Fourteenth Loksabha

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Participants: <u>Rawat Shri Bachi Singh,Suman Shri Ramji Lal,Appadurai Shri M.,Hanumanthappan Shri N. Y.,Yadav Shri Ram Kripal,Reddy Shri Suravaram Sudhakar,Jai Parkash Shri ,Mahtab Shri Bhartruhari,Reddy Shri Karunakara G.,Rao Shri Kavuru Samba Siva</u>

Title: Discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2004 (insertion of new article 47A) moved by Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy on 12th August, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are going to item no. 60 - Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy was on his legs.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I introduced the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for insertion of new article 47A with the idea that every village in India should be provided with a primary health centre equipped with all medical facilities, drugs and other facilities.

Now, as a welfare society, we all agree that it is the responsibility of the Government to provide minimum basic structure for roads, for education as well as for health facilities for the population of our country. Sixty seven per cent of the population in India is living in rural areas. There are several estimates about the people living below the poverty line. The Government claims that it is less than 28 per cent of the population whereas several economists differ on this. It is about 40 per cent of the population, we believe, which is living below the poverty line. When such a big population of our country is living below the poverty line, naturally, it is the responsibility of the Government to provide minimum health facilities for the people of this country.

Sir, I can tell you that in the last few years, after we have achieved lots of technological innovations and are boasting of satellite launching, missile launching and manufacturing of nuclear bombs, we could not move forward in providing accessibility to the health and medical facilities to the people living in rural remote areas[reporter60].

Sir, I would like to quote an article from one of the newspapers dated 25 August, 2005. It states that:

"The non-hospitalised treatment, both in urban and rural areas, has declined in the last 20 years. In 1986, 33 per cent of the population was taking advantage of the Government sources and 67 per cent of the population was taking advantage of the non-Government sources in urban areas."

These figures are about the poorest 20 per cent of the population. Naturally, the people who can afford to pay, namely, the middle-class, the rich, etc., go to the private hospitals. It has been reduced to 10 per cent in Government sources in 2004 from 33 per cent in 1986 among the poorest 20 per cent of the population in the country. On the other hand, in non-Government sources it has increased from 67 per cent in 1986 to 90 per cent in 2004. It is most unfortunate.

Even in the rural areas, the poorest 20 per cent of the population used 27 per cent in Government sources in 1986, whereas it has been reduced to 17 per cent in 2004. As for the figures from non-Government sources, that is, from the private hospitals, etc., it has been increased to 83 per cent in 2004 from 73 per cent in 1986. It means that in the last 20 years the possibility got reduced instead of showing improvement in providing more and more medical facilities.

It may be argued from the other point of view, that is, more and more private hospitals are available, therefore, this is the reason for the people not utilising it. But it is not a fact. It is true that several private clinics are coming up in the rural areas also, but the income of the people has not grown to such an extent that they can afford to go to the private places. Even today, a very large percentage of the population depends on superstition, quacks, self-appointed doctors, and it creates a lot of problems. A large number of people are getting wrong drugs prescribed by them, and some of them even die because of this unfortunate situation.

There was a movement in the recent past stating that these doctors should be allowed to practise. There is support from the people for them because they want somebody who can give drugs to them even if these people close down their clinics. They ask: "Where will we go for the medicines if they close down?". Naturally, in such a situation, the responsibility of the Government has to increase.

I had mentioned the fact last time also that our country is unfortunately only 6th from the bottom in spending for medical facilities. It means that only five countries in the world are comparatively lower than India. We are 10th among the industrially developed countries. We are supposed to be one of the most advanced countries compared to Europe and many other Latin American countries, but less than one percent of the amount is being spent for it.

Now, the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) says that at least 2.5 per cent of the GDP should be spent on health. A very ambitious and good scheme is being proposed by the Health Ministry to provide a big network for the rural areas and urban areas [ak62].

But I believe, the budget allocations are not going to be as much as the Common Minimum Programme is proposing. It may take a long time, but this is one of the most important things that the Government should take into consideration.

Sir, this year again the monsoon brought several epidemics like malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, dengue fever, etc. As per the statistics available, two million cases of malaria are reported; 4,17,000 people died due to TB, apart from 25 lakhs being treated every year; and 5.1 million people are identified with HIV/AIDS cases till 2003. I do not have the latest picture. As far as we know, India is one country next to South Africa where the HIV/AIDS cases are on a very big increase: half-a-million more people every year adding to the list of AIDS patients. This is a very alarming situation. It is very unfortunate that we are unable to contain AIDS. Without the micro medical facility at the rural level, it will be impossible to stop the expansion of AIDS which is becoming the biggest menace as a very dangerous disease in our country.

Sir, I come from Andhra Pradesh. For the last several years, there are cases of malaria in tribal areas. This year, our friends from *Telugu Desam Party* raised the issue in Lok Sabha that more than 1,000 people died due to malaria alone in forest areas, particularly these are the people from the tribal areas. This year because of the politics, our friends brought these cases to the notice of Lok Sabha. But it is true that a very large number of people are dying every year due to malaria in tribal areas. There is no minimum facility even to test whether it is malaria or not. Thousands and thousands of people are suffering with this malaria which should have been eliminated immediately after Independence. This is not a very serious disease. At one time, the Malaria Eradication Programme was boasted to be very successful in this country. But unfortunately, within the next two or three years after the announcement that malaria has stopped, more or less, it has come up in a very big way. Every time, when cholera etc. comes, we are saying that this is a very rare case because more or less, cholera has been eliminated in most parts of the country. However, still, we could not eliminate it once for all. Every monsoon is frightening to the rural people. This needs, naturally, a comprehensive policy to be drawn, as the situation is very gloomy. Now, the Government is proposing that it should be expanded slowly.

Sir, globalisation and liberalisation brought corporate culture in many fields. Now, in the medical field also, like corporate hotels, like corporate education, corporate hospitals have come up. It has become very costly for the people; even middle-class people are unable to bear the expenditure in these corporate hospitals. It is true that some of these corporate hospitals have got very good medical facilities. They have brought very huge machinery which costs several crores of rupees [R63].

[KMR64]

But they are trying to collect the entire amount from the poor patients at the earliest. This is becoming very difficult, naturally, for the poor people.

Compared to 20 years back, we can very quickly diagnose now very difficult diseases also. But, compared to 20 years back, the cost of medicines, the cost of medication, and the cost of hospitalisation is becoming so costly that even middle class is unable to bear it. The situation of sanitation is bad in the villages. Drinking water facilities, unfortunately, are not properly maintained. Fluoride content in drinking water is becoming a very serious problem causing lots of new diseases to the people.

There is a possibility at the micro level for the people to explain and to help people have better medical understanding so that many diseases can be stopped. For example, this year there was a very serious situation in Andhra Pradesh when it was found that several lakhs of young children were suffering from heart diseases. The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to organise operations in the Government hospitals as well as in the corporate hospitals. However, I believe that in spite of good efforts, they could not conduct these operations even for 10 per cent of the children who needed these heart operations.

There is a survey in which it is said that if a vaccination can be provided to the children at a young age, it is possible to prevent some type of heart diseases. For heart operations of those children in Andhra Pradesh alone, it is estimated that more than five crore rupees is needed while a vaccination every year may help with an expenditure of only five lakh rupees to prevent the heart disease to young people. So, this shows that preventive medicine will be very useful. If preventive medicine is to be utilised at the lowest level, at the micro level, for the rural people to provide them, there is a need for Primary Health Centres.

There are several Primary Health Centres in rural areas. Unfortunately, there is talk that many of them are not functioning properly. Unfortunately what is happening is that 90 per cent, sometimes 95 per cent, of the budget that is allocated for the Primary Medical Centres is going for the salaries of the staff whereas only five to ten per cent of amount is left for the drugs and other medical aid. This will not be useful. A Primary Health Centre does not mean a building to be constructed. A Nurse or a Compounder or a Doctor has to be provided. People should be given proper medicines that are needed for safeguarding their health.

I would request that the Government of India should take this up very seriously. There are already 1,45,000 sub-centres, I was told, but they are catering only to 20 per cent of the population of the country. The Ministry of Health has indicated that they are ready to spend Rs.2125 crore for reproduction and child health as a part of a big scheme for utilisation of technology-updating such as tele-medicine through satellite network. This is a very good announcement. It is a flamboyant announcement made by the UPA Government. But it should aim at building the infrastructure in order to deliver upon the announcement, the basic infrastructure of the public health centre in every village fitted with all basic amenities such as medicines, medical professionals, as a right to all citizens of this country. I strongly feel that unless article 47 of the Constitution is amended and the State sets up a health centre in every village with all the basic facilities, it will not be possible for the Government to complete the task as early as possible [KMR65].

Now, the Government sector is able to meet only 18 per cent of the out-patient facilities, whereas 40 per cent in-patient care is being taken out. Now, there is a talk of private enterprises taking up the responsibility of public health also.

As far as I understand, there are two types of private sector. There are some charitable and voluntary organisations which are ready to extend some help. There is another type of people who are entering into education and health fields with a motive of getting profits. Naturally, they are not ready to provide basic health facilities. They are trying to concentrate on certain type of medical facilities where they can get quick returns as early as possible. Big amount is being invested. They carry on with their activities only for profit.

Take, for example, the vaccination in villages. No private organisation can provide this. There can be no substitute for the Government for this type of activities. MMR vaccination is made compulsory for all the pregnant women, which would prevent congenial heart diseases, and it is expected to cost Rs.600 crore. Which private organisation can do this vaccination? A World Bank funded benefit incident analysis examined the appropriate use of the preventive and cultural health services - 20 per cent of the poorest captured 10 per cent of the public net subsidy given by the Government of India, whereas, surprisingly, richest people are getting 36 per cent of it.

Hospitalisation is another major contribution to the subsidiary benefit. Increasing utilisation at the rural public hospitals would enable the Government subsidies to be more pro-poor. 61 per cent of the poorest are found to favour public hospitalisation for availing any patient care facility. But unfortunately they are not in a position to utilise this as in-patient facilities are very little in the rural areas. Public hospitals even today, with all the criticism, are more accessible even to the urban population. Hence, I feel that India where a large number of poor people live, and in a country where 67 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, needs the Primary Health Centres. They are very much necessary and it should be the responsibility of the Government of India to provide this at the earliest. We should not only compete in industrialisation, not only compete in scientific development, we should be in a position to compete in providing the basic and minimum facilities that are needed for the improvement and safeguard of the health of the population of this country.

SHRI K.S. RAO Sir, I appreciate my hon. colleague, Shri Sudhakar Reddy for bringing this Bill, particularly, to take care of the people living in the rural areas, more particularly, those who live below the poverty line. In this context, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is appreciable that our country had made advancement in healthcare in the last two decades. It has done excellently. But all these facilities are made available mainly for rich people. Rich people can go to the corporate hospitals, get treatment for any disease, and then get cured [R66].

17.00 hrs.

Similarly, the organised sectors have also got the facility of reimbursement. They can also go to the corporate hospitals and get the reimbursement. So, all these privileged sectors could get the health care as is needed by them.

