarters were demolished and the construction of 616 quarters of types I to IV was sanctioned. But the work could not be taken up as the Delhi Municipal Corporation has not approved the plan. The layout and the quarters are, therefore, being re-designed to meet the Corporation's objections.

The programme has received a setback due to complete non-provision of funds in the budget for 1966-67 for new works.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage II)

**3685. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have approved the second stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal; and

(b) if so, the total amount of estimated expenditure on the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The estimates for the second stage have not yet been approved, though the scheme has been technically accepted.

(b) Estimates for the Second Stage are still awaited from the Government of Mysore.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CATTLE THEFT BY PAKISTANIS ON RAJASTHAN-PAK BORDER.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले आप से यह निवेदन कर दूँ कि मैं ने इस कार्लिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस 6 अप्रैल को दिया था और आज 14 अप्रैल को उस का उत्तर दिया जा रहा है। अगर इस तरह आठ नौ दिन के बाद उत्तर दिया जायेगा, तो फिर तो उस विषय का महत्व ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस को तो इम्मीडिएटली लिया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न किया जाये, तो फिर शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन और कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस में क्या फर्क रहेगा? यह नोटिस दिये हुए आठ-दस रोज हो गये है।

Mr. Speaker: I am making inquiries to find out what happened.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“राजस्थान के बीकानेर तथा गंगानगर जिलों में पाकिस्तानियों

के घुसपैठ और बड़ी संख्या में मवेशी उठा ले जाने के समाचार।”

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, according to the reports received from the Rajasthan Government so far, there have been 27 cases of theft of cattle by Pakistanis in Bikaner and Ganganagar Districts on Rajasthan-Pakistan border.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपमन्त्री महोदय हिन्दी जानते हैं। वह हिन्दी में उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का तर्जुमा हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य उस को सुन सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुवाद तो अंग्रेजी में भी हो रहा है। इसलिए इस बारे में आप हम पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं, वह प्रतिबन्ध उन पर क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं जो सदस्य हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, वे इस वक्तव्य का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद सुन सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता कि वह फ़लां जुबान में बोले। जब दोनों तर्जुमे हो रहे हैं, तो माननीय सदस्य अपनी अपनी भाषा में सुन सकते हैं। अगर तर्जुमा न हो, तो मैं किसी को कहूँ।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस का कानवेन्शन यह रहा है कि हिन्दी प्रश्न या नोटिस का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपमन्त्री महोदय को हिन्दी आती है। वह हिन्दी क्यों न बोलें? उन को हिन्दी में उत्तर देना चाहिए।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : वह हिन्दी तो जानते हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: With regard to Bikaner District, there have been 12 incidents in all. A statement showing the details thereof is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8042/86].

No cases of intrusion have been reported during the period under report.

Ganganagar

So far, the Rajasthan Government have reported 15 cases involving theft of 4 she-camels, 17 camels, 14 oxen, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 2 donkeys, 150 sheep and 5 goats. A statement indicating the details thereof is placed on the Table of the House.

No case of looting has occurred during this period.

However, 10 cases of illegal entry by Pak nationals were reported in Ganganagar District and the cases have been challaned.

In all the cases, in accordance with the Ground Rules, 1960, the Superintendents of Police of the areas concerned have lodged strong protests with their counter-parts in West Pakistan. The Ministry of External Affairs have also lodged strong protests with the Pakistan High Commission in India with regard to several incidents of theft that occurred during this period.

Hon'ble Members of the House are already aware of the topographical position of the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan area, which stretches over a vast thinly inhabited sandy desert, where sporadic thefts of this nature are difficult to spot out readily.

The Government is well aware of the situation in the Border areas. The Border Security Force have now assumed charge of the Indo-Pak border

in Rajasthan with effect from 25th March, 1966 and are taking adequate measures to prevent any large-scale lifting of animals.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कल के समाचारपत्रों में एक समाचार छपा है कि 9 अप्रैल को हमारी सदर सीमा-चीकी के पास हमारे जवानों ने कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को गोसाईपुर में पकड़ा। जो लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये, जब उन्होंने झवाज लगाई, तो काफ़ी तादाद में पाकिस्तानी भ्रा गये और उन लोगों को छुड़ा कर ले गये और साथ ही हमारा गोला-बारूद, राइफल और कुछ सामान चुरा कर ले गये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बंगाल सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या लिखा है और इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को जो विरोधपत्र दिया गया है, उस का क्या उत्तर प्राया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस तो बीकानेर और गंगानगर जिलों के बारे में है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिश्नर को जो विरोधपत्र दिया गया है, उस में क्या लिखा है और उस का क्या उत्तर प्राया है।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : उस का कोई उत्तर नहीं प्राया है।

श्री बड़े : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ एक्स्टर्नल एफ़ेयर्स से पाकिस्तान को एक विरोधपत्र भेजा गया है। मिजो हिल्ड में हमारे जो अफ़सर विद्रोहियों के द्वारा पकड़े गये थे, उन को अभी तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में रखा हुआ है और इधर गंगानगर, बीकानेर में फिर उपद्रव शुरू हो गये हैं। क्या शासन यह नहीं समझता है कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार के रवैये से ताशकंद समझौते को ठोड़ रहा

[श्री बड़े]

है ? यदि वह यह समझता है, तो क्या उस ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को सूचित कर दिया है कि इस के भयंकर परिणाम होंगे और उस की कार्यवाहियों को ताशकंद समझौते का उल्लंघन माना जायेगा ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said, we have lodged a very strong protest against these incidents. These are stray incidents....

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether it is in violation of the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, Sir. We have brought that to their notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Indo-Pakistan border, so far as Bikaner and Ganganagar are concerned, is very vast and it is covered by desert. But all the same I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister as to how many miles the Pakistanis intruded into our border so far as Ganganagar and Bikaner are concerned and at what point were our border security police stationed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: These are the thieves who come from Pakistan. They are not members of Pakistan's para-military force or any such thing. These are smugglers who come across the border, maybe a few furlongs or maybe one or two miles. They are apprehended and action is taken against them. They are only border incidents. There was no appreciable intrusion into our territory.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know the distance upto which there was the intrusion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There was no appreciable intrusion....
(*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know, Sir, what is meant by 'appreciable intrusion?' (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: If they are regular smugglers operating here, in what way is it breach of the Tashkent Agreement? In what way is he authorised to go to the United Nations and other places? This is a simple case of intrusion and the hon. Minister is glossing over this very very sad occurrence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I indicated, it is not a case of intrusion. It is only a case of smuggling and theft. These thieves came into our territory to steal the cattle and some of them were apprehended. Some of them were successful in stealing the cattle. No question of intrusion or military or para-military force should be read into this kind of theft cases..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All these things will not be recorded.
(*Interruption*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister stated that this amounts to violation of the Tashkent spirit or the Tashkent Agreement. If that is so, how does the question of smugglers come in? Let him clarify that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
भभी उप-गृह मंत्री महोदय ने ताशकंद समझौते की चर्चा की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ताशकंद समझौते के बाद राजस्थान, बंगाल और जम्मू-काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, क्या गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से उन की रोक-थाम के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है; यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की ओर से

पाकिस्तान को जो विरोधपत्र भेजे जा रहे हैं, क्या वे नये नये विरोधपत्र टाइप कर के भेजे जाते हैं या वे विरोधपत्र साइक्लास्टाइल कर के रखे हुए हैं और समय समय पर भेजे दिये जाते हैं।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने बताया है कि बार्डर सिक्यारिटी फोर्स ने 25 मार्च से उस इलाके का चार्ज ले लिया है, हम लोगों ने इस बारे में कुछ खास इन्तजाम वहां पर किये हैं ताकि इस तरह की चोरियां और स्मगलिंग वहां पर न हो पायें, यही हम लोग इस बारे में वहां पर कर सकते थे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें हो रही हैं, उस से ताशकन्द समझौता को काफ़ी धक्का लग रहा है, इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे मंत्रियों और पाकिस्तानी मंत्रियों में इस बारे में बातचीत हुई थी या भविष्य में कोई ऐसी बातचीत होगी ताकि यह समझौता कायम रह सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है, इस के बारे में अलग से प्रश्न पूछा जाय तो जवाब मिल सकेगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या मिनिस्ट्रों की बातचीत की अभी कोई तजवीज है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी कोई नहीं है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बतलाया है कि यह इन्ड्रून का केस नहीं है, यह स्मगलिंग का केस है और फिर कहते हैं कि यह ताशकन्द एप्रोमेन्ट का बायोलेशन है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कौन लोग पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गो आदि चुराने के लिये घुसते हैं, शायद पाकिस्तान सरकार भी इसको नहीं जानती होगी कि ये लोग स्मगलर हैं या नहीं ? क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जवाब दिया है या नहीं ?

Shri Hem Barua: They have lifted some more donkeys.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पाकिस्तान सरकार से अभी कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। जहां तक ताशकन्द समझौते की स्प्रिट का सवाल है, समझौते की स्प्रिट यही थी कि जो हमारी सीमायें हैं उन पर सुरक्षा रखी जायगी, उन पर इस तरह के हादसे नहीं होने दिये जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बरजं यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि ताशकन्द स्प्रिट का बायोलेशन है और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि ये स्मगलिंग के केसेज हैं। जहां तक स्मगलिंग का ताल्लुक है कोई इन्डीबिज्युल आकर चोरी करता है, स्मगलिंग करता है तो यह एक सेपरेट केस है और इस को गवर्नमेन्ट डील कर सकती है, लेकिन इस का ताशकन्द स्प्रिट से क्या ताल्लुक है, यह तो इन्ड्रून नहीं है, आप बतलायें कि ताशकन्द स्प्रिट का कैसे बायोलेशन हुआ है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : ताशकन्द समझौते के अनुसार अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी दोनों सरकारों की है, उसके अन्तर्गत ये चोरी और स्मगलिंग के केसेज भी आते हैं, इनको रोकने का प्रयत्न दोनों सरकारों को करना चाहिये। (अव्यवधान)**

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : विधान सभा में अपना वक्तव्य देते हुए राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि इन इलाकों के लोगों को जो हथियार दिये गये थे, वे वापस ले लिये गये हैं, शायद हथियार वापस लेने में उनका मतलब ताशकन्द समझौते को कायम रखना था, लेकिन इन हालात में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार उनको हथियार वापस देगी ताकि उनके जानोमाल की हिफ़ाजत हो सके ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों ने इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाहियां की हैं, जैसे बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स ने उस एरिया का चार्ज ले लिया है, उसके बाद भी ऐसी घटनायें हुईं और आवश्यकता समझी गई तो वह भी किया जायगा।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Do Government realise how morale-des-troying it is for us to be repeatedly told about these successful Pakistani raids and if so, do they propose to take decisive steps to put a stop to these practices?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are doing our best to do that.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): May I know whether the Government of Rajasthan has withdrawn the arms given to certain people staying near the Rajasthan border, and if so, why?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I do not have this information. If a separate notice is given, I shall give the information.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :
ये जो चोरियां हुईं, तो वहां बार्डर में कितने गांव हैं, कितने मील के अन्दर ये ? ये चोरियां दिन में हुईं या रात में हुईं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ये चोरियां ज्यादातर रात में होती हैं। मेरे पास इसकी विस्तृत सूचना नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य अगर अलग से प्रश्न पूछें तो जवाब दिया जा सकता है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय
इनके पास यह सूचना भी नहीं है कि चोरियां दिन में हुईं या रात में।

श्री भोंकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :
यह गलत बयानी है, ये चोरियां रात में नहीं, दिन में होती हैं।

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement showing the results of the Defence Loans floated by the Government of India during 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6033/66].
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR, 451 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6034/66].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR, 394 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excises Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notifi-

cation No. GSR. 415 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6035/66].

- (4) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 395 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. No. LT-6036/66.]

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CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—contd.

CATTLE THEFT BY PAKISTANIS ON
RAJASTHAN-PAK. BORDER—contd.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 8 रोज से यह उत्तर दिया गया, फिर भी जानकारी नहीं मंगवाई गई। हम सवाल पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि नोटिस चाहिये और फिर 16 दिन में उत्तर आयेगा।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : यह गलत बयानी है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : ये चोरियां नान-आफिशियल हैं।

श्री कान्ही राम गुप्त : यह भी नहीं बताया कि ये चोरियां रात में हुई या दिन में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नोटिस दें तो सूचना दी जा सकती है। (व्यवधान)

Order, order. I cannot go on in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek one guidance from you for the future?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको पूरी इन्फॉर्मेशन देनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब ये नहीं दे सकते तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

Order, order. Hon. Members may resume their seats.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Are you satisfied with the hon. Minister's answers? Can you conceivably understand what he has said?

Mr. Speaker: If he has not got the information, I cannot compel him to answer it. (Interruptions).

इतने मेम्बर खड़े होकर बोलेंगे तो रिकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा।

Unless I identify a Member, he shall not speak. (Interruptions)**

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): When this question was put, it would have been natural for any Minister to have thought or asked up to what depth these raids had taken place inside our border. That was exactly the question that we had repeatedly asked. In the end, my hon. friend was good enough to ask for a separate notice. At this rate, would it be possible for us to function? Is that the proper answer to be given?

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information now. I would ask him to lay that information on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek your guidance on a very relevant point? On a previous occasion, during Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's time, when a particular Minister, speaking about Chinese penetration into our country said that the Chinese had penetrated only three miles into the country, there was a lot of trouble in the House, and Shri Kamath, if I remember aright, shouted 'How many inches make a mile?'

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): 'How many miles make an inch?'

Shri Hem Barua: He said 'How many miles make an inch?'

**Not recorded.

[Shri Hem Barua]

That was what he had said; on that occasion, the Chair was very helpful and prompt in pulling up the Minister and telling him that he should not reply in that manner.

In this particular case, the hon. Minister has not been able to give any idea about the penetration. He has simply said that this is not an appreciable penetration into our country.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that at this moment, he has not got the information. I am asking him to supply that information and place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, may I submit one thing? What does he mean by appreciable penetration?

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information; afterwards he has said so.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.29 hrs.

RE. PROCEEDINGS OF 30TH
MARCH, 1966

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 377 नियम के अन्तर्गत
नोटिस . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कन्सेन्ट नहीं दिया,
इसलिये आप उसको नहीं उठा सकते ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि 14 दिन की सजा हम लोगों ने
काट ली है, लेकिन यह विवरण साफ़ बताता
है कि इसमें आपकी गलती थी क्योंकि जब
आपने उस प्रस्ताव को रखा था और राय
मांगी थी तब लोगों ने कहा था *Some Hon.*
Members: The 'Noes' have it'
नियम सं० 367 . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप सुन लीजिये ।
मैं आपकी गलती बता रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये,
मैं इजाजत नहीं देता हूँ ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं
नहीं सुनना चाहता ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप मेरी बात
सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी गलती थी या
नहीं थी, आप बैठ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गुस्ता न करें तो ठीक
होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी गलती है या
नहीं है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गुस्ता न
करें तो अच्छा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गुस्ता नहीं करता
हूँ । आप बैठ जायें ।

मेरी गलती थी या मैं दुस्त था, जो
फैसला है वह फैसला रहेगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : फैसला हम ने
मान लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आपकी गलती के
कारण हम लोग सारे देश में बदनाम हुए ।
हमारे ऊपर यह लानत लगी कि हम संसदीय
प्रणाली के लिए घम्बा हैं, नियमों का उल्लंघन
करते हैं आप, दण्डित होते हैं हम . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बार बार कह
रहा हूँ कि आप बैठ जाइये ।

मैंने आप से कहा है कि मेरी गलती है या मैं ठीक हूँ जो मैंने किया है वह हाउस का फैसला है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हाउस का फैसला नहीं है । हाउस का फैसला 367 के अन्दर नहीं हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो फैसला हो चुका है, उसको फिर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । इसकी इजाजत मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कैसे नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ? उस फैसले को नहीं उठा रहा हूँ । जो फैसला दिया था उसको नहीं उठा रहा हूँ । चौदह दिन की सजा हम काट चुके हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि आप बैठ जायें लेकिन आप ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं । मुझे एकशन लेना पड़ेगा . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : गलती आप करें और सजा हम भुगतें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा भी होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बार बार आप धमकियां न दिया करें । यह अच्छा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धमकी की इस में कोई बात नहीं है । मैं कई बार उनको बैठने के लिए कह . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चौदह दिन तो बं काट चुके हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ अब ? उसकी बहस इस वक्त नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इस में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । जन्तुने कह दिया है । मैं कसेट नहीं बेठा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आपने फरमाया उसको ले कर मैं एक छोटा सा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर की गलती हो या उसका फैसला दुस्त हो, उस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ । कोई बहस की बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गलती थी तो उसकी कोई सजा दे सकता हूँ तो हाउस दे सकता है । मैं किसी मेम्बर को इस वक्त बहस उस पर करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ । मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को आप सुन तो लें । आप को सुनने में क्या एतराज है ?

12.32 hrs.

RE. REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ग्रांडर ग्राफ बिजिनेस के तहत विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाना . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैंने कसेट नहीं दी है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो बार मैं आप को छत लिख चुका हूँ । मुझे आप इसको उठाने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूँकि आप दो बार लिख चुके हैं इसलिए वह जायज हो जाता है

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

श्री आप को हक हासिल हो जाता है कि जरूर आप उठा लें, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं उसको कंसैट नहीं देता हूँ। मैंने कहा है कि उस में कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं उठता है। अगर डिप्टी स्पीकर बतौर चेयरमैन कमेटी के अपनी प्रायोरिटी को एक्सरसाइज करते हुए एक फैसला लेते हैं तो उस पर कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है। वह गलत है या दुस्त है . . .

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is an improper exercise of power. The question does arise.

Mr. Speaker: No, it does not arise. It is for the hon. Member to discuss with him. (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: Could not the note be circulated to the Members? Let the House decide.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha): Then why should we give dissenting notes? If those notes are not appended to the report, why should we give our notes of dissent?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is improper motivation. Our position is that *mala fides* have come into operation. Why should not the House know the facts? . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can the facts be withheld from the House?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): This should be discussed here and not in your chamber.

Mr. Speaker: The Chairman has got the right to see whether all things said in a minute of dissent appended to a report are relevant or whether anything irrelevant or inappropriate has been included therein. (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the House know.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Chairman.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We have been sent here by our constituents to discuss matters here and not in your chamber. We are killing democracy.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेहरबानी करके मेज पार्लिमेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के कुछ हिस्से आप सुन लीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब चेयरमैन ने एक फैसला लिया है अपनी प्रायोरिटी में . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस मामले पर कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कार्रवाई हुई है वह किस ढंग की है। कार्रवाई क्या हो क्या न हो, उसके ऊपर आप बाद में सोच लें। आप देखिये कि जब जज कोई फैसला दे देता है तो उस फैसले को हटाना या दबाना बहुत ही अनुचित काम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कई बार कि चेयरमैन ने जब मिनट आफ डिसेंट में समझा कि यह इरेलेवंट या इनएप्रोप्रियेट है और अगर उनको निकाला तो . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I have been a member of the Privileges Committee for a very long time, but I really am rather surprised to know that on an occasion when a note of dissent has been actually given by a Member, it is being withheld.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप अपना फैसला बाद में दीजिये। पहले मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने दीजिये। हम लोग सबल उठाते हैं और हम को ही बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। दूसरों को बुला लिया जाता है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As Members of the Committee, we were informed that the note would be given, and I had expressed the desire in the Committee that we should be apprised of the contents of that note because otherwise it is very difficult for us also to make up our mind. Even so, the note came at a later point of time when our mind had already been made up. In any case, the note did come. The note was referred to in the report, but the note has not been made available to the House. If you say that the Chairman has the complete discretion to omit, to delete, a complete note of dissent by a particular Member, or you say that the report is validly presented to the House if it does not include a note of dissent which is mentioned in the body of the report but is not actually incorporated which was the intention of the Member who gave the note of dissent, then it is almost impossible for us to function in any kind of committee because in most cases we have to furnish notes of dissent, and have a duty to inform the House of whatever point of view, right or wrong, that we take up. Therefore, the Committee's report, which refers to a minute of dissent but does not incorporate it when the Member concerned did want that to be incorporated, when the other Members also did,—at least as far as I am concerned, I did want it to be incorporated,—is presented, and the Chairman does it entirely on his own, it is a fantastic state of affairs which should not be tolerated in a parliamentary set-up.

Shri Kapur Singh: That note must be brought to the notice of the House, so that the House can come to an independent conclusion.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : किस के बारे में बात हो रही है। नोटिस किस चीज के बारे में है।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I can understand his predicament also. I myself did not understand until now why this uproar had arisen, what ex-

actly was being discussed. Now I understand it. The significance of this is whether a Member is entitled to write whatever he deems fit to write in order to commune with the whole House, because he had been sent to that Committee on behalf of the whole House. I do not know what ruling you were inclined to give when you were making your statement to the House. I would like to submit this that I agree entirely with what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee said just now. Therefore, I would not like you to come to any definite decision here and now, but kindly have a discussion with the leaders of the various groups.

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection. I will request him to come over and I will explain the whole thing.

Shri Ranga: It is not explanation only, because I do feel very strongly that if by any chance this power is to be given to the Chairman of a Committee to delete any portion of a note of dissent that we are going to submit to the House, I am afraid it will come to this that Members of this House, as a matter of self-respect and also their duty to the House, would have to refuse to go into these committees and serve under any Chairman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit that the power to expunge . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is one suggestion made. I would request the leaders to come at 3 or 3.30.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why not circulate to the whole House so that the Members know what happened? Members are entitled to know what has happened.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Already, reports have appeared in the press without the note of dissent and already the mischief has been done. It must be corrected here in this House not in your Chamber.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे सवाल को आप सुने ही नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे लीडर्ज से मिल लेने दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप हमारी बात बिल्कुल नहीं सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी वहां तशरीफ लायें ।

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कई बार मैं आप के यहां जा चुका हूँ । मेरा लीडर भी जा चुका है । मैंने दो तीन खत भी लिखे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर्ज आप गुप्त को बुला रहा हूँ, आप भी आइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारे जैसे नाचीज की हैसियत एक दम खत्म हो गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं समझता . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेहरबानी कर के एक मिनट बैठ कर मेरी बात सुन लें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता । जब मैं लीडर्स से मिल लूंगा . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप को बतला दूँ । सरदार कपूर सिंह ने जो पन्द्रह बीस सफे लिखे हैं, उन में से सात सफे हटा दिये गये हैं . . .

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous districts): I am entitled to know what is all this about.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We do not want to know the merits; all we want is to know what this discussion is about.

Mr. Speaker: If we discuss it in the whole House that might take three or four hours. Let me discuss with the

leaders first and if it is considered necessary to bring it before the House, I will bring it . . . (Interruptions).**

All this will not go on record.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं दो तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कह लेना चाहता हूँ । आप कम से कम मुझे इतना तो कह लेने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा कहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सब से पहले मैं आप का ध्यान मेज़ पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रिन्टिस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । आप उस को देखिये । उस के बाद जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ उस पर थोड़ा शान्त हो कर ध्यान दीजिये । आप पृष्ठ 114 खोलिये । वैसे तो यहां पर लम्बा दिया हुआ है लेकिन मैं खाली उस का एक हिस्सा पढ़ देता हूँ :

"It is highly criminal, and a breach of the privilege of this House for any person whatever to make any alterations in papers or accounts presented to this House without the special order of the House".

यह शब्द आप देखिये ।

"It is highly criminal and a breach of the privileges...."

अब जो मैं आप से देखने के लिये कह रहा हूँ वह इसी के मातहत आता है । खुद आपने जो नियम बनाये हुए हैं उन्हें आप पढ़िये । यह नियम है लोक सभा की प्रिन्टिस से जिस में कमिटी आन प्रिविलेज्ज के बारे में पैरा 2 में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Chairman of the committee may omit or expunge words, phrases or expressions which in his opinion are unparliamentary, irrelevant or other

**Not recorded.

wise inappropriate from the note given by a Member for being appended to the report of the Committee."

कुछ शब्द या वाक्य हटाये जा सकते हैं। हालांकि मैं उसको गैर कानूनी समझता हूँ लेकिन उसी को हम आघार मान लें। सरदार कपूर सिंह ने श्री मधु लिमये के ऊपर जो फँसला दिया वह सब मिला कर कोई 15 या 16 पृष्ठों का बनता है। उस में से सात सफ़े बिलकुल उड़ा दिये गये हैं। शब्द नहीं हटाये हैं, कोई इधर उधर का एक आघ जुमला नहीं हटाया है। बाकायदा जो वाक्या हुआ जिस पर उनकी राय है और एक जज का फँसला है, वह पूरे के पूरे छः, सात सफ़े हटा दिये गये हैं। इस लिये इस सवाल पर सोच विचार किया जा सके, ऐसा निर्णय हम को लेना चाहिये। आप मेहरबानी कर के मेख पालियामेन्टरी रीकॉर्ड्स के शब्दों को ध्यान में रख कर सोचिये कि यह मुजरिमाना काम हुआ है जुर्म हुआ है और अपराधी को इसके लिये सजा मिलनी चाहिये। यह विशेषाधिकार भंग का ऐसा प्रश्न हुआ है जहाँ पर इस सदन के सदस्य के व्यवहार के बारे में इस सदन की कमेटी बैठी थी, विशेषाधिकार समिति। उस कमेटी के एक सदस्य सरदार कपूर सिंह ने अपना फँसला दिया है। उस फँसले के एक हिस्से को छापते हैं और एक हिस्से को काट देते हैं। या तो उसे बिलकुल ही नहीं छापना चाहिये या और अगर छापना या तो पूरा छापना चाहिये या। ऐसी सूरत में मैं कहूँगा कि यह मामला फौरन विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाये।

यह बात अलग रखी जानी चाहिये कि आया सरदार कपूर सिंह इस लायक है या नहीं कि विशेषाधिकार समिति में बैठ सकें। अगर नहीं हैं तो आप उनको अलग से हटा दीजिये, लेकिन जब तक वह सदस्य है तब तक उनका फँसला जज का फँसला है और उस के बारे में कहीं कोई भी दखल देना आप के सचिवालय की तरफ से या चेंबरमैन

की तरफ से, बहुत अनुचित बात है। लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि हम लोक सभा कि शोभा को तोड़ते हैं। मैं आपसे साफ कहना चाता हूँ कि आप का सचिवालय लोक सभा की शोभा को खराब करता है और सारे कायदे कानून बिगाड़ दिया करता है। इसलिये मेहरबानी कर के आप फौरन इस सवाल को विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस पर विचार कर के देख लूँगा।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्या आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस पर और बहस नहीं चाहता।

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF
FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR 74 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6037/65].

