

ment that due to insanitary condition and inadequate supply of safe drinking water and mal-nutrition all these diseases occur. Even after 35 years of Independence now we cannot supply safe drinking water to our people : what to talk of nutrition? In our total budget, only 3 to 5 per cent is spent for the health of millions of people of our country. All this shows how the health of the poor people of the country is being neglected.

I want to ask a pointed question :

May I know whether the money allotted for the Ministry of Health is adequate?

Secondly, which are the areas in Delhi where the deaths of the children occur due to Gastro-enteritis?

The Minister has said in his statement that he is supplying them oral rehydration salt packets. Besides this, what arrangements are made by Government for supplying medicines like antibiotics?

Then, my last question is this :

What are the measures which have been taken by the Government to educate the people for taking the necessary precautionary measures in respect of these diseases?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister can reply to his very pointed questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have already replied as to what the financial provision of the 6th plan is, in regard to all these things. I have already given the figures. I need not repeat them once again.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : The question is,

whether it is considered to be adequate by you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is a relative term. I say, I need more budget ; that does not mean that the present budget is not at all enough. The Hon. Member asked whether the present budget is enough or not. The Hon. Member knows and the House knows how we are going to the Planning Commission every now and then and due to our efforts we have got many schemes sanctioned. For example, regarding our village health guide scheme, we have got 100 per cent guides. Regarding our TB control also, we are trying to get 100 per cent. So, we are going to the Planning Commission every now and then to see that we get more health control programmes in order to attend to the health needs of our people. So, these efforts are going on.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : What about supply of antibiotics?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Antibiotics are very costly ; we are giving cheaper drugs like oral rehydration salt packets.

14.30 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I introduce** the Bill.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1939 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित *** करता हूँ।

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) CONCENTRATION OF OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS IN DELHI.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : I rise to mention under Rule 377. The alarming demographic socio-economic and ecological condition in the Capital are due to influx of many government units in the city. Out of 17 lakh

employees of the Central Government, 12 lakhs are clustered in Delhi alone. Besides, nearly 60 of the 186 public undertakings are headquartered in the Capital. Every year the sizes of the Delhi Offices of the public undertakings not based in Delhi are growing. According to a report, the public undertakings alone occupy 4 million square feet of office space in Delhi, not to speak of the Central Government offices and offices of the various state Governments. If these facts are true, for every 1.2 private citizens are taking up residence in Delhi every year, there are two Government employees; for every square foot of office space in the private sector, there are three square feet being added in the government owned or government controlled sector, and for every five new tenants two are government employees.

I do not see any reason why government offices, both in the public sector and otherwise—should be based in Delhi for example the Steel Authority of India Limited employing about 1000 people on Delhi, is headquartered in the Capital in spite of the fact the nearest steel plant at Bhilai is about 600 miles away. The two main inputs of the Steel Industry, coal and iron ore, are both available only in Central and Eastern India. SAIL could be based in Bhopal, or Ranchi or Patna or Bhubaneswar or Calcutta.

Similarly, where is the Petrochemical industry near Delhi that Hindustan Petroleum Corporation should be located in the Capital? If there is no major textile industry in and around Delhi, why should the National Textile Corporation be based in the capital? Instead of being situated in Punjab or Tamil Nadu, why should the National Seeds Corporation be allowed to function from

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.