But as Mr. Sudhakar Reddy was telling, the situation in the rural areas still remains worse. Leave alone the BPL people -- the people living below poverty line are suffering very badly and almost living like orphans --

- even the middle-class people in the rural areas are not in a position to afford the cost of health care. Leave alone the corporate hospitals, even in the nursing homes, the cost has gone so high that the people have to sell their property in order to go to these hospitals for any major treatment either of surgery or of some accidents etc. So, this is the pathetic condition of the people living in the rural areas, who are to be taken care of first. Therefore, the concentration of the Government must be entirely or mostly, in the rural areas.

Sir, here, I have got certain things to mention. The Government must think in terms of providing Health Care Insurance to all the people below poverty line. It does not cost much.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): We already have a scheme for that.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Excellent. Mr. Minister, if you would go into the details, you would find that it does not cost very much. Though we have already started the scheme of Universal Health Insurance in our Budget, still the position is pathetic. This scheme was earlier started in a different name by the NDA Government and during their tenure, the total number of people insured was 9,000 and odd. I do not admire even this Government in this context because even now, the number of people insured remains very little. It might be a little more than what was there earlier during the time of NDA Government. So, I do not want to be partial to the NDA or the UPA. But the number of people insured remains more or less the same. This number might have increased a little to 14,000 or even less. That means, while we dump, we give extensive publicity and say that the Government is doing excellently well for the poor people living in the rural areas by giving subsidy in health care and asking them: "you pay Re. 1 per day and we will give rebate of Rs. 200 in a family; Rs. 300 for five members; Rs. 400 for seven members, and all that." But the net effect is zero.

I would, therefore, suggest Mr. Minister that instead of asking these people to pay Re. 1/-, you ensure them. All the expenditure would not at all cost much. In my opinion, it would not cost much for the entire country for the people below poverty line. I presume that 40 per cent of our population is below poverty line and so, it should not cost more than Rs. 4,000 crore to insure these people.

Yesterday, we passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, for which the concerned hon. Minister had said that he had provided Rs. 24,000 crore this year and it is going to be increased to Rs. 40,000 crore next year. Now, this amount of Rs. 24,000 crore or Rs. 40,000 crore that is provided for the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, most of it would go into the hands of the corrupt people. It would not reach really the poor people totally, though of course, it is a good scheme. Similarly, here, supposing Rs. 4,000 crore is allotted for this insurance, they would be taking care of the entire health care of the poor people. They would have the opportunity to go to the hospitals for health care up to an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 every year. For accident, it would be Rs. 50,000.

Sir, I appreciate the hon. Chief Minister of Assam who, I understand, has insured all the 30 million people of Assam, and the ICICI Insurance Company has come forward only with Rs. 25 crore premium for all the three crore people of Assam. That means, on *pro rata*, it does not cost more than Rs. 400 crore. Of course, they would not be able to continue it for long with that premium and so, they may have to increase it next year,

which may come to Rs. 3,000 crore or Rs. 4,000 crore, which the Government would have to bear in the interest of the poor facilities that are available in the rural areas.

Sir, in this context, I also wish to bring to the knowledge of the hon. Minister of Health that for the small diseases like fever etc., they do not require the postgraduates; and they do not require extensive cost. So, in this context, the hon. Minister may please think whether he can encourage Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani. Would he think in terms of diploma courses in Medicine? It is not necessary that everybody must he MBBS[k67]. These days, for some people, getting MBBS degrees costs around Rs. 1.5 crore. Even for others, for giving all the facilities to a student, it is between Rs. 30 lakh and Rs. 40 lakh. I hope the Minister agrees with me on this. So many students are taking education at the cost of public money. They do not want to go to the villages at all. Everybody wants to be in urban areas. Nothing prevents them from going there. They are ready to work in urban areas for Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 even if they can get Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in rural areas. I would request this august House to find a solution to this. I would request the hon, young Minister to think whether we can put a condition of awarding the MBBS degrees only after they have worked for five years in the rural areas. If somebody does not want to work in rural areas, he will have to pay back the money, maybe not immediately but after earning in a span of ten years or fifteen years in his life time, invested by the Government. Otherwise why should we provide this education to rich people by paying about Rs. 30 lakh from the exchequer when they are not prepared to serve their own people in rural areas? I would request the hon. Minister to think over it.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister, knowing full well the sentiments expressed and the prevailing conditions, would think in terms of providing incentives to those doctors who are ready to start nursing homes in rural areas. They can be at mandal headquarters or in big villages. There should be some kind of incentive. If there were to be some kind of incentive to the doctors, they will go and establish nursing homes there. You can think in terms of waiving off all the excise and customs duties or anything of that kind on the equipment for starting nursing homes in rural areas. This can be given. Even there is nothing wrong in spending these thousands of crores of rupees on reimbursement, provided the same reaches the people.

My hon. colleague had said that hundreds of people in the tribal areas have died over the last several years because of malaria and other diseases. Instead of spending thousands of crores of rupees on it, we can prevent those things by providing incentives to the hospitals and nursing homes set up in the rural areas. I would request the hon. Minister to think on these lines. We can also avoid the people from the hands of self-styled doctors, who do not know anything. They only try to utilise the weakness of the superstitious people in rural areas.

Sir, I do not know whether it requires a Constitutional amendment or not. If it is required, I would say it is essential and it can be gone through. If it is not required, an alternative solution must be found immediately. It should not be taken easily as it is merely a Private Member's Bill. It is not that only a Government Bill is important and not a Private Member's Bill. Extremely good suggestions are coming forward through them. I have gone through most of the Bills that have been introduced today and earlier also. Some very good suggestions have come. I would request the Government and the hon. Minister to realise the value and

importance of Private Members' Bills that are introduced. Without thinking egoistically, if there are some very good Bills, the Government can improve on them and then introduce them as Government Bills.

With these words, I congratulate Shri Sudhakar Reddyji and request the hon. Minister to take it seriously and try to solve the problems of the rural poor and rural masses by providing health-care facilities in the rural areas.

श्री बची सिंह रावत 'बचदा' सभापित जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जो बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह समय के अनुरूप और जरूरत के अनुरूप ही माननीय सदस्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विधेयक मुख्य रूप से भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 47 में जो नीति-निदेशक तत्व हैं, उनमें जो उपाय किये गये हैं, उनके अंतर्गत लाया गया है और मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। उसमें कहा गया है कि " पो॥हार स्तर और जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य का सुधार करने का राज्य का कर्तव्य - राज्य, अपने लोगों के पो॥हार स्तर और जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य के अपने प्राथमिक कर्तव्यों में मानेगा और राज्य, विशिटतया, मादक पेयों और स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर औ।धियों के, औ।धीय प्रयोजनों से भिन्न, उपभोग का प्रतिध करने का प्रयास करेगा।" सभापित जी, इसी में अनुच्छेद 47(क) जोड़ा जाए। यहां जो संविधान संशोधन का विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है जिसमें माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात व्यक्त की है कि प्रत्येक गांव में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाए, तािक भारत के नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य का रक्षण हो सके। मैं उनकी भावनाओं से अपने को संबद्ध करता टÚÆ[r68]। उसी मांग को दोहराते हुए कि वास्त्व में देश की जहां 102 करोड़ से ऊपर की जनसंख्या है और यह तथ्य सभी की संज्ञान में है कि अधिकांश जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करती है। इसमें भी पूरे देश की लगभग 26 परसैंट जनसंख्या गरीबी रेखा के नीचे निवास कर रही है यानी उसके पास इतने संसाधान नहीं है कि दो जून की रोटी प्राप्त होने के अलावा अन्य विाय पर सोचना दुश्कर है। कैसे इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है? पौटिक आहार का अभाव है। उसके लिए केवल सूखी रोटी की व्यवस्था हो रही है। शासन की ओर से जो दायित्व अपने संविधान निर्माताओं ने अनुच्छेद 47 में सौंपा था उस दायित्व का निर्वहन करने के लिए सरकार किस मुस्तैदी और दृढ़ता के साथ आगे आएगी, यह समय की आवश्यकता है।

सकते हैं। अगर जाते हैं तो घर, जायदाद बेच कर जाते हैं। वहां एम्स खोलने की जरूरत थी। 6 एम्स देश में खोलने का और 6 मेडिकल कॉलेजों को अपग्रेड करके एम्स के स्तर तक लाने का जो निर्णय हुआ है वह सराहनीय है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस दिशा में प्रगति होनी चाहिए।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक कॉनसैप्ट आया है। आंगनवाड़ी के कार्यकर्ता का मानदेय 500 से बढ़ा कर एक हजार रुपए किया गया था। वर्तमान में प्रत्येक गांव के आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता को ढ़ाई हजार रुपए प्रति माह प्राप्त होंगे[R69]। हमारी सरकार ने पचास हजार का इंश्योरेंस भी किया है। उसके जिम्मे अनेक प्रकार के कार्य हैं। जिस प्रकार से आंगनवाड़ी की महिला कार्यकर्ता हैं, 1990 के दशक में विलेज हैल्थ वर्कर योजना भारत सरकार की ओर से लागू की गई थी और उसको भी आंगनवाड़ी का मान देय जिस प्रकार से दिया जा रहा है वैसे ही भारत सरकार की ओर से दिया जाता था। कालांतर में यह सारा कार्यक्रम बंद हो गया जबिक आज आवश्यकता है आज हम एन.जी.ओ को एड्स अवेयरनेस के लिए, कुठ रोग की जानकारी के लिए, प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं तािक यह उनके माध्यम से हो। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में यह कन्सेप्ट है और जहां आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र के भवन बन रहे हैं मेरा सुझाव है कि उसे मल्टी परपज़ किया जा सकता है। इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हैल्थ की ओर से कोआरडिनेट किया जाए तािक उन्हें मल्टी परपज़ वर्कर के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर सकें क्योंकि हर गांव में उसका नेटवर्क होता है इससे हर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को लाभ मिल सकता है।

सबसे मुख्य समस्या परचेज की है, यहां से स्टेट्स को ग्रांट्स जाती है। प्रैक्टिकली और व्यावहारिक रूप से देखा गया है कि जहां मशीनें खरीदनी हैं और इक्विपमेंट्स लेने हैं वहां खरीद-फरोख्त तो हो जाती है और अस्पताल में वे सब मशीनें स्थापित हो जाती है, लेकिन पदों का सृजन ठीक से नहीं होता है। मुझे अपनी कांस्टीटुएंसी के बारे में मालूम है कि उत्तरांचल के भीतर डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल में केवल एक एक्स-रे का टैक्नीशियन है और बाकी हर प्राइमरी सैंटर में मशीन रख दी गई है क्योंकि वहां पैसा गया है, खरीद-फरोख्त आसान है, खरीदा गया और रख दिया गया, वााँ से वे जंग खा रही हैं। जहां से भी जानकारी मिलती है लगभग यही परिस्थिति रहती है। यही हाल अन्य इक्विपमेंट्स का भी है, इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए कि उसका अधिकतम उपयोग हो। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से जो व्यक्ति आ रहा है, वहां मशीन रखी गई है लेकिन उसे कहा जा रहा है कि बाजार से दो सौ या तीन सौ रुपए का अल्ट्रासाउंड करवा के लाओ। उसे यह सुविधा हैल्थ की दृटि से होनी चाहिए।