12.46½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY--EIGHT AND NINETY-NINTH
REPORTS

Shri A. C. Ghua (Barasat): Sir, I present the Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department

[Shri A. C. Guha]

of Community Development)—Parts I and II.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में आप को एक पत्र लिखा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उसे देख लिया है ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं उस के बारे जानना चाहता था कि आप की ओर से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को उस का उत्तर भेज दूंगा ।

12.47 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

श्री न० प्र० याबब (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा फिर डा० के० एल० राव का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार के सीतामढ़ी के अन्तर्गत बागमती नदी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ । सन् 1963 में श्री अखौरी प्रसाद, चीफ इंजीनियर, नार्थ बिहार, ने बागमती स्कीम के बारे में एक योजना बना कर सेन्ट्रल वाटर ऐंड पावर कमिशन के पास भेजी थी, जिस में महादेव नहर के बारे में दिया गया था । महादेव नहर की खुदाई करने के पश्चात उस नहर से उस इलाके की करीब 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है । कुछ दिन बाद उत्तरी बिहार से श्री अखौरी प्रसाद जी की बदली दक्षिण बिहार में कर दी गई और उनके स्थान पर श्री चटर्जी उत्तरी बिहार के चीफ इंजीनियर बनाये गये । लेकिन श्री अखौरी प्रसाद जी ने जो स्कीम बना कर सेन्ट्रल वाटर ऐंड पावर कमिशन के पास भेजा था उस को श्री चटर्जी ने रद्दी की टोकरी

में फेंक दिया, और उस के छः महीने बाद श्री चटर्जी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी उस में महादेव नहर की स्कीम की कोई रूपरेखा नहीं है ।

श्री चटर्जी ने नेपाल राज्य से करीब कुरसैला पुल तक बागमती नदी के दोनों किनारे बांध बनाने के लिये एक स्कीम भेजी । एक किनारे की तरफ बांध की लम्बाई 105 मील है और दूसरे किनारे पर उस की लम्बाई 103 मील है जिस के बनाने में करीब 3 करोड़ रु० की लागत का अनुमान है । लेकिन मुझे आपके द्वारा डा० के० एल० राव से दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बांध से उत्तरी बिहार के सीतामढ़ी अनुमंडल या मुजफ्फरपुर प्रमंडल की सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । डा० के० एल० राव ने सन् 1963 में 12 अक्टूबर को बागमती नदी के महादेव नहर का निरीक्षण किया था और सीतामढ़ी में लाखों लोगों की भीड़ में इस इलाके की जनता को आश्वासन दिया था कि महादेव नहर की फिर खुदाई होगी और उससे उस इलाके की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

श्रीमन्, अभी करीब 6 महीने से बागमती की स्कीम सेंट्रल पावर ऐंड वाटर वर्क्स के आफिस में पड़ी हुई है । श्रीमन् मैं पुनः श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद और डा० के० एल० राव को निमंत्रण देता हूँ कि सीतामढ़ी चल कर बागमती नदी और महादेव कैनल का निरीक्षण करें और देखें कि जो चटर्जी साहब ने स्कीम बना कर भेजी है उस स्कीम में कितनी गड़बड़ी है ? उस स्कीम से वहां की जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । श्रीमन्, बागमती नदी उत्तरी बिहार में एक ऐसी नदी है जिसके पानी में इतनी उर्बरा शक्ति है कि एक एकड़ जमीन में यदि बाढ़ का पानी सिंचाई के लायक पहुंच जाय तो एक

एकड़ में 30 मन धान, 20 मन मकई और 25 मन तक बिसारी पैदा हो जती है। जब बागमती नदी का बाढ़ से उम इलाके के किसानों का कोई हानि नहीं है तो कई कारण नहीं है कि उस इलाके की जनता जिनके घर बागमती नदी के किनारे पड़े हैं बरसात में जिस न चाहते हैं कि बाढ़ के पानी से उन की जमीन की सिंचाई हो, बाढ़ का पानी उनकी जमीन में आए, जब बाढ़ के पानी से उन गांवों में कभी कोई खराबी नहीं हुई है और न होने को सम्भावना है तो फिर इस तरह नदी को बांध बांध कर वहां के किसानों को क्यों तबाह करने की चर्चा उस स्कीम में है ? इसलिये श्रीमन्, मैं प्रा. के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री एवं राज्य मंत्री का ध्यान सीता मढ़ी और बागमती नदी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। 1963 में श्री अखीरी प्रसाद सिंह ने यह बागमती की स्कीम बना कर भेजी थी। हस्तिकत यह है कि उस इलाके की जनता वही श्री अखीरी प्रसाद की स्कीम को पसन्द करेगी। बागमती नदी से और उस महादेव नहर से करीब उम इलाके की दो लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है। इसलिए श्रीमन्, मैं प्रा. के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री एवं राज्य मंत्री से से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि श्री चटर्जी को जो स्कीम सैट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के पास पड़ी हुई है उस स्कीम को लंटा दें और श्री अखीरी प्रसाद सिंह की जो स्कीम सैट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के कमिशन के पास पड़ी हुई है उस स्कीम पर अग्रता होना चाहिए। उस स्कीम से उम इलाके की जनता को फायदा होगा और उस से करीब 2 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है बागमती के दोनों किनारे बांध के बनने से बरसानिया से लेकर कुरीला तक जहां बागमती कोसी में गिरती है दोनों बांध के बीच में 105 गांव प्रा जायेंगे और इस बांध के बनने के बाद 105 गांव बिलकुल उजाड़ हो जायेंगे। वह बेचारे किसान जिनके कि सैकड़ों वर्षों से नदी के किनारे छोटे छोटे मकान

बो हुए हैं वह सब मकानात बर्बाद हो जायेंगे गांव वीरान हो जायेंगे और उन को उस बांध के बाहर जा कर दूसरी जगह पर घर बनाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बागमती नदी के किनारे कभी भी बांध नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मैं प्रा.को बतलाऊं कि बकिया नदी में बिना बांध बांधे नहर के द्वारा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस से मोतीहारी जिले में करीब 40,000 एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होती है। डा० के० एल० राव ने से मैं प्रा.के द्वारा यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस तरीके से बकिया नदी से नहर इत्यादि का प्रबन्ध किया गया है उसी तरीके से बागमती नदी से बिना बांध लगाये नहर का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। उस में किसी तरीके का बांध नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक और चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं। डा० के० एल० राव स्व. अदौरी गांव गये थे जो कि बागमती नदी के किनारे पड़ता है। अदौरी, बखार, चंडिया आदि इन चार गांवों को बचाने के लिए बिहार सरकार की ओर से करीब 4 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं। चार गांवों को बचाने के लिए 4 लाख रुपये मंजूर किए गये हैं लेकिन यदि श्री चटर्जी की बांध लगाने की स्कीम सैट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन को स्वीकृत हो जाती है तो अभी तो चार गांव को बचाने के लिए 4 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं लेकिन श्री चटर्जी की स्कीम जब कुछ ही दिनों के बाद बन कर तैयार होगी तो उसी तरह 105 गांव दोनों बांध के बीच में प्रा जायेंगे और तब बहुत काफी रुपया देना होगा। इसलिए मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि श्री अखीरी प्रसाद सिंह ने जो स्कीम भेजी है वह स्कीम ही मंजूर होनी चाहिए। उस स्कीम से सीतामढ़ी सब डिविजन ही नहीं मुजफ्फरपुर मोतीहारी और दरभंगा का जो 100 वर्गमील का भाग है और जि. 11 करीब करीब 1 करोड़ लोग बसते हैं उन 11 फायदा होगा और उनकी जमीन की सिंचाई होगी।

[श्री न० प्र० यात्रव]

अध्वारा नदी जो नेपाल की पहाड़ी से निकलती है उस अध्वारा नदी के पानी में भी बहुत उर्वरा शक्ति है। श्री चटर्जी जो मुजफ्फरपुर के सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर थे उन्होंने अपने समय में वहां पर रहने के बाद उत्तरी बिहार में सिर्फ बांध ही बांध बनवाये। अभी एक एक इंच जमीन का भी उन की योजना से सिंचाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए श्रीमन्, अध्वारा नदी में भी जो बांध लगाया गया है उस बांध में वहाँ भी कोई स्विस् गेट इत्यादि का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है जिसका कि नतीजा यह है कि अध्वारा नदी के बगल में जिन किसानों के घर हैं वे सभी आज परेशान हैं और सभी यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि उस बांध को ढहवा दिया जाये। हम लंगतबाह हो गये हैं। आप के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री एवं राज्य मंत्रों से मेरा निवेदन है कि अध्वारा नदी में जो बांध लगाया गया है उस बांध में तीन मील, चार मील पर जितना भी सम्भव हो स्विस् गेट बना देना चाहिए और नहर का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। श्रीमन् उम अध्वारा नदी से भी करीब 50,000 एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है जब कि उसमें नहर आदि की व्यवस्था होगी।

श्रीमन्, उस के बाद मैं आप के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री एवं डा० के० एल० राव० का ध्यान रातो नदी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ रातो नदी का भी निरीक्षण सन् 1963 में 12 अक्टूबर को डा० राव और भारत सरकार के चीफ इंजीनियर (फ्लड्स) मि० धीर ने किया था। इस रातो नदी के पानी में भी उतनी ही उर्वरा शक्ति है कि यदि रातो नदी से नहर का प्रबन्ध हूँ तो उम इलाके में करीब 50,000 एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है। मि० धीर ने जिन्होंने डा० राव के साथ उस नदी को देखा उन्होंने वहाँ के किसानों को विश्वास दिलाया था कि बहुत जल्द इस नदी में स्विस् गेट बना कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे लेकिन वह फाइल

भी अभी कही खामोश पड़ी हुई है। रातो नदी में स्विस् गेट आदि का प्रबन्ध शीघ्र होना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं आप के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री एवं राज्य मंत्री का ध्यान कमतावा नदी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ जो कि नेपाल के पहाड़ी इलाके से निकलती है। इसकी स्कीम करीब 4-5 वर्ष से बन कर तैयार है और इस रातो नदी में भी यदि स्विस् गेट और नहर बनाने की व्यवस्था हो जायगी तो इस नदी से करीब एक लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): On a point of order, Sir. Since Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed has become the minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, what is the purpose in repeatedly mentioning the name of the Minister of State; Dr. K. L. Rao? At least once he should mention the name of Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): It does not matter.

श्री न० प्र० यात्रव : मैं डा० के० एल० राव का ध्यान इस तरफ इस लिए आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इलाके का मैं वर्णन कर रहा हूँ उन्होंने स्वयं जा कर अपनी आँखों से उस को देखा था और वह उस की समस्याओं से परिचित हैं। इसीलिए मैं सिंचाई मंत्री का नाम न लेकर राज्य-मंत्री, डा० राव, को ही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

मैं सिंचाई मंत्री से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्वयं सीतामढ़ी चले और बागमती नदी और अध्वारा नदी को देखे। मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर धन देंगे स्कीम्स को ले लिया जाये, तो दो सी स्क्वेयर मील के भूभाग पर रहने वाले करोड़ों आदिमियों को फायदा होगा। इन

योजनाओं को कार्यन्वित करने के बाद उत्तर बिहार में कहीं बाहर से भ्रष्ट, गेहूँ इत्यादि ले जाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री दोनों को यह निमंत्रण दे। चाहता हूँ कि वे मई महीने में सीतामढ़ी चल कर बागमती नदी और भ्रष्टवारा नदी का निरीक्षण करें। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उन दोनों के निरीक्षण के बाद, श्री भ्रष्टवारी प्रसाद सिंह की जो रकीम उनके आफिस में पड़ी हुई है, वे जरूर उस रकीम को ले लेंगे जिस से उस इलाके के किसानों की भलाई होगी।

मैं डा० राव और सिंचाई मंत्री दोनों का ध्यान उत्तर बिहार के बिजली के रेट्स की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार के बिजली के रेट्स में बहुत अन्तर है। दक्षिणी बिहार के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए भी और घर में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए भी बहुत सस्ते रेट पर बिजली दी जाती है, लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली पर भी काफी पैसा देना पड़ता है और यदि वे अपने मकानों के लिए बिजली लेना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए भी उनको काफी पैसा देना पड़ता है। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री और राज्य-मंत्री डा० राव, से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे चलकर उत्तरी बिहार की स्थिति को देखें। डा० राव स्वयं भी बीस मील तक देहात के अन्दर गए थे, लेकिन एक गांव में भी बिजली के बल्ब से उनकी मुलाकात नहीं हुई। इस पर डा० राव ने खुद आश्चर्य प्रकट किया था कि उत्तरी बिहार बिजली के सम्बन्ध में अब भी इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार में बिजली के रेट्स के सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक माइन्डर इरिगेशन के रेट्स का सम्बन्ध है, उस में भी उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार में अन्तर है। उत्तरी बिहार

में दस हजार की जो सिंचाई की स्कीम है, वहाँ किसानों को सी के 75 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं, जब की दक्षिणी बिहार में दस हजार की स्कीम में किसानों को सी के 25 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं और 75 रुपये सरकार की ओर से दिये जाते हैं। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री, डा० राव, से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब दक्षिणी बिहार में 75 फीसदी सरकार की ओर से दिया जाता है, तो उत्तरी बिहार में जो किसान माइन्डर इरिगेशन से सिंचाई करना चाहते हैं, उन पर अधिक रेट क्यों लगता है।

उत्तरी बिहार में ट्यूबवैल्व की भी व्यवस्था की जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक बागमती नदी और भ्रष्टवारा नदी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, तब तक उन इलाकों में कम से कम एक हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों में एक स्टेट ट्यूबवैल्व लगाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 23 or 24 members have participated in the discussion on these demands. I am very grateful to hon. members for drawing relevant and pointed attention to many of the problems and difficulties relating to irrigation, flood control and power development schemes. Before I take up the various observations, some of them very useful, made by hon. members, I would like to express my gratitude to them for the complimentary references they have made about me, my colleague Dr. K. L. Rao and my department. It was only because of the cooperation from the members of the legislature and the people outside that it was possible for me to achieve something in my capacity as

[Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed]

minister in the Assam Government. I look forward to the same cooperation and help from the Members of Parliament also in order to be able to discharge the very difficult task and responsibilities of minister in charge of this ministry.

I realise the significance and importance, which have been attached and is evident from the observations made by hon. Members to the problems of irrigation, flood control and power in our country, because on the development in these three different directions, really depends the prosperity of our country and, to a great extent the solution of the food problem with which we are faced today. Unfortunately, 1965-66 has been a very bad year for us when on account of drought and shortage of rains, it was not possible for us to provide adequate water both for irrigation and power purposes in our country. We are situated under very peculiar circumstances in India. We have abundance of water, but unfortunately in places which do not need water, we have during rains more water than we need and in places, where we have abundance of water, we can retain it, our production and productivity will increase and there will be no scarcity of water. It is to this question of controlling nature and utilising water that we have to address ourselves and draw up our plans and schemes, so that our future development may not suffer.

I would like to take up these three items separately. In the first place, while I entirely endorse the observations made by hon. members that a good deal has to be done for the development of irrigation I do not agree with their criticism that nothing has been done by this Ministry in that behalf during the last 14 years and there has been some defective planning so far as the schemes are concerned.

Sir, in this context, I would like hon. Members to remember that when we are considering any proposal or any scheme or any demand, that has to be considered not in isolation but in the context of integrated proposals schemes and the demands with which the Government is concerned. Unfortunately, when we discuss these heads separately we forget that there are other needs to be attended to by the Government, that expenditure has to be incurred and money has to be found for other services, for other necessities of life and also for removing backlog and imbalances in other departments. It is unfortunate that when a particular Demand is taken into consideration, at that time, hon. Members think of that Demand in isolation being important and requiring all attention.

This Ministry is concerned with the questions of planning, of giving technical advice, and of telling what schemes if undertaken will be helpful in the development of our country. But so far as the execution of those schemes is concerned, though our technical advice is available to the State Governments to a great extent, this has largely to be undertaken by the State Governments. Even so far as the question of planning is concerned, we cannot ignore that planning has to be done within limited resources available at our disposal. Therefore, whenever the question of planning a scheme comes up we are always confronted with the question whether we have the necessary funds for the purpose of taking up a particular plan or scheme.

I would like hon. Members, before criticism against this Ministry is offered, to understand what is the gigantic problem with which we are confronted. I was going through the figures, and I find that in our country we have nearly 337 million acres of land which can be regarded as sown area. Out of this 337 million

acres of land there is only about 50 per cent of the land which can be irrigated. Of this 50 per cent there is only about 112 million acres which can be irrigated through major and medium irrigation schemes. The rest can be irrigated through either small surface water schemes or small ground water schemes. Before the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, that is to say, in the year 1950-51, the area irrigated under major and medium projects was only 23.8 million acres. Therefore, when we undertook the task of preparing schemes and plans for bringing the areas under irrigation, we were left with the task of bringing nearly 88 million acres of land under major and minor projects.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Hon. Members will appreciate that, during the last three Five Year Plans, it has been possible for us to take schemes which will cover an area of 44 million acres of land. I would ask hon. Members to ponder over this, whether the acreage covered during the last 15 years, during the last three Plans, can be regarded as such where the hon. Members would be justified in saying that we have not paid proper attention to irrigation in our country.

Now, as regards the outlay—I shall also come to this point later on—and the remaining 44 million acres for which we have to provide major and minor irrigation, we think that it will be possible for us to undertake schemes and plans in the Fourth Plan and also in the Fifth Plan, if I get the cooperation of the hon. Members and we have the necessary funds. We have now got a department in which we have now adequate number of engineers with experience with which, I am sure and I hope, it will be possible to provide irrigation facilities for the remaining 44 million acres of land in our country.

It has been said that there is shortage of food. Shortage of food is due to many reasons. Shortage of food is due to the fact that proper facilities for irrigation do not exist, proper facilities for providing fertiliser to the cultivators do not exist, proper facilities for investment in the purchase of seeds and other things necessary for cultivation do not exist. All these together add up to the difficulties of the cultivators and also add to the shortage of food in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken notice of all these things, and I am glad to place before this House that recently I find there is co-ordination and there is close collaboration between the work undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and the various other departments which are necessary to help the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of increasing food production.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, I would like to point out that our average food shortage at the present time, ignoring the food shortage which has taken place on account of the abnormal conditions during the present year, is about 5 million tons of foodgrains. These 5 million tons of foodgrains can easily be had, apart from taking other activities, by increasing facilities for the purpose of irrigation and by providing funds for that purpose. Out of the 44 million acres of land which we want to bring under irrigation, if some funds are provided to us, in the course of a few years it will be possible for us to provide necessary facilities for irrigation which will give the required food for which there is shortage in the country.

Sir, I was going through the figures. I find that even those schemes which have been taken up under the Third Five Year Plan could not be completed for various reasons during the Third Five Year Plan. If funds for those schemes are provided, it will be possible for us to make up this deficiency in food.

[Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed]

So far as outlay is concerned, hon. Members will realise that up till now we have spent nearly Rs. 1,260 crores on irrigation and in the Fourth Plan there is a provision for another Rs. 810 crores. But I submit that, in order to be able to provide irrigation facilities which will be helpful in covering our normal shortage of food, if about Rs. 1000 crores are placed at the disposal of this Ministry it will be possible for us to execute the schemes in all the States and thus help the country in increasing food production.

Therefore, it is not correct for hon. Members to say that nothing has been done or that the planning has not been proper so far as irrigation is concerned. I submit that we can take pride in what has been planned and what has been achieved by us during the last 15 years, since we attained independence, in the matter of providing irrigation facilities in our country. I would not like to go into these details. My colleague, Dr. Rao, in a very able manner has placed all the figures before this House and, I am sure, he has been able to convince the House that whatever has been done by us in this regard is such about which we can with satisfaction say that if more funds are placed at the disposal of this Ministry we are in a position to render better accounts and show better results.

Now, Sir, together with this problem, we have also to consider the question of flood with which various areas in our country are affected practically every year. The States which are mostly affected by floods are Assam, North Bihar, Eastern U.P. and the deltaic region in the South. I do not know much about this. But, I think, the average loss on account of floods is heavy every year. So far as Assam is concerned, I can inform the hon. Members that when I was the Finance Minister there, I examined the records of the last ten years and

I was amazed to find out, in the course of ten years, the average loss in foodgrains, in properties and loss in cattles and so on was about Rs. 9-10 crores every year. In some areas it was much more while in other areas it was less. It can also be said that of the shortage of nearly five million tons of foodgrains in our country. Perhaps, the shortage of 3½ million tons of foodgrains is on account of floods which we have in our country. If we can take steps for the purpose of not doing away with floods altogether but for removing the rigour of floods, I think to a great extent, we can save the foodgrains which are destroyed from year to year. So far as I have been able to see the amount of foodgrains destroyed every year on account of floods comes to about 3½ million tons. But, the shortage in foodgrains is only one and a half million tons. From this the hon. Members will realise the importance of controlling the floods so far as our country is concerned. It is in this context that we have to think and take steps so that while, on the one hand we are preparing and executing schemes and plans for improving the irrigation facilities, on the other we will have to take schemes which will reduce the rigour of floods in our country and particularly in some of the States which are very badly affected on account of these floods every year.

During last year, 1965-66, I would like the hon. Members to remember that, in spite of our financial difficulties, we thought that necessary importance was to be given for increasing the food production. We were able to provide additional central assistance amounting to about Rs. 15.5 crores for various schemes in the country. Out of this, Rs. 10 crores was given by way of additional assistance to Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 160 lakhs for the Tungbhadra high-level canals, Rs. 100 lakhs for Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 80 lakhs for Mahanadi Delta Scheme in

Orissa, Rs. 50 lakhs for Kosi project, Rs. 50 lakhs for Gandak project and Rs. 110 lakhs for six irrigation projects in Kerala and other places.

Therefore, the hon. Members will realise that in spite of the difficulty with regard to resources, we thought that in order to overcome the difficulty in production due to shortage of rains throughout the country, it was necessary to give additional assistance for the purpose of advancing the action on the schemes under execution. Practically, all over the country, we gave additional central assistance to the States. In this connection, I would also like the hon. Members to remember that so far as expenditure on schemes like providing irrigation facilities or flood control is concerned, the same is provided for in the annual plan and the Five Year Plans of the States. Of course, there are certain schemes for which the responsibility for the entire expenditure has been borne by the Central Government. But, they are very few as compared to the number of schemes which are taken under the States' sectors.

Now, the hon. Members must realise that the annual plans or the Five Year Plans are prepared on the basis of resources available in each State. Out of the resources available, that fund has to be distributed not only for one kind of work but for various activities in a State. To a large extent, though we think that priorities should be given agricultural production and for expenditure on irrigations, flood control and power, we cannot, at the same time, ignore the demands of the various States for various other activities where also they thought that priorities should be given. Some substantial amount should be spent on them. I would like to quote the figures of the various States. The hon. Members will be pleased to see that in the First Five Year Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 1,050 crores, nearly Rs. 299 crores were spent by the States on irrigations. It came to nearly 28%; in the Second Five Year Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 2,083 crores, the

outlay on irrigation was Rs. 369 crores and the percentage came down from 28 to 8.

In the Third Five Year Plan, out of Rs. 3,847 crores, the outlay on irrigation was Rs. 571 crores and the percentage came down to 15. Here, in this matter, we have no control because, if a State Government wants that a certain amount out of their allocation has to be spent on a particular activity, we cannot interfere with their decision and enhance the amount. The hon. Members will also realise that in spite of our efforts and our advice to take up more and more of these schemes, the tendency on the part of the State Governments has been that they have been spending less and less percentage, in every subsequent plan periods, on schemes for providing irrigation facilities in these areas. We particularly find that this is so in those States which are backward and where they have not got much resources.

As against this, the hon. Members will find that in power, out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,050 crores, the outlay in the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 179 crores i.e., nearly 17%; in the Second Plan, out of the total outlay of Rs. 2,083 crores, the outlay on power was increased to Rs. 442 crores giving an increased percentage of 21; in the Third Five Year Plan, out of the total outlay of Rs. 3,847 crores, the outlay on power was Rs. 1,081 crores giving an increase of 28%. So, the hon. Members will realise that the States thought that it was more necessary for them to spend more money on power. Therefore, the reduction, in so far as irrigation is concerned, was inevitable because the expenditure for other activities also had to be found.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that so far as measures for flood control are concerned, in the First Plan there was an expenditure of only Rs. 13.77 crores, in the Second Plan it was Rs. 49.15 crores and in the Third Plan period it was Rs. 95.5 crores. I have not been able to work out the percentage but the percentage will

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come to only 4 or 5 per cent of the total outlay in the States. How can a State, particularly a State like Assam, Bihar or Eastern UP, with not much resources, be in a position to undertake expenditure for the purpose of controlling floods with such small investment in those areas? These are matters about which we have to give serious consideration and take steps so that these defects can be removed.

In this context I would also like to take up the question which has been raised by hon. Members regarding the imbalance in development in various States. I realise that one of the fundamental principles and bases of our Plans is that we should try to remove these imbalances which exist in various parts of the country; but, in spite of our profession it has not been possible for us to adhere to the basic principles which we have accepted in our Plans. I find that so far as the States, which were fortunate enough to have industries and, as a result, were able to raise more resources, are concerned, it has been possible for them to spend more money both on power and irrigation. Take, for instance, the State of Madras or the State of Maharashtra. I find that, in spite of the fact that they are much ahead in power as compared to States like Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and other poor States, they are spending more percentage of their annual allocation on power, with the result that their *per capita* consumption of power is going up and the generation of power is also going up in those areas. How it is possible to remove these imbalances? That is only possible if we take a decision that so far as States which have no resources are concerned, the Central Government will provide the expenditure for developing those areas not out of the State Plan ceiling but outside the Plan ceiling. The moment we try to incur expenditure under the Plan ceiling the State is confronted with finding out funds not only for these projects but for many other projects with the result that irrigation;

flood control and power schemes have to suffer. When everyone is anxious that these three activities should be increased I know that I shall get the co-operation of this House in placing before the Planning Minister as also the Finance Minister that due importance should be given to this aspect so that the imbalances in our country may be removed by taking up such Central schemes as will be helpful in fair and equal development of the country.

It is true that these things have to be considered within the overall resources of the States and Central Government but I personally feel that the time has come when we should give a new thought and have a new approach to these various problems so that it may be possible for us to overcome the many difficulties with which we are faced. I have no doubt that in this effort I shall have the unstinted support of the hon. Members of this House.

So far as power is concerned, we have the potential to develop nearly 41 million kilowatts of power. During the three Plan periods it has been possible for us to have as much as 10.5 million kilowatts of power. Though it is not sufficient—we would like to have much more power than we have—I think, that in this brief period of 15 years our progress is not insignificant. My colleague, Dr. K. L. Rao, said the other day that the average *per capita* consumption in our country is about 89 kilowatt hours. As compared to Japan it is nothing because in Japan it is nearly 1,500 and in some other developed countries in the West and the United States of America it is as much as 3,000 to 5,000 kilowatt hours. Compared to that, how backward are we?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):
What about the rate of charges?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed. I will come to that. Compared to that, there is yet a good deal that has to be done and we are anxious to develop power in the country. But for that also we require resources and within our

limitation, I feel that what we have done in the course of the last 10 or 15 years is not insignificant.

Now the question arises whether the time has come when we should think of change in our policy with regard to the supply of powers. In our country a vast majority of the people—the percentage, of course, varies from State to State; in some States it is 80 per cent while in others it is 70 per cent or 60 percent; but an overwhelming majority of our people are living in the rural areas and, therefore, the question arises whether we have to conceive of plans which will enable us in supply of power to a large number of people living in the rural areas. That is considered necessary not only for the purpose of helping them to increase agricultural production but also for the purpose of stimulating rural industries. No amount of expenditure in constructing big buildings, big dams and big roads will improve the economic conditions of our people unless and until we take such actions as will help in increasing the production and productivity of foodgrains and other crops with which a cultivator is concerned. If today we are in a position to help a cultivator earn five times more than what he is earning through his efforts, it means that he will have surplus funds for the purpose of purchasing consumer goods and with this surplus for purchasing consumer goods there will necessarily increase the demand for consumer goods in our country, that means, other industries will come up in our country and it will also solve the problem of unemployment. Therefore I consider that it is of vital importance to us that the power we generate should now be utilised to a great extent to electrify the rural areas both for the purpose of providing energy for our pump sets and for stimulating rural industries.

In this connection we have taken some steps. Before the First Five Year Plan only about 3 000 villages had electricity; now, the number has gone up to nearly 55,000 villages in

the course of the last three Plan periods. But it will be fallacious to judge the development and extension of supply of electricity to the villages merely on the number of villages.

The other day, my colleague gave some figures and he divided villages into three categories....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ग्रामों की संख्या कितनी है ।

श्री फरूखुद्दीन अहमद : अभी मैं बतला रहा हूँ । आप सुनिये ।

He divided villages into three categories. There are villages which have a population of less than 500 people; there are villages which have a population between 500 and 1000 people and there are villages which have a population of over 1000 people. If we consider our achievement having regard to the number of people in the villages who have been benefited—I was just considering the figures—we find that nearly 31 per cent of the people living in the villages have been given electricity. In regard to the number of villages, it comes to 9.6 per cent.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : केवल 55 हजार गांवों को बिजली मिली है और आप कहते हैं कि 30 प्रतिशत बिजली मिली है । यह कौनसा हिसाब है ।

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: According to the number of villages, our achievement is about 9.6 per cent. But according to the number of people who have received the benefit, our achievement is about 31 per cent. We are thinking of taking up a programme of providing electricity to 1 lakh of villages in the next three or four years and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we have a scheme under which nearly two-thirds of the number of people living in the villages will have the facility of electricity. So, while I agree that it is in this behalf that we have to divert our attention and do much more than what we have

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been doing in the past, it will not be correct for us to think that nothing has been done in this behalf by the Ministry or that we have ignored the necessity of providing electricity to the rural areas.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Are the electricity rates going to be reduced for the rural people?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: With this is linked up the question of providing electricity to rural people at a cheaper rate.

We have been taking action in this behalf also. The hon. Member will realise that only recently we have taken an action under which the rate of over 12 p. will be subsidised by both the Central Government and the State Government—50 per cent subsidy will be given by the Central Government and 50 per cent subsidy will be given by the State Government. I think, in the next year, nearly Rs. 60 lakhs by way of subsidy will have to be given by the Central Government under this scheme. The hon. Member is quite justified in saying that what has been done is not enough. It is my desire and my objective that electricity should be provided even at a cheaper rate than 12 p. to the rural population. In some of the States which are lucky enough to have sufficient power and which have been having this power development for a large number of years, the power rate is about 8 p. I wish it was possible for us even to fix 6 p. and ask the States to supply power to rural areas at that rate. But that again will mean that if we put this burden on the State Governments, the future development will suffer. Therefore, for the present we have to concentrate on developing power in every State and also improving the transmission system and the regional grid system and, if possible, the grid system throughout the country. It will therefore, be possible for us to examine the question of making the rate uniform not only with regard to agricultural purposes but also for other

purposes. That is the objective we must have before us and if we can do so—I am sure it will depend on what resources we are able to invest for this purpose—it will be possible for us to attain the objective which the hon. Members have in view and I can have no quarrel with them that this should not be done. But the question is whether we have the means to do it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): What has been done in regard to the raising of rate for industrial purposes?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I can deal with that question also. We can certainly take up this question. But the question arises whether it will be possible for our industries also to bear the burden of increased rate. The hon. Member must remember that we are in the infancy stage so far as our industrial development is concerned. It is not only necessary for us to provide consumer goods for our country but it is also necessary for us to produce the consumer goods and the other industrial goods in such a large number that we may be able to export them outside. It is only through exports that it may be possible for us to earn foreign exchange for our country which will be helpful in various other directions of development. Therefore, I would not like at this stage to put an additional burden on industries which they will not be able to bear. This is necessary not only for the purpose of internal consumption but also having regard to the export of commodities which these industries will be turning out.

I submit that so far as relieving the burden on rural sector is concerned, we have no difference with the observations made by the hon. Members but the difficulty is that today we are not in a position to do so. We shall make every effort in that direction and see to what extent we can further reduce the burden on the rural population and also increase the facilities of providing electricity to the people concerned.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: How far have you succeeded in fixing, uniform rates throughout the country? Even within a State there are different rates.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: So far as the rates within a State are concerned, they have a number of categories, and I know action has been taken, and for one category they have fixed similar rates all over the State. The question is whether you have the same rate for all kinds of things for which electricity is supplied in a State.

For instance, there is a difference in the rate for agricultural purposes and for industrial purposes. It depends on the quantity of power consumed by a particular concern and so on. All these questions are involved. As I have already pointed out, we have various means through which power is being generated. There is the hydro power; there is the steam power; there is the power by diesel oil. All these and the cost of production vary from place to place. Unless and until it is possible for us to have such a system by which we can pool all the power generated in our country, it will not be possible for us to have a uniform rate for the States all over the country.

These are the general observations which I have to offer with regard to the very useful suggestions advanced by the hon. Members I will now take up some of the points raised by hon. Members.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I am making a suggestion....

Dr. K. L. Rao: Let the hon. Minister finish.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I am sorry Dr. Singhvi is not here. He had observed as follows—he was quoting a survey report; this is what he said:

"You are also aware that the Plan targets have failed miserably both in the field of irrigation

and in the field of power. I would like you to read from a summary of the Report of the Programme Evaluation Committee which I think constitutes the severest possible indictment of the working of the Governmental plans in these two major sectors."

After I heard these observations, I was myself surprised and I wanted to have a look at the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation. I sent for it and also for the summary which is prepared by the Ministry and I found that the quotation which he had given did not find a place either in the report or in the summary. I do not know where from the hon. Member got the summary....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He should be informed in writing.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I just wanted to ask him if he could help me in finding out this particular passage in either the report or the summary; that would have been very helpful to me.

In this connection I would also like to point out that this Programme Evaluation report, which Dr. Singhvi has mentioned, does not cover the power sector, and to that extent the hon. Member is not correct in basing his judgment on power projects. In the field of major irrigation projects, the study pertains only to eight projects executed during the very first Plan. The report nowhere mentions anything of the type that the hon. Member has quoted. As far as the Ministry of Irrigation & Power is concerned, the main interest in the report is with regard to utilisation of benefits. Of the eight projects discussed, my colleague has already mentioned about the peculiar circumstances of Kakrapar and I do not wish to add anything further on the subject. The total irrigation potential of the other six projects, leaving aside the Tungbhadra about which I shall speak later, is 18 lakh acres, and

[Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed]

of this I am glad to say that 93 per cent has, by now been utilised. This sizeable achievement has brought immense benefits to the people in these areas.

Regarding Tungabhadra, there has been some difficulty due to reorganisation of States. Sufficient funds were not available for this project. There has been some delay in building up the potential on the Left Bank Canal. Apart from the delay in building up potential, there has been difficulty in speeding up utilisation also on account of the crop pattern envisaged in the project. Tungabhadra Project is designed for dry crop irrigation and since there was not sufficient experience in this field, it has led to delay in utilisation. With the new hybrid varieties of seeds that are now being developed, particularly of jowar and bajra, it is hoped that potential created by the Left Bank Canal would be utilised speedily.

In view of what I have placed before this House and the need for more irrigation and power projects in the successive Five-Year Plans, the activities of the Central Water & Power Commission have increased considerably and increasing demands are being made on the Commission for specialised services. Besides, the Commission is called upon to provide technical assistance to friendly foreign countries. The Central Water and Power Commission may also have to function as Consultants to some of the State projects being financed through World Bank loans, etc. With the formation of the Indian Service of Engineers, the organisational structure of the Central Water & Power Commission would have to be reviewed, at the same time taking note of the need to build up expertise for which continuity of knowledge and experience is essential. The procedures for technical scrutiny of projects received from the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have also to be streamlined so as to ensure expedi-

tious action. In order to equip the Central Water & Power Commission to discharge its responsibilities adequately, it is considered expedient to review the functioning of the Commission. It is accordingly proposed to set up a high level Committee to go into this question and to recommend measures to be taken. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, who had been long associated with the working of the Central Water & Power Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation & Power and who is one of the most distinguished engineers in the country, has at our request, very kindly agreed to accept the Chairmanship of this Committee. It is hoped that, on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, it would be possible for the Central Water & Power Commission to play an even more useful role in the planning, execution and co-ordination of schemes relating to irrigation, flood control and power development.

Some of the hon. members have referred to one or two important things and I would like to take them up.

Shri Subodh Hansda has referred to the progress of work on the Farakka Barrage Project. Government attach great importance to the speedy completion of the Farakka Barrage Project which is primarily intended for the preservation of the Port of Calcutta. In addition, this Project will provide a vital through-communication link over the Ganga between the districts of Malda and Murshidabad in West Bengal. Besides, the project provides a number of additional benefits, including dependable water supply to the metropolitan city of Calcutta and its environs, river transport in the Ganga-Bhagirathi throughout the year, lesser flood hazard by improved drainage, and so on. This matter has been considered by me. I knew that there was some difficulty on account of shortage of

funds. I, on my own, have undertaken the responsibility of not slowing down the working of this project....

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargrain): Has the hon. Minister seen the press report dated the 13th April, appearing in all leading newspapers of Calcutta that his project will not be completed by 1975 because of the continued interference of the officials?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I have already said that, apart from the necessity of providing facilities to Calcutta Port, there are other questions involved, particularly the international question. I would not, therefore, like the work of this project to be slowed down. So on my own authority I have said that the work will not be slowed down. I shall take up the matter of providing further finances necessary with the Finance Minister in the month of June or July and I have no doubt that, with his help, it will be possible for me to find the necessary finances.

Then there are the inter-State problems like the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada. I would not like to go into details about them, but I would like to point out to the hon. members that, as soon as I am able to get away from the Parliament, I shall try to meet the Chief Ministers of various States individually to acquaint myself with their problems and with their difficulties, and after that, bring them together in order to solve these problems. In this behalf I may point out that towards the end of this month I am meeting the Chief Minister of Maharashtra; after that, I will be meeting the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and I will try to bring them together. (Interruptions)

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): How about meeting the Chief Minister of Mysore?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I shall meet all the concerned Chief Ministers.

An hon. Member: This is how they neglect.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: It is far from my mind to ignore any of the State. (Interruptions).

श्री न० प्र० यादव : बिहार को भी न भूलिये ।

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I am going to Bihar day after tomorrow. (Interruptions).

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhawnagar): Narmada project requires top priority.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I hope I shall get the co-operation of the hon. Members and also of the Chief Ministers concerned. After all, we have to think of the country as a whole and whatever delay is made in this behalf will really stand in the way of our development. I personally feel that the time has come when it is necessary for us to take some major projects both for irrigation and flood and power, not within the State Plan ceiling but outside the State Plan ceiling; they have to be planned and executed by the Centre and later on, if necessary, they can be handed over to the State Governments.

14 hrs.

श्री राज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हीर) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान रामगंगा के बांध की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि दस बरस से बन रहा है। वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ? कृपया बतावें ।

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: So far as Narmada valley project is concerned, as hon. Members know, it is going to cost over Rs. 1,000 crores and it will be impossible for any State to undertake it. Even if a few States are interested, it will not be possible for them to find the resources within their plan ceiling. A project like this will have to be taken up in a big way.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. What is his approach regarding the finance for this project?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I cannot but refer to what has been stated by Shri Liladhar Kotoki from Assam regarding Kopili Hydro-electric project. I would like to inform him that the project report on this scheme has been delayed because of the detailed studies which have to be carried out to determine the extent of the problem arising from the existence of a large number of caverns and sink-holes in the lime-stone terrain and the remedial measures necessary to overcome this difficulty. The Assam State Electricity Board have taken up further exploration and drilling work on the lines recommended by the Board of Consultants and the Yugoslav experts. The Geological Survey of India has to carry out geo-mapping and ground-water survey. The project report can be finalised by the State Electricity Board only after completion of detailed investigations. Though they are anxious to include this project in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it now seems that the report will not be available before the end of next year. What further action can be taken will have to be considered only after this report is received.

In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. Members that so far as the Flood problem is concerned, recently one expert from the U.S.A. has come—Mr. Wheeler. In fact, he will be going to Assam in about two, three days' time and he will be spending there not only about two, three months but also undertake serious studies of the erosion problems arising out of Brahmaputra and other rivers in our country. I hope that, after he submits his reports to us, it will be possible for us to undertake in a big way some of the schemes which will help in stopping erosion from rivers.

Mr. Dwivedy is not here and so I will not refer to the points raised by him. Mr. Gajraj Singh Rao is also not here. Mr. Yadav referred to the Bagmati Project in North Bihar. The Project Report has recently been received by the Central Water and Power Commission. The State Government have proposed the scheme for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Shri Yadav also referred to Mahadev Nallah irrigation scheme. Recently this has been discussed with the State authorities and a scheme report is awaited from them.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य क्यों बोलते हैं? क्या केवल उन्हीं को बोलने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है? उन को लज्जा आनी चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय ने दक्षिण भारत के बारे में सब कुछ बताया है और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये हैं। क्या हम को कुछ पूछने का अधिकार नहीं है?

श्री न० प्र० दादब : चियर से पूछ कर बोलिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से ही पूछा है, परन्तु माननीय सदस्य क्या होते हैं?

श्री मृत्याल राव (महबूबनगर) : स्वामीजी होते हुए भी उनको लज्जा नहीं है। दूसरों को वह कहते हैं कि लज्जा आनी चाहिए।

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: Before closing, I would like to share with you our ideas with regard to the future planning for Irrigation and Power projects in this country. The area which can be ultimately irrigated by major and medium irrigation schemes is assessed at 112 million acres. Out of this 24 million acres had been developed by 1951; the schemes undertaken since the First Plan will, on completion, bring an additional 44 million acres under irri-

gation. This would leave another 44 million acres to be exploited in future. It is my intention that we should frame projects and programmes in such a way that these 44 million acres are exploited during the course of the next 20—25 years. In other words, we should undertake new schemes to benefit about 10—11 million acres in each succeeding Plan period. The long-term Plan that I have in mind is to bring in the entire irrigation potential of this country under major and medium projects by about 1985. This alone, I feel, would lay sure foundations for the growth of a sound agricultural economy. Investigations on a number of projects which may be undertaken have already been carried out. I propose to initiate action to identify the remaining projects and to carry out detailed investigations in order to achieve the targets I have mentioned above.

With regard to power programme, unless planning is done sufficiently in advance, the benefits cannot be realised to cope with the load development. Further, long-term planning is necessary to ensure the most economic pattern of generation, transmission and distribution in the entire country. In this context, it is necessary to have a perspective planning for a period of 20-25 years. Some work has already been done in this direction and the surveys conducted so far indicate that by 1980-81, the demand will go upto about 64 million KW. The power plan in future has to be fitted in the potential available in the various parts of the country in respect of hydro, thermo and nuclear power. It has been estimated that the total hydro-electric potential in the country is 41 million KW. In order to ensure full exploitation of this potential, action has already been initiated regarding investigation of schemes. Under the United Nations Special Fund Assistance for 62 Hydro Projects, investigations of 50 projects have already been taken in hand. Investigations of the remaining projects are proposed to be undertaken shortly. In regard to Thermal Projects,

preliminary studies are being made in the light of the recommendations of the Energy Survey Committee.

Though the time allotted to me was 45 minutes, I have already taken more than one hour and I would not like to encroach upon the time of the other Demands. I may submit in this connection that many of the points raised by the hon. Members regarding schemes which are in the Plan and also which are not in the Plan will be given my personal attention and whatever is possible in the context of what I have stated will be done. I shall give them my personal consideration and see how we can utilise them in increasing our activities to cover wider areas.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I want to ask something about the Narmada Valley Project.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot convert this into a question hour. The hon. Minister has taken more than one hour to explain the things. There are a dozen Members standing.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I have not participated in the debate. Only one question about Narmada Valley Project.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाडंर, घाडंर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे एक मिनट दीजिए। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मुझे केवल एक प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दीजिये।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow only Swami Rameshwaranand.

श्री बलरजित सिंह (जना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय के मातहत वक्त्र

[श्री बलजित सिंह]

बोर्ड आता है, लेकिन उसकी चर्चा न सदन में हुई है और न मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से उसके बारे में कुछ कहा गया है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान में और यहां वक्फ बोर्ड बने हैं। पहले जो रिलिजिय आइन्ज पाकिस्तान में थे, उनके इज्जाने में हिन्दुस्तान में रिलिजिय आइन्ज को, जैसे शिरोमणि गुहद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी अमृतसर को, जाय-दाद और ज़मीन दी गई थी। फिर उनसे वह ज़मीन वापस लेकर वक्फ बोर्ड बना दिये गये।

उ.प्र. मन्त्री महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बलजित सिंह : मैं इसके मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called the hon. Member. He should resume his seat.

श्री बलजित सिंह : शिरोमणि गुहद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी ननकाना साहब के लिये सेवादार रखती है, उस पर खर्च करती है जो कि तकरोबन एक लाख रुपये साल है, जबकि ननकाना साहब के गुहद्वारे की आमदनी 10 लाख रुपये साल है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट उसकी मरम्मत और प्रबन्ध के लिये कुछ खर्च नहीं करती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is going on even when I have asked him to sit down; he may please sit down.

श्री बलजित सिंह : मेरी विनती है कि वह एक लाख रुपये सालाना का खर्च या तो यहां का वक्फ बोर्ड दे या पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से लेकर उनको दिया जाय जो कि पाकिस्तान में खर्च होता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. How can we go on like this?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मन्त्री महोदय ने जितनी योजनाओं का वर्णन किया है, बाढ़

नियन्त्रण के बारे में या सिंचाई के बारे में, वे सब की सब प्रायः दक्षिण भारत के सम्बन्ध में हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जमना नदी की बाढ़ से भी बहुत बड़ा इलाका तबाह हो जाता है, क्या इस पर भी कोई बांध बनाने का विचार है, चकरीता आदि में, ताकि जनता को बिजली मिल सके और पानी उचित मात्रा में मिल सके। पाकिस्तान बन जाने से भाखड़ा का पानी भी काट दिया जाता है, तो क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I answer on behalf of the hon. Minister in charge? A dam on the Tons river, a tributary of the Jumna is under very serious consideration, and it is very likely that it will be taken up.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I ask only one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. If I allow the hon. Member, I shall have to allow half a dozen others.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I want to ask one question. We have not spoken at all on these Demands.

Shri Muthyal Rao: I seek your permission to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is going to set the ball rolling, then everybody would take it up.

श्री बलजित सिंह : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुहद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का जो एक लाख रुपये खर्च होता है, वह इस वक्फ बोर्ड से दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

I shall now put cut motions Nos. 7 to 21 to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 to 69, 132 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,95,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,80,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 41 to 43 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,72,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,49,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): The Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning is such a vast one that covers so many subjects that it is impossible to speak about them all. So, I shall confine myself to about six or seven points which I consider to be of vital importance to the health of our people.

To begin with, I think I am correct in saying that in the USSR there is approximately one doctor to every 500 persons, in the UK there is one doctor to every 1000 persons, in the USA there is approximately one doctor to every 600 persons, and in Europe there is approximately one doctor to every 1000 persons. In our own country, we have one doctor to every 5600 persons. And yet in our towns and cities there is approximately one doctor for every 600 persons, which is not at all a bad average. But then what happens to the people who live in the villages? What happens to the 80 per cent of our people who live in the villages? This is a very vital problem and a very important problem. This problem should be tackled immediately.

We have in our villages primary health centres, and yet not even 40 per cent of them are manned by doctors. This must be remedied immediately if we want to improve our national health. There are several ways of doing this. One is to attract the practising doctors to go into the villages, by providing them with better remuneration, better accommodation and better facilities for living in the villages, by providing them with adequate accommodation not only for themselves but for the nurses that will have to go with the primary health centres. At the same time, a special allowance should be given to those doctors to educate their children because it is obvious that their children will not be able to be educated in the villages but will have to be educated far away from them; so, they would need extra money for

this. At the same time, it could be made more or less compulsory for doctors to do a term of service in the villages first before they go to the district. I feel that this could be done without much difficulty. In 1947, we had only 18 medical colleges in this country, but now we have 85 of them. So, I would like to suggest that when our post-graduate students graduate and become full-fledged doctors, they should do a term of service in the villages. In this way we can ensure that these primary health centres are manned by qualified doctors. After all, the villages are important part and parcel of our development schemes.

Despite all this talk about socialism and raising the standard of living, it seems always that the poorer sections of society in this country get neglected. I am horrified when I tour the villages in Rajasthan, to see children with their sore eyes, with their stomachs sticking out of malnutrition; at one time I saw a little child whose fingers had been eaten off, not due to any disease but due to a sore that had spread because there was no medical assistance available in the vicinity. At another time in a village I met a young boy about 20 or 21 years old who was there as a health visitor; and he had had ten days' training only. I think that this is a crime, and something must be done about this. The primary health centres must be manned by qualified doctors.

As I have said already, we talk so much about socialism and about raising the standard of living of the poorer sections, and yet we do nothing for those poorer sections of society. If you have the time and go round the hospitals in India, you will find the corridors, stair-cases and every available spot cluttered up with the relatives of patients; there is no place for them to stay and there are no adequate waiting rooms. Several of the larger hospitals in our country, as, for instance, especially the All India Medical Institute at New Delhi, have

guest houses to patients' relations who can pay for them but nothing for the poorer people. For instance, in Delhi, the All India Medical Institute is there; it is a specialised institute and it is a reference institute, and people come from all over India to consult the doctors here and to have serious operations and, naturally, with them come their beloved ones, and the patients have their friends and relations with them. The richer people can find some accommodation somewhere, but the poorer people have absolutely nowhere to go.

So, I would like to ask the Health Minister if she would consider sympathetically the question of putting up a *dharmasala* in this institution where the poorer sections of society could pay a nominal fee and stay. The institute buildings are not ready yet, and I think that some more buildings have to go up and vast sums of money will be spent on this. This institution is a pride to India and it could be further improved if this tiny little thing could be done for the poorer sections of society. I think it should not cost us very much. These people come all the way to Delhi but it is not possible for them to find accommodation in this capital of ours where the things are very expensive.

As we are on the subject of the majority of the people in our country, that is, the poorer sections, I should like to say a word on another vital subject, namely the population explosion in this country. While about Rs. 13 to 14 crores have been allotted for this important subject, I find that quite a lot of money gets wasted on seminars and on exhibitions. What is really needed is door-to-door propaganda so as to really reach the people. Every home should be visited; to explain ways and means of controlling birth is not so vital as to explain why it is necessary for the future of India that this should be done. In the villages, women could be selected to explain the subject properly and to explain why it is so

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

vita] for our country, and once one understands it one would be ready to co-operate and fall in with the scheme and thereby help all of us to solve this tremendous problem. Supposing we do that; the question is whether we would be able to implement it and whether we have the means to do so.

In Lucknow, I believe there is a factory producing the IUCD. Its production could be, and should be, doubled. Similar factories could be started all over the country. Once this programme has been put into force, it should work in a constructive manner. The utmost vigilance is needed for this.

During the time of the British, there were two services in India which commanded tremendous respect throughout the districts, one the ICS and the other the IMS. While the ICS has been changed into IAS, it is a pity that the Indian Medical Service has been done away with altogether. I quite appreciate that the States cannot afford this sort of service, but surely the Centre could do something about it. I would ask the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether or not it is feasible to restart this service, because I feel that the standard of medical supervision all over the country should be uniform. Today what we find is that in some States doctors are paid higher, in others it is less; some States have better medical facilities, others have less. This is not quite fair. There should be uniformity of standard all over India. Therefore, if the hon. Minister would kindly consider whether it is possible to start this service again, I think it would go a long way in improving the standard of health in our country.

There are, besides government health schemes, government hospitals and government health institutions, industrial health schemes. The Employee's State Insurance Corporation

regularly gives money for building and maintaining hospitals.

This is a regular source of income which cannot possibly dry up. But it seems an absolute crime that Rs. 13 lakhs of money so given has not been utilised. This is not, of course, the fault of the Health Ministry, because the money is lying with the Labour Ministry. I wonder if something could not be done to transfer this money over to the Health Ministry because this is after all, a subject for the Health Ministry.

Then there are also private hospitals run by different industries. They could maintain a very high standard because they have no dearth of money, as is the case with government hospitals. Therefore, they can always be well-staffed and well-equipped and can develop.

Another aspect which cannot, and should not, be neglected is the research branch. After all, research is the foundation of everything. It is only through research that we can improve our methods; it is only through research that we can find out exactly what is wrong and try to improve matters. Research is a very very important branch. I believe this year the All India Institute of Medical Sciences wanted Rs. 1.60 crores, but their budget has been cut down to Rs. 1 crore. I feel that this branch of the medical science, namely, research, should not be stinted of money. I hope the Health Ministry would see that it is not stinted of money, because after all, it is most vital for our country to advance in the field of research and not remain static; this can only be done through research.

A word about our post-graduate medical education. The hon. Minister knows, and so do most Members, that even in England, in their national health scheme, the doctors who

man the scheme are mostly Indians and Pakistanis. How does this happen? Why cannot we have the services of these brilliant young men in our country? Many members have referred to this before. 70 to 75 per cent of them are there. When we speak against Great Britain or any other country, why cannot we look at this problem and examine why this is happening I think we should look into our pay scales. These people go abroad for post-graduate studies because the foreign degrees count for more than our own degrees. There is a different standard of post-graduates degrees. One judges a medical student by the degrees that he has got.

We should have a uniform standard in this country in this matter. Maybe we could consider having in India, in Delhi perhaps, a University for post-graduate students. This, I think, should be attached to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Another suggestion was made to me that all the different universities which have medical colleges should be united and the best of them could form the nucleus for a post-graduate college. I do not think this would work, but I think the All India Institute of Medical Sciences could do this.

Then there is another thing. The Maharaja's Medical College, in Rajasthan, for instance, had under graduates and post-graduates. But this college has been degraded into a post-graduate one and shifted to the University. There is no need to degrade colleges like this. Here in the All India Institute, we have undergraduates studying with post-graduates. This should become the nucleus for forming such a University that would award degrees comparable with any abroad.

The under-graduates could study in colleges like the Lady Hardinge and others and the post-graduate

students, who will be more concerned with the research and other higher-level work, could remain in this new University which I propose. This would raise the standard of post-graduate teaching and I think the students would be content to have their post-graduate courses here rather than to go abroad for such degrees.

Then we have to improve the facilities we give to our medical profession. We must raise their scales of pay; we must raise the standard of their living accommodation. We must give them far more facilities than they have today. Otherwise, one cannot blame them for wanting to go abroad and living in another country where there is far better respect shown to their profession which is an honourable one, but which, I am very sorry to say, is not regarded as such here because they become government doctors and come under the service conditions of the Government and the Ministry. That should not be. This is a very honourable profession, and it should be honoured as such.

The same thing about the nursing service. There is a dearth of nurses in the country. We must explore the reasons for this. We must have extra-curricular courses in nursing in higher secondary schools. This profession should be made attractive to the young ladies of our society who are now more and more coming out and seeking jobs. I hope this aspect would also be given some consideration.

Now I would like to say a word about water, because this also comes under health. It is rather extraordinary to me to see that in Andhra Pradesh, Puri . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Puri is in Orissa.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Puri means 'plenty' in Bengali (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I am grateful to the Maharani that at least she has remembered Bengal.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Thank you very much.

An hon. Member: She is Bengal's daughter.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I wanted to say that the Rs. 20 lakhs given to Rajasthan is very little. When you consider that Maharashtra is also given Rs. 20 lakhs, this becomes all the more glaring as in Rajasthan one has to go for miles and miles to fetch some drinking water. I believe a lot of money has been donated to India, to the Food Ministry, to help us out of our difficult food situation—I believe Italy alone has sent Rs. 4 crores. I wonder if the Health Ministry cannot lay its hands on this or some other available avenue of resources for blasting rocks and boring wells in Rajasthan where water is available at deep levels. In Rajasthan itself there is a vast area without any water at all, but there is not adequate machinery for boring these wells and for getting this water. Here also, the Ministry of Health only deals with piped water in these areas, but I would like to say that in the deserts of Jaisalmer and similar places—and some of the hon. Members have seen it—once a well is bored and water comes out, all around it becomes absolutely green, but this water goes out by a small, narrow channel, and most of it evaporates. If the Minister can get hold of this money and lay water pipe lines, I am sure the evaporation of the water will be minimised, and this will be greatly beneficial, and drinking water will become available to these areas as also water for irrigation.