इसमें मेरा एक अनुभव है उसे मैं यहां व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा, माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर थोड़ा विचार करें। महामिहम राट्रपित, जो अभी हैं, सन् 2001 के आसपास डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी में टाइफेक संस्था के चेयरमैन थे, उस डिस्कशन में विचार आया कि एक प्रायोग के रूप इस्तेमाल करें कि प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्स, डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल के अलावा अन्य जो भवन या ह्यूज बिल्डिंग बनाने में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है उसकी जगह मोबाइल हास्पिटल का कन्सेप्ट शुरू करें। उसकी सैंक्शन की गई और शुरूआत के दौर में 60 लाख रुपए का एक मोबाइल अस्पताल शुरू किया गया। टाटा की बड़ी चेसिस पर उसे तैयार किया गया और बम्बई में उसका डिजाइन किया गया। उसमें 10 केवीए का जैनरेटर, एक्स-रे मशीन, अल्ट्रासाउंड, ब्लड एनालाइजर और दवा आदि के वितरण का प्रबंध किया इसके साथ में छोटी गाड़ी, डॉक्टर और टीम भी थी। उसने टाइमटेबल शैड्यूल किया और वह तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के भीतर लगभग 42,000 मरीजों के लिए वह अस्पताल काम कर रहा है। इसे वा 2002 में महामहिम राट्रपित के करकमलों द्वारा लांच किया गया था। यह लगभग 42,000 मरीजों को देख चुका है। इसके चार्जिज नॉमिनल हैं, दस रुपए रिजस्ट्रेशन फीस है, हाथ के हाथ एक्स-रे मिलता है और दवाओं आदि का वितरण होता है। एक जगह इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बजाय अगर अस्पताल रोड साइड में जाकर डेट्स तय करें, ऐसा ही कुछ प्रपोजल मेरी जानकारी में है। हम इसे कितना बढ़ा सकते हैं जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हो सके। यह अनुच्छेद 47 में है।

इसके अलवा अनुच्छेद 21 है। अनुच्छेद 21 का उल्लेख मैं इसिलए करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा इसका उल्लेख आया था। यह बहुत गंभीर विाय है, यह नहीं कह सकते कि प्राइवेट मैम्बर की ओर से आया है। अगर प्राइवेट मैम्बर की ओर से विाय अच्छा आए तो सरकार को उसे स्वीकार करने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। अनुच्छेद 21 में प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता का संरक्षण है

"Protection of life and personal liberty – No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

इसका उल्लेख तब किया गया था जब हम पेटेंट कानून पर बहस कर रहे थे। इसमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा प्राण का अधिकार में है कि सस्ती और उचित मूल्य पर दवाएं उपलब्ध हों, उचित मूलय पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मिले, इस तरह से स्वास्थ्य के विाय को, प्राण के अधिकार के भीतर सम्मिलित किया गया है। ऐसी वर्डिंग सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आई है[p70]। जहां आर्टिकल 21 का सवाल है, यह अधिकार के रूप में है, क्योंकि यह नीति निर्देशक तत्व नहीं है तथा आर्टिकल 21 रैड विद आर्टिकल 47 और आर्टिकल 13 सारे फंडामैन्टल राइट्स की गारंटी करता है। यह नीति निर्देशक तत्व में है कि राज्य को इसका प्रयास करना है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज हम महिलाओं के बारे में आरक्षण की बात करते हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बारे में बात करते हैं और जिस तरह से एन.डी.ए. ने विधेयकों पर विचार किया तथा ड्राफ्ट किया था, उन्हें आप आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसमें हर जगह हमारी सहमति आपके साथ है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विाय पर पूरा सदन तथा सदन के हर सैक्शन का समर्थन माननीय मंत्री जी को मिलेगा। अभी इस विधेयक को पारित होने दें या फिर जैसी परिस्थिति बनेगी, उस हिसाब से आप इसे लेकर आयेंगे।

सभापित महोदय, मैं दवाओं के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्रथम एलोपैथिक दवाओं को लें, जिनके बारे में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि ये दवाएं आम आदमी की पहुंच के भीतर नहीं रह गई हैं। ये बहुत महंगी है। इसके अलावा लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स और भी ज्यादा महंगी हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ जितनी रिसर्च आयुर्वेदिक मैडिसिंस के बारे में चल रही है या जो ट्रेडीशनल मैडिसिंस और हर्बल मैडिसिंस हैं, इनके बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि विदेशों में इनका बहुत मार्केट है और वहां ये दवाएं सस्ते में उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए हर्बल मैडिसिंस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर्बल प्लान्टेशन को प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं। जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन करके, उनका प्रसंस्करण करके हम कैसे उन्हें आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, तािक अच्छी और शुद्ध दवाएं कम दामों पर आम लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें। भारत के संविधान के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के दाियत्व का हम निर्वाह कर सकें।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, डा.रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह स्वयं ग्रामीण पृठभूमि से आये हैं और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है। यदि इसी तरीके से स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भी कार्य करता है तो उसे हमारा पूरा समर्थन रहेगा। मैं पुनः इस बिल का प्रबल रूप से समर्थन करते हुए अपनी वाणी को यहीं विराम देता हूं।

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन सभापित महोदय, श्री सुरवरम सुधाकर रेड्डी जी द्वारा जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2004 सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें सभी आधारभूत चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के साथ प्रत्येक गांव में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करने की बात कही गई है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। यह बहुत ही सामियक विाय है और इस पर न सिर्फ चर्चा करनी आवश्यक है, बिल्क इस चर्चा के बाद स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में अपेक्षित सुधार हो तथा ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोग यह अहसास करें कि यह सरकार गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे ग्रामीण अंचलों में जीवनयापन करने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सजग और सचेत हैं। यह संदेश सरकार के माध्यम से उन लोगों तक जाना चाहिए। राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व के अनुच्छेद 47 के अनुसार यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह लोक स्वास्थ्य के सुधार को अपना कर्तव्य माने। इसका सीधा मतलब यह है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति चिकित्सा सुविधा के अभाव में दम न तोड़े, किसी व्यक्ति की जान स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण न जाए। यह सुनिश्चित करना राज्य का कर्तव्य है। लेकिन आज स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का बुरा हाल है। हमारे देश में तरह-तरह की शक्ल में बीमारियां आ रही हैं। आज लोगों को जिस तरह की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की आवश्यकता है, वे स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, वे चिकित्सा सेवाएं इतनी ज्यादा महंगी हो गई हैं कि सरकारी क्षेत्र आज लोगों को संस्क्षण नहीं दे पाता है। परिणामस्वरूप लोग निजी क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्ति होते हैं और प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाने के लिए बाध्य होते हैं। लेकिन प्राइ वेट चिकित्सा सुविधा इतनी ज्यादा महंगी हो गई हैं कि वह आम आदमी की पहुंच के बाहर cè[R71]। उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसको इजाज़त नहीं देती कि वह अपना इलाज कर। तमाम गरीब और ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोग स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मुहैया न होने के कारण असमय दम तोड़ देते हैं।

सभापित महोदय, भारत दुनिया के उन देशों में शामिल है जिनके बारे में निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि यहां स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं बहुत खराब हैं। मशहूर चिकित्सक बी.एन.टंडन जिनको सरकार ने पद्म भूाण से सम्मानित किया, उन्होंने कहीं भााण दिया और कहा कि पांच साल पहले भारत दुनिया के देशों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के स्तर पर 124वें नंबर पर था और आज स्थिति यह है कि भारत का स्थान 129वां हो गया है। 80 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन उनके लिए 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। हमारे देश में औसतन 2500 लोगों पर एक डाक्टर का अनुपात बताया जाता है। खास तौर से ग्रामीण अंचलों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की हालत यह है कि न तो वहां जांच की व्य

वस्था है, न एक्स-रे मशीन है और न ही विशेाझ हैं। डाक्टर्स भी यदा-कदा वहां जाते हैं। स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मैं जब इस सदन में भााण कर रहा हूं तो यहां स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी बैठे हैं और कुछ दिन पहले इनका बयान छपा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में 20 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। जब हम दुनिया के तमाम देशों से तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हैं तो अमेरिका में वार्षिक उत्पादन का मूल्य 11667 बिलियन डॉलर है जबिक भारत में यह 691 बिलियन डालर है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अमेरिका की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 41400 डॉलर है जबिक भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 620 डॉलर है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आबादी अधिक होने की वजह से हमारे देश की जो प्रति व्यक्ति आय है, वह औसतन बहुत कम है। मैं यह भी जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी और हमारे देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की समस्या को अलग अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। लिहाज़ो इस तरफ भी ज्यादा तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

सभापित महोदय, विश्व की तुलना में भारत में जो स्वास्थ्य संबंधी व्यय है, उसकी स्थिति भी बहुत दयनीय है। हम अमेरिका और यूरोप की स्पर्द्धा में खड़े होना चाहते हैं लेकिन अमेरिका में प्रति वा प्रति व्यक्ति पर स्वास्थ्य संबंधी व्यय 4877 डॉलर है, जबिक भारत में यह सिर्फ 24 डॉलर है। अमेरिका अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 14 फीसदी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर खर्च करता है जबिक भारत में पांच प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश नेपाल में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 5.2 प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर खर्च होता है और श्रीलंका में 30 डॉलर प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च होता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार जो प्राथमिकताएँ सुनिश्चित करती है, जब तक उनमें स्वास्थ्य हमारी प्राथमिकता नहीं होगी, बजट का बड़ा हिस्सा जब तक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर खर्च नहीं होगा, मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान की इतनी बड़ी आबादी के साथ हम किसी भी कीमत पर इंसाफ कर सकते हैं[h72]।

सभापित महोदय, पूरे प्रदेशों की हालत देखें, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह यहां बैठे हैं, बहुत अजीब चौंकाने वाले तथ्य हैं जो राट्रीय स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में खर्च की दर है, वह केवल 167 रुपए है। चूंकि आबादी कम है तो गोवा जैसे छोटे राज्य में यह खर्च 1081 रुपए है और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह आपके राज्य में सिर्फ 50 रुपए है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 83 रुपए है। ये जो खर्च है, क्या इस खर्च से सरकार किसी की जान बचा पाएगी या स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को कैसे बेहतर बना पाएगी या गरीब लोगों का इलाज कैसे हो पाएगा, यह समझ से परे है।

केंद्रीय सरकार का जो बजट है, उस बजट में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर 1.3 प्रतिशत रूपया खर्च होता है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वी 2002 की राट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के मुताबिक हमारी प्रतिबद्धता थी कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर बजट में होने वाले खर्च में हम बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे, लेकिन उसमें इजाफा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे-जैसे देश में मांग होती है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर और ज्यादा दौलत खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है, वही क्रमशः कम होती जा रही है। वी 1992-93 में केन्द्र और राज्यों का सरकारी खर्च में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर होने वाला व्यय 3.12 प्रतिशत था और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी, वी 2003-04 में यह घटकर 2.99 प्रतिशत रह गया। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर हम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पैसा खर्च करते। सरकार को अपनी प्राथमिकता सुनिश्चित करते हुए, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को अव्वल नम्बर पर रखना चाहिए था। लेकिन बजाए बजट में खर्च बढ़ाने के वह पैसा और कम हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह निश्चित रूप से चिन्ता का विाय है।