I have nothing more to say. This is a very big subject. All I hope is that the hon. Minister will take note of some of my suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Chandrabhan Singh. Congress Members will take ten minutes.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): While speaking on this subject, I am

reminded of a very old proverb:

तन्दुरुस्ती हजार नियामत ।

Sound health is a thousand blessings. While offering my encomiums to the Health Minister and the Ministry for their performance in many fields, particularly for more than achieving the plan targets in malaria units, institutional beds, doctors, nurses, annual admission to medical colleges, number of medical colleges, hospitals and dispensaries I feel constrained to say that control and eradication of small-pox, leprosy, filaria, trachoma, cholera, plague and enteric should also be tackled once for all. This is a very important point, and I feel that wide publicity by various media of air, papers, pamphlets, lectures, slides and going deep into the villages, must be vigorously carried out. I feel that the villages have not been approached from this point of view.

The second important point I want to mention is rural water supply. It is a very tragic condition that inspite of our independence for the last 18 or 19 years, rural water supply still remains a very difficult problem in the whole country. Rural water supply is important because of the diseases I just mentioned. Probably it is not well known that 80 to 90 per cent of the diseases which are common in the rural areas and among the poor people are the result of water-borne diseases. Dysentery, stomach ache, headache and a majority of other ills are due to poor water supply. The water that the villager drinks from the wells, ponds and tanks is not worth drinking at all. So far, although the Ministry has been trying its very best to meet the demand, the demand has not been met successfully for want of proper facilities, and proper facilities from the point of view providing funds itself.

I feel that this rural water supply, as just now pointed out by the Maharani, is suffering from certain difficulties. There are two sets of powers which control this, one for the

piped-water supply and the other is for water supply from wells, tanks etc. This is a very anomalous position. Recently we had a discussion with the Minister of Social Welfare on this problem. The time has come when both aspects of rural water supply must be taken up by one Ministry, and this must be vigorously tackled.

I understand that the scheme presented by the Health Ministry for rural water supply has been drastically cut down by the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. This is a very sad policy. They all feel that the medical department is a spending department. Let me point out that the medical department is not a spending department, that the medical or health department is really a producing department. If you have not got good health, if your brain is not well, if you are not healthy, what can you produce? But the moment it comes to cutting down expenses, the medical department is the first to come under the cut as every one knows, and second comes education. It is such a strange thing, but this has been happening day in and day out.

From their own estimates we find that they have cut down more than Rs. 520 lakhs from the health schemes in one year. This is the figure that the Finance Minister gave us. This is a very important point, and I feel that this cut must be done away with.

I feel that this problem of rural water supply must be given preference even over our defence, if you please. I am advisedly saying this. We are all talking about defence orientation, and I quite agree that defence must be given first preference, but I believe that rural water supply must be given preference even over defence because to defend our country, our borders, you must have healthy people, and to have healthy people, pure water supply must be made available to the country. So, I feel that this rural water supply scheme must be a prerequisite. Drinking water definitely is at the very root of health, and

funds, facilities and favour must be given to this rural water scheme.

In Madhya Pradesh alone, a recent survey of an area predominantly inhabited by the Adivasis and tribes has disclosed that there are no satisfactory sources of water supply for more than 13,000 villages. Although there are 17,000 villages where the water supply is difficult, 13,000 villages are such where pure water supply must be immediately given. They are very difficult areas, and the public there is suffering greatly for want of this. The Planning Commission must be prepared to provide funds to meet the needs of rural water supply.

The next important point is family planning. This is a very important point. What is the cause of the shortfall in our plan? The shortfall is the result mainly of increasing population. If you go through the figures, you will find that man was a rare creature 500,000 years ago. At the beginning of the Christian era, the world population was 20 to 25 crores. In the year 1,600 i.e., Akbar's time, it was 50 crores; by 1,900, i.e., Queen Victoria's time, it was 100 crores. In 1960 the world population was 300 crores. At this rate of growth, by the end of this century, i.e., by 2,000 A.D., the world population will be between 600 and 700 crores. This is a stupendous figure. You do not realise what difficulties there are. As somebody who is good at mathematics pointed out, if you compute the world population for the year 2,400 A. D. at this rate of growth it will be such that you will have only four yards of space to stand on for each individual. So, this is a very important problem.

The Cabinet has got its own special committee. The Ministry has got its own family planning directorate, and the whole thing is going on. The Prime Minister has got a set-up. Recently the Ministry has got a Special Commissioner appointed for that. A retired General, doing very good work, has been appointed, and there

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

are six regional offices in charge of Assistant Directors General, and in addition there is the Central Family Planning Council. What have they all been doing? I personally feel that they have not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem. The greater part of the money is being spent on equipment, appliances etc., and where does it all end? It ends in the upper strata, the middle strata, the upper middle class, but not the lower, poor class, the poor people in the villages who constitute 82 per cent of our population. They know nothing about this at all, they have not been touched. I want to say to this great House that we have got to be very serious about it, very conscious about it, and each Member must feel his responsibility to do something about this family planning.

I have gone round factories, labour colonies, villages and camps and I am sorry to say that the consciousness and the sense of urgency are not apparent. They have only touched the upper and middle class in the urban area.

To put it figuratively, the apex of the pyramid is getting heavy, and the base is sinking down with hardly any root. I have advocated a village-wise approach. Every hamlet should be a place of pilgrimage by the local social worker which you always find. The daylight motor travelling convoy which returns to headquarters by night will not solve the problem. Out of ten methods of family planning, there is place for every one of them. Do not place all your eggs in one basket. Recently, there was a hue and cry about the intra-uterine contraceptive device, IUCD. A large number of people have talked about it as the panacea for all our evils. Let me say that this is not the panacea at all. This is only a method of control. We have to bring down the birth rate and for those already having three or more than three children operative interference with an incentive of about

Rs. 100 per case may be used. Otherwise the problem will not be solved. The urgency and the consciousness with motivation, if felt by everyone in the House . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I have not spoken for even five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have spoken for ten minutes. Only two hours and twenty minutes are available for the Congress Members and I have got twenty members to accommodate.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I have got to make my contribution. It is easy for me to sit down. I have just touched a difficult problem. Let me be given some more time.

There is a common complaint about the shortage of doctors. The Health Ministry has planned to open thirty medical colleges in the next plan. There are 90 medical colleges in the country and although the number of intake of students is 10,000, the number of medical graduates coming out is 6,000; and they become doctors. Somebody mentioned that the medical colleges should be situated in rural areas. I am reminded about the Mayo clinic; it was started by Mayo Brothers in America in a small village; it is the topmost clinical centre in the whole world; its population is 45,000. Facilities must be given to start medical colleges in the rural areas. The new medical colleges should be started there. Last year, we went to Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and Assam and there was a great demand from these areas that there should be medical colleges. Although the population is not enough, there should be a medical college in that area. One of the medical colleges proposed should be in M.P., if not two. Somebody said the number of medical colleges in U.P. is small. U.P. with its population of 7.5 crores must have 15 medical colleges;

it has only six now; it should have 9 more. With 5 crores of population Bihar has only six colleges while it should have ten. This is the proportion in which medical colleges should be developed. There is a tremendous shortage of teachers. Last year, we found that it was about 4,000; by the 4th Five Year Plan the shortage will go up to about 7,000. Without good teachers how or what or whom can you teach? Last time I proposed that 2,000 scholarships of Rs. 250-300 be given to graduates in 50 odd medical colleges; each college will get about 40 scholarships. In three years' time they will come back as junior teachers and they will start as house surgeons and they will come as tutors, demonstrators and registrars and in three years' time they have their degree and they will be able to fill up these appointments in several universities and you will have teachers in this country.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences was started with a fanfare. This was supposed to provide teachers all over the country. But in fact it has taken them away from the country! No teacher has gone out from the institute to fill posts in the medical colleges. If anything, it has been working in reverse gear. It is doing good work otherwise. It is taking 50 under-graduates and less than 200 post-graduate students but the amount of money it spends is enormous; it spends about a crore of rupees. This has to be cut down.

From every corner, there is a big cry for research and research. Those who are not post-graduates are doing research and the research in medical science is not of the order expected. The majority of those who are doing research work are those who are either looking for a bigger and better job and quite a number of research workers have been given the job of administrators. They were good scientists, good physicians and good surgeons and they have become directors because of the privileges and powers of directors; everyone wants to become a director. This tendency must be cut

down and the research cadre must be there; the research worker must go on and on till he reaches the highest cadre and he should get more than the pay of the director.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must close now.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: One last word about the pay scales. The pay scales in Bihar, U.P. and M.P. medical colleges were the same as fixed in 1935; we are in 1966. We know how the cost of living has gone on by 400 or 500 per cent. But their pay still remains the same. Except in the All India Institute and some colleges such as in Chandigarh, the majority of the medical colleges in India are suffering from a low grade pay and they are in a very bad condition. They do not want to work as trade unionists. They do not bring forward applications; they do not start demonstrations because they belong to a different cadre and as such they have been neglected. So, I plead that their pay scales must be improved.

In the recent war with Pakistan, the medical services have done a good job. I went to the military hospital in Delhi and I was told that whoever was brought from the base hospital to the HQ hospital, there was not one case of tetanus. It is an important point. The majority of those who came survived and were brought back to their own work. The medical department officers and the services deserve all credit for looking after the jawans so well.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I will do any justice, with my limited vocabulary and the limited time, to this subject. The way that only four hours are allotted to this subject, itself gives a very bad picture that health is not important in the view of the Government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: His speech will be much more important.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Government does not fix the time. The House fixes the time and the leaders of all the parties fix the time.

Dr. U. Misra: It depends upon the insistence of the Government as to how much time should be fixed. However, thanks to science, many of the diseases which used to take a large number of lives in our country, have been conquered, such as Cholera and Malaria. But due to the change in the socio-economic conditions and due to industrialisation, due also to the rapid urbanisation and other developments, many other diseases which were not so dangerous diseases—have now crept in. One such disease is tuberculosis. I think there has not been a proper survey of the incidence of tuberculosis. In my opinion, tuberculosis is spreading both in the urban areas and in the rural areas and especially in the industrial areas, and particularly in the coal mines where the living conditions are not good. Tuberculosis is spreading very rapidly in those areas, and it will one day become a very grave problem for our nation. Though oral medicine—chemo-therapy—has been discovered now for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, yet, we have not gone to the villages to treat the disease. We have not got the facility for X-ray, that is, mobile X-rays for the villagers so that we can spot out early cases and treat the patients with chemo-therapy that is available to us. In my opinion, the Government should not lay so much stress on BCG. It is a controversial thing; from the experience gained in the Scandinavian and other countries, it is still a controversial thing. Too much stress should not be laid on this. In my opinion, stress should be given on national nutrition and mobile X-ray and chemo-therapy which should be made available in the villages.

Another danger is that nefarious disease, leprosy. In my opinion, in some areas, it is spreading among people even having a high living standard may be due to quick transport; and more so among the common people this

disease has also become dangerous. There are drugs which are available. Chemo-therapy is available to cure this disease, but it cannot reach the poor people in the villages. If some of these patients can be trained they may be able to treat other patients under good supervision of a doctor. I think it will go a great deal to check the spread of this disease if we find such personnel from among the patients. Another disease which is showing off as a new danger is virus encephalitis especially among children.

Then there is the miserable aspect, and that is, mental disease. With the stresses and strains in our social life, more and more mental cases are appearing in the country. It is a sad sight to see when a violent mental case is refused in the hospital and the people are helpless. I suggest that the Ministry should provide more and more beds for mental patients in the mental hospitals, and in every district hospital, a ward should be set apart for mental cases so that the patients can be taken care of till beds are available in hospital for mental diseases.

As some speakers have already pointed out, our hospitals are in a very miserable condition. In some of them, the conditions are a disgrace to humanity. I have seen one of the hospitals—I would not name it—where the manner in which a helpless patient was having his diet was so disgraceful. The patient and a dog were eating from the same plate. They were eating together. It is a disgrace on the part of our hospitals. In some districts there are no hospitals worth the name.

For example, in my district, or in my town—Jamshedpur—which has a population of four lakhs, till recently there was no district hospital worth the name. Now, after so much of agitation, a hospital has been opened there. But the X-ray equipment which has been supplied is out of order throughout the year! There is a hospital belonging to the Tata Company; it is a first-class hospital worth the name, but the charges there are prohibi-

bitive for the non-employees. It is a private hospital meant for the employees of the company and so, the charges being prohibitive, an ordinary person cannot approach it.

Let us take the hospitals in Delhi which should be our showpiece. What is the condition? There is much overcrowding. The Willingdon Hospital has got only 19 beds for obstetrics and gynaecology. Even the nursing home and the CGHS services are very inadequate. If Delhi cannot be a show piece, cannot have a good hospital, where else can it be done? In a colony 10 miles away from Connaught Place—I am speaking on the strength of a newspaper report—five children die every day as reported by a reporter in a Delhi newspaper dated 15th July, 1965. This is the condition.

In the Safdarjung Hospital, which is one of the good hospitals, I read in the newspaper that a patient was attended for an injury which was considered as a minor injury and he was therefore discharged. The patient went home and died suddenly and the post-mortem revealed that it was an injury to the spleen. I wrote to the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of health. I did not get even a reply. Such is the callousness.

I will only touch the points. So, please do not ring the bell.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as the time is over, I shall ring the bell.

Dr. U. Misra: About medical colleges and doctors' education, there is something wrong somewhere. Of course, as Shrimati Gayatri Devi pointed out, we have got a less number of doctors according to the population. We cannot compare our conditions with the USSR or the USA. But there is something wrong in our Government as well as in society. Wherever you go, they say that doctors are clustered in the urban areas. But doctors say that there is no employment; and the Government says that there is a dearth of doctors and it does not have doctors to

man the health centres. As the former speaker has said, most of the primary health centres go without a doctor. Why? Doctors can be made available. As a Member of Parliament, I have gone to the block development centres and the primary health centres. There, in the block development centres or elsewhere, a graduate who is the block officer, an executive officer, is placed above the doctors, and so the doctors feel insulted; the doctor does not get the jeep for his visit, and so he gets annoyed. That is why no doctor wants to go to those places. The conditions of service must be improved. Then alone one can get doctors even in the existing conditions.

About medical colleges, of course, Government should start new medical colleges.

15 hrs.

But, if the private citizens want to raise any medical college, there are so many obstacles for getting recognition for that medical college. I may quote as an example about a medical college in Jamshedpur. In Jamshedpur, there is Gandhi Memorial Medical College. First of all, we could start it only with a great deal of labour. But, we are now meeting with all sorts of obstructions. In fact, the Central Government should have certain regional medical colleges in different places just like the Regional Engineering Colleges. Jamshedpur should be one such place for a regional medical college. The domicile problem which is a very irritating one—for getting an admission into the medical college, you need a domicile certificate—can be avoided. So many of the students are now deprived of admission into the medical colleges. If the Government upgrade some of these colleges or take over some of them and make them regional Medical Colleges, then the domicile question also might be solved.

Reference has been made to the doctors who are living outside this country. They are qualified doctors. It is a wrong notion that because the doc-

[Dr. U. Misra]

tors are getting better facilities and comforts there they do not want to come over to our country with less pay or less comforts. It is wrong to think so. In 1963 I had been to London and met some of the doctors. I asked them as to why did they not want to go back to India. 75 per cent of the health services in Britain is manned by Pakistani and Indian doctors. I told them that we may not be able to give them such luxuries as they were getting there. We could, of course, give them luxuries which are not available to many of our people. Some of them threw a challenge that they want to come there with Rs. 300 to 400 and not more than that. They do not want more than that. But, could they be assured of being given facilities for the utilisation of their scientific knowledge. You cannot expect an orthopaedic surgeon to go round and distribute paludrine. Can you give him a room to practise or use his orthopaedic knowledge of science? They want Rs. 300 only for this purpose. Such a challenge was thrown to me. So, it is not correct to say that they do not want to come back.

Coming to other services, I find that doctors are going on a strike. This is an insult to our country as well. We do not like that doctors should go on strike; doctors also do not like it. Hospitals are like temples. So, why should there be hunger strikes as in the factories and other places. There is perhaps a hunger strike in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences which is one of the best institutes.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: It is not by doctors.

Dr. U. Misra: Of course, it not by doctors but by other employees. They are also part of the temples. Under the present the terms and conditions, the doctors and other personnel are driven to such actions. Then we also find that the C.H.S. has not got all specialists like orthopaedics.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. U. Misra: I want a little more time as this is my subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should know that others also would like to speak.

Dr. U. Misra: Coming to the drugs and medicines, they are not available. Some of the medicines are not even imported. Not only that. Here I am referring to the Patents Bill. This Bill is lying for the last six months or so. I am told—I saw that in the papers also—that the interested parties like the Governments of U.S.A. and the U.K. in support of the big capitalist firms of those countries are putting pressures on our Government. I do not know whether it is for the Minister to reply. By putting pressures, the Patents Bill may be delayed or it may be watered down. This is a very important thing.

Another thing that I want to mention is about the food adulteration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Let me mention that the Bill is before the Select Committee. Hence, Government does not come into the picture.

Dr. U. Misra: But, is it not a fact that pressure is being put by the other Governments from outside?

As regards Food Adulteration Bill, I want to know as to how it is working. It is only the inspectors who are proliferating. Each Inspector is earning thousands of rupees in this regard. I got hold of one inspector who was taking the samples; I forced him to take the samples of Agmark. When the Bill was passed I expressed this apprehension about adulteration. When the sample was taken, it was found that it contained 20 per cent vegetable product.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it about Agmark?

Dr. U. Misra: Yes. But, this poor retail seller was prosecuted for no fault of his. I think it is not working satisfactorily. I think that the Ministry should look into that.

I should mention one more thing. Many things have been said about

rural safe water. We find that water also is being polluted by industries. Such industries should be shifted elsewhere. Here I am speaking about the paper industry at Brajrajnagar and another paper industry at Choudwar near Cuttack. The same is true as regards industrial areas in Calcutta.

Another thing that I want to mention is this About indigenous drugs, so many things have been said. Government have increased the Ayurvedic Colleges; but, there is a complaint about the unani medical institutions. It is reported that the Tibbia Colleges were closed after independence and there is not much scope for development of unani medicines; no encouragement is being given to the unani system of medicines. I was told that only a small piece of land was given to Hamdard Dawakhana for research work but that a bigger plot earlier given to them was taken away.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member must conclude.

Dr. U. Misra: Only two sentences about Family Planning and then I will close.

About family planning, I should be very clear to the House. We should not go by sentiments. Family planning is a socio-economic problem and it is not a health problem. To that extent, family planning is a failure. Family planning and population control are not one and the same problem. Family planning has failed to control the population because, only those people who would have voluntarily taken to family planning only have been reached by you. But you have not reached those classes of people who have not taken to family planning to control the population. I personally think that the population increase is a real danger to this country. There is no doubt about this. As far as I am concerned, I have got seven children and I am proud to tell

you that all the seven are serving this country in one capacity or the other.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पांच कम हैं—
मेरे बारह हैं।

Dr. U. Misra: All of them are serving as "productive" forces in society in one capacity or the other. Why should I practise family planning? No doubt population control is needed because the rapid increase in population has become a grave thing. But, it should be solved not by a medical approach but through a socio-economic approach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Melkote. (Interruption).

Shri Shinkre: Why can't you accommodate those Members who want to go out? Why should they wait?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called him. They should wait and take their turn.

Hon Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Central Government Health Scheme (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate drinking water to the inhabitants of the Capital (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

(Need to assist the Ayurvedic system of medicine (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of accelerating the schemes for provision of drinking water in rural areas (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Medical Colleges and make adequate provision for doctors in rural areas (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of establishing an All India Institute for the development of Ayurvedic system of medicine (6)]

Shri Bade (Khargaone): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more CHS Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Capital. (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate staff and medicines in the CHS Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi. (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate facilities to the staff employed in CHS Ayurvedic dispensaries as being provided in allopathic dispensaries. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide residential accommodation to the Physicians and other staff employed in the CHS Ayurvedic dispensaries near their place of duty. (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine. (11)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Sir, Dr. C. B. Singh has spoken about many things and instead of taking time over them again, I wish to say that I entirely subscribe to whatever remarks he has made. Water-supply is very important in the people's life. After nearly 20 years of independence, even today in the rural sector and in many urban sectors also, we have not been able to supply good potable drinking water, particularly to the Harijan sector of the population. Government, of course, does not recognise any caste distinctions and they are doing their very best. But in spite of this, we have not been able to give them adequate quantities of water. I read yesterday in the papers that for lack of water supply, people in many towns were holding up the trains to take water. This is a very serious situation and something has got to be done immediately to overcome this difficulty. In 1969, we will be celebrating the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, by which time we would have been independent for 22 years. Even then if we are not able to supply the Harijans with adequate quantities of water, it speaks something wrong and bad of our planning itself. By then we would be in the middle of the fourth plan and I hope at least by that time everybody would have adequate quantities of water.

Coming to family planning, I am aware the Health Ministry have been

and are doing their very best. During the past 10 or 15 years infectious diseases like malaria, cholera, typhoid and many other diseases have been greatly overcome. We do not hear epidemics of these diseases. Naturally, therefore, life span has gone up and population has been increasing. Death has been overcome to a large extent and the birth-rate has gone up. This is creating numerous problems in the country. By recent trends and developments in family planning devices, we expect to control the birth rate a good deal. I hope the citizens of the country would cooperate with the government in this regard. It is said that people in the rural sector are not cooperating. I have visited a number of places and I find that amongst the labour sections, the ladies are willing to take to family planning, but it is the men folk who are coming in the way. We on our side, from the labour unions, offer our fullest cooperation to the health department and we request the health department also to cooperate with the different unions in different places, so that this may become a success.

There is the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, of which I was a member a few years back. We have spent Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores in establishing this institute. This is something like a university. Every year they are taking 50 students; and there are numerous post-graduate research workers, numbering about 200. It is one of the premier institutions in the country. It has taken 10 years to establish it; still it is not complete. They are pleading for more money. I only hope until today there has not been any cut in the sum allotted for this and if there is a cut, it should be restored and more money should be given to it.

With regard to the All India Institute of Medical Research of which I happen to be a member, I should say with pride that the work they have turned out in the past 5 or 6 years has been good. They have been doing a good amount of research work. So

far they were getting Rs 1.60 crores. Whether it is peace time or war time, soldier and science go together; people and science go together. In this, modern research plays a very important part. I understand that nearly Rs. 60 lakhs have been curtailed for research this year. It is a very serious matter. If there is to be a cut, it should be elsewhere and not in research. I hope the cut will be restored and more money will be given to them, so they will be able to give a good account of themselves.

Coming to ayurveda, for the past 20 years I have been speaking and speaking about it, and saying that it should be given the necessary encouragement. After 20 years if we look back and see what has been done in ayurveda, it is a very sorry tale to tell. Recently I had been to Varanasi and saw the research institute for ayurveda in the Banaras Hindu University. In the course of the three years, since it was set up, it is giving an exceedingly good account of itself. I read the speech of the Health Minister there for the three years. It is very encouraging. It is along those lines that ayurveda has to be developed if it is to give a good account of itself. If ayurveda is good, why should it be good only for people in the villages? Why should it not be good for people in the cities? If it is good for us in the cities, why should it not be good for people in the whole world? If it is good, it has to be given the necessary encouragement. If it is bad, let it be given up once and for all. Why should we allow a lot of money to go down the drain? After this is ascertained that it is good, plenty of money has got to be given to it. A certain amount of money has been earmarked for ayurveda, but there has been a shortfall in the expenditure. I do not know why. I feel plenty of money should be given within the next 5 or 10 years. We should be in a position to take a decision once for all whether we are going to encourage ayurveda and if so, it should be not merely good for ourselves, but for every one in the

[Dr. Melkote]

world and therefore, it should come to the forefront. When this post-graduate research centre in Varanasi was started, they promised that they would give the M.D. degree. There is one candidate who has passed M.B.B.S. who is doing research here. The Health Survey Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar recommended that those students who have got a degree from the university who take up this post-graduate study in ayurveda should be given M.D. That was the recommendation of that committee, of which I was also a member. Now I understand they are going to give some other name to the whole affair. If there can be an M.A. in English, Economics and so on, I do not see why there should not be an M.D. in ayurveda. If the Indian Medical Council comes in the way and says that M.D. would be mistaken then I ask, why not the medical men add the words "M.D. in Modern Medicine"? Why should this anomaly exist? I hope the minister will not succumb to any such pressure in this regard.

Again, the amount of remuneration that is being given to post-graduates in ayurveda are not of the same level as is given for post-graduate work and fellowship in other universities or in the same university. The students are feeling sorely about this distinction. They feel like going on strike. Is this the way to treat students who after taking a degree from a university come into this institution for post-graduate work? This kind of treatment will put back ayurveda instead of encouraging it. I hope the Minister will not succumb to any such pressure and will do adequate justice to ayurveda.

In the Indian Council of Medical Research, a decision was taken and a sub-committee was set up to go into the question of ayurveda as well as Yoga. If I know a little of both these things, I should say that it in-

volves application of fundamental physical problems. The properties of physical matter have not changed during the millennia. Whatever language might have been used, they have got a definite purpose, a definite meaning and a definite scope. Putting up a probe into the brain and investigating is not yogo at all. You have got to understand the science behind it. Many people who are doing some experiments in this do not study Ayurveda and they do not understand the science behind it. Though they define some useful drugs their investigation has not been done from Ayurvedic point of view. They must understand the science behind it and make experiments on Ayurvedic lines.

In this connection, I would like to point out that in the Banaras Hindu University they are doing good research work in Ayurveda. They have found out an ancient method of curing fistula. They put a thread into the fistula and tie it up. In the course of three weeks the whole thing gets healed up and the patient during this period is also not bed-ridden. It has succeeded very well. There is no surgery; there is no cutting and the patient is free after a period of three weeks. Such experiments which are being conducted there must be given encouragement by the Health Ministry. I hope the Health Ministry will give greater consideration to this and also give more money to them for conducting such experiments.

I have been closely watching the development and trends in this direction in the whole country. A number of Medical Colleges have been opened and a greater number of students is also being admitted. The work is being done by the Ministry and the Directorate is exceedingly good. It is not a question of time. 20 years are nothing before the country. The planning is extremely good. But the country is vast and the health problems facing the country are also very

great. While keeping this in view, the work which this Ministry is doing is extremely good and I commend the Demands of the Ministry to the House.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to take this opportunity to express certain feelings which are prevailing in the country about the health aspect and the performance of the Government in respect of health conditions in the country. The general feeling is that even after 19 years of Congress Rule the general condition of health of our country is getting worse.

Sometime back a survey was undertaken in Calcutta of primary schools and there it was found that more than 70% of the students were suffering from malnutrition. Most of these students were not getting proper food which they should get. So in respect of the health of the children of our country the Government is not taking any serious action. They assured some time back that they would try to supply free tiffin to the school children. In my place I have seen that the children of the solvent class who can pay get tiffin in the schools and the boys of poor people do not get anything because their parents cannot pay. This is the action taken by the Government in respect of health of our children.

Then, coming to the conditions of the hospitals, something has been said here. I can tell from my own experience that in my place in Serampore, which is a sub-divisional town, there is a hospital. It is running from British days and the condition is same as it existed thirty years back. There the picture that has been given here by Dr. Mishra that the dogs enter the hospital and take away the food that are kept for the patients can be seen if anybody visits Serampore hospital: it is very near Calcutta. Such is the condition there.

I have seen in my district, Hooghly, that there are some hospitals in the villages but no Doctors. Complaints have been made several times about this, but the Government takes the plea that they are not getting sufficient number of Doctors to go and serve in the villages. But, if you ask any Doctor, whether he is prepared to go to a village and serve the people there, he will say that he is always ready to go to a village if the Government creates such conditions as to stay in the villages. After 19 years of rule, the Government could not make some minimum provisions for these Doctors whom they want to go and serve the people in the villages. I do not know what use is there in speaking all these things because these questions have been raised several times here but nothing has happened.

In the Report it is mentioned that malaria has been eradicated. I do not know to what extent the credit must go to the action on the part of Government. There are some diseases which can be prevented, but the Government is not at all serious. Today morning there was a question and I put a Supplementary Question also. If the Minister wants to contradict me, I am ready to corroborate it from newspaper cuttings and from other facts that there is shortage of lymph for the small-pox. Even after repeated requests, the Government says that they have no stocks. But, here the Central Minister says that there is no shortage. Whom are we to believe? In the meantime, the small-pox is spreading in an epidemic form in Calcutta and its suburbs and also in the villages. The same is the case in respect of Cholera. Cholera inoculation could not be given because of the preventive medicines. There is shortage of these preventive medicines. Who is responsible for the supply of these medicines? I make the Central Government responsible for it, because if they do not supply the State Governments cannot have these things. Then, in respect of

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

prevention of filaria, nothing has yet been done. There is only one hospital in Calcutta, the Tropical Medical Institute where the filaria patients are treated. For the whole area there is practically one hospital and this cannot be sufficient to treat all the patients. There is so much crowd and so much rush that it is not possible for the patients to get the treatment there; they have to stand in queue for a long time and get themselves treated. Filaria is such a disease and it is spreading in such dimensions in Calcutta, something must be done immediately, especially in these industrial belts.

Then I will come to another important aspect, which comes under the Health Ministry and that is water. Even where there is water, there is every chance of pollution. In Calcutta even small snakes were found in the water pipes and worms too. The effluent from the factories on both sides of Hooghly river, which is the main source of water for the Calcutta people and in surrounding areas has not yet been stopped. So there is every chance of pollution. Secondly, even though there is resource of water, there are places where there are no water works. In Midnapore and Jhargram more than 20,000 people are there and it was assured by the Government that where there is more than 20,000 population they will undertake to construct water works for the supply of sweet water. In Jhargram it has not yet been done. In this way there are many places I know where, in spite of the requisite number of population for which a modern water works is to be installed, it has not been done.

In this way, Sir, the rural areas are still the worst affected. This is not only the case with West Bengal. Reference has been made just now by Dr. Melkote to the fact that due to scarcity of water the people in a

particular locality rush to stop trains so that from the engines they can get some water. Only day before yesterday there was a news item in the paper that this was the situation in Hyderabad. That in Hyderabad when trains pass through that area people rush to get some water from the engines. I have seen it with my own eyes in the Hardwar area, hundreds of people came to the railway line to get some water from the railway engines. There was no arrangement for giving drinking water to the people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): In Hardwar there is the Ganges!

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The people want pure water to drink. There was no pure drinking water at that time in the Ganges at Hardwar.

In the villages, in Bihar, in the Tribal Development Blocks, though many things have been said, so many reports have come and so many committees have been set up to go into the conditions of the tribal people and the adivasis, I know there are some places like the Mosaboni T.D. Block, the Tonto T.D. Block, the Kuchay T. D. Block, the Bandgoan T. D. Block and others, where the people have to go three or four miles to get a bucket of water. Same is the situation in the West Bengal villages also. There are so many places where there should be at least a tubewell. But even after so many representations the people do not get it. Wherever they get, the panchayats have to contribute something. Still the same old system continues, that if you contribute something you will get a tubewell. Is this the welfare State? I do not know. In their bulky reports many pages have been covered to show that much achievement has been done by the Health Ministry to arrange for the supply of drinking water to the rural population. I will only say that even the fringe of the problem has not yet been touched by the Government.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

I will refer only to two or three aspects more. In Calcutta there is the C.M.P.O. I know they have brought out so many plans. I have seen in the report an item about co-ordination, between municipalities and corporations. I do not know what purpose will be served by the Calcutta Metropolitan Organisation and when they will supply and arrange water works and provide sanitary arrangements. In the meantime they are bringing out report after report. I do not know who is going to implement those reports and carry out their recommendations. Therefore, the people of Calcutta have been tired of this C.M.P.O. Something must immediately be done regarding supply of water to areas in Calcutta and Greater Calcutta for which the C.M.P.O. has undertaken responsibility. Something must also be done to provide the necessary sewerage system etc., so that the pressure on the municipalities and the corporation may be to a certain extent lessened and they may devote their attention to take care of the people in other respects.

I will refer to only one more thing, over which there is a great amount of agitation in Calcutta and its suburbs, as that also comes under this Ministry of Health. I am referring to the discrimination that is made by the Ministry of Health in respect of Central Government employees posted or stationed in Calcutta but residing in the suburbs. If I am an employee of the Central Government serving in any Central Government office in Calcutta and if I reside in Calcutta itself, I get the benefit of going to any registered doctor and getting any prescription from him because both the fees for the registered doctor and the cost of the prescription will be reimbursed to me. But, if I work in a Central Government Office in Calcutta and I reside in a

suburb, I do not have the privilege to go to any registered doctor. I have to go either to a District Surgeon or a Sub-Divisional Surgeon. I do not have the option to choose my doctor and to get a prescription from him, because in that case I will not get the cost of the medicines and the fees paid to the doctor. Why is there this discrimination? I have already drawn the attention of the Minister of Health to this aspect. I have requested her that this discrimination must be removed. I know the Minister will say that she is not responsible, the Government of West Bengal is responsible. She has to direct the Government of West Bengal to remove this discrimination. If she wants to stop this facility that is enjoyed by such people residing in Calcutta, then some new problems will be created, some new agitations will be there. She should not, therefore, stop this facility which they have been enjoying for quite a long time now. It is better to extend this facility to the other people, people residing in the suburbs, who have been deprived of this facility. This is my request. Do not create new problems. When you cannot solve any problem, at least do not create any new problem. That is my request and I hope the Minister of Health will look into it.

बीमारी जायाबेन शाह (प्रमरेली) :
सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने जो भी काम किया है वह बहुत अच्छा रहा है। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा ज्यादातर ध्यान क्वोरेटिव साइड पर रहता है जो कि प्रिवेन्टिव साइड पर रहना चाहिये। अब तक तीन प्लैन्स बन्द हो चुकी हैं फिर भी बहुत काम बाकी रह जाता है। जैसा कि श्री भी माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया है रोगों की जो जड़ है वह पानी है। डिफिग वाटर फैसिलिटीज के बारे में घाब तक काफी सोचा गया है लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में हमको जितना कार्य करना चाहिये या उससे घाब भी नहीं किया गया है। पहले सोचा गया था

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

कि तीसरी प्लैन के दर्म्पान में सारे देश में पीने के पानी की फ़ैसिलिटीज हो जायेगी, वाटर बोर्ड भी बने, सब कुछ होता रहा है, लेकिन मुझे कहने में थोड़ा दुःख होता है कि हमारे देश की हैलथ के लिये जो सबसे बड़ी प्राब्लेम है उसके बारे में हम बहुत कम काम करते हैं। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि अगली प्लैन में इस के बारे में जो टार्गेट बनाये जायेंगे उनको पूरा किया जायेगा। वैसे टार्गेट तो हम हमेशा बनाते रहे हैं लेकिन इस बार उसके लिये कुछ अधिक पैसा निश्चित करके हम इस समस्या को कुछ हद तक साल्व कर लें यह आवश्यक है।

आज हमारे देश में कितने ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पर लोगों को गन्दा पानी पीने के सिवा कोई चारा ही नहीं है। वह उसके लिये मजबूर हैं। इसलिये इस प्राब्लेम को सोचे बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है। हम सोचते तो हैं लेकिन जब तक हम उसको इम्प्लमेंट नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे लिये हैलथ की प्राब्लेम को साल्व करना बहुत मुश्किल है।

दूसरी आवश्यक स्कीम जो है वह स्लम क्लियरेंस की है। यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। इसके लिये बहुत से नये नये प्लैन बनते हैं फिर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे देश की टाउन प्लैनिंग की प्राब्लेम है वह सारे देश के लिये बड़ी प्राब्लेम है। हमारे यहां सही तरीके से टाउन प्लैनिंग नहीं होती है। जो भी प्लैनिंग इसके लिये होती है उसका इम्प्लमेंटेशन बहुत मुश्किल है।

डा० सुश्रीला नाथर : टाउन प्लैनिंग का काम अब हम से बाहर चला गया है और अरबन डेवेलपमेंट वालों का काम है।

सभापति महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि टाउन प्लैनिंग का काम उन की मिनिस्ट्री से चला गया है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : उस को टाउन प्लैनिंग या अरबन प्लैनिंग चाहे जो नाम दें

लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से प्राब्लेम फार एल० एल० जी० स्कैन्ड इन वि फोर्थ प्लैन एण्ड अवर थिंक्स के बारे में जो नोट हमें दिया गया है उसमें यह बात है। जब तक इस की थ्रोर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आप कलकत्ता शहर को देख लें, बम्बई शहर को देख लें, इसी तरह और जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं उनकी क्या हालत है। उनमें नये-नये अस्पताल बनाते जायें और गार-बैंज के कचरे के ढेर लगाते रहें जिससे कि बड़ी गन्दगी हो जाती है जो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि हम किस तरीके से हैलथ प्राबलम को साल्व कर सकेंगे ? इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में हम प्रीवेंटिव मेजर्स लें ताकि बीमारियां पैदा ही न हो सकें। यह कहा भी गया है कि प्रीवेंशन इज बट्टर थन क्योर। यह सही है कि आज हमने बहुत से रोगों पर विजय पाई है लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बीमारियां अपना सिर ऊंचा कर रही हैं। स्मोल-पीपल आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से बड़े बड़े शहरों में तेजी से हो रहा है। कालरा के बारे में क्या स्थिति है कलकत्ते में देखिये। अब अहमदाबाद उतना बड़ा शहर नहीं है वहां और जो दूसरे बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं उनमें क्या स्थिति बन रही है ? वहां भी सीवरेज का वाटर ठीक से डिस्पोज नहीं हो पाता है और फलस्वरूप गन्दगी फैलती है। शहरों में जो पानी और सफ़ाई आदि की प्रीलिमिनरी चीजें हैं उनका भी हम माकूल इन्लजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक पानी और सैनिटेशन आदि की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं का शहरों में माकूल बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर पाते हैं तब तक हम चाहे जितनी मेहनत के साथ दूसरी स्कीमों को चलायें जो परिणाम हम पाना चाहते हैं वह वांछित परिणाम हम नहीं पा सकेंगे।

भाषी इस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ लगती है और बाकी की होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ लगती है फिर भी जहां तक इम मन्त्रालय का उसके साथ ताल्लुक है स्कैनिंग सिस्टम के बारे में

तो मेरा कहना है कि जहां पानी का बन्दोबस्त किया जाता है उसी के साथ-साथ सीनीटेशन की धार भी देखना चाहिए। इस तरह से जैसे कचरे के ढेर के ढेर लगे रहते हैं वह नहीं लगे रहने चाहिए। सफाई की व्यवस्था के बारे में मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी हम उम दिशा में बहुत कम काम कर पाये हैं। जितना पैसा इस काम के लिए प्लान में रखते है उनना खर्च भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब जैसे कि हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी के नीचे यह सफाई और सीनीटेशन की व्यवस्था है तो सफाई के लिए, लैट्रीन की सफाई के लिए जो इम्प्लीमेंट्स देने की एक स्कीम बनी है मेरे ब्याल में वह हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी से चली गई है...

डा० सुश्रीला नाथर : वह हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी में कभी भी ही नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : मन्त्राणी महोदय अपने जवाब के समय इस चीज को साफ़ कर दें।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अब जब मन्त्राणी जी यह कह रही हैं तो मुझे मानना ही पड़ेगा हालांकि इसके बारे में मैंने पहले हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी के प्रफसरों के साथ बातचीत की है। चूंकि समय मेरे पास कम है इसलिए और विस्तार में न कहते हुए संक्षेप में छोटी-छोटी बातों पर मैं घाती हूँ। आज देश में डाक्टरों की कमी है। हैल्थ मिनिस्टर भी इसके बारे में बड़ी उदार हैं लेकिन हालत यह बन रही है कि आज यह जो इतने नये-नये अस्पताल बन रहे हैं, चैरिटेबल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स भी अस्पताल बनाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट की ओर से भी बनते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां डाक्टरों जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। एक दफे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया था कि अभी 18 परसेंट वैकेंसीज हैं अब वह 18 परसेंट हों या 30 परसेंट हों फिर भी यह समस्या हमारे देश के सामने है कि डाक्टरों को कैसे हम रूरल एरियाज में भेजें ? हमारे डाक्टरों

लोग गांवों में अस्पतालों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। हमने ज्यादा तादाद में मेडिकल कालिजेज खोल दिये, काफ़ी पैसा खर्च कर दिया और इस तरह से काफ़ी संख्या में डाक्टरों तैयार कर दिये लेकिन इसका क्या इलाज है कि वह वह पढ़े-लिखे डाक्टर लोग ग्राम तौर से रूरल एरियाज में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। अब जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है यहां ज्यादातर रूरल एरियाज ही है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि बहुत से हमारे डाक्टर परदेश में चले जाते हैं। अब मैं इसके प्रॉब्लम में नहीं पड़ना चाहती फिर भी हमारे देश में एक ऐसी भावना विद्यमान है कि परदेश में रहना ज्यादा लोगों को पसन्द है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उनको जाने भी दिया जाय तो भी हमारे देश में बहुत से डाक्टरों रहते हैं और जो कि अपने देश में रह कर सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो वह क्यों नहीं गांवों में इस कार्य के लिए जाते हैं ? इस प्रॉब्लम के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा और अपने युवक डाक्टरों को रूरल एरियाज में भेजने के लिए कुछ इन्सेटिव भी देना पड़े तो वह भी हमें देना चाहिए। आज रूरल एरियाज में डाक्टरों और समुचित चिकित्सा व्यवस्था की शहरों की अपेक्षा अधिक जरूरत है। रूरल एरियाज में अच्छे डाक्टरों और अच्छी दवाइयों की व्यवस्था बहुत आवश्यक है। उनकी हैल्थ ज्यादा गिरी हुई है। आज उनको पीने को साफ़ पानी भी नहीं मिलता, खाना भी ठीक नहीं मिलता है इसलिए वहां अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यह एक स्टेट्स का सबजेक्ट है फिर भी सेंटर को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिए एडिशनल ग्रांट्स दी जायें और तब मैं प्रार्था करती हूँ कि रूरल एरियाज की हैल्थ की समस्या को आप किसी क्रदर काबू पा सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्या का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : इम पर समय बहुत थोड़ा रक्खा गया है और कांग्रेस के एम० पी० को तो बोलने के लिए बहुत ही कम समय दिया जाता है बहरहाल मैं एक दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगी ।

मैं कुछ लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालिज के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ जिससे कि मेरा सम्बन्ध भी रहा है । अब उसका स्टेट्स और उसकी हालत न गवर्नमेंट की है न ही वालेंटरी संस्थाओं जैसी है, बीच की भी कुछ बन कर रह गयी है । मैं उस अस्पताल के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बोर्ड में रह चुकी हूँ और आज भी हूँ । उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को सूचना पड़ेगा कि उसकी क्या स्थिति रक्खी जाय ? या तो उसका ट्रस्ट बना कर बिल्कुल वालेंटरी बेसिस पर चलने दे या तो गवर्नमेंट उसे ले लें तो भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन आज जो उसमें एक अनसर्टेन्टी की हालत है उससे काम जिस तेजी और जिस अच्छे तरीके से चलना चाहिए वह नहीं चल सकता है ।

एक बात मैंने देखी है और खुद बहुत से शहरों में हर जगह देखती हूँ कि जहाँ तक अस्पतालों के होने का सवाल है यह बात भी सही है कि जितने अस्पताल होने चाहिए उतने नहीं हैं, जितने डाक्टर्स और नर्सों होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हैं । 600 के ऊपर एक डाक्टर चाहिए अब हमारे देश में तो वह दिन बहुत दूर है कि यह सब आ जायेगा लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आवश्यकतानुसार डाक्टर्स मिलें या न मिलें, अस्पताल मिलें या न मिलें क्योंकि जितना पैसा सुलभ होगा उसी के हिसाब से तो यह काम होगा बाकी देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रखने के लिए इस मन्त्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिए ।

खास तौर पर मैं चाहती हूँ कि मैटर्निटी अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था ठीक बनाय

जाय । मैंने खुद देखा है कि डेलीवरी हुए एक दिन हुआ है, पेशन्ट को बैंड पर जगह नहीं मिलती है फिर उसको नीचे ही सुला देते हैं । मैं अपनी मन्त्राणी महोदया का ध्यान इधर आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि कम-से-कम मैटर्नेटी वार्ड्स में पर्याप्त पलंगों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और रश होने के कारण अगर मौजूदा पलंग नाकाफी हों तो कुछ ऐक्सट्रा बैंड्स रखें ताकि इस तरह से जच्चाओं को नीचे फर्श पर न सुलाया जाय । अब गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी होता है तो भी वह अपने घर पर जैसे भी हो जच्चा को पलंग पर सुलाता है इसलिए जच्चाओं के लिए पलंगों की व्यवस्था अस्पतालों में अचूक होनी चाहिए । यह हालत और अव्यवस्था केवल बाहर के अस्पतालों में ही नहीं है अपितु यहाँ राजधानी में भी है । लेडी हाडिंग में भी यही हालत है । बस मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ । समय के लिये धन्यवाद ।

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक कांग्रेस मेम्बर्स का ताल्लुक है अगर वे 10 मिनट से ज्यादा न लें और उसी के अन्दर रहते हुए बोलें तो मेरी समझ में अधिक माननीय सदस्यों को मैं बुला सकूँगा । इसलिए मेरी अर्ज है कि वे दस मिनट से ज्यादा न लें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शर्मा जी ने एक स्लिप भेजी है तो मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : वह अगले डिस्कशन के वास्ते है ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय ।

श्री रामेश्वराम्ब : श्रीमन्, अब के तो बुलाये जाने की मेरी बारी थी ?

सभापति महोदय : यह उन को जानना चाहिए कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को सब विरोधी दलों के मुकाबले में डबल टाइम है और उसके अनुसार उनको टाइम मिलना है। बाकी पाण्डेय जी चूक शहर से भ्रमी बाहर जा रहे हैं हैं इसलिये मैंने उनको पहले बोलने का मौका दे दिया है।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (दमोह) : जिनको मौका नहीं मिला है उनको देना चाहिए लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि जो चार-चार दफे हाल में बोल चुके हैं उन्हीं को फिर प्राज बुलाया गया है।

सभापति महोदय : बहन जी धीरज रखें उन्हें भी चांस मिलेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अधिष्ठाता जी, स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय का प्रतिवेदन और जो मांग सदन के सामने स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने प्रस्तुत की है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और अनुभव करता हूँ कि अपने सीमित साधनों की परिधि में जो भी कार्य कर सकना सम्भव था वह उसने किया है और इसके लिये वह मन्त्रालय और मन्त्री महोदया बधाई की पात्रा हैं।

श्रीमन्, स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में एक, दो, तीन योजनाओं के माध्यम से जितना भी कुछ कार्य हुआ है वह चाहे थोड़ा कहा जाय लेकिन उसकी एक प्रगति हुई है। जनजीवन की अवधि भी बढ़ी है। स्वास्थ्य का विकास भी हुआ है। मैडिकल कालिजेज भी बढ़ाये गये और डाक्टर्स भी बढ़े। यह दूसरी बात है कि देश के स्वरूप को देख कर उस की आवश्यकता को देख कर उसकी मांग को देख कर यह भी हो सकता है कि जो कुछ भी हम दे पा रहे हैं वह कम है। लेकिन जहां तक उसकी प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम आगे जा रहे हैं।

प्राज देश के सामने एक भयंकर समस्या है जनसंख्या की और परिवार-नियोजन की। मैं उसी समस्या पर अपने भाषण को केन्द्रित

करना चाहता हूँ। युनाइटेड नेशन्स की एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया था कि अगर सारे संसार की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या को 100 का भ्रंक दिया जाये, तो उसमें से 60 भूखे लोग हैं और उन 60 में 10 भारतीय भूखे हैं। इसी प्रकार संसार की तमाम भूमि में से 3 प्रतिशत भूमि हमारे पास है और संसार की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या का 18 प्रतिशत हमारे देश में है। प्राज इस 3 प्रतिशत धरती और 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या का ताल-मेल बिठाने का भार हमारे ऊपर है।

हमारी कल्पना थी कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे यहाँ 100 मिलियन टन प्रनाज होगा, जो कि केवल 74, 75 मिलियन तक सीमित रह गया। प्राज संसार भर में हमारे लोग अधिक दुर्बल और भूखे भी हैं। जो देश हमको अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए सहायता के रूप में प्रनाज देते हैं, वे हमसे यह प्रश्न पूछते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ प्रतिवर्ष जनसंख्या में जो 120 लाख की वृद्धि हो रही है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि एक हालीण्ड या एक स्विटजरलैण्ड या एक सीसोन हर साल हमारे देश में बढ़ जाता है, उसके बारे में हम क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं।

हमें यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि दुर्बल दुर्बल को पैदा करता है। अगर लोगों के शरीर स्वस्थ हों, खाने को खूब हो और धरती भी बढ़ी हो, तब जनसंख्या के बढ़ने पर कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन संसार के बड़े देशों की तुलना में हमारी धरती कम है और जनसंख्या अधिक है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि जो माघन जुटाए जाते हैं, वे हम को थोड़े दिखाई देते हैं। इसका कोई क्रान्तिकारी और अन्तः-त्मक उपाय हम को ढूँढना पड़ेगा, अन्यथा जिस अनुपात से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उसका परिणाम न जाने क्या होगा।

जहां तक दूसरे देशों का सम्बन्ध है, जापान और स्कैंडेनेवियन कंट्रीज में एबार्शन

[श्री राम महाय पाण्डेय]

को लीगेन्दाइज कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि वे देश अपने साधनों को जानते हैं। जिस देश की धरती अपने लोगों को पूर्ण रूप से भोजन प्रदान नहीं कर सकती है, उसको अपनी जनसंख्या के विस्तार पर कोई न कोई अंकुश रखना होगा।

एक मानवीय सबस्य : अब तो नूप आ गया है।

श्री राम महाय पाण्डेय : वह तो रिसर्च का काम है।

पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार नियोजन के लिए 65 लाख रुपया दिया गया, जिसका 22 प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए 495 लाख रुपया दिया गया, जिसका 43 प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया। इसी प्रकार तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2,698 लाख रुपया, अर्थात् 27 करोड़ के करीब रुपया, इस काम के लिए दिया गया, जिसका 95 प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार नियोजन के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यक्ति पर दो रुपये खर्च करना चाहती है। 1966-67 के बजट अनुदानों में परिवार-नियोजन के लिए केन्द्र की ओर से 13 करोड़ रुपये और राज्यों की ओर से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। देश में 1700 स्टर्लाइजेशन यूनिट खोले गए हैं, 42,125 ट्रेन्ड कार्यकर्ता परिवार-नियोजन का काम कर रहे हैं और 13,33,000 आपरेशन हो चुके हैं।

ये सब धाँकड़े प्रकट करते हैं कि हम धीरे-धीरे उस ओर जाना चाहते हैं,

जहाँ जनसंख्या का नियोजन है। लेकिन यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी है कि मैं सोचता हूँ कि कैसे हम जनसंख्या को रोक सकेंगे। अगर हर साल आवादी 120 लाख के हिसाब से बढ़ेगी, तो हम अपने लोगों के लिए भोजन कहाँ से लायेंगे ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि सबसे पहले आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम प्रारम्भ से ही, प्राइमरी स्टेज से ही, अपने बच्चों पर आधुनिक विचारों और मानव-मूल्यों की छाप डालें। आखिर हमारा देश पुराना है, सनातन है और इसकी धारणाएँ, मान्यताएँ और परम्पराएँ भी पुरानी हैं। और ये धारणाएँ और परम्पराएँ बनती कैसे हैं? एक आदर्श को जब सैकड़ों बार कान में फूँका जाता है, तो वही आदर्श बन जाती है। जैसे, भगवान् के नाम पर, संस्कृति के नाम पर, "ईश्वर देता है", इस नाम पर, "हम तो निमित्त मात्र हैं", इस नाम पर हमारे देश में बच्चे होते चले जाते हैं। लेकिन आज का संसार का वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण हमको बताता है कि हम निमित्त मात्र नहीं हैं, हम विवेक मात्र भी हैं, हममें सोचने-समझने की जिज्ञासा भी है और फेकल्टी भी सामने जो चित्र है, हम उसको देख सकते हैं और दीवार पर क्या लिखा हुआ है, हम उसको पढ़ सकते हैं। हमका कोई न कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, जिससे हमारे विचारों, मान्यताओं और धारणाओं में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो सके।

उदाहरण के लिए रेडियो एक ऐसा ऐपरेटस है, जो घर-घर तक पहुंचता है। मंत्री महोदय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से कहें कि वह एक घंटे का समय निर्धारित करे, जिसमें लोक-गीतों के रूप में या ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के गांव-गांव तक जनसंख्या के नियोजन की शिक्षा

पहुँचाई जाए। जनसंख्या कहाँ बढ़ती है? —जहाँ पर शिक्षा कम है, जीवन के प्रति अनुराग कम है, चेतना और जागृति कम है, वहाँ धारणाओं, मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं के प्रभाव के कारण जनसंख्या अधिक होती है। शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के अभाव के कारण देहांत में अधिक जनसंख्या होती है। इस स्थिति में परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में वृत्तचित्र, डाकुमेंटरीज बनाई जायें और उनको प्राजेक्टर के द्वारा गाँवों में दिखाया जाये, तो वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों पर इसका कुछ न कुछ प्रभाव अवश्य पड़ेगा।

चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में परिवार-नियोजन के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपये का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसको बढ़ा कर 300 करोड़ रुपये किया जाये। बेचारी डा० सुशीला नायर क्या करेंगी, जब कि इस काम के लिए चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पांच वर्षों के लिए केवल 95 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हों? हमें अपने देश में नये मानव-संसाधनों को निर्धारित करना है, देश के भाग्य का निर्माण करना है, लेकिन अगर हम अपनी जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर 300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे, तो हम सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे।

यह भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि देश के हर एक ब्लाक में कम्पल-गरीमी, अनिवार्य रूप से, परिवार-नियोजन सेंटर खोले जायें। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में एकेनिंग, कानसेसनेस, चेतना और जागृति के माध्यम से एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जाये कि आज धारणाओं और परम्पराओं के अनुसरण चलने का समय नहीं है, बल्कि हमें ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करनी चाहिए कि हमारे जितने बच्चे हों, हम उनका ठीक तरह से पालन-पोषण कर सकें। हम छोटे और

बड़े बच्चों को, कालेज के लेवल के स्नातकों को उन का दायित्व समझायें।

अभी बिरोधी दल के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि परिवार-नियोजन फेल हो गया है और फिर कहा कि उनके सात बच्चे हैं। इस पर माननीय सदस्य, श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा, ने कहा कि मेरे बारह बच्चे हैं। यह हाल है हमारे संसद् के सदस्यों का! भगवान् चिरंजीव रखे उनको, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम देश के सामने एक उदाहरण रखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में हमको रचनात्मक काम करना होगा, तभी हम सफल होंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : न तद् रक्षामि न पिशाचास्तरन्ति देवानामोजः यं न्नं प्रथमजं ह्येतत्। योविभर्तिदाभायर्णहिरण्यं स देवेषु कृणुते दीर्घमायुः स मनुष्येषु कृणुते दीर्घमायुः।

श्री राम लहाय पाण्डेय : जय हो।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह अध्यक्ष का अपमान करते हैं। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि मंत्र के बीच में नहीं टोकना चाहिए। उनको लज्जा नहीं घाती? उनको शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उनको संस्कृत नहीं घाती।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपके सामने स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। स्वास्थ्य के माध्यम परिवार-नियोजन जुड़ा हुआ है। मेरी समझ में नहीं घाती कि परिवार-नियोजन और स्वास्थ्य का क्या सम्बन्ध है और क्या मोक्ष कर उनको एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़ा गया है। स्वास्थ्य के साथ यदि ब्रह्मचर्य जोड़ा गया होता, व्यायाम को जोड़ा

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

जाता, योगाभ्यास को लगाया जाता, उचित खान-पान की शिक्षा दी गई होती, तो कोई बात बन सकती थी। इस पुस्तक में पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। सन 1961 से 1965 के अन्त तक लगभग घरबों से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया है इस परिवार नियोजन पर। दसियों हजार डाक्टर और नर्स तैयार किये हैं, किस बात के लिये तैयार किये हैं? इसमें प्रशंसा की है कानपुर की एक फैक्टरी की, जो लगभग बीसियों हजार लूप तैयार करती है, छले तैयार करती है और अभी आप त्रिवेन्द्रम में एक करोड़ रुपया लगाकर एक इस प्रकार का कारखाना खोलने जा रहे हैं जो लाखों लूप तैयार करेगा।

16 hrs.