इस बारे में समय-समय पर अलग-अलग तरीके से प्रयास किए गए। वी 1977 में जब श्री राजनारायण जी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया था और 6 लाख गांवों में यह 323197 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक बनाए गए थे और इनका मानदेय 50 रूपए था। जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो इस बारे में जरूर बताएं। वे लोग आन्दोलन करते रहे हैं और वााँ तक उन्हें 50 रूपए तनख्वाह भी नहीं मिली और अब सरकार ने यह योजना बन्द कर दी है। अव्वल तो जो मानदेय था, उससे लोगों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्या मदद होती, लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह योजना बन्द कर दी गयी।

सभापित महोदय, देश में अभी पांच हजार की ग्रामीण आबादी पर एक उप-स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र होता है। जिसकी संख्या 1,45,980 है। छः स्वास्थ्य उप केन्द्रों पर एक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र बनाते हैं, जिनकी संख्या इस समय 22842 है और चार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर एक कम्यूनिटी हेल्थ सेंटर होते हैं, जिनकी संख्या 3043 है और कम्यूनिटी हेल्थ सेंटर का मतलब यह होता है कि वहां 30 बिस्तरों वाला एक छोटा अस्पताल होगा[173]।

सभापित जी, देश की जनसंख्या 1 अरब से ज्यादा है और 30 बिस्तर वाले अस्पतालों यानी कम्युनिटी हैल्थ सेंटरों की पूरे देश में संख्या 5479 है। इनके अलावा अन्य अस्पतालों के बिस्तरों की संख्या को जोड़कर, इसका अगर हिसाब लगाएं, तो 3,80,000 बिस्तर होते हैं। रामदास जी, 110 करोड़ की आबादी जिस देश की हो और जहां 80 फीसदी लोग ग्रामीण अंचल में रहते हों, वहां 1 अरब 10 करोड़ लोगों के लिए,...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): The State Governments should look into that.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : I am not discussing with you that thing. Finally you are responsible. लोगों को मदद मिलनी चाहिए। हर मामले को यह कह कर नहीं टाला जा सकता है कि स्वास्थ्य या शिक्षा, राज्य सरकार के विाय हैं। यदि किसी राज्य में कोई महामारी फैल जाए, कोई ऐसी बीमारी फैल जाए, दवा-दारू न मिले और हजारों लोग मर जाएं, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी रहेगी ? इसलिए इस प्रश्न को इस प्रकार से नहीं टाला जा सकता कि यह राज्य का विाय है। यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य राज्य के विाय हैं, लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा, लोगों की जिंदगी बचाने का काम आपको ही करना है। ...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I do not want to disturb the hon. Member. Basically health is a State subject. The Central Government complements and supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Even though for all the health parameters and health conditions, the Central Government is also responsible, I would just like to point out to the hon. Member that we supplement the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments have to take up more responsibility. I am going to respond by stating the figures and statistics to show the extent of participation of the Central Government and the State Governments.

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : सभापित महोदय, इस संघीय ढांचे में, राज्य के विाय क्या हैं और भारत सरकार के विाय क्या हैं, मैं जानता हूं। राज्य सरकारों की अपनी आर्थिक सीमाएं हैं, वे सीमित होती हैं। रामदास जी, मेरे भागण करने का लब्बोलुबाव यह है कि जब तक भारत सरकार की तरफ से अपेक्षित मदद राज्य सरकारों की नहीं होगी, तब तक लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की बेहतर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा सकेंगी। तमाम ऐसी राज्य सरकारें हैं जिनके पास अपने कर्मचारियों को देने के लिए वेतन तक नहीं है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि इतने गम्भीर सवाल को जब तक आप गम्भीरता के साथ नहीं लेंगे और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सशक्त करने का इनीशिएटिव नहीं लेंगे, तब तक हम इतनी बड़ी समस्याओं पर काबू नहीं पा सकते हैं। खाली यह कह कर कि यह विाय राज्य सरकार का है, इस विाय को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। कानून-व्यवस्था भी राज्य का विाय है, लेकिन जिस समय नक्सलवाद पनप रहा हो, हत्याएं हो रही हों, तो क्या आप यह कह कर चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे कि यह राज्य का विाय है। ...(व्यवधान) सभापित जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि भारत सरकार को और ज्यादा चिन्तित होने और ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन योजना का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है और इसमें 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने की घोाणा की है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि अब तक जो दौलत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर खर्च हुई, उससे सही मायने में जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए थीं, वे उपलब्ध नहीं हुईं। जो बन्दोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया। जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खुले हुए हैं, लेकिन उनमें डॉक्टर नहीं हैं, नर्स नहीं जाती हैं, स्टाफ नहीं जाता है। उनकी दवाएं पहले ही बाजार में बेच दी जाती हैं और बाजार में जो दवाएं मरीजों को मिलती हैं, वे नकली होती हैं। इसके अलावा जो आवश्यक उपकरण होने चाहिए, वे नहीं हैं। वहां एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं और कुल मिलाकर स्थिति यह है कि ग्रामीण स्तर पर जो सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं हैं, वे आम आदमी को मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल रही हैं। लोगों को सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर विश्वास नहीं है। निजी सेवाएं इतनी महंगी हैं कि वे आम आदमी के बस की बात नहीं है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि अपोलो या एस्कॉर्ट्स अस्पतालों में कोई आ जाए, तो इनमें आने के बाद, 4-5 लाख रुपए तो ऐसे ही खर्च हो जाते हैं, जैसे 100-200 रुपए खर्च होते हैं[rpm74]। गांव के आदमी की यह मजबूरी हो जाती है, अपनी जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिए वह अपनी जमीन बेचता है, ऋण लेता है। घर-परिवार के लोग तो छोड़िये, वह अपने मिलने-जुलने वालों से भी ऋण लेता है, इतना महंगा इलाज हो गया है। नई-नई बीमारियां विकसित हो गई हैं और उनके लिए महंगे इलाज की व्यवस्था होती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि

कुल-मिलाकर ग्रामीण अंचल में रहने वाला जो व्यक्ति है, वह स्वास्थ्य के लिहाज से बहुत असुरक्षित है, उसकी बहुत ज्यादा मदद की आवश्यकता है।

रेंड्डी साहब बहुत अच्छा बिल लाये हैं, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं सरकार से यह अपेक्षा करता हूं कि इसमें प्रभावी पहल राज्यों के साथ बात करके हो और जैसा मैंने कहा कि राज्यों के अपने सीमित आर्थिक संसाधन होते हैं, भारत सरकार को इसमें मदद करनी चाहिए और सभी क्षेत्रों से ज्यादा सशक्त और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को ज्यादा इमदाद करने की जरूरत है।

SHRI B. MAHTAB Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on a very important topic which our hon. colleague, Mr. Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy has brought as a Bill, though a Private Member's Bill, attempting to have a Constitution Amendment, especially to include a specific provision in the Directive Principles of State Policy as 'article 47A', stating that:

"The State shall set up one primary health centre in every village with all basic medical facilities.

In the Constitution, as has been stated in the Directive Principles of State Policy, this is a Direction which all State Governments including the Centre should strive for and try to achieve. It is not a wishful thinking of the Founding Fathers of the Constitution, rather these are certain things which a popular Government should always try to achieve to provide these provisions. This provision should be made for the betterment of the people at large. In that respect, a number of provisions which have been mentioned there in case of providing dignity to women, providing education to the people, providing health care to the people, to have better labour relations in the society, various aspects which, of course, in certain aspects also are a part of law but here, the Direction is that these principles should be achieved. This should be our goal. These are certain specifics which the nation should strive to achieve. In that respect, in article 47, specifically a Direction is there, which says:

"Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health."

These are the three major aspects in article 47 where it has been very categorically stated in the Constitution:

"The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties..."

It will be the primary duty. Here, raising the standard of nutrition not necessarily confines itself to the Ministry of Health. It also comes under the Department of Women and Child Development also, which comes under another Ministry. But in this, of course, there is a major aspect because the addition of article 47A confines itself to the opening up of primary health centres in different Village Panchayats. The focus is to provide better health care in rural areas. There also, it further says:

"...and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

With this, hon. Member, Shri Reddy, wants to add, which I had read out earlier:

"The State shall set up one primary health centre in every village with all basic medical facilities[mks75]."

What do we understand by "all basic medical facilities?" These facilities should be available in a Primary Health Centre. As far as I remember, the planning of having the Primary Health Centre started in the Second Five Year Plan. At that time, the Block Development Office was at an initial stage. It was, of course, a contribution of the First Plan. It was in the mid-50s or in the later part of the 50s that the Primary Health Centre idea was evolved saying that medical facilities should not be confined to the urban areas, sub-divisional areas or district level areas. It was felt that it should also go in with the development process. It was so because we have a large number of developmental activities in the villages. It was felt that at least there should be one Primary Health Centre in a Panchayat Samiti or a Block Development Agency. It was called as the Community Development Project. Certain areas and certain number villages were demarcated saying that these were the Community Development Areas and in each Community Development Area, there should be one Primary Health Centre. It was also felt that at least one medical officer, an MBBS Graduate, should be posted there; a pharmacist should be posted there; staff nurse and other support staff, para-medical staff should also be there. There, blood testing, X-ray machine and other instruments should also be provided. Further each medical officer was also provided with a vehicle so that he could go around the area. At the time of necessity, he could transport the patient to a sub-divisional level medical institution or to the district institution, if not to the major medical college which is situated mostly in a bigger city. So, the idea was to provide medical facilities. Of course, the hon. Minister has intervened in-between and said that is a State subject. I will come to that a little later. Yes, it is a State subject. But when we are discussing this, we cannot shrug off our responsibility either.

Sir, we all know what has been done within the last 15 months under the able leadership of the hon. Health Minister. A lot of changes have taken place and will be taking place in future also. I have that much of faith in him. But a lot more attention is also required. He has visited a number of States including our State, Orissa. Specific direction is being given. A focus on rural health care is also being made. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the State is failing. It is failing not only in the health sector but also in other sectors. It is not that the State Government alone is failing. The State, as an apparatus, is failing. It is failing in the education sector. It is failing in providing urban amenities. It is failing in the health sector. The State, as an apparatus, is failing after 58 years of Independence! This is the impression of all right-thinking citizens of this country. Whenever we go to any public utility service centre, we see that a citizen does not get that much of care and

attention which he is supposed to get. The founding-fathers of the Constitution, while enshrining it in the Constitution, had given a pledge; the freedom fighters during the struggle for freedom had given a pledge to this country. But, as I said earlier, the State, as an apparatus, is failing[R76]. What should we do, not only as representatives of the Parliament or of our constituencies but as conscious citizens of this country? This is an awareness which is slowly dawning upon most of the citizens of this country. What should we do? A remarkable attempt was made during the last Government when *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* was taken up. Of course, it is a State subject. Primary education, for instance, is purely a State subject. We have made a commitment to the Millennium Development Goal of United Nations. When we see that a large part of our society do not go upto the school verandah, they do not get education at all, that has a cascading effect on the society as such. Wisdom dawned on us and a specific cess was imposed by the UPA Government to finance that project. We have discussed it earlier on different occasions that some Rs. 5,000 and odd crore have been collected which is now being utilised for *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. Can I suggest the UPA Government and also the hon. Minister for Health? Can we not have another type of a cess specially? Can we not have a *Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan* encompassing the whole country?

17.52 hrs. (Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan *in the Chair*)

As we have *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, can we not have a *Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan* which can be financed? Cess is one aspect. As two per cent cess has been imposed with the Income Tax, similarly some innovative idea can also come up. Some funding system other than the usual budgetary allocation can be evolved. Some money can be specifically put separately and utilised as *Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan*. I would earnestly request the Government that please look into this aspect also. At the same time, I am also reminded that you have a National Rural Health Mission and it is now being implemented in 18 States of which eight are EAG States – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa also is one of that including Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal. Similarly, eight North-Eastern States are also there. These 18 States, including Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, should get your specific attention. I am not doubting that you are not putting specific attention but I would request that more than specific attention should be given to these States. These States lack many things, specially, in the health sector. Actually, during my school days in the village, the amount of medicine that was available, and the number of personnel who were there in the hospital, in the primary health centres are not available today. Population has grown; problem has grown; number of diseases have grown; market has also grown; and the number of medicines have also grown but at the same time there is lack of personnel. Medical colleges have grown, number of doctors have grown[bts77].

But, at the same time, there is a mismatch. We do not have adequate number of doctors. When we think of having more number of hospitals, the initial idea is to have a doctor. How can we have a primary health centre without a doctor? For the last six decades, the expansion of health sector is being contemplated upon this concept. During the tenure of Shri Rabi Ray, when he was the Health Minister in the late 70s, he said that we should have a barefooted doctor as in China. We will have a *swasthyakarmi* who can at least come to the help of the needy patient or to the needy people in the rural areas. Subsequently, in the late 80s, that project was totally abandoned. It is being revived, and I should congratulate the Minister that, with this Accredited Social Health Activist which he has named it 'ASHA', he has given a great hope to the people. 'Asha' is the other name of

hope. He or she will travel in to the villages, to the remote areas, to the tribal areas and to the inaccessible areas. This is the impression; this is the attitude in which he will attend to a certain marginalised sections of the population. Actually, a lot of things depend on that very person, and the success of this project will depend on the recruitment of the trainee or on his or her dedication towards the people for whom he is appointed to serve. Basically, health sector is such a sector where it can only succeed if there is a sense of dedication, then only health sector can provide support for the development of the society. I would say, with these words, that the concentration of the National Rural Health Mission is to develop the infrastructure. Buildings have been created; x-ray rooms have been erected; and wardrooms have been constructed. In Orissa also, to a great extent, we have achieved that. But the basic problem which comes up is of lack of personnel. In Orissa, the other day, I came across a Report that the Government is short of 1884 medical doctors in Orissa today. At the same time, the Medical Council of India (MCI) is hell-bent; it will not allow more seats. I do not understand. The SCB Medical College of Cuttack is more than 70 years old. It is one of the oldest Government Medical College in the Eastern India and a number of doctors who have studied there are now serving not only in this country and AIIMS but also abroad. Today, Orissa is endemic in child mortality rate. It is one of the highest child mortality rates in the country. Though it has come down within the last three years, yet still it is the highest. We need more number of pediatricians. I said the other day that a person who goes in for Post-graduation in Pediatrics, the State Government of Orissa has made it mandatory that if he wants to go in for Post-graduation after MBBS, has to go and serve for at least three years in the remote KVK districts. After serving there for three years, then only he can be qualified to sit in an examination for Post-graduation. After serving there for three years, he gets qualified for Post-graduation and opts for pediatrics. After completion of 10 months study, MCI is repeatedly sending letters to throw theses students out.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to this matter during the last Budget Session. Though an inquiry team had gone there in November last year and pointed out certain deficiencies, again after the Minister's intervention, a committee went there in the month of May and they have seen that all the deficiencies have been rectified. But to our surprise, in the month of July, again they got a letter asking them to first throw out these students. What is the intention of the Medical Council of India?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): The intention is to get money.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: So, I would, once again, request the hon. Minister to intervene in this matter. Nobody will misunderstand him and he will be doing a great service to the people of Orissa. They will be very grateful to you because this does not pertain only to some students of that particular year, but it is a concern about the attitude as to how you look at the problems. This is the situation as it is happening in our State of Orissa and it is happening in other States also.

I am not pleading for private medical colleges. But the point is, today we have a number of medical colleges both in the Government sector as well as the private sector. The private sector should also be encouraged, but they should be issued specific guidelines. At the same time, can we do something to stop the MBBS graduates who are migrating, going outside this country? They are getting the help and support of the society and of the nation, qualifying themselves to serve the people and then go out to help their families and serve another country. It does not help our country in the longer run. It was called brain drain in the 1960s and 1970s. Can we do something to stop this, discourage this?

While travelling in those three undeveloped areas, namely KBK districts, of undeveloped Orissa, we see that basic amenities are lacking for a doctor. A doctor needs a habitable accommodation, with 24-hour water supply, 24-hour electricity and when he wants to do certain tests, at least, those facilities should also be provided to him. Of course, all this needs money and the State Government does not have that much of fund to provide all these facilities. I think, when the consciousness is rising in the society at large, more attention should be given to enhance the budgetary support to the health sector both in the Centre and also in different States. At the same time, we should also encourage the private sector to provide health services and the Government should issue them certain guidelines that private nursing homes should not only serve the people who pay, but they should also provide certain beds, certain wards free of cost to the needy people.

Finally, I would like to say that the idea that has been put forth in this Bill is a very wise idea, but it needs a lot of financial support. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. APPADURAI Mr. Chairman, Sir, an amendment to the Constitution has been mooted by my esteemed colleague Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy to make the responsibility of the Government to ensure health care facilities in rural areas as a duty of the Government. I welcome this Constitution (Amendment) Bill being discussed in this House in the form of a Private Member's Bill. The amendment aims at setting up Primary Health Centre in every village with all medical facilities.

A free-verse poet in Tamil said, "we won freedom at midnight; and it is yet to dawn". Even after 58 years of Independence the life of the poor rural masses is yet to brighten up and shine. Health care is still beyond the reach of rural poor, urban slum dwellers, remote tribal region poor and people living in small hamlets. I am not here to throw blame on anyone. Consecutive governments have all failed to concentrate on this area. It is a hard reality.

Sir, 60 per cent of diseases are due to water and air pollution. We are yet to provide safe protected drinking water to all our villages. So is the state of affairs in housing, sanitation and conducive atmosphere for disease-free healthy life.

Proper education, health care, infrastructure for economic development are still not available fully to the people from the rural areas. Whether governments are putting their head and heart into it is still not clear. Sanitation and medical facilities must not elude rural poor. There is one more thing. It is more important to take preventive measures than to treat diseases after its spread. The menace must be curtailed. They must be nipped in the bud. That is why, great Tamil Saint Poet Thiruvalluvar said:

"Noi naadi noi mudhal naadi adhan vai naadi vaippa seyal."

It means, it is prevention that is more important than diagnosing and treating a disease. Thousands of crores of rupees are spent on defence. But how many per cent is spent on defending people from diseases is still a question. I urge upon the House to ponder over this.

We won freedom in 1947. We gave ourselves a Constitution in 1950. What does Article 47 states in the Directive Principle of State Policy? Constitution makes health care the responsibility of the Government to regard improvement of public health as its duty. But what is happening today? I do not want to apportion blame on any Government.

Now the time has arrived to come together and to unanimously adopt this Constitution (Amendment) Bill to insert Clause A in Article 47. I wish we pass this Bill cutting across party lines.

^{*}Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

What do we witness in Government General Hospitals? If doctors are there, medicines are not there. If medicines are there, nurses and other staff are not there. If both are there, proper treatment is not there. This is what people say in Tamil Nadu. I think this is the sorry state of affairs everywhere in the country.

In our country, 96 per cent of the doctors live in towns and cities. Meanwhile, 63 per cent of our Indian population live in villages. But we do not find doctors prepared to go to rural areas. We do not get adequate number of doctors to work in Rural Health Centres. Medical facilities and even medicines are not available there. Even in CGHS Dispensaries in the Capital, the same situation is noticed. Recently I have taken it up with the Health Minister personally.

It is imperative that we ensure medical facilities to the rural masses. We have Medical Centres at every Block level. But it is necessary to have Primary Health Centres in every village.

People living in remote villages do not have basic health care facilities. Ordinary citizens, common people living in deprived conditions do not get health care at affordable costs. Now-a-days, we get some financial assistance for treating heart ailments from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Only few people manage to get this help and assistance. But many a men in rural areas, in the absence of public health facilities are forced to go to private clinics and hospitals that fleece these helpless people. Most often, it is beyond the reach of common people to get treatment in private hospitals.

It is only because the Government has failed in its duty to provide public health facilities, private clinics and hospitals have a mushrooming growth. Multi-storeyed hospitals demanding exorbitant rates for medical treatment are on the rise in the private sector. Government General Hospitals are facing closure for lack of facilities.

Private hospitals find it a lucrative business than running a star hotel. Exorbitant rates beyond the reach of deprived sections make them prohibitive. Ordinary people are left to fend for themselves. It is only the callous and irresponsible approach of the State Governments that has led to this situation. Same kind of treatment attracts different charges. The costs vary from hospital to hospital. So, naturally the deprived classes and rural masses go to the quacks.

Thanthai Periyar, the great rationalist leader, through his dedicated campaign, took efforts to wipe out superstition and blind faith in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu. But the people there seek to go back to the medieval ages. Temples, rituals, pseudo-sanyasis and quacks are approached for medical treatment. It is only because of non-availability of proper and affordable public health system, the time clock has been put behind there. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to come with a remedy to put an end to this sorry state of affairs.

Some time back, I was amazed to see a procession taken by medical students on the streets of Chennai raising slogans that new medical colleges must be closed down. On enquiry I found out that Government jobs are not forthcoming and so they resorted to that agitation. On the one hand, in the rural areas doctors are not available. On the other hand, recruitment is not there. What a contrast it is? We find dearth of doctors in rural areas. On the contrary, there is a demand not to open new medical colleges.

If we go round the world, we cannot see any country without Indian doctors. Even in the so-called super power, America and in many European countries we find many Indian doctors. Government spends from its exchequer at least Rs. Five lakh per medical student. Considering the current price trend, it could be more than Rs. 10 lakh to produce a doctor out of a medical college.

Are they educated to be put on brain-drain? Whose fault it is to force these doctors to go abroad when we have not met our requirements for doctors? We find advertisements in dailies almost everyday that are luring our doctors and nurses to seek jobs abroad. Do we plan enough to strengthen our health care system? The Central Government cannot ignore its responsibility citing the reason that health is a State Subject. We must strive to take public health care to rural areas.

Every village needs to have a Primary Health Centre with all medical facilities. We have made new strides in scientific advancements, especially in the field of medical sciences. We have modern equipment to determine sex even before birth, even in embryonic stage. We have even advanced facilities to correct and remove unwanted growth in the foetus. But have we ensured that these scientific advancements reach the rural people?