एक माननीय सभ्य : लूप क्या होता है?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं नहीं जानता, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप उस तरफ देख कर न बोलिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो आपकी बात सुन लंगा लेकिन ये नहीं सुनते हैं। इन पर आपको अधिकार होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : इन पर अधिकार है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे देश को जो यह लूप की शिक्षा, बन्धीकरण की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, यह सब देश के लिये विधातक है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, कि जब आपका राज्य नहीं था, तब क्या होता था, तब जनसंख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ी। आज इस संसार को पीने दो घरब बंधे होने जा रहे हैं.. मंत्री जी

तो यहां हैं नहीं, मेरी बातों का उत्तर कौन देगा।

सभापति महोदय : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कह रहा था कि एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि अण्डे खाओ, मांस खाओ, जिनसे उत्तेजना बढ़ती है, दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिये, कैसे हो सकता है? आप परिवार नियोजन करना चाहते हैं तो वस्तुतः आपको पिछला मार्ग भ्रमना होना होगा।

अभी एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि जो ब्रह्मचर्य नहीं रख सकता, उसके लिये उपाय क्या है। उसको उपवास करना चाहिये, इससे देश का भ्रम भी बचैगा, उसको कुछ लम्बा उपवास करना चाहिये। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि भगवान की सृष्टि से उत्पन्न पदार्थों को खाकर व्यर्थ रज बौर्य का नाश करेंगे तो पाप के भागी होंगे। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोकने का ब्रह्मचर्य साधन है आप उससे बच सकते हैं, उसके लिये ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। मैंने आपकी सारी पुस्तक को पढ़ा है, लेकिन इसमें कहीं भी व्यायामशालाओं का बर्णन नहीं है, कहीं भी व्यायामशालायें नहीं खोली गई हैं। स्वास्थ्य का व्यायाम से सम्बन्ध है, स्वास्थ्य का भोजन से सम्बन्ध है, स्वास्थ्य का योग से सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन बन्धीकरण से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि देश स्वस्थ हो, तो आपको पुराना मार्ग भ्रमना होना होगा।

आज आप कहते हैं कि मलेरिया को खत्म कर दिया है, कैसे खत्म कर दिया है? मलेरिया तो अब भी चौमासे के दिनों में होता है। कोई रोग कभी बढ़ता है कोई कभी बढ़ जाता है। अब आप कहने

लगे हैं कि मच्छर रहेगा लेकिन मलेरिया नहीं रहेगा, लेकिन इन बातों से क्या मलेरिया रुक सकता है। अगर बीमारी नहीं होती तो उसका श्रेय आप ले लेते हैं, अगर हो जाती है तो कहते हैं कि प्राकृतिक चीज है। आप पढ़ें बेदों को, उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है—

ब्रह्मचर्येण तपसा राजा राष्ट्रं विरक्षति ।

ब्रह्मचर्य और तप के द्वारा राजा राज्य की रक्षा कर सकता है, न कि लूप लगवाकर, न कि छल्ले पहना कर। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के परिवार में कितने लोगों ने लूप लगवाया है, प्रधान मंत्री, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, अन्य मंत्रियों, प्रान्तीय मंत्रियों में कितने लोगों ने लूप लगवाया है, कितने लोगों ने बन्धीकरण करवाया है—

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तत्तदेवेतरो जनः

जब तक आप इस कार्यक्रम को नहीं अपनाते, तब तक दूसरे क्यों अपनायें। यदि बन्धीकरण अच्छी चीज है, तो पहले आप उसे अपनाइये, इस सदन के लोग अपनायें, तब दूसरे अपनायेंगे। मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के 12 बच्चे हैं। मैंने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा था, जैसे पढ़ा वैसे यहां पर कह दिया बच्चे वैसे ही पैदा नहीं हो जाते, जब बच्चों की प्रावश्यकता होती है तब स्त्री-पुरुष के सम्पर्क से बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, न कि वैसे ही पैदा हो जाते हैं। जब राष्ट्र को बच्चों की जरूरत हो तब आपको बच्चों को जन्म देना चाहिये, अन्यथा ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करना चाहिये। जो माल बाजार में पहले ही बहुत सारा पड़ा हो, उसको और ज्यादा तैयार करते चले जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। आपको

बाजार को देखकर माल को पैदा करना चाहिये। इस समय एक मिनट में 15 बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं और चार मरते हैं, इस तरह से 11 बच्चे रहते हैं। 35-40 लाख जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है, धरती सिकुड़ती जा रही है, इस खाद्य समस्या का समाधान कौन कर सकता है, किसके हाथ में शक्ति है जो इसको कर सकेगा, यह आपको स्वयं करना होगा। किसने आपको प्रेरणा दी है कि आप बच्चे पैदा करें, क्यों बढ़ाते हो जन संख्या को, यह तो आपके अपने हाथ की चीज है, इसको रोकने के लिये आपने ऊपर नियन्त्रण करो।

इसी तरह से देशी औषधियों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे निवेदन करना है। जब मुसलमान यहां पर नहीं आये थे, तब यहां पर यूनानी नहीं थी, जब अंग्रेज नहीं आये थे, तब एलोपैथी नहीं थी, तो क्या यहां के लोग दवा नहीं जानते थे? मैं गारन्टी के साथ कह सकता हूँ, निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ, निश्चय कह सकता हूँ उस समय 100 वर्ष से पहले कभी व्यक्ति मरा नहीं करता था। जब इस प्रकार के तपस्वी ब्रह्मचारी राजे महाराजे यहां पर राज्य करते थे, मलेरिया होता नहीं था। आज जो कुछ इस देश में हो रहा है, वह सब आपकी कृपा से, आपकी दया-दृष्टि से हो रहा है। यदि आप देश को सही रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो व्यायामशालायें खुलवायें, एक घरब रुपया या जितना भी धन लगे, व्यायामशालाओं के खोलने में लगाइये। प्रत्येक नगर में, प्रत्येक मुहल्ल में, प्रत्येक गांव में, इसकी शिक्षा दी जाय, भोजन के लिये लोगों को शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। भोजन खाये बिना घादमी जल्दी नहीं मरता, लेकिन भोजन खाकर जल्दी मर सकता है। एक सेर पानी मुझे देते रहिये, 90 दिन तक नहीं मरूंगा, एक सेड पानी के आधारे पर 90 दिन तक जिये रहा

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्दः]

सकता हूँ, लेकिन भोजन करके जल्दी मर सकता हूँ। लोग कहते हैं कि हमको खाना उचित नहीं मिलता। पशु को देखिये, सूड़ा खाता है, घास खाता है, उसको खाकर कितना बलवान हो जाता है, कितना शक्तिशाली बन जाता है, आपकी अपनी जो शक्ति है...

सभापति महोदय : स्वामी जी, आपका समय हो गया है, लेकिन दो मिनट और दे रहा हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मिर्फ मैं ही बोल रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के आठ मिनट हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जल्दी समाप्त करूँगा।

खाद्य अप-मिश्रण की समस्या आज बहुत बड़ी समस्या देश के सामने है। हम सुाने हैं परमेश्वर व्यापक हैं, परमेश्वर चाहे व्यापक न हो लेकिन खाद्य व्यापक है। प्रत्येक अपमिश्रण पदार्थ में आज यह व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई है लेकिन यह मंत्रालय इसको रोकने में सर्वथा असमर्थ रहा है, इसको रोक नहीं पाया है। एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि 150 रु० मासिक पानेवाला इंस्पेक्टर हजारों रुपया लेकर घर में घुसता है। जब भी कभी जांच होनी होती है, वह पहले से बता देता है कि आज बड़ा अपसर आने वाला है। उसका हर जगह से माह-बार बंधा हुआ है, मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि इन लोगों का हर जगह से माहवार बंधा हुआ है, लेकिन कोई समाधान इस समस्या का नहीं हो पाया है।

पानी के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरी बहन, इस समय पानी की समस्या इतनी भयंकर है कि जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। मैं आपको राजस्वान और सारे हरियाना में से बल

कर दिखलाऊँ, कूपों की वहां पर बहुत कमी है। मीलों दूर पर कूप हैं, और आप यह जानती हैं गांवों में पानी खींचने और भर कर लाने का काम स्त्रियों का है, तो आप देख लीजिये, कि आपके मंत्री बनने का क्या लाभ उनको हुआ है।

मैं एक अन्तिम बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों को पानी का जितना दुख है उतना किसी और को नहीं है। बहुत सारी जगहों पर आज भी कूपों पर चढ़ कर पानी खींचने की उनको इजाजत नहीं है। वे बेचारे बैठे रहते हैं इस तपती हुई धूप में। कोई दया कर के पानी दे जाय तो दे जाय नहीं तो प्यासे रह जाते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि करनाल के डी० सी० को मैंने तीन गांवों के हरिजनों के प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये—बिन्मल, खूखनी और बजीदा (जाटा)। एक वर्ष हो चुका दस बार हरिजन कल्याण विभाग में जा चुका हूँ, बस यही कह देते हैं कि अब के मिलेगा, कूपों की मरमत के लिये, गरीबों के लिये जो पैसा है, वह उनको नहीं मिलता, उसको मोटे-मोटे हरिजनों की सभायें खा जाती हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब खत्म कीजिये।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हरिजन कल्याण विभाग स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं अन्तिम निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप देसी, प्रौद्योगिकी की शिक्षा दें। आप विदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी मंगवा कर मंहगो न दें। प्रत्येक स्त्री-पुरुष को देहातों में जड़ी-बूटियों की शिक्षा मिले तो आपको इतने कालिज खोलने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। कालिज खोलकर चाहे एक एक व्यक्ति के साथ एक एक डाक्टर भूमता रह इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। देसी जड़ी बूटियों की आप प्रत्येक व्यक्ति

को शिक्षा दें। स्वास्थ्य तो सबका है, उसकी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। ऋतु के अनुकूल भोजन की शिक्षा हो, व्यायाम की शिक्षा हो, इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह जो बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा कार्यक्रम आपने बनाया है, यह सारे का सारा व्यर्थ है।

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Health Ministry.

I must congratulate the Health Minister on the achievements of the Malaria Eradication Programme which is something probably unique in the history of India. In that connection I would like to point out that while malaria has been eradicated, his cousin-brother filariasis has been ten times on the increase. I am told that there is a National Filaria Scheme, but I want that it should be a National Filariasis Eradication Scheme; if it could be taken up at that level, then, if not today, at least after some time that would give some results, and the Ministry could be congratulated then, if not by Srinivasan by at least his successors who come to this Parliament.

As regards medical colleges, I must congratulate the Ministry for having given us 87 medical colleges.

An Hon. Member: It is 90 now.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Of course, the report gives the number as 87. But if the number is actually 90, then I must thank the Ministry for that. In the Fourth Plan, there is the proposal for the establishment of 30 new medical colleges including five regional colleges. I shall come to the question of the regional colleges a little later.

As regards family planning, the whole House has approved of it ex-

cept perhaps my revered friend Swami Rameshwaranand who may not agree with us. But I would like to remind the Swamiji that all of us here are not Swamijis; we are all *grihasthas* belonging to the materialistic world. So, family planning has become the sheet-anchor of the whole of India. Even in the President's Address to Parliament, family planning has figured prominently. Our beloved Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi speaks fervently about that and the Health Minister and the Health Ministry also are tackling it at the highest level.

Knowing as I do about family planning, I would like to point out that there are certain conventional methods of family planning. But which is the one that we are going to adopt? Probably, sterilisation for a man or for a woman will be the ideal. But is it practicable in the longer context? Therefore it is, I think, and rightly so, that the loop or the IUCD has been accepted. After the IUCD has been introduced I would like to know whether it has ever been seen by the so-called rural population who form about 80 per cent of our total population. In this connection, I would like to read out a few lines from an article in the *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* in which no less a person than Prof. Galbraith, a former Ambassador of the U.S.A. in India has this to say. The article says:

"As regards population control, Professor Galbraith recently made a speech in Harvard in which he said that there is nothing wrong with India's population control programme except that it has to be taken out of the hands of those who can talk about it and placed in the hands of those who can do something about it."

That is what Prof. Galbraith has to say. The article further goes on to say:

"The 320 districts of India are divided into 5400 development

[Dr. P. Srinivasan]

blocks; if we add the urban areas we have to deal with roughly 6000 units; if we can organise only 100 insertions of the IUCD loops per month per unit (which is entirely acceptable to our rural as well as urban population), then we can do 1200 per year per unit or 6000 per unit in 5 years, i.e. a total of 36 million which is about 40 per cent of our adult women population who are child-bearing women. It has been calculated by the U.N. team of experts who recently visited India that if we can accomplish this in 5 years (and it is entirely feasible) we can reduce the rate of growth in population by 8 million per year. Then only the problem of food production will assume manageable proportions.

To do this job we need 6000 mobile motor vans fitted both as an ordinary dispensary and for the IUCD work and the service should be taken unobtrusively to the doors of our women from village to village and should be made free from all fuss and bother and should cost them not a paise. With each vehicle we need a team consisting of two graduate doctors (one woman and one man)"

—I shall come to the need for one woman doctor later on—

"...two trained nurses, and four women social workers. We have in India 75000 medical graduates and we produce every year 2000 women graduates and 4000 men graduates; we require only 2 years crop. It is no problem to gather together these teams if we are prepared to pay reasonable salaries."

You will kindly mark that the salaries are also important.

"This is not a health problem; this is a problem of organisation.

There is no reason why this vital job of far-reaching significance which will very largely determine our survival as a free democracy should be treated as a little appendage to a Health Ministry which is already overburdened with the responsibility of looking after the medical and public health problems of this vast country with a population of 470 millions. The subject of population control requires a whole time Ministry and a Minister who is one of our ablest administrators and a man of exceptional ability and drive."

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why only 'a man'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandaran): 'Man' includes 'woman' also.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: If I may be permitted to mention something personal, before I came to attend the budget session of Parliament, I had written a personal letter to the Prime Minister, with a copy of it to the Health Minister in which I had pleaded that with all our eloquence and all our three Five Year Plans we had failed miserably. Two parallel lines will never meet. The food problem is always acute.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many children has my hon. friend produced during these three Five Year Plans?

Dr. P. Srinivasan: I can easily answer my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is fleeting.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: I am coming to the subject proper.

During one of our talks, I suggested to the Health Minister that the admissions to the medical colleges should be

at least 50 per cent of girls, because the girls would be more useful and more effective in the context of the IUCD. The House knows this, I am sure, and the House would surely agree with me when I say that no woman will ever go to a man for the introduction of the IUCD.

Therefore, my submission is that if more women are given admissions to the medical colleges, and if they could be trained and given facilities and all opportunities, and if a guarantee could also be taken from them that they will serve the rural population for five years, then we could solve the knotty problem of food shortage and equally the problem of family explosion which is going to cost us much.

I shall now pass on to another point.

Mr. Chairman: That should be the hon. Member's last point and then he should conclude.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: I would request you to kindly give me some more time.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry that is not possible. There are a number of other hon. Members waiting.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: I have just completed one subject, and I am now passing on to the next subject.

Mr. Chairman: He can take one minute more and then conclude.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: As regards post-graduate medical education centres, it has been stated that there is a proposal to start five or six colleges all over India. Madras is fortunately one among them where 200 acres of land have been acquired near Adyar and given by the Madras Government; it is up to the Central Government to give all the aid to them to start a regional post-graduate medical education scheme which will solve the problem of medical education. Though we have 90 medical colleges

today, there are many colleges where we do not have efficient men to teach the students about the purpose of medicine, surgery and midwifery. That is what Dr. Chandrabhan Singh has rightly said and I would like to emphasise it.

The last point. I am a member who comes from Madras City. In 1962, I raised this point about how even in an urban city like Madras you cannot get drinking water at the tail end. I belong to that tail end where I cannot get a pot of drinking water. Even today, in 1966, I do not get the Corporation filtered water; I can have only well water. That is my fate. I do not grumble because my constituents are also taking water, and as the humble representative of the dumb millions, I share that difficulty.

Look at the position of other rural populations, where, as some of my colleagues have rightly said, men and cattle drink the same water. After 18 years of independence, is this the achievement? Is this the achievement of Government? Is this the achievement of the Health Ministry? I am afraid this is cutting a sorry figure. I request that the Planning Commission, rather the whole Cabinet, should do some thinking on this and give that precious water which we need. 'Men never knew what water is worth till taught by pain'—that was Byron. That precious water for which people are yearning, the dumb millions, either in the rural or urban areas, should be given to them. Then they can get rid of bowel diseases like typhoid, enteric, colitis, dysentery. For this, they will be grateful to the Health Minister and the Central Government.

श्रीमती: सहोदराबाई राय : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बहन को बघाई देती हूँ कि पहले से इस देश के स्वास्थ्य में बहुत अन्तर पड़ा है और इस सम्बन्ध में काम काफी अच्छा हुआ है।

यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं वे सब जहरों के बारे में रखे हैं। मैं

[श्रीमती सहायरावार्ड राय]

देहातों के सम्बन्ध में मुझ्वाव रख्गी । बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास आदि में तो मेडिकल कालेज हैं, अस्पताल हैं, घर घर में प्राइवेट डाक्टर जा सकते हैं इसलिये इन जगहों के लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है । आप को देहातों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये जहां पर अस्पताल नहीं हैं । दस, दस गांवों के बीच में एक एक अस्पताल होना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां पर न जाने कितनी महिलायें डिलिवरी के समय बेमौत ही मर जाया करती हैं । वहां पर उन के स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखने के लिये कोई सुविधायें नहीं होती । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि ऐसे आदेश होने चाहियें कि जहां पर देहाती बसते हैं, किसान रहते हैं, जो कि हमारे लिये गल्ला पैदा करते हैं, मजदूरों के दल होते हैं, जो कि हर समय हमारे राष्ट्र को मदद देते रहते हैं, वहां पर अस्पताल खोले जायें । शहर से दस बीस मील दूर जहां पर जंगल हैं, देहाती एरिया हैं, जहां पर किसानों की महिलायें स्वास्थ्य साधनों से वंचित रहती हैं, अस्पताल खोलने की योजनायें बननी चाहियें, वहां पर लेडी डाक्टर, नर्स और मिड वाइफ वर्ग रहनी चाहियें ।

पुरुषों से महिलायें नरम होती हैं काम करने में और दूसरों से काम लेने में । आज पुरुष लोग शहरों में देहातों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यहां पर हर प्रकार के आनन्द के साधन मिले हुए हैं । वह अक्सर सिनेमा जाया करते हैं । महिलायें ऐसा नहीं करती हैं । वह अपना काम ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी से करती हैं । देहात वाले भी उन महिलाओं की अच्छी तरह रक्षा करते हैं । वे कामों में उन का हाथ बटाते हैं और हर तरह की मदद देते हैं, मकान रहने के लिये देते हैं । ऐसा नहीं है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं वह उन की मदद नहीं करते । पुरुष डाक्टर इस लिये देहातों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करने कि शहर का जीवन दूसरी तरह का है । वे थोड़ा देर

तो अस्पतालों में काम करते हैं, बाकी समय बाहर के मरीज देखते हैं और खूब पैसा कमाते हैं । अस्पतालों में जो दवायें होती हैं वह वे बाहर के मरीजों को देते हैं और 20, 25 रु० फीस लेने के अलावा उस का दाम भी लेते हैं । अस्पतालों में वे दवायें बेच ली जाती हैं । अस्पतालों में इंजेक्शन की शीशं नहीं बेच पाती है । कोई मरीज जाता है तो पानी ले कर पिला देते हैं और कहते हैं कि चले जाओ और इंजेक्शन ले कर आओ । आज जो भी गरीब जनता है उस को अस्पताल से दवायें कम मिलती हैं । जो डाक्टर और नर्स होती हैं वे उन को वहां से निकाल देती हैं और वहां पर उन के लिये कोई बन्दो-बस्त नहीं होता है । आप को गरीब लोगों के हक में कदम उठाना चाहिये और अस्पताल में ही गरीबों को दवायें मिल जायें और इंजेक्शन वर्ग रह लग जायें, इस का पूरा बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये । डाक्टर लोग सोचते हैं कि कोई भी उन का कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है । कभी कोई बात होती है तो कह देते हैं कि जाओ रिपोर्ट करो । डाक्टरों की एक यूनिटन सी बन गई है और नीचे आया से ले कर ऊंचे में सिविल सर्जन तक उस में हैं जो किसी की मुनते नहीं हैं । अगर लिखा पढ़ी की जाये तो झगड़ा होता है ।

आज देहात की महिलायें जब अस्पताल में जाती हैं तो उन से कह दिया जाता है कि चारपाई नहीं है । डिलिवरी के केस आते हैं तो उन के लिये पलंग नहीं होते हैं । शहर वाली औरतों को तो आदेश दे सकते हैं कि वह अपनी चारपाई ले आयें और वापस आते समय उन को लेते जायें । लेकिन देहात के डिलिवरी केस जो आते हैं उन को तो कभी कभी जमीन पर ही डाल दिया जाता है और अक्सर केसेज बे मौत ही मौत के घाट उतर जाते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि दूसरी जगहों पर पैसा खर्च न कर के देहातों में स्वास्थ्य की सुविधायें

ज्यादा बढ़ा दी जायें और महिलाओं की व्यवस्था खास तौर से की जाये। महिला ही महिला की तकलीफ को जान सकती है और हमारी मंत्री जी भी महिला हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि देहातों में जो हरिजन भ्रादिवासी भ्रादि हैं उन को पानी की बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। उन के लिये पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन को पीने का पानी मिलना चाहिये। आज भी देहातों के अन्दर छूत छात चलती है। जो ब्राह्मण हैं, दूसरी ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं वे जब पानी लेने जाते हैं तो छोटी जाति के लोग पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं। वे उन को कुंभों पर चढ़ने भी नहीं देते हैं। खास तौर पर हरिजन भ्रादिवासी महिलाओं को तो बड़ी ही तकलीफ होती है। उन को दिन दिन भर कुंभों पर बैठे रहना पड़ता है। जब एक बहन भर लेगी तो दूसरी बहन भरेगी। हमारे हरिजनों तक में यह है कि अगर चमार पानी भर रहा होगा तो वह मेहतर को नहीं चढ़ने देता और अगर मेहतर भर रहा होगा तो वह दूसरे को नहीं चढ़ने देगा। अगर मेहतर भर चुका होगा और बांसोर भर रहा होगा तो वह गड़रिया को नहीं चढ़ने देगा। यह स्थिति है इसलिये देहात के हरिजनों और भ्रादिवासियों की इस समस्या को आप को दूर करना चाहिये। जहाँ गांवों में हरिजन रहते हैं, कहीं पर 200 हरिजन होते हैं, कहीं पर 400 हरिजन होते हैं, ऐसी जगहों पर कुएं खोदे जाने चाहियें जिस से इस कष्ट से उन लोगों की रक्षा हो सके।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को पुरुषों के बजाय महिला नर्स, लेडी डाक्टर ज्यादा भरती करनी चाहियें क्योंकि वह देश की सेवा करने के लिये ज्यादा तैयार हैं। आज पुरुषों को जगहों की कमी नहीं है और वह भी जाते हैं तो अपना प्राइवेट काम ज्यादा करते हैं। इसलिये पुरुषों से पहले महिलाओं को जगह मिलनी चाहिये। पुरुष तो आज कल डाक्टर बनने के

बाद अमरीका चले जाते हैं, जापान चले जाते हैं, इधर उधर घूमते रहते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब महिलायें पढ़ कर लेडी डाक्टर बनती हैं, मिडवाइफ बनती हैं, उन के लिये कहीं जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिये इन स्थानों पर जहाँ तक हो सके महिलाओं को लिया जाना चाहिये। और उन को अस्पतालों में जगह देनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अस्पतालों में ऐसे प्रादेश हों कि जो गरीब मरीज आते हैं उन्हें जरूर भरती किया जाये और उन के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था की जाये। हम ने अक्सर देखा है कि डाक्टर लोग उन को निकाल देते हैं। उन को वहाँ रखते नहीं हैं क्योंकि देहात के जो लोग होते हैं वह समझते नहीं हैं। उन के पास पैसा तो होता नहीं है इसलिये हर जगह लेडी डाक्टर भी उन की नहीं सुनती हैं। इसलिये आप को कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर देहातों की तरफ जाना चाहिये जहाँ पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा का अधिक विकास नहीं हुआ है। शहरों में तो प्राइवेट डाक्टर हैं, लेडी डाक्टर हैं, सिविल सर्जन हैं जो कि घर घर जा सकते हैं। शहरों को आज अधिक ध्यान की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज आप का ध्यान देहात की जनता की तरफ जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वहाँ के लोग अशिक्षित हैं। शहरों में तो सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत लोग ही रहते हैं। देहात के लोगों को शिक्षा देने की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। मैं ने परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में देखा कि उसकी लेडी डाक्टर हमारे यहाँ आईं। हम ने चार पांच गांवों की महिलाओं को इकट्ठा किया। लेकिन मुश्किल से चार औरतों ने लूप लिये। वहाँ की औरतें कहती हैं उन को डर लगता है ऐसा करने में। अगर देहातों के हक में यह योजना बतानी है तो दस गांवों के बीच में आप एक लेडी डाक्टर और नर्स रखिये जिस में कि परिवार नियोजन का काम सहज और अच्छे रूप से चले।

[Shri Shinkre]

Shri Shinkre: In the first place, I want to submit that the time allotted for the demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning is very inadequate. The magnitude of the problem both regarding health and family planning is such that even a ten hours debate would not be sufficient and adequate to discuss all the important aspects of this problem. Therefore, I would submit most respectfully, and I would plead before you, to seek the sense of the House to see whether the House would like to extend it by a few hours. I know we are very much in arrears regarding so many demands, but still let us discuss these demands which have already come on the calendar properly, and leave the remaining ones which have not appeared or will not be appearing on the calendar or will be guillotined.