Such advanced medical facilities are far beyond the reach of our poor villagers and those who are in the lower strata of the society. Have we provided total medical facilities to the working class people? This Constitution (Amendment) Bill proposes to ensure medical facilities to the deprived sections of the society. This Bill makes it a responsibility and a duty imposed on the Government concerned to provide medical facilities to all the people in the rural areas.

Today, both the Centre and the State Governments are busy in promoting privatisation in education, health care and medicine, transport, communication and providing infrastructure for economic development. We want to ensure a Government that works. The ideals and principles behind our freedom struggle to win independence from the colonial rulers must not be given a go by. I feel being pro-privatisation is against the principles of freedom struggle.

Our hon. Union Health Minister Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss is doing a good job. He is putting in lots of efforts to take advanced health facilities to various States and to rural areas. I wish his efforts succeed. Passage of this Bill would help strengthening public health facilities in villages.

By way of inserting Article 47A in our Constitution, making it a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy, this would be made a duty of the Governments both at the Centre and the States. With this, the State Governments can be impressed upon to focus creating health care facilities in rural areas. I hope every village can have proper health care. Expressing my support my support to this Bill, I conclude.

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : सभापित जी, माननीय रेड्डी साहब जो संविधान संशोधन लाए हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 47 के तहत पहले ही स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह बहुत पहले से है। ग्रामीण अंचलों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में अभी भी खामियां हैं, इसलिए मैं इनका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि ये अच्छा अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं और सदन इस पर गहराई से बहस और विचार कर रहा है। मैं तीन-चार सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूं। पिछले दस वााँ से केन्द्र और प्रदेश सरकारों का एक नारा रहता है कि "सस्ती शिक्षा, सस्ती चिकित्सा" - मेरा सुझाव यह है कि चिकित्सा मुफ्त होनी चाहिए। छोटी से लेकर बड़ी बीमारी का इलाज मुफ्त में होना चाहिए। लेकिन बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आजादी के 58 वााँ के बाद भी, देहात के गरीब आदमी को, किसान को, इलाज और दवाओं के अभाव में अपने प्राण त्यागने पड़ते हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जैसे आप प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाते हैं, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाते हैं लेकिन इस योजना को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए डाक्टर नहीं होते हैं। मशीन होती है ऑपरेटर नहीं होते हैं। अल्ट्रा-साउंड की मशीन प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में होती है लेकिन डाक्टर मरीज को अल्ट्रा-साउंड व एक्सरे बाहर से कराने के लिए कह देते हैं, जोकि गरीब आदमी नहीं करा पाता है। गांव में अच्छे डाक्टर होने चाहिएं जो गरीबों का उचित ख्याल रखें।

मैं हिरयाणा से आता हूं। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि गांवों में डाक्टर्स की नियुक्ति करते हैं और वे डाक्टर्स कुछ दिन बाद शहरों में प्राइ वेट क्लीनिक खोल लेते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन डाक्टर्स ने सरकारी अस्पतालों से एमबीबीएस या एमडी की है, सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि जो गांव में इतने वााँ तक सरकारी सेवा नहीं करेगा, वे अपना अस्पताल नहीं खोल सकेंगे। गांव छोड़कर वे अपना अस्पताल खोल लेते हैं और सरकार की पॉलिसी धरी की धरी रह जाती है। मल्टी-परपज हैल्थ वर्कर्स गांव में लगाने चाहिए। दो हजार से कम की आबादी पर एक एएनएम अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

गांव में क्या हो रहा है कि प्रसव के समय में, दवा के अभाव में या सैप्टिक हो जाने के कारण, जच्चा-बच्चा दोनों की मौत हो जाती है। इसलिए गांव लैवल पर दाई के रूप में एक एएनएम हर गांव में जरूर होनी चाहिए, जिससे प्रसव के समय में गरीब औरतों की जिंदगी को बचाया जा सके। अगर आप रिकार्ड्स मंगवाएंगे तो पाएंगे कि अधिकतर केसेज में, प्रसव के दौरान ही, गांव में गरीब औरतों की मौत हो जाती है। कारण यही है कि गरीब औरतों को गांव में प्रसव के दौरान, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सहूलियतें नहीं मिल पाती हैं और औरतें मर जाती हैं। इसलिए प्रत्येक गांव में एक एएनएम होनी SÉÉÉcA[r78]। जो ज्यादा छोटे गांव हैं, वहां दो गांव में एक एएनएम लगा दो। एक प्रावधान यह किया जाना चाहिए कि वे गांव में रहें। वे गांव में नहीं रहेगी तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। आपके कई प्रोग्राम आते हैं। देश में मलेरिया एक बड़ी भयंकर बीमारी है। गांवों में चौमासे में, जिस का मतलब है बरसात का महीना, कीचड़ ज्यादा होता है, मच्छर ज्यादा होते हैं जिससे मच्छर काटने से

मलेरिया फैल जाता है। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की सफाई प्रॉपर नहीं हो पाती है। केन्द्र सरकार को हर गांव में डीडीटी पाउडर जरूर उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। वह पहले उपलब्ध कराती थी। मुझे मालूम है कि अब इसका अभाव है जिससे झुग्गी झोंपड़ी में डीडीटी छिड़की नहीं जाती है। 10 र्वा पहले हर सातवें दिन गांव में डीडीटी का छिड़काव होता था। आज देहात में डीडीटी का छिड़काव नहीं होता है।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए सारा देश चिंतित है। एक पिटीट्यूरी का इंजैक्शन है। जो भैंस दूध नहीं देती है उसे लगा देते हैं। उससे वह तत्काल दूध देती है। उससे इन्सान के शरीर को बहुत नुकसान होता है। घीये की सब्जी लगाने पर रात-रात में वह आधा फुट बढ़ जाता है लेकिन सुबह खाने पर वह स्वास्थ्य को बहुत नुकसान देता है। आप इसका पता लगाइए। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस इंजैक्शन पर पाबंदी लगायी जाए। यह इंजैक्शन उन लोगों को दिया जाए जिन्होंने इसे पशु के लिए यूज करना है न कि अपनी सब्जी बढ़ाने में। आज कई चीजों में इसका यूज होता है।

एन्जीओज की बात आई। एनजीओज योजना चलाएं, अच्छी बात है। बहुत सी एनजीओज ऐसी हैं जो आपकी स्कीम्स का पैसा लेती हैं। वे केवल सरकारी कार्यक्रम कराती हैं। उसका आम आदमी को कोई लाभ नहीं है। मल्टीपरपज हैल्थ स्कीम्स को बढ़ावा दिया जाए और मल्टी परपज हैल्थ वर्कर्स से काम लिया जाए और उनको ज्यादा काम दिया जाए। हरियाणा प्रदेश में कई एनजीओज काम कर रहे हैं। उनके केवल कार्यालय हैं। वे एडस पर और दूसरी बड़ी बीमारियों के लिए हैं। उन्होंने आम लोगों के लिए रिजस्टर्ड बनाया है। वे बस स्टैंड पर बैठे हैं। वे लिख लेंगे कि क्या नफा और नुकसान हुआ? जो गरीब आदमी हैं, खास तौर पर जो छोटा किसान और मजदूर है, उनको इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। आज जो प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिजनेस के थ्रू विधेयक आया है वह अति महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रजातंत्र में केन्द्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार के अपने-अपने दायित्व हैं। चाहे प्रदेश सरकार को मामला हो, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकार को समय-समय पर दिशा-निर्देश दे। केन्द्र सरकार की दवाइयां भी प्रदेश में पहुंचते-पहुंचते बहुत समय लग जाता है। कई दवाइयों की डेट एक्सपायर हो जाती है। समयबद्ध दवाइयां बेची जाएं। कई जगह मुफ्त द वाइयां दी जाती हैं जैसे मलेरिया, टीबी और एडस की दवाइयां हैं। ये दवाइयां बाजार में कौन बेचता है, इसकी भी मॉनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से इसका विजिलेंस होना चाहिए कि गांव में ये दवाइयां किस के माध्यम से बिकती हैं? दोी। पाए जाने पर उनके खिलाफ न के वल अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए बल्क सजा होनी चाहिए।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में एडल्ट्रेशन का बहुत बड़ा व्यवसाय हो रहा है। इसके कारण सस्ती दवाइयों मिल जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार दवाइयां बेचते हैं। नकली दवाइयां बनाने की बहुत सी फैक्ट्रियां पकड़ी जाती हैं। नकली दवाइयों के ऊपर भी पूर्ण रूप से और जबर्दस्त नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। उसमें सख्ती बरतनी चाहिए। जैसे पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं जिन में मिलावट है। डीजल में मिट्टी का तेल डालने से इंजन खराब हो जाएगा। यदि इंसान को नकली दवाई दी जाएगी तो एक आर्थिक नुकसान होगा, दूसरा शारीरिक नुकसान होगा और पूरे देश का नुकसान होगा[R79]। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन कंपनियों के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखा जाए तो नकली दवाएं बनाती हैं। उनके लिए कठोर कानून बनाया जाए। जिस तरह से बलात्कार और दहेज के केस में सख्त कानून बनाए गए हैं उसी तरह से, दहेज और बलात्कार के केस की तरह अडल्ट्रेशन कानून बनाकर बड़ी सख्ती से लागू किया जाए। जो लोग नकली दवाएं बनाते हैं उनको 20 वर्ष की सजा होनी चाहिए, मैं फांसी की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन 20 वर्ष की कैद होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे पूरे देश में नुकसान होता है। अच्छे-अच्छे लोग नकली दवाओं से मर जाते हैं, रिएक्शन हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रबंध होना चाहिए जिससे वे सारी उम्र के लिए जेल में ही रह जाएं। खास तौर से मेडिसन को लोगों ने व्यवसाय बना लिया है। आप सर्वे करा लीजिए जो नकली दवाइयां बनाते हैं, जो दवाइयों की फैक्ट्रियां हैं, वे आज फलफूल रही हैं, उनका मिशन नकली है। वे सस्ता बेचते हैं और गरीब आदमी को मालूम नहीं है। इससे नुकसान किसका होता है, जो गांव में रहते हैं, जिन बेचारों को पता नहीं है कि पन्ने पर क्या लिखा दिया है, वे दवाएं खोलकर डिब्बे में रखते हैं, मुट्ठी भर कर पकड़ा देते हैं। अगर गरीब आदमी, देहात के आदमी को बचाना है तो इन फैक्ट्रियों के ऊपर नियंत्रण किया जाए।

अंत में, मैं मंत्री जी से एक अनुरोध जरूर करना चाहूंगा कि जो ए.एन.एम या डॉक्टर को आप लगाते हैं, सामुदायिक केन्द्र या प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्स में, वे केवल नाम के हैं। वहां बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर में एक या दो बिस्तर होते हैं या कहीं नहीं भी होते हैं। आप गांव में सामुदायिक केंद्र में जाकर देखिए, वह नाम का सामुदायिक केंद्र है। चार बजे उन पर ताला लग जाता है। मरीज रात को जाता है तो सरकारी डॉक्टर कहते हैं कि हमारे पास दवाएं नहीं हैं, हमारे पास एक्स-रे मशीन नहीं है, हमारे पास अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीन नहीं है, आप किसी प्राइवेट अस्पताल में जाइए। प्राइवेट अस्पताल में गरीब आदमी जाता है तो उसकी जेब काट ली जाती है, उसे महंगा इलाज कराने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। केंद्र सरकार बार-बार यह कहती है कि सस्ती चिकित्सा और सस्ता इलाज करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो सरकारी डॉक्टर हैं सबसे पहले उनकी प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस के बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए। आपने चाहे उन्हें बोनस दिया है, हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं कि बोनस के रूप

में पैसा उनको कितना दिया जाता है लेकिन प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस का कोई प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए केंद्र में कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए। यदि कोई डॉक्टर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करता पाया जाए तो उसे नौकरी से निकाल देना चाहिए। ट्रेनिंग और कोर्स में जो खर्च होता है, जैसे माननीय सांसद श्री मेहताब जी कह रहे थे कि सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज में डॉक्टर बनाने पर सरकार का बड़ा खर्च आता है। वे डॉक्टर बनते ही पांच या सात साल की ट्रेनिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज के अस्पताल या किसी अस्पताल में लेते हैं उसके बाद सिविल अस्पताल में चले जाते हैं। जिस दिन उनका नाम चल पड़ता है उसके अगले दिन वे कहते हैं कि मैं इस्तीफा देता हूं अब मैं प्राइवेट अस्पताल खोल लूंगा। मंत्री जी आप सर्वे कराइए कि शहरों में कितने प्राइवेट अस्पताल खुल गए हैं और गांव में जो सामुदायिक केंद्र हैं उन केंद्रों में पशु रह रहे हैं। न डॉक्टर है, न ए.एन.एम. है, न कम्पाउंडर है, न डिस्पेंसरी है और न ही दवाए हैं, वहां सिर्फ बिल्डिंग खड़ी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जच्चा-बच्चा के लिए जैसे प्रबंध है वैसे ही मैटरनिटी हट्स बनाई जाएं जो एक-एक या दो-दो गांव के ऊपर हों। यदि बड़ी आबादी है, पांच हजार की आबादी का गांव है तो उसके लिए अलग बना दिया जाए। इसके लिए संविधान संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि संविधान संशोधन लाएं। पहले जितनी बातें हैं, जितनी किमयां हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जाए तािक इस देश का गरीब आदमी मर न जाए। उसे बचाना है तो इसके लिए संविधान संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन इसे लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI N.Y. HANUMANTHAPPA Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

At the outset, let me congratulate my comrade friend Mr. Survaram Sudhakar Reddy for the reason that he has introduced a Bill, which, according to me, is very important to uplift the health of the poorer sections of the society[e80].

Indirectly, what he has asked the House is to see that the Bill is approved so that the so-called medical justice about which he did not say is ensured. But the idea is that the so-called medical justice be taken to the doorstep of every villager, the poor and the downtrodden. The hon. Member, who spoke earlier, has stressed on all the points. I do not like to dwell upon them again, as it will unnecessarily consume the time of the House. I would like to emphasise on only two or three points.

Sir, we all know what late Mahatma Gandhi had said, "India lives in villages". The basic feature of our Constitution, which all the citizens of the country have to worship, is social justice, which according to me is important. Whether it is food, health or education, every citizen of the country, that is, 110 crore population, has a right to urge about a decent living and a decent health also. But, unfortunately, the so-called equal distribution of health has not gone to the poorer sections of the society who live mostly in the villages and it has concentrated only in the towns and cities.

Probably, the framers of the Policy are under the impression that people live only in cities like Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata and Mumbai, forgetting that there are other people also who live in the villages and who aspire for food and health. But, unfortunately, unlike our brothren in the cities, they have no voice to say that they want good health and good medicines. They have no strength to stand and say that they want health. There is also no awareness among them that they have a right to urge for health. It is all because they are socially, economically and educationally very poor and uncared for.

The Constitution says, though it is not fundamental, but it is said in the Directive Principles of the State Policy that it is the obligation on the part of the State to see that health is given to every citizen of the country. As my hon. colleagues, particularly, Shri K.S. Rao and others pointed out, the money, which we are spending, is hardly Rs. 167 per head which is really negligible. It shows that our State has not given much strength and flexibility to our hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, by giving him a sizeable amount so that he can spend a little more on the village health care.

Sir, it is a common practice and those who have come from the rural side are quite aware about the pathetic condition of people, particularly the women- folk. At the time of delivery, for non-availability of medical facilities, either the child as soon as born dies or both the mother and the child die because of improper care. There are no medical centres at all in the villages. Of course, earlier also it was thought that every Panchayat Centre should have healthcare facilities and all that. In fact, the earlier Member thought that there shall be a primary health centre, which means that it is very much at the initial stage, and that the health should be given. It is all right. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is over. If the House agrees, the time for discussion of this Bill may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI N.Y. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, I will take one or two minutes more. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time extended on this Bill is not for today. The time allotted to this Bill is extended by one hour. If the House agrees, then we will have that extension.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI N.Y. HANUMANTHAPPA: Now, I come to the non-providing of this primary, that is, initial medical care to the villagers. We have seen many mothers who die because of this reason. They die due to improper medical care etc.

Sir, now, what the villagers need is decentralisation and distribution of the so-called health care [R81].

Let it not be concentrated in the cities and towns only. Let super speciality hospitals be also taken to the district centres and other places so that the health centres can, in turn, cater to the needs of the villagers. Wherever there are some serious diseases, they can go to the towns or nearby cities. You cannot expect every villager to go to capital cities or metropolitan cities. This is the need of the hour. Medical justice should be distributed to each and every citizen of the country. Otherwise there will be no meaning of the so-called article 14 which says that everyone will have equal opportunity, article 47 which is adumbrated in the Directive Principles of State Policy, and our urge that social justice be given to all citizens. All these things will become purely a farce. I am sorry to use some harsh words here.

As hon. Member Shri K.S. Rao has rightly pointed out, nowadays we are seeing that most of the students who complete their MBBS education do not like to go to the villages for one reason or the other. If you want to see that all the villagers get the healthcare, to which they are entitled, you must encourage people to study for diploma course in medicine like LMP or RMP which we used to have earlier. Even now we can start that. It costs less. Every district centre can have those people. These people will not hesitate to go to the villages and work there.

In addition to that, as other hon. Members were pointing out, there is the scheme of health visitors which was started earlier. They are not going to the villages now. Let there be a compulsion that the health educators or the health inspectors shall visit each village everyday. That compulsion should be there.

In addition to that, we are saying that in some villages the Primary Health Centre units are there. As my friend Shri Jai Prakash and others pointed out, there will be no doctor in these centres and if there is a doctor there will be no nurse. If both of them are there, there will be no pharmacist. If all the three are there, there will be no medicines and equipment. Unfortunately, this is the state of affairs of our village hospitals.

We have to take care of the health of the villagers. If we do not take care of the health of the villagers, whatever plans that we would be launching will have no meaning at all. Tomorrow, a criticism may come that they are meant only for the elite of the society and not for the poorer sections of the society. The need of the hour is that medical justice should reach the doorsteps of every citizen of the country, particularly the poorer sections of the villages.

My humble submission is that there shall be some sort of rural health *vikas yojana*. There are so many *vikas* programmes. Of course, there is a national plan. But, in addition to that, there should be stress on some sort of national rural health *vikas*, like *Gram Arogya Vikas* or such type of a scheme should be launched.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): We have the National Rural Health Mission.

SHRI N.Y. HANUMANTHAPPA: I know, Sir, the vision is there. I thank you for correction.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would like to adopt the arguments already advanced by the previous speakers. With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me an opportunity. I want to appreciate hon. Member Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy for bringing this Private Member's Bill to establish Primary Health Centres in every village. We all know the proverb that 'health is wealth'. Without health there will be nothing. The population of our country has crossed 100 crore. We all know that. But most of our population is very poor who do not have any access to quality healthcare. As everybody is aware, the cost of healthcare has gone up many a time and it is skyrocketing everyday. When this is the situation in urban areas, I do not want to emphasise here about the villages.

The people living in villages have to travel a long distance to reach hospitals and many times when they are critically ill, they find it difficult to travel to the cities for their healthcare. Sometimes they die before reaching the hospital. This is the situation [krr82].

The United Progressive Alliance is talking about the Bharat Nirman and the National Rural Health Mission, but I want to know what has been done by the Government to provide healthcare facilities in rural areas. I also want to know, Sir, through you, how much amount has been released for healthcare in the rural areas in the country.

In India, about 600 districts and more than three lakh villages are there. There are thousands of villages where people do not even have a dispensary, what to talk of hospital. Even pregnant ladies have to travel quite a long distance for child-birth and many villages do not have even the basic medical facilities.

Sir, the National Rural Health Mission was launched recently with much fanfare stating that the Scheme is aimed at providing healthcare to every person in each and every village of our country, but nobody is aware of how much money is granted for this Mission and there is no such information available as to what facilities will be made available through this Mission. I demand, through you, Sir, that the National Rural Health Mission should be implemented without any delay and all this information should be made available to the public.

I understand that in the National Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government, healthcare is one of the seven thrust areas. In the Programme, it has been proposed to increase the expenditure in health sector from the current 0.9 per cent of GDP to two to three per cent of GDP over the next five years with main focus on primary healthcare. If they have a proposal to increase the allocation for health sector from one per cent to two per cent of GDP, that too in the next five years, I am sure that the Government is not going to do anything much in the health sector.

Coming back to the National Rural Health Mission, it has been stated that flexible funds of Rs. 10,000 per annum will be provided to health centres to procure essential medicines. When we calculate this amount, it comes to Rs. 30 per day, which has to cater to thousands of people in a health centre. This is a meagre amount and this should be increased at least to rupees one lakh per annum per health centre.

Moreover, it has also been stated that in the next two months, 2,50,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) would be identified in 18 States and if necessary, relaxation will be given in the qualification. I am afraid that there is a possibility that unqualified persons with no training or experience are going to be appointed and due to this, lives of millions of our rural brothers and sisters will be at risk.

18.43 hrs. (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): You please look at the brochure of National Rural Health Mission.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Sir, I am not optimistic whether the Government will be able to get such a large number of health workers in such a short time and on such a meagre salary.

Sir, the Government also depends on private sector participation in the health sector. While it is a welcome thing, the important question is whether it would cater to the poor and the rural people. The answer is 'no'. No private sector will be willing to invest their money in the rural areas. If this is the situation, I do not know how the Government is going to provide healthcare centres in villages. The only solution, which is a

practical one, I believe, is that the Government should set up a healthcare centre in every village and if it is not possible to provide a healthcare centre in every village, then at least in every Gram Panchayat a Primary Health Centre should be set up. It should have the facilities for handling pregnancy, laboratory and other first aid facilities.

The Government should set up one good hospital with all modern facilities at Taluka level which should have facilities to handle all major operations, emergency cases, surgeries, etc. At the district level, the Government should set up one Referral Hospital and Research Centre, which would cater to the needs of the whole district. Unless this is done, I think, the situation is not going to improve any further. Even after years together, we are going to be at the bottom of the index in healthcare services [reporter83].