Mr. Chairman: Let him take care of his time.

Shri Shinkre: To begin with, this year's report is fairly decent and good, and I am glad the Ministry has tried to cover as many points and as many problems as possible and given very valuable data regarding all such problems. But I feel that if some more careful revision had taken place, some of the minor mistakes would have been definitely avoided and averted.

At page 140, on the last two lines, it is mentioned:

"The next meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government is proposed to be held some time in January, 1966."

The Ministry would know that this report would be circulated some time in March, 1966. Under the circumstances, this statement of something which took place or may have taken place two months earlier has no justification in this report. That is to say, some little careful correction would have definitely averted this sort of slipshods.

Going through the report, it is true that from page 58 onwards there is a

chapter on indigenous systems of medicine, but broadly speaking, I want to submit that the treatment given to these indigenous systems is very much stepmotherly, because, according to the admission of the report itself, out of the plan allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the Third Plan, they have spent only Rs. 56 lakhs during the first four years, and they intend spending the remaining Rs. 44 lakhs in this last year of the plan. This sort of haphazard manner of spending the plan allocation itself either shows a gross neglect of the problem, or an improper co-ordination of the planning itself.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Both.

Shri Shinkre: It may be both, but I want to say that it is more the neglect that plays here its part. Otherwise I do not understand why, after our late Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation stone in 1962 of the Institute of History of Medicine that the Hamdard National Foundation of Delhi wanted to start here, four years have lapsed before this Ministry could see to it that some land is allocated to this institution. And the land that they require is only 100 acres. I do not think in the surrounding or neighbouring places of Delhi, there is shortage of such land that can be allocated to this institution to come into being. So, this long lapse of four years makes or compels me to say that there has been or there is some sort of stepmotherly treatment on the part of this Ministry regarding the indigenous systems of medicine.

The other thing in this connection that I want to refer to is what my hon. friend Dr. Mishra had passingly referred to. It is regarding the Unani colleges. I want to know from the Ministry how many colleges they have been able to add to the Unani system of medicine ever since independence, and how many which existed at the time of independence have disappeared in part or in whole.

The other point that I want to cover within the short time at my disposal is that something should be done regarding these indigenous systems of medicine to give them some incentive and official recognition. Otherwise, there will not be enough people coming up. I would suggest that in the service cadres of CGHS also Ayurvedic medical professionals or medically qualified men should be given a chance, a certain quota together with the qualified personnel of the Allopath system, so that people would feel a definite incentive and would go in increased numbers for the indigenous systems of medicine.

There is no doubt about the great development that these indigenous systems of medicine had in our country in the past ages. Especially, speaking of medicine as such, one cannot deny that they had seen big heights, and there is no point now in lessening the importance of the indigenous systems of medicine and only attaching added importance to the western system of medicine, because there are so many problems of this country, especially in the region of health and family planning, that we might not be in a position to tackle them through this western system of medicine which requires huge resources which the country may not be in a position easily to lay hands on.

I think that several important diseases have not deserved the necessary attention on the part of the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up. I will give him two more minutes.

Shri Shinkre: One important disease that is increasingly proving one of the greatest killers, and most treacherous killers, of mankind nowadays is cancer, and regarding this disease I do not see much that the Ministry has been doing. It is true they have referred in the report that in the Safdarjung Hospital there are about 60 beds for cancer, but that is not enough, and I would submit most respectfully that

every metropolitan town of our country must be provided with one cancer institute of the type of the Tata Memorial Institute, so that proper research facilities as well as medical attention are available to these patients, because cancer patients are such that if the disease is not detected in good time, they mostly become fatal cases, and we know very well how soon cancer develops to a stage where no cure is normally possible.

This time factor is so important that one does not know what to say and what not to say.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may mention this and this should be done.

Shri Shinkre: Anyway, I would also submit to the hon. Health Minister that the time has come to think of some sort of compulsion regarding medical facilities in rural areas and endorsing the idea partially advanced by one of the hon. Members, namely that admission to our medical colleges should be subject to a bond signed by every student that after graduation he would spend at least five years in rural areas, and the Government should see to it that these people who go to the rural areas, who work as medical men, are given proper amenities besides hospitals and such other centres where they could employ their talents usefully.

Another two minutes?

Mr. Chairman: No.

Shri Shinkre: Thank you.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :
प्राज लेडीज को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

समापति गृहीतव्य : सब को मिलेगा ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): I do not want to be too critical and uncharitable or uncharismatic to the lady Health Minister by criticising too much or confining my

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

observations to the negative side of the Ministry's work. I have all the appreciation for the positive achievements of the Ministry. Because of the shortage of time, I will confine my observations only to the negative side and to what has not been achieved. Health and education are two fields that are most necessary to develop if we want our country to reconstruct and regenerate itself. So far as the health conditions are concerned, what is the perspective? What is the overall picture before us? As hon. friends have stated, we have so far laid more emphasis, I would say the most emphasis, on the curative side of the task. The preventive side has remained entirely neglected. Many of us had expected that our Health Minister who has a passion for service and had closely worked with Mahatma Gandhi knows how Gandhiji was deeply concerned about the preventive aspect of health, especially rural health. We had expected that she would be able to infuse her enthusiasm and her passion for service into the other members of the Ministry. I find that the dynamism which is expected of this Ministry is so far lacking. It goes on with the routine and real enthusiasm and fervour are lacking. Many hon. Members referred to lack of sanitation, water shortage, pure water not being available, food adulteration and other matters. For instance, we thought that in the rural areas the problem of removal of garbage and nightsoil would be solved; we have not been able to solve these problems even in the cities. When the Jamuna water is supplied for gardening purposes, we find most foul smell coming out; the drains are emptying into the Jamuna river and that polluted water is being distributed that emits foul smell. The filth is drained into the Jamuna. Many of us have that experience daily. If you go to the hotels and restaurants, you see the insanitary conditions prevailing there. I do not know whether it is not the duty of the inspectors and officers to see to all these things. The health and

education people perhaps do not realise or appreciate the harm that is done by the contaminated food served in the shops with the flies. Nobody looks into that. These shops are dirty and foul. These are elementary needs. These conditions will never be tolerated in any civilised country. In our country these things are being tolerated. We claim that there is a Health Ministry, and we are trying to eradicate many diseases. But these diseases are spreading. I think we are not paying full attention to these matters.

Then, what is our attitude towards Ayurved and Unani systems? The Indian Medical Association holds much influence with our Ministry. The attitude of this Medical Association can be judged from the speech that Dr. Shivpuri, the President of the organisation, recently made before the members. He stated that the Ayurvedic system should be abolished; because it is an unscientific system, it should be altogether abolished. And these persons who have no faith in the indigenous system are practically directing, guiding and controlling the policy of the Ministry in respect of Ayurveda and Unani systems. I am not a blind admirer of Ayurveda or Unani or any other indigenous system of medicine. But I should think that a person with a scientific attitude will try to find out the truth and he would approach the problem with a sense of humility. But the observation or the declaration that the system is unscientific, that it is bogus and it should be abolished altogether gives me an impression that the persons who made such remarks themselves lacked scientific approach and attitude. That statement cannot be expected from any modern scientist. So, I think this attitude should change.

I would suggest that there should be some radical change in the attitude of this Ministry, and I would also suggest that a separate Ministry or at least a separate section in the Ministry should be created for Ayurvedic and Unani systems. A separate section should be created for dealing

with matters and policies concerning Ayurvedic, Unani and other indigenous systems of medicine. They should manage hospitals and arrange also for the research in those systems, because I have lost faith in those who were blind admirers of the allopathic system and who just declare that the indigenous system was useless. I do not expect that such people can take care of the indigenous systems.

Now, let us judge the attitude of the Ministry. In the fourth Five Year Plan, we are opening 30 new medical colleges, but so far as the Ayurvedic colleges were concerned or the Unani institutions were concerned, the entire task has been left with the State Ministries.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The Ayurvedic College of Allahabad University has been destroyed.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: I know what the conditions in the State Ministries are and what influences work there. I think this attitude should change. My hon. friend Dr. Melkote was referring to the M.D. degree in Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine. I totally agree with him. Why should there be such discrimination between one system and the other? There should be absolutely no difference between one system and the other in this matter. I know that the Health Minister knows very well that Gandhiji was so much concerned about the cheapest medicine reaching the poorest person. He thought always in terms of the poorest person in the street, and he directed Dr. Satish Chandra Dasgupta to compile a dictionary of such medicines that the poorest people could use at home, and as to how these cheap medicines could be made easily available to them. Shri Dasgupta prepared a book under the guidance of Gandhiji. Much work should be done on this line. But what is the Ministry doing in that direction? The cheapest medicine could be made available to the average person. Nothing is being done. Most of the so-called medical men—I say so because I have seen what unscientific attitude

they have adopted—just think that these indigenous systems are of little use. They only ridicule them and scoff at them. This attitude should change, and I hope that the hon. Minister would take care of this and that she would work in the same spirit as Gandhiji wanted, for the reconstruction of our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know who Dr. Shivpuri is, who made that outrageous statement.

Mr. Chairman: Who is this Dr. Shivpuri?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: He presides over the Indian Medical Council.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: It is wrong information. He is not the President of the Indian Medical Council. It is entirely wrong information.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If any individual gives an opinion, how are we concerned with it? How are we responsible for an individual's opinion?

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Akkamma Devi.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for the successful implementation of the malaria eradication programme and also small-pox eradication programme. I do hope that her practical approach and her call to the people of Delhi, when she inaugurated the family planning week, for a five year holiday from babies, would be implemented leading to a happy India.

The other day, inaugurating the two-day conference of State Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers, our Prime Minister said:

“Unless we achieve agricultural production rapidly, control our

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

population and thus achieve self-sufficiency in the next few years, we will have forfeited the right to call ourselves a free country, let alone a great country."

However much we increase our production without controlling the population, we have to face repeated crises in finding food for our teeming millions. Family planning which leads to welfare of the family, is as important as food production. By solving the population problem through family planning we will be solving the food problem which leads to self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food.

Our population has exploded. According to the latest information given to us, I am quoting:

"India has only 2.2 per cent of the world's land, but as much as 12.8 per cent of the population. The population was 439 million in 1961 when the last ten-year census was taken. Between 1951 and 1961, it went up by 78 million. Population is going up at 2.5 per cent a year. At this rate, it would be 650 million in 1975-76 and 880 million in 1985-86."

Dr. Chandrasekhar, Director of the Indian Institute of Population Studies held that the big spurt in population is responsible for the deteriorating economic standard in India and India's population was expected to cross the 100 crore mark by the 2000's, whereas it had taken a 100 years for the world population to become 100 crores by 1830 and another 100 years to cross the 200 crore mark.

I am glad our government has launched many schemes. A network of family planning centres have been started both in urban and rural areas. Publicity and propaganda work has been undertaken. Also, the latest IUCD introduced in 1965 has produced good results, helping about 541746 women. But somewhere something is wrong. We have not implemented our family planning programme successfully. I do understand it is a delicate problem which has to be handled with care

and caution. If we want a happy and self-reliant India, if we want to look after the welfare of the women and children, this must be implemented.

I would like to give a few suggestions to implement the family planning programme. Firstly, there should be full co-operation between the official and non-official workers, at all levels right from the village to the State level. The ratio between official and non-official workers should be 1:2. Secondly, preference should be given to women workers with experience, because women understand women better. They win the confidence of women and they know how to handle the problem with patience and success. Thirdly, we should encourage voluntary institutions which come forward to take up this work. From the government, I find out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1096.63 lakhs for 1965-66 only Rs. 92.39 lakhs has been given as grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions. Encouragement is very necessary and incentives should be given to institutions. Only then these institutions will come forward to take up family planning work.

Fourthly, as Dr. Srinivasan and other hon. Members have suggested, just as we have a certain percentage of seats reserved for the weaker sections of our population, I request the hon. Minister to see that a certain percentage of seats in the medical colleges are reserved for girls alone, that too from the villages. When they complete their courses we will be able to utilise their services in the rural areas. They will be able to handle the problem carefully and help our family planning programme.

Another point is, we find from the report that in so many States there are hundreds of primary health centres without doctors. When such is the position, I request the hon. Minister to see that auxiliary nurses and

experienced midwives be trained in this IUCD programme so that this programme could be implemented during their domiciliary visits.

While speaking about admissions to medical colleges, I am just reminded about the Emergency Expansion Programme started during the Third Five Year Plan. I am happy that about 30 new medical colleges are coming up in the Fourth Plan period. This scheme is very useful. I am happy to see that it is being continued in the Fourth Plan. From the Report I find that out of 87 colleges—the hon. Minister just now said that the number is 90—about 60 have additional admission facilities ranging from 100 to 200 and the rest ranging from 50 to 100 students. But the allocation to this expansion scheme is only Rs. 30 lakhs. This is very inadequate. I request the Minister to see that this amount is raised substantially so that all the 90 colleges in the country take up admissions ranging from 200 and above. This scheme is very useful. It not only helps deserving students seeking admissions to medical colleges, it will also help to solve the problem of dearth of doctors in the country.

Sir, in this limited time one does not know which point to take up and which to leave.

Mr. Chairman: She can pass on her points to other hon. Members of her party.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: I will take up only one more point and that is about water supply which is really very important. The working group has suggested an allocation of Rs. 300 crores for rural water supply schemes and a similar allocation is provided in the Plan for piped water supply to scarcity areas. The Special Investigation Divisions have also estimated an outlay of Rs. 600 crores for rural piped water supply in scarcity areas. But in the Fourth Plan the allocation has been brought down to only Rs. 371 crores. Out of this Rs. 246 crores is for urban

and Rs. 125 crores for rural areas. Out of this Rs. 125 crores for rural areas, Rs. 45 crores is earmarked for well construction programme. After all these deductions are made, we have only Rs. 80 crores for water supply which is a necessity of life. You go to villages, go to adivasi areas, go to slum areas, you can see women with empty pots in queues. In the adivasi areas the surface of wells is green. It is really a problem in those areas. Sir, I come from a hill station. We are suffering from non-availability of drinking water. The season has just started. In Ootacamund we have no drinking water. When this is the position in hill stations you can just imagine the lot of people in other areas. Other hon. Members have also referred to the fact that for getting a cup of drinking water people rush to railway engines. My only request to the Planning Minister is not to cut this amount. Let him re-consider the matter and give Rs. 600 crores for water supply.

Sir, I have many more points. But as my time is up, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on these Demands.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mohan Swaraj

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is the Minister likely to reply today?

Mr. Chairman: Not today.

श्री मोहन स्वराज (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे सामने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन की मांगें हैं। स्वास्थ्य का मतलब यह है कि भ्रातृमी दीर्घायु हो और जब तक जीये तब तक सुख से जीये, सम्पन्न रहे और खुशहाल रहे। यही स्वास्थ्य का मतलब होता है। स्वास्थ्य के दूरे एसपीक्टस हैं, एक क्योरेटिव और दूसरा प्रिवेंटिव। जहाँ तक प्रिवेंटिव एसपीक्ट का तात्पर्य है हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि इसकी भ्रातृमी दिनोदिन बढ़ती जा

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

रही है। 1961 में इसकी आबादी 439 मिलियन थी जोकि 1971 में 555 मिलियन हो जायेगी और 1981 में 719 मिलियन हो जायेगी। जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का सम्बन्ध है हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल यह भी है कि हमारे देश में डाक्टरों की बड़ी भारी कमी है। दूसरे दवाओं की भारी कमी है और तीसरी चीज यह है कि अस्पतालों में जगह की बड़ी कमी है। हर तरफ हमें कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। 44 करोड़ की आबादी पर हमारे पास एक लाख डाक्टर हैं। अगर एक हजार के लिए एक डाक्टर रखा जाये तो भी एक लाख चालीस हजार डाक्टर हमें चाहियें। उसी के साथ साथ कम्पाउंडरों और दूसरी तरह से जो आदमी हैं उनको मिला कर हमें 13 लाख 20 हजार आदमी और चाहियें।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा हो जिन प्वाइंट्स पर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है, उनको आप टच न करें क्योंकि समय कम है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : जहां तक दवाओं का सम्बन्ध है बड़ी भारी कमी है। हमारे पीलीभीत में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल है उस में दस हजार रुपये दवाओं के लिए रखे जाते हैं। उसकी आबादी पच्चीस हजार है। यह आबादी सिर्फ शहर की है और छः लाख आबादी उस सारे जिले की है। अब आप देखें कि दस हजार रुपये से क्या होता है। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मुझे उम्मे के लिए ज्यादा रुपये की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में तकरीबन 140 करोड़ रुपये हमने खर्च किया, दूसरी योजना में 225 करोड़ और तृतीय योजना में 341.8 करोड़। यह रुपया हमारी आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से बहुत कम था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें अब इसके लिए ज्यादा रुपया रखना चाहिये।

आप यह भी देखें कि जो लोग अस्पतालों में जाते हैं, वहां बड़ी भीड़ रहती है मरीजों की और डाक्टर उनको अच्छी तरह से एटेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं। स्टेट्समैन में पांच किशतों में एक आर्टिकल निकला था। उस में पूरा दिल्ली के अस्पतालों का हाल था और बताया गया था कि कितनी असुविधा और परेशानी का वहां सामना करना पड़ता है।

17.03 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.

1961 में 118.5 प्रतिदिन मरीज उनको देखने पड़ते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज 1966 में वह संख्या और भी बढ़ गई होगी। जब डाक्टरों के पास मरीजों की इतनी बड़ी भीड़ हो तो अच्छी तरह से वे उनको देख भी नहीं सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आप को डाक्टरों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिये।

खुशी बात है कि मैडीकल कालेजों की संख्या आपने बढ़ाई है। आप ने 31 नये मैडीकल कालेज खोलने की चौथे प्लान में व्यवस्था की है। इससे डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ेगी और शिक्षण की ज्यादा सुविधायें उपलब्ध होंगी।

यूनानी, आयुर्वेदी और एलोपैथी के सिलसिले में एक कंट्रोवर्सी चलती है। एक किताब है "हेल्थ इन इंडीपेंडेंट इंडिया"। इसका फोरवर्ड जवाहरलाल जी ने लिखा था। उसी से मेरे जो इसके बारे में विचार हैं, वे व्यक्त हो जायेंगे। मुझे अधिक कहने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायेगी। उन्होंने लिखा था :

"There is much controversy often about the place of the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems. There can be no doubt that both these ancient systems of India have an honourable history and that they had a great reputation. Most people know also that even now they

have some very effective remedies. It would be wrong and absurd for us to ignore this accumulation of past knowledge and experience. We should profit by them and not consider them as something outside the scope of modern knowledge."

इससे साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि इस सिलसिले में उनके विचार क्या थे। प्रायुर्वेदी और यूनानी को तरक्की देने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारे मंत्रालय और मंत्राणी जी की नीति इससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : शुद्ध प्रायुर्वेद को वह तरक्की देना चाहती हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वयं : हमारे सामने जो रिपोर्ट है उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"Instead today we have the Central Health Council's Resolution."

इसका सेशन महाबलेश्वर में हुआ था। इसको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत लम्बा है। लेकिन इस में शुद्ध प्रणाली पर जोर दिया गया है। दूसरे यह कहा है कि इस प्रणाली से जो लोग शिक्षित होंगे वे कोई दूसरी दवायें इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे, एनोपेथिक या दूसरी दवायें इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह एक खास बात इस में दी गई है। चार इरिकोमेंडेशंस हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्राणी महोदय खुद ही नहीं चाहती हैं कि प्रायुर्वेदी और यूनानी सिस्टम्स आगे बढ़ें और तरक्की करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीज है, जो भिन्नता विचारों में है वह दूर हो और एक शुद्ध और अच्छी नीति इन प्रणालियों को प्रति अपनाई जाये।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में चार प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज हैं, एक हरिद्वार में है, एक पीलीभीत में है और दो और हैं। लखनऊ के छात्रों की अभी हाल में भूख हड़ताई हुई थी। उन्होंने इसकी मांग की थी कि उनको किसी यूनिवर्सिटी

से सम्बद्ध किया जाये। साथ ही दो या चार लाख रुपये जो उनको मिलते हैं वे इस काम के लिए बिल्कुल नाकाफी हैं। पता नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्राणी या वहां के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने उनको क्या प्राश्नासन दिया है। लेकिन मेरी मांग है कि ये जो प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज हैं इनको यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध किया जाये। पूरे देश में इनको यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाये ताकि उनका विकास हो सके, समुचित व्यवस्था उनकी कोई हो सके।

एक चीज है जिस पर रोगानी नहीं डाली गई है। एयर एंड वाटर पोल्यूशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। यह हमारे देश की काफी बड़ी समस्या है। पोल्यूशन कई चीजों से होता है। हवा का पोल्यूशन फल कारखाने जो हमारे यहां चल रहे हैं उन से होता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट में बढ़ि हो रही है, उससे भी पोल्यूशन हो रहा है। धुआं जो निकलता है उससे हवा दूषित हो जाती है। न्यूक्लियर एंर्जी के कारण भी फाल आउट होता है और उससे हवा दूषित होती है। इससे तरह तरह की बीमारियां फैलती हैं, क्षय रोग फैलता है। यह समस्या तमाम जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं जैसे कानपुर है, बम्बई है, कलकत्ता है, दिल्ली है तथा दूसरे शहर हैं, उनकी है। वहां पर कई प्रकार की बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं। क्षय से लोग पीड़ित होते हैं। साथ ही साथ कंजेंट्रिड हाउमिस हैं। उन में रहने की सुविधा नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जोन बन जाने चाहिये ताकि जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है या जहां पर धुएँ का काम होता है, वे आबादी से दूर स्थापित की जा सकें। साथ ही साथ साइट सिनेकेशन का काम भी होना चाहिये ताकि इंडस्ट्रीज आबादी से दूर स्थापित की जा सकें और धुएँ से लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर जो बुरा असर पड़ता है, जो हनि पदुचती है, वह न पदुच सके, बुरा असर न पय सके। उर्सा की साथ-साथ स्मोक कंट्रोल एक्टिंग का फार्मेशन

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

होना चाहिये। यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० आदि देशों में एयर एंड वाटर पोल्यूशन के मुताल्लिक कानून हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में इस तरह का कोई कानून नहीं है। यहां पानी नालियों में भरा रहता है। वह सड़ता रहता है। इसके अलावा फैंक्ट्रीज में से जो गंदा पानी निकलता है वह नदियों में जा कर पानी को गंदा कर देता है जिस को पीने से मछलियां आदि मर जाती हैं। उस में से बदबू आने लग जाती है। उसको न जानवर और न आदमी पी सकते हैं। नदियों का सारा पानी खराब हो जाता है। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्राली महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये और एयर और वाटर पोल्यूशन के सिलसिले में कोई ब्यापक कानून बनना चाहिये।

प्वाईट्स तो बहुत से हैं लेकिन समय न होने के कारण मैं समाप्त करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इन बातों की ओर जो मैंने कही है, ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the hon. Minister want for her reply?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: One hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate on the demands of this Ministry began at 1-13 P. M. and it should be over by 5-31 P. M.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There are a number of hon. Members who want to speak on these demands. She may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means the time for other demands will be cut.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am in your hands, Sir. If some more hon. Members like to speak today, I may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the opinion of the Government? No whip is there.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : इसके लिए समय बढ़ाया जाये।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : सेहत का विषय तो बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर तो बोलने का हमें अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the time for other demands will be cut. I would like the Minister to begin her reply today. There is no time.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): My Party has not been given any chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Party cannot get a chance. Only four hours' time is allotted. The time allotted for the Opposition Parties has already been spent.