Sir, I would like to cite an example of my own constituency. There is Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS) in Bellary, Karnataka. It is a very big hospital, and a large number of patients also come there from the surrounding villages and neighbouring States. But the poor patients there are not even provided with the ordinary medicines. All the poor people and Below Poverty Line (BPL) people have to go to the medical shops to purchase medicines with their own money. This causes great inconvenience to the poor patients. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to help them and instruct the Institute, at least, to provide medicines to the poor and BPL people.

The Central Government always puts the blame on the State Government. The hon. Minister has already mentioned the point that health is a State subject, therefore, the State Governments should make provisions for the healthcare facilities. Is it not the duty of the Central Government, if not to set up hospitals, to assist the State Governments financially in setting up the Primary Health Centres or hospitals? I would like to state that as we all know, many State Governments are not in a position to spend the actual amount of money required for providing such healthcare facilities as it would require substantial amount of investment. Therefore, I strongly appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, that the Central Government should either bear the whole expenditure by converting all the schemes under the National Rural Health Mission or by floating a separate healthcare scheme to find a solution to this problem.

I would now like to quote the answer given by the hon. Minister to Unstarred Question No. 409 dated 7 July, 2004. In the answer, the hon. Minister has stated that :

"... The targets are fixed to fill up the gap between the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), in position and the number required to cover the 1991 population, as per the existing norms for population coverage..."

I fail to understand this point. Why has the Government not taken into account the 2001 census to revise the norms when the 2001 census was already available and its survey work was completed? I am sure that the requirement of the PHCs as per the 2001 census would definitely be more than that based on the 1991 census. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take necessary action in this regard immediately.

Furthermore, in reply to part (b) of the said Question, the hon. Minister has stated that :

"...405 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be established during 2004-2005."

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. How many Primary Health Centres have been established during 2004-2005? What is the target set for the year 2005? How many PHCs have been established so far during the current year?

Lastly, I would also like to quote the reply given by the hon. Minister to Unstarred Question No. 599 dated 27 July 2005. In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that:

"...six AIIMS-like institutions are proposed to be set up in the under-served areas of the country, and another seven institutions in the States are proposed for upgradation to that level by grant of a one-time assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)."

I would like to mention here that the then hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare had given an assurance in 2003 that the Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS) at Bellary will be upgraded to the level of AIIMS. But the Union Government has done nothing in this regard till date. Therefore, I would urge upon the Union Government to sanction and speed up the work on this proposal at the earliest.

We all are aware that many poor people come to the Members of Parliament for recommendation letters to get financial assistance -- for their heart operation, cancer treatment, etc.-- from the Prime Minister Relief Fund. We recommend these cases, but only some cases get assisted under the Prime Minister Relief Fund, and that too only for 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them or 40 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them or 30 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them. As a result of this, the poor people have to bear the remaining expenditure from their own pockets, even though it is the only assistance for the BPL people. Therefore, the Health Ministry should assist the BPL people and poor people who are to undergo specific treatments for major diseases like heart operations, cancer treatment, etc., with full amount [ak84].

Sir, I urge upon the Union Government to particularly assist the poor patients by making full payment.

Sir, prevention is better than cure. Through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Health Minister to set up good laboratories at the Primary Health Centres so as to avoid the diseases. That is a better way to take care of their health.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, जो यह गैर-सरकारी महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लाये हैं।

मूल रूप से प्रत्येक गांव में चिकित्सा केन्द्र खुले, ऐसी भावना माननीय सदस्य की है। मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा सदन और आप स्वयं भी इस प्रस्ताव के, इस संकल्प के पक्ष में होंगे। आजादी के 58 वीं के बाद हम बहुत विकसित हुए, 58 वीं में हम बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं, इसमें कहीं कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। हमारे संविधान में अधिकार प्राप्त है कि देश के एक-एक आदमी को, एक-एक नागरिक को चिकित्सा सेवा उपलब्ध हो, शिक्षा उपलब्ध हो, पानी की व्यवस्था हो, मकान की व्यवस्था हो, ये आम जन-जीवन के लिए बेसिक नीड्स हैं। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी भी है, मगर दुख

के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 58 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अगर हम गांव के 90 प्रतिशत लोगों को अगर हम स्वास्थ्य सेवा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं तो कहीं न कहीं हमारी भारी कमी है। चाहे जिन लोगों के ऊपर भी यह दायित्व रहा, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन हमने नहीं किया, चाहे जो भी सरकारें रही हों। इसके कारण आज भी परेशान हालत में गांव की अवाम है। आज भी बिना इलाज के हजारों-लाखों की संख्या में लोग मौत के मुंह में जा रहे हैं, चाहे बच्चे हों, महिलाएं हों या नौजवान हों, हर तबके के लोग बड़ी संख्या में मौत के मुंह में जा रहे हैं।

मैं आपकी परमीशन से आपके समक्ष एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं, जो रिपोर्ट्स तैयार की गई हैं, उसमें यह स्थिति है कि शहर में लगभग 74.8 प्रतिशत लोग प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में इलाज के लिए जाते हैं, जबिक 23.5 परसेंट लोग ही सरकारी अस्पताल में इलाज कराते हैं और लगभग 1.7 परसेंट लोग एन.जी.ओ. के माध्यम से या ट्रस्ट के माध्यम से जो इलाज की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उसमें अपना इलाज कराते हैं। गांवों की तरफ मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृट कराना चाहता हूं। वहां 66.2 परसेंट लोग प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों के पास अपने इलाज के लिए जाते हैं और 30.6 परसेंट लोग सरकारी अस्पतालों में जाकर अपना इलाज कराते हैं और 3.2 परसेंट लोग ट्रस्ट वगैरह जो अन्य संस्थाएं हैं, उनके माध्यम से इलाज कराते हैं।

देश की स्थिति यह है कि जहां स्वास्थ्य के अभाव में 15 से 49 वीं की उम्र के जो लोग हैं, उनमें 50 परसेंट से अधिक सात राज्यों में सात परसेंट से अधिक महिलाएं एनीमिया की शिकार हो जाती हैं और एनीमिया की शिकार होने की वजह से मेरे ख्याल से हर पांच में से एक गर्भ वती महिला मौत की शिकार हो जाती हैं। देश में रोजाना 400 महिलाएं ठीक ढंग से डिलीवरी xÉcÉÓ cÉäxÉä BÉEä BÉEÉ®hÉ nàÉ iÉÉä½ näiÉÉÒ cé*[i85] हर बीस मिनट में अबोध बच्चा भी शिकार हो जाता है और लगभग 30 हजार बच्चे पांच र्वा से कम उम्र में ही मौत के शिकार हो जाते हैं। मैं सरकार के प्रति, प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं, जिनका कमिटमेंट है और उसी के अनुसार इन्होंने गांव के स्तर पर राट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन प्रारंभ किया है जिसमें पिछड़े राज्यों को भी शामिल किया गया है। बिहार राज्य भी इनमें से एक है, जिसे इस मिशन में शामिल किया गया है। वहां लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। मैं समझता हूं कि न सिर्फ बिहार बल्कि पूरे देश की यही हालत है। आम तौर पर गांव और गरीब के बीच में जो सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, चाहे वे केंद्र के माध्यम से हों या राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से हों, वे स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सही ढंग से उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं। आज गांव में आपने हेल्थ सेंटर खोले हुए हैं, वे भी कारगर ढंग से नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। वहां के डाक्टर जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति होती है, जो ब्लाक हैड क्वार्टर में रहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति गांव में भी होती है और यह उनकी ड्यूटी होती है कि वे सप्ताह में एक-दो दिन गांव में जा कर लोगों का इलाज करें। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां डाक्टर तो क्या छोटे स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी भी गांव में नहीं जाते हैं। मैं पटना शहर की बात आपको बताना चाहता हूं। पटना के ग्रामीण इलाके में कई ऐसे स्वास्थ्य उप-केंद्र और ब्लाक लेवल के अस्पताल हैं, जिनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। वहां पर बड़े पैमान पर डाक्टर एपांयट भी किए गए हैं, लेकिन वे वहां जाते नहीं हैं। पटना से लगे हुए डेरा इलाके में भी डाक्टर नहीं जाते हैं। अब जब डाक्टर ही नहीं जाएंगे तो गरीब तबके के लोग, जिनकी आधी आबादी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहती है, उनके पास इतने पैसे नहीं होते हैं कि वे अपना इलाज प्राइवेट अस्पताल या कहीं और से अपना इलाज करवा सकें। उनकी बिना इलाज के बुरी हालत हो जाती है। बहुत से नौजवान जो खेत-खिलहान में काम करते हैं, जिनके पास दवा-दारु के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है। वे डाक्टर के पास जा कर अपना इलाज करवाते भी हैं, लेकिन उनके पास दवा के लिए पैसे नहीं होते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके कारण अनेकों लोग मौत के मुहं में चले जाते हैं। हमारा यह बेसिक दायित्व बनता है और लोगों का यह संवैधानिक अधिकार भी है कि उनको स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। पता नहीं कब वह समय आएगा, कब वह दिन आएगा जब हर घर को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिलेंगी। निश्चित तौर पर आपने एक पालिसी बनाई है और आपकी मंशा है कि हर गांव को स्वास्थ्य सेवा मिल सके, लेकिन जो व्यवस्था है उसे चुस्त-दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता है। उसकी देख-रेख करने की आवश्यकता है। डाक्टरों को यदि दंड दिया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाई जा सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। डाक्टरों का गिरोह वहां काम करता है। वह गिरोह इतना जबरदस्त है कि अगर उनके ऊपर कोई हाथ डालने की कोशिश करता है तो वह गिरोह हंगामा खड़ा कर देता है[MSOffice86]।

19.00 hrs.[R87]

सरकारी अस्पतालों में बड़े पैमाने पर जो डाक्टर काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें सुविधा है, वे निजी प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं, निजी प्रैक्टिस में ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं और सरकारी अस्पतालों में जाने का काम नहीं करते। क्यों नहीं सरकार राज्यों को कौन्फीडैंस में लेकर देश में कोई सख्त कानून बनाती कि प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस पर बिल्कुल बैन लगा दे, जैसे आपने एम्स और दूसरे सरकारी अस्पतालों में किया है? जब तक डाक्टरों पर सख्ती नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वे नहीं जाएंगे। डाक्टरों की सेवाओं में यह शर्त लगा दी जाए कि जब तक आप इतने साल गांवों में पूरे तौर पर काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक शहरी इलाकों में पोस्टिंग या प्रमोशन नहीं होगी। ऐसे कुछ सख्त उपाय सोचने पड़ेंगे।

यह सौभाग्य है कि मंत्री जी स्वयं चिकित्सक हैं। ये चिकित्सक की हैसियत से भी सोच रहे हैं और अब इनके ऊपर बड़ा दायित्व है।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल पर रोका नहीं जाता।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, आप अगली बार पांच मिनट ले लीजिए क्योंकि अब समय हो गया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं अभी अपनी बात समाप्त नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मुझे सिर्फ एक-दो मिनट और बोलने दीजिए।...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप अभी अपनी बात समाप्त करेंगे तो बोलिए, नहीं तो अगली बार बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : ठीक है, मैं अगली बार बोलूंगा।