Shri Rajaram: Some time is allotted for my Party also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Party cannot get time.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I make a submission? The Chairman, before you, had indicated that a little more time would be given to Members to speak. If you have no objection, a few more hon. Members might be given time. In any case, my speech will be cut in the middle today. So I can answer tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call the Minister at 5-30 P.M. today. Shrimati Laxmi Bai.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। इस मंत्रालय को भी मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उस में बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ है। जहां बहनें होती हैं वहां अच्छा काम होता ही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : बहन को तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना दिया, और क्या चाहती हैं ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : जहां बहनें होती हैं वहां वह दिल लगा कर काम करती हैं । वह दूसरा साइड बिजिनेस नहीं करती हैं । यह उनकी फितरत होती है, नेचर होता है, इस से आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते ।

मैं ने यहां पर बहुत बहस सुनी । सब लोग ठीक ही बात कहते हैं । हर साल हमारे यहां पांच, छः हजार डाक्टर बनते हैं फिर भी हमारा काम ठीक से नहीं चलता है यह बड़ी सीरियस बात है । जैसे भ्राज भ्रम की दिक्कत होती है और हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या करना चाहिये, उसी तरह से डाक्टरों की हम को आवश्यकता है । भ्राज हम देखते हैं कि जो डाक्टर बनता है वह बाहर ही बाहर रहना चाहता है । चौथी प्लैन में हम 30 मेडिकल कालेज खोल रहे हैं । उन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने वाले हैं और उन में 11 हजार लोग हर साल ऐडमिशन लेंगे । लेकिन उस से फायदा क्या होगा । कुछ नहीं । मैं ने हैदराबाद में देखा है कि एम० डी० पास करने के पहले ही लोग दूसरी जगहों में चले जाते हैं । यह बहुत बुरी बात है । डाक्टरों के ऊपर आप को कुछ रोक थाम करनी चाहिये । उन को कम से कम बारह वर्ष कहीं नहीं जाना चाहिये । भ्रगर जाते हैं तो उन को सारा खर्च वापस करना चाहिये । यह कानून बन जाना चाहिये और हर एक स्टेट में यह कानून लागू होना चाहिये नहीं तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

आप के मंत्रालय में बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं, पढ़े लिखे होते हैं, तजुबकार होते हैं । वह क्यों कानून ऐसा नहीं बनाते हैं । गांवों में भ्राज स्थिति यह है कि प्रायुर्वेदिक को आप पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और अलोपैथिक डाक्टर वहां रहते नहीं हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में काम कैसे

चलेगा । भ्राज आप प्रायुर्वेदिक को जरा भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रहे हैं । जब तक आप प्रायुर्वेद को नहीं चलायेंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है । आप को प्रायुर्वेद, यूनानी और नेचर क्योर इन तीनों को बढ़ाना चाहिये और इन के ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाक्टर बनाने चाहिये । लेकिन इस के साथ यह जरूर करना चाहिये कि जो भी डाक्टर बनें उन के ऊपर यह रोक थाम रहे कि डाक्टर बनने के बाद वह बारह या चौदह साल तक बाहर प्रैक्टिस नु करे । यह कंट्रैक्ट होना चाहिये और भ्रगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो उतना पैसा उन से वापस लिया जाये । भ्राज यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि एजुकेशन खत्म होने के बाद जो बाहर जाते हैं वह वापस नहीं आते । भ्राज हजारों लोग बाहर काम कर रहे हैं यह कितनी बुरी बात है ।

इस के बाद मैं पानी की बात कहना चाहती हूं । पानी आदमी के लिये जरूरी चीज है लेकिन रूल एरिया में भ्राज पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं जिम स्टेट से आती हूं वह पुरानी प्रिसेज की स्टेट है । प्रोल्ड हैदराबाद स्टेट में पानी की कोई सहायत नहीं थी । अब छट्ठारह सालों से कुछ काम शुरू हुआ है लेकिन फिर भी वहां रायलसीमा के गांवों में पानी नहीं है । पानी के लिये हमारे यहां स्कीम बनाई गई है । हमारे यहां 80 म्यूनिसिपैलिटीयां हैं जिन में से 30 म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में पानी का इन्तजाम हो पाया है । हैदराबाद सिटी ऐसी है कि जब वहां कोई जाता है तो वहां से वापस नहीं आना चाहता । वहां की भ्रच्छी आबहवा है, भ्रच्छी खुराक है, भ्रच्छे लोग हैं । इस लिये हैदराबाद इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है । हैदराबाद में सेंट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट्स बन रहे हैं । पुराने जमाने में 12 लाख की पापुलेशन थी अब 18-20 लाख हो गई है । इसलिये पानी के बारे में हमें सज्जिडी मिलनी चाहिये ।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

पांच रीजनल मेडिकल कालेज बनने वाले हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह आप ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। निजामाबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश में उस के लिये जगह पसन्द कर ली गई है। जून में वहाँ कालेज शुरू करना है। लेकिन फंड्स उस के लिये नहीं मिलते। मकान वगैरह भी नहीं बने हैं। आप मेहरबानी कर के जल्दी काम कीजिये इस के लिये जिस में कि उस के लिये पैसा मिल जाये।

इस के बाद मैं टाउन प्लानिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। हैदराबाद सिटी बहुत अच्छी है। उसके लिये मास्टर प्लान की तजवीज आई है। आप ने उस की 50 परसेन्ट को कबूल भी कर लिया है। लेकिन इस के लिये सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिये जल्दी से जल्दी। इस के लिये मैं मंत्रालय का आभार जरूर मानती हूँ और मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ।

जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रिवेंशन इज बि बेस्ट थ्योर। आज आप डाक्टर नहीं भेज सकते हैं, दवायें नहीं दे सकते हैं। सारी दिक्कतें हैं। इस लिये आप का जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है उस में चौथाई पैसा आप प्रिवेंशन के लिये खर्च कीजिये। इसके लिये आप बहनों को ट्रेनिंग दीजिये। यहाँ पर हमारी एजुकेशन की डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठी हैं, उन को मालूम है कि ऐडस्ट एजुकेशन किस तरह से होती है। आप प्रिवेंशन की ट्रेनिंग के लिये भी सब्सिडी दे कर कोर्स शुरू कीजिये। फर्स्ट ऐड के बाद आप उन का इन्तहान लीजिये और बहनों को ट्रेनिंग कर के प्रिवेंशन साइड में भेज दीजिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि हर दवाखाने में दो-दो सौ औरतें बच्चों को ले कर दवा के लिये क्यू में खड़ी रहती हैं। वह लाल पीली दवा ले कर घर आती हैं। अगर बहनों को पेट के दर्द, कान के दर्द, फोड़े के दर्द के बारे में जानकारी है तो जितना रश आज दवाखानों के सामने

दिखलाई पड़ता है वह खत्म हो जायेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना यही है कि बहनों को एजुकेशन देने के लिये आप को मेडिकल एजुकेशन शुरू करनी चाहिये।

आज फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि वह सक्सेसफुल नहीं हुई। यह इसलिये सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो रही है कि हमारी हेल्थ विजिटरस जा कर कहती हैं औरतों से कि दवाखाने में आ जाओ। हेल्थ विजिटरस में इतनी बुद्धि नहीं है कि वह उन्हें स्वास्थ्य व फैमिली प्लानिंग के विषय में महत्वपूर्ण बातें बतला सकें। आज न सिर्फ नालेज की जरूरत है बल्कि इस के लिये उन्हें दूसरों को भी प्रभावित करने वाली होना चाहिये। इस चीज को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस चीज की जरूरत है वह आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं। रिलिजस माइन्ड पर्सन बन कर ही इस में काम करना होगा। इस के लिये एक्स्पेरिमेंस, एजुकेटेड और रिलिजस माइन्ड होना चाहिये। ऐसे व्यक्ति के बोलने से ही दूसरों पर असर पड़ता है। जब हेल्थ विजिटरस जा कर बोलती हैं तो कोई उनकी बात सुनता नहीं है। आप को हर तरह से औरतों को इन्फ़ुएन्स करना चाहिये। इस लिये फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिये अच्छी से अच्छी औरतों को रखना चाहिये।

अब आप वेस्टेज की बात देखिये। आज इतना वेस्टेज होता है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, और इस में मैं भी हिस्सा लेती हूँ। आज पता नहीं बुद्धू इन्स्पेक्टर्स क्या करते हैं। दिन दहाड़े सड़कों पर तेल से बनी चीजें बिकती हैं और उन पर धूल जमती रहती है। परसों मैं राजस्थान गई थी। वहाँ देखा कि लड्डू पर, जलेबी पर, सड़क की धूल चिपक जाती है लेकिन कोई कुछ कहता नहीं। इस चीज की ट्रेनिंग लोगों को देनी चाहिये। दिल्ली में ही आप पहाड़गंज चले जाइये। आप को दिखलाई पड़ जायेगा कि वहाँ कितनी

सड़ी हुई चीजें बिकती हैं। उन पर धूल बैठती रहती है लेकिन कोई उस की रोक थाम नहीं करता है। ये चीज खाने से क्या स्वास्थ्य बन सकता है।

ग्राखिरी बात में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप के यहां इतने बड़े बड़े दवाखाने हैं, इतने बड़े बड़े डाक्टर्स हैं, एक्सपीरिएन्ड ग्रादमी हैं। लेकिन वहां पर बेड्स पर जो पेशेंट होते हैं उन को पूरी तरह खाना नहीं मिलता है। दवा दे रहे हैं लेकिन खाना नहीं देते हैं। पीसे जरूर लूटते हैं। सब कुछ वहां हिसाब से मिलता है। कहते हैं कि ग्रंडा भी ग्राउंस के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये। हर चीज वहां राशन कार्ड के हिसाब से मिलती है। वहां का राशन कार्ड कैसा होता है, लिखा होता है चार ग्राउंस दाल, दो ग्राउंस मीठा, दो ग्राउंस तेल आदि। लेकिन मैं ने एक दिन जा कर प्रैक्टिकली देखा कि 400 लोगों के लिये सत्तरह सेर तेल आया। 400 लोगों का खाना बनता है तो उस के लिये सत्तरह सेर तेल ग्राखिर कैसे लग सकता है। इतना तो पानी भी नहीं पड़ता है। इतने की चोरी हो जाती है। अगर मेरे सामने आये तो मैं मुश्किल से एक सेर तेल डालूंगी। मैं जा कर दवाखानों में देखती हूँ कि क्या होता है। देखती हूँ कि पेशेंट हैं, ग्राउंस बैठे हैं और रोती हैं। विकाराबाद में टी० बी० सेनोटोरियम है। वहां जा कर अगर पूछती हूँ कि किस को ग्रंडा मिला तो डर के मारे बोलती नहीं। अगर आया से पूछा जाये तो कहती है कि हफ्ते में दो बार सबेरे ग्रंडा मिलता है। लेकिन मरीज से पूछो तो मालूम होता है कि एक ही मिलता है वह भी सब को नहीं। 25 लोगों में से 12 लोगों को ग्रंडे दिये गये और असलियत यह कि 12 में से 6 ग्रंडे खराब हो गये केवल 6 ही खाने काबिल थे। अब इस तरह से तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है। दरअसल वहां सुपरिन्टेंडेंट इनचार्ज और कंट्रक्टर दोनों मिल कर बेईमानी करते हैं जोकि निहायत अनचित है और यह बेईमानी बंद की जानी चाहिए

और सख्त क्रवम रोकने के लिये उठाने चाहिए

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा। मैं तीन मर्तबा घंटी बजा चुका हूँ। माननीय सदस्या का समय समाप्त हो चुका है। मैं ने उन की एक अन्य बहन सदस्या को बुला भी लिया है और वह खड़ी है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मैं बैठ जाती हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदया को उनके कामों के लिए धन्यवाद देती हुई इस मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदानों को सपोर्ट करती हूँ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): In rising to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, I would like to point out that the implementation has not been according to the schedule laid down by the Planning Commission. For instance, the Silchar Medical College, which was due in the Second Plan, has not been viable even after the Third Plan. I would request Government to take necessary steps so that the pre-clinical classes of the said Medical College are started from the next academic year.

I find from the Report of the Ministry that the target laid down by the Planning Commission for trained nurses is 40,000 whereas only 18,000 have been trained by the end of the Third Plan.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: She has not read the figures correctly; 45,000 are trained by the end of the Third Plan.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: The schedule shows much more.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, exactly the same.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: My experience is that in a small district like Cachar where nurses are trained, some are still unemployed. I personally feel there are deficiencies of

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

trained nursing personnel in some States, whereas there is surplus in other States. There being no co-ordination between States to absorb trained personnel, this has resulted in unemployment. In this regard, I request Government to look into the matter so that the services of trained personnel are properly utilised.

There is a shortage of medical men in the country, though Government are taking steps to open new medical colleges to meet the requirements of the country. Perhaps Government are also aware of the fact that a large number of medical graduates trained in foreign countries are working outside, only for the simple reason that the salary scales and amenities available to them in this country are much less than what they enjoy there. I would like to impress upon Government the necessity of adopting ways and means to recall these medical personnel from abroad and provide suitable positions for them in the service of their motherland.

It is unfortunate that whereas most of the sub-divisional and district hospitals in our country are being run without specialist medical personnel, these specialists are giving service to other countries. The Government of India should evolve a scheme by which every sub-divisional and district headquarters hospital should be provided with specialist physicians and surgeons equipped with arrangements for the administration of the modern form of anaesthesia. Other clinical and surgical facilities should also be provided in these hospitals.

Moreover, antidotes for diphtheria, polio, etc., for children should be provided free and extensively all over the country, as the measures taken now are far below the average requirement.

As regards TB, the incidence is not going down; in many areas, it is increasing. Of course, there are

some reasons which are beyond the control of Government. All TB patients cannot be admitted and treated in hospitals for lack of accommodation. But domiciliary treatment should be encouraged, providing them with medicines and better scope for nutrition so that they may become fit again.

It may not be out of place to mention. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: It may not be out of place to mention here that the displaced T.B. patients are getting financial assistance for their treatment in my district of Cachar, but my sad experience is that this financial assistance is made in such a way that the patients cannot maintain the continuity of their treatment. I would request the Government that the payments be made in such a way that the patients can utilise it in continuity of their treatment.

I would like to say a few words about family planning. It is slowly being taken up by the people. Our rural people are mostly illiterate and are not conscious of the increasing birth rate in the country. They constitute 80 per cent of the people of India. They have to be educated in this regard that family planning will not only solve the food problem of this country but is an integral part of family welfare.

In this connection, may I suggest the utilisation of the services of the trained Dais to educate the people in rural areas, particularly the womenfolk, as to the utility and dire necessity of family planning. The Government has proposed to train 250,000 Dais in the

Fourth Plan, and in this training the Government can easily add the subject of family planning so that the Dais can propagate family planning in rural areas and at the same time can give maternity and child welfare benefit to those areas.

I will take two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: He has taken my time by quorum. I should not be victimised for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken your full time.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: I do not know the condition of other States regarding Dai training, but in Assam, at least in Cachar, it is still going on. But the scope of employment for them is very limited. So, I would request the Government to impress on all the State Governments to have Dai trained in family planning, and they may be employed at present in Anchalik Panchayats if it is not possible in the Goan Sabha level for educating the rural people in this regard.

The government have taken up research work in ayurvedic science research laboratories and standardisation of ayurvedic and unani drugs should be given further impetus and more laboratories at least one for each zone should be started. Homoeopathic medicine is the cheapest and within the reach of common men. The government should strive to set up at least Homoeopathic centres in Goan Sabha level. Homoeopathic medical council should be recognised and only qualified homoeopaths should be allowed to practice.

Before concluding, I like to mention about food adulteration for which enactments have been made very recently. I would request the government to impress upon the state governments that they might authorise corporations, municipalities and panchayats for proper implementation of the

act so that adulteration of food and drugs are stopped for ever.

I have been informed that there are separate wings for treatment such as ENT, eyes, etc. but no wing for orthopaedy either in Wellington or Safdarjung hospitals. At the same time I request the Government that Central Health Service rules be amended so as to enable CHS doctors in class II to get their promotion to class I after five years of service either in the Central Government or State Governments.

Shri Rajaram: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the world leaders are thinking about population control. Population control or disaster? This was the central theme which ran through the two week U.N. World Population Conference concluded in September in Belgrade. The subject for discussion was how best to control and regulate the growth of world population. According to Dr. B. R. Sen, the director general of FAO if food availability does not keep pace with population growth at the present level of consumption by the end of the century the number of people subjected to hunger and malnutrition would be double of what it is today. If we do not control population, we will face hunger and malnutrition in the future. In our country people from the villages are gradually coming to the cities in search of jobs and work. This must be stopped. Government must give jobs in the villages itself by developing rural industries and other facilities in the rural areas. A number of people live on roads in the cities; Madras is famous for that. A number of people are living on pathways and they do not know the ABCD of birth control or family planning. In Delhi there are big advertisements which say: use loop for family planning. It is good. I do not think simple advertisement alone will attract married women to take to the loop. When a gentleman goes for vasectomy operation, he gets Rs. 20 or 25 as incentive. It happened in Madras, in my place. Two famous

[Shri Rajaram]

doctors were there; people came to know about vasectomy operation. The doctors went to the rural areas. One doctor conducted 90 operations; another 93 operations in one day. In this they get two things: one is, they get money for their food and the other is, they accept the policy of family planning. While gentlemen are getting some remuneration for this kind of operation, why not ladies also get, who are coming forward to get loops for themselves? The Health Minister is a lady and she must not treat members of her own sex in a discriminatory way.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Women get money for sterilization equally, or even more.

Shri Rajaram: As far as my State of Madras is concerned, it stands first in family planning, and unexpectedly we have followed this practice for a long time. But what has happened because of this. Nowhere in the world have people been punished yet because they are obedient to the Government or because they are law-abiding citizens of the country, but here, in this country, we have been punished. Let me say how. Last time, we sent 41 representatives to this Parliament. Now, because we have adopted this policy of the Government, that is, family planning, we are going to send only 39 representatives to this House in the next, ensuing elections. I do not know whether this Ministry has got any control over this. But there is one thing: if you adopt such policies, I do not think family planning will be a fruitful one. So, I am requesting the Government to come forward with a statement that this kind of defect will be removed altogether and the State, especially, the people who are law-abiding and who are accepting the policy of the Government must be given more representation than others. Especially the rebel States like West Bengal and Kerala, who are not adopting family planning, are going

to get more representation in this House next time. I am sorry to say this. But it is the real thing. When I asked the Delimitation Commission about it, they told me they are only allotting the seats according to the population. So, they have no control over all these things. Therefore, this defect must be removed.

I next come to the question of water supply. You know that the Members of this House felt the scarcity of water all over the country. The Madras Government has formulated a scheme to take water from the Krishna in Andhra Pradesh. They have not shown any friendly attitude towards us, and so we formulated another plan to bring water from the Cauvery. We have submitted a plan to the Central Government and the State Government. In that connection, myself and the ex-Mayor of Madras Corporation, Shri Chitti Babu, met the Health Minister last year. Even now, there is no concrete step which has been taken by the Government. I do not know why. Madras city is growing; not only that. Even in regard to the Cauvery where from we are taking the water, the water is from lake Viranam, near Tiruchirapalli. It is 180 miles away from Madras city, and on the way, all along these 180 miles, there are a number of villages and a number of municipalities. If the Central Government comes forward with a measure to subsidise this plan, I can say boldly that all these rural areas could be given good drinking water facility. I request the Central Government not to delay this water scheme, because the Madras Corporation is under the DMK's control. I believe even now the majority of the population is guided by age-old beliefs and conditions regarding health and disease due to ignorance and a lack of sanitary knowledge. Health and disease have been associated with witchcraft, magic and superstition. I am requesting the hon. Minister to ask the social organisations in this country to do rational

propaganda all over the country to avoid these hardships in the rural areas.

In the end, as far as the primary health centres are concerned, last year, in 1965-66, they had proposed to construct in Andhra Pradesh 97 primary health centres; they have constructed only 20. In Madras, they had proposed to construct 120, but they have constructed only 26. This must be looked into.

Regarding hospitals, here is a popular Tamil magazine **Kumudam** which has published a photograph showing a big queue before the out-patient ward of the General Hospital. This is not situation in the General Hospital alone. The same situation prevails all over the country. I request that doctors must be doubled in the out-patient ward and a number of hospitals must also be constructed immediately by the Health Ministry.

My last request is each and every district must have a medical college.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

श्री सुकम चन्द कल्याण : मंत्री जी जवाब दे रही है, कोरम पूरा करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the appreciation they have shown for the work of the Health Ministry and for some very constructive suggestions that have come from different quarters. I was very glad that there was universal support for the programme of family planning. Even Swamiji who made certain remarks and comments did not oppose family planning; he only wanted the family planning programme to be based on brambhacharya and celibacy. That is absolutely correct, coming from Swamiji.

I would hope very much that not only on the floor of this House, but outside also he would carry the message of brambhacharya and self-control. After all, it is the sanyasis and religious teachers who can really help to carry this message to the common people.

So far as the Health Ministry is concerned, we are not at all anxious that artificial methods be used by those who can exercise sufficient self-control. We have given the first place to brambhacharya, moral values and self-control in this total programme, because apart from the good that it may do to the population problem, self-control exercised in one walk of life is going to help the people in all other walks of life also and they will be better citizens for that.

But, Sir, there are quite a substantial number of people who may not find this method sufficiently capable of producing the results that we want. It was very vividly brought out by a number of speakers how the population increase is going on in this country. The very fact that we are having such a large population increase is in other way a positive certificate for the achievements of the Health Ministry. Because of the success of the various health programmes the death rate has gone down as a result of which the increase of population has become very obvious, very marked.

In order to check this population growth, then, it is necessary for the Health Ministry to take the necessary steps. It is quite obvious that the two aspects of the problem are in a way two faces of the same coin. On the one hand, it is necessary to bring down the death rate, to eliminate epidemics, to eliminate the causes of death that can be eliminated and, at the same time, it is necessary to check the birth rate.

Sir, it is the experience of the whole world that as health conditions improve, the death rate comes down

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and as the socio-economic conditions improve further, the birth rate also comes down in course of time. But in India we are faced with the problem that if we are not able to decrease our birth rate fairly quickly, the increasing population will go on consuming the results of our Five Year Plans so that we shall be, so to say, running all the time in order to stand where we are. Therefore, in order to raise the economic standards and living standards of the people it has become necessary to lower the birth rate.

An hon. Member stated that family planning was a socio-economic problem and not merely a health problem. I think, Sir, he is right, because if the socio-economic standards are raised fairly quickly the birth rate will go down automatically. But the question is, that it is a vicious circle. If the birth rate does not come down the socio-economic standards cannot rise and *vice versa*. Therefore in order to improve the standard of living this vicious circle must be broken. Something has got to be done to lower the birth rate.

It was also said by one hon. Member, "why not have a separate Ministry of Family Planning?" It is not for me to comment on this, it is for the Prime Minister to decide. But if I may be permitted to explain the position, I would like to make it clear that while the educational aspects of family planning can be carried out by anybody and everybody, and in fact we are taking help from all sectors, from sister Ministries as well as social welfare organisations, so far as the provision of service is concerned it has got to be done by the health services, by the medical people. Therefore, whether it is the sterilisation programme of male or female, whether it is the intra-uterine contraceptive device, whether it is the fitting of certain other types of contraceptives, the medical people come into the picture. And, situated as we are, it is only right and reasonable to expect the healthy organisation to take care of

that. That is why this programme continues to be the responsibility of the Health Ministry and will continue to be the responsibility of the Health Ministry.

However, to give added impetus to this programme and to make our countrymen and everybody else realise that we attach the highest importance to this programme, a department within the Health Ministry has been created and we have a Secretary, a Commissioner and other staff to give the greatest possible push to this programme.

I would, however, like to say that the programme as it is, has been growing fairly rapidly. Family planning is one of those programmes where it takes time to build up the tempo and that tempo has been building continuously. To give an example, in the First Plan Rs. 65 lakhs were provided for this programme and Rs.14.65 lakhs were spent; that is, 22 per cent of the provision was spent. In the Second Plan Rs. 495 lakhs were provided and Rs. 215.5 lakhs were spent; so, the total expenditure was 43 per cent. In the Third Plan Rs. 2,698 lakhs or Rs. 26.9 crores were provided and against that Rs. 25.5 crores has been spent; so that 95 per cent has been spent. Everyone will agree that this is a very creditable performance.

Then I come to another thing. In the First Plan there were 127 urban and 20 rural centres for family planning, making a total of 147 centres. In the Second Plan the number of urban centres was 757 and that of rural ones was 1,379, making a total of 2,136. In the Third Plan the total number of these centres, urban and rural, has come up to 20,743; so that it is a very substantial and considerable increase. Of these something like 18,000 are in the rural areas; so that we are not neglecting the rural areas as has been stated by one or two speakers in the course of the debate. I agree, however, that it is not merely the provision of these centres or the expenditure of money that can achieve the objectives.

What is necessary is some kind of a personal approach to explain the whole philosophy to each individual and each family.

It was stated by one or two speakers that we should give primary importance to women workers in this work. We have been doing that, but we find that in a number of cases, or I should say in a large number of cases, women are ready to take to family planning but the men do not like it and they oppose it. Therefore, the education of the male is as important as that of the woman if the programme is to be a success. It is for this reason that we have re-organised the whole scheme of things and under the re-organised pattern we have provided two basic workers per 10,000 of population or per 2,000 families.

My hon. friend, Shrimati Soundaram Ranachandran thinks that this is too big an area and Mad and that we should have two basic workers per 5,000 of population. As soon as we are in a position to get two workers for 10,000 of population we shall certainly try to have the higher target of two per 5,000 of population. Of these two workers one should be a woman with the auxiliary nurse midwife type of training. We have not got enough of trained people available all over the country. Therefore we are taking some of those women who are capable of being trained at a later date. We recruit them, give them orientation training and put them in the field. Later they can be withdrawn in batches and given the longer training.

Similarly, for the male workers we would like to use men with the sanitary inspector type of training, but we do not have enough of them. Therefore what we are doing is that we are taking some of the demobilised malaria workers and some of the other health workers, giving them the necessary orientation and are fitting them into this programme. Now, the woman worker goes to every family. If the woman is pregnant, she tells her what she should do to keep healthy. If she has a

little nursing baby, she tells her how to take care of that baby and she tells her, at the same time, how she can stop having more babies till such time she wants more babies. In other words, we have projected before our people that the family planning programme is the very pivot for the achievement of health and happiness of each family unit. It is very important that there is some kind of a proper understanding and a proper re-assurance that if they have a few children, those few children have a reasonable chance to live up to be healthy adults and responsible citizens. That is what we are trying to do in this programme.

Apart from these two basic health workers per 10,000 of population, we are having one extension type of better trained person for every 20,000 of population. At the block level, per 60,000 of population, in some cases it may be more than 60,000 we are proposing two doctors, nurses and all the other necessary gamut of workers. In this fashion, through a network of basic health services, adequately strengthened, adequately trained, adequately equipped with the requisite facilities, we are trying to reach the message to each and every home in the country.

Similarly, for the urban areas, we have started having . . .

श्री न० प्र० यादव : सिर्फ शहरों में ही इस तरह की व्यवस्था है या देहातों के लिए भी प्राप ने की है ?

श्री सुशीला नायर : सिर्फ देहातों की ही मैंने बात की है। शहरों की अभी की ही नहीं है।

Similarly, for the urban areas, we are having a family planning unit for 50,000 of population and we want to follow the same type of pattern in the cities. Apart from this, having got the services, we need a large number of trained personnel and we have tried to intensify the training programmes also. In the First Plan, we

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trained 87 people; in the Second Plan, we trained, both short and long term courses, 3,645 and in the Third Plan, we have trained 42,125. We need much more—I agree—but the House will agree that the progress has been very substantial.

Apart from that, if you come to this question of services, in the First Plan, it was mostly the rhythm method; in the Second Plan, a little bit of other conventional contraceptives were introduced and in the Third Plan, we have gone forward in a big way for sterilizations on the one hand and the IUCD on the other. So far as sterilizations are concerned, in the First Plan, there was nothing at all; in the Second Plan, we had 1 static and 9 mobile units and in the Third Plan, we have 1,555 static and 188 mobile units. Similarly, with regard to the sterilization operations, in the First Plan, the number of sterilization operations was less than 2 lakhs, it was 1,52,097 by the end of the Second Plan and in the Third Plan, the number is something like 15 lakhs. The House will agree that it is a substantial progress. Similarly, for the IUCD or the Loop, in a short period that we have taken to it, we have something like 6 lakhs of women who have taken it and we hope that it will be possible to intensify this programme very much more in the coming months and in the coming years.

We have also gone forward to make ourselves self-sufficient so far as the supplies are concerned. So far as chemical contraceptives are concerned, we are practically self-sufficient. For rubber contraceptives, a factory is being set up near Trivandrum and for the IUCD loop a factory has been set up at Kanpur, which is producing something like 20,000 loops a day and the numbers will be increased so as to meet all our requirements.

There is one other difficulty . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue her speech tomorrow.

18. hrs.

*INDIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): It is my painful duty to raise this half-an-hour discussion on the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1469 on the 3rd March, 1966. The question was:

"Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences has decided that Post-Graduate Examinations should be held for award of its membership;"

The reply was:

"Yes, Sir."

The second part of the question was:

"If so, Government's reaction thereto:"

The reply was:

"The Central Government see no objection to a corporate body prescribing any conditions for its membership."

The third part of the question was:

"whether the Indian Medical Council and the Indian Medical Association are opposed to it?"

The reply was:

"Medical Council of India are of the view that there should be

a separate statutory body for holding National examinations."

18.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair].

It is my painful duty because it raises a very important point. On the very face of it, the replies that were given were not factually correct. I am sure it has escaped the notice of the Health Minister because as far as the third part of the question is concerned, it is said that the Medical Council of India are of the view that there should be a separate statutory body for holding national examinations. It is a very well known fact that the Medical Council of India and the Indian Medical Association are both strongly opposed to any national examination being held by the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences. If you permit me, I may read out here the decision of the Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Association as well as the decision of the Indian Medical Council. Both of them have categorically said that they are opposed to national examinations being held by a body of this type. This is a very important point. I do not know how that reply was given. If you permit me, I will read out that part of the reply given by the Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Council. Will you permit me, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: If it is not a lengthy one.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I will place it on the Table of the House, if you permit me.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

[The hon. Member handed the document at the Table—Placed in Library. See No. LT-6397/66].

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: The point is this. The Indian Medical Association says that the Indian Academy of

Medical Sciences was formed to recognize merit and thereby encourage research, and the examinations were not within its purview. This is part of the reply given by the Indian Medical Association:

"The Indian Medical Association looks with disfavour on the contemplated move of the Academy to institute national examinations for granting post-graduate degrees in the form of Membership of the Academy."

The Medical Council of India also says the same thing:

"The Medical Council of India had earlier considered this question and had resolved that a statutory National Board of Examinations should conduct these examinations. Eminent specialists from all over the country at the Conference on Post-Graduate Medical Education convened during November, 1964, expressed the same opinion. But still . . ."

This is the important part:

"... the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences has been planning to conduct National Examinations . . ."

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास)
नभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

There is no quorum. The House will now stand adjourned and will meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 15, 1966/Chaitra 25, 1888 (Saka).