

I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will ensure it that the patients don't face these difficulties in and around Delhi?

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** What about your constituency?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** This is a very omnibus assurance that he wants. Naturally every case will depend on its own seriousness. The authorities are there to admit. I don't think it is possible for me to say anything absolutely categorically. We will certainly try. When I am told about a patient to be admitted, we help, my Minister of State helps, others help. This is going on all the time, Sir. But it is not just possible to make some cast-iron assurance this.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, there have been number of deaths to meningitis in all the districts of Varanasi Division of Uttar Pradesh, but the hon. Minister has not even mentioned the name of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the reply. Complaints are still being received that there is no arrangement for the medicines in that part of the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Health whether he would make an arrangement to make available the medicines for the treatment of meningitis cases in all hospitals of eastern Uttar Pradesh?

[*English*]

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I have answered several questions in Parliament about different diseases and the incidence of those diseases in the country. I have said time and again and I repeat, Sir, that the arrangements for getting all the statistics of morbidity in this country are far from satisfactory. We can get information perhaps more readily from Delhi. There is a central arrangement here, called the National Institute of Health Intelligence. But what will the Institute do? What is the kind of statistics they will maintain if they do not get any feedback from the State Governments?

On this, Sir, I have taken up the matter personally. Now I am going to call the Health Ministers and also talk to other authorities at the State level. If we can ensure two things: vital statistics, which again are in a state of rather unsatisfactory situation, and statistics in regard to the incidence of diseases, I hope to be able to improve the situation in the near future. But it cannot be said that when there are so many authorities to report from hospitals and other places, you can have absolutely accurate figures country-wide. We hope to improve on what it is today.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would call for a report in this regard from the Government of Uttar Pradesh?

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is all.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** You write to me. I will call for a report and let you know the position.

[*English*]

**New Family Planning Slogan—"One or Non"**

\*412. **SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a new slogan for family planning—"One or None"; and

(b) if so, when this new strategy would be followed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDHE) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN :** Though the question may look funny, the success of all our planning mainly depends

on family planning. "We two and ours two" was our slogan, but now-days in some of the wall posters, I have seen the slogan: "We two and ours one". That has prompted me to ask this question categorically. The population of India was 34 crores in 1948 and it is 78 crores now. With the efforts of our kisans, we have become self-sufficient in food. The slogan "We two and ours two" continues for family planning, will it be possible for us to have a successful planning with the same area of land and irrigation facilities? It is not time for us to have the slogan "One and Win", if the slogan "One or Non" is not there?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : About 'None', I will have to say that there is no such proposal; there cannot be, there could be none. About 'One', it is a very difficult thing to say. We are now concentrating on the two-child norm and we are convinced after making all the calculations that if this norm is accepted by the people of India, it will be possible for us to have a meaningful plan and a meaningful development and we will not be deterred by anything in this done.

About 'One', it is a matter of individual's choice. I have seen many cases where people have got them sterilized after one child, but we do not recommend that. It will be left to the individual's choice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have referred only to Plan performance, but what about non-Plan performance?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : He wants to know something about non-Plan in the field of child production!

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The population increase in our country has been about 21 per cent or around 21 per cent for decades and the fluctuation has been very marginal. A feeling has been expressed in some quarters that the amount that we are spending for population control is not commensurate with the results achieved. Has the Government made any evaluation of the amount spent and the result? If so, what is the result?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is a new field. We have no norms to say how much we will spend for preventing one per cent population rise. We are the first in the world to start this programme. In fact, other countries may take our norms for their guidance rather than our falling back on any other for guidance which is just not available. No other country has tried this programme on such a large scale. We would have liked to bring it down to by three or four per cent less, but we have not been able to do that. We wanted to bring it to 30 per cent, we have brought it to 32-33 per cent. To that extent, we may say that the programme has lagged behind. It is only our own norm which we are trying to place before us, but the point is that there is no such thing as a co-relation between the money spent and the prevention that is achieved. In Uttar Pradesh, the norm may be different; in Kerala we all know that the norm is very very different.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : We have been told that the slogan "One or None" has been in practice in China and it has been quite successful there. The hon. Member was saying that no country has practised our norm, that is "Two or Three". So, I would like to know whether it is true that China has been practising this 'one or none' norm. That is one thing. Secondly, what are the incentives that are proposed by the Government?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I am not aware of the fact that China has now taken up the slogan of 'none'. It is very unlikely. We in this country had the norm—'one or two.....'

Now we have changed it over to two. As it is, it is not easy in a country with so much of child mortality etc. to apply the two-child norm uniformly everywhere. That is why it is a composite programme. It is not just asking people to have only two children and nothing more. It is not that. We have also to guarantee that the two children that they have will survive. So, the survival rate is

the most important aspect in this Sir and every parent would certainly see the experience of this neighbour, the experience of his own parents and his own experience before coming to a conclusion. So, it is a much more complex matter and it is not just possible to follow in the footsteps of any other country with a different system.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Ours is a male-dominated society. I would like to know whether Government proposes to give more incentives to such families who adopt family planning after one female child ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The complaint that is being made now is that ours being a male-dominated society, the men do not come forward for their own sterilization and in stead get their women sterilized.

[*English*]

That is not correct. When we started the programme, it was vasectomy throughout. Now it is becoming more and more tubectomy programme. Women are being asked to get sterilised in larger and larger numbers, while men are really going scotfree. That is not correct. That is why we would like to bring back the balance. Also, we have to bring balance between the two areas of sterilisation and other non-sterilisation parts of the programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Recently, the Government of Singapore came forward with an announcement to the effect that they would give many awards to those families which are having many children. We know very well that we cannot do so in India. Even now, publicity is being given not to the slogan 'we two and our two' but to 'one family and one child'. I would like to know whether those people who have less than two children that is, those who are having only one child, are being giving incentives by the Government or not.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Incentive is a different matter. We have to start incentives with...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They want incentives for more !

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are on the two-child family norm. I would submit to the House that it is there that all the incentives have to be applied. We should not go beyond that or below that. That would not be proper because it would confuse the people and the parents.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : My important question has remained unanswered. This slogan has been given by me.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right if you gave the slogan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is no 'naara', it is naare, i.e. woman.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The woman belongs to the Janata Party and the slogan to me.

MR. SPEAKER : What kind of matrimonial alliance is this ; where will it end up ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it was me who gave the slogan "Hum Do Hamare Do" in 1969. The slogan was given in the presence of the doctors in the Paediatrics conference in Bhopal on behalf of Madhya Pradesh Government of which I was the Information Minister. Today's discussion in the House on this slogan shows that the slogan is losing its relevance. If you permit me, I shall give another slogan, a new one this time—Ek mein anek or ek hi anek—will you accept it ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We accepted his first slogan warmly and affectionately and it is being implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you give the same treatment to it also.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : MR. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan Government has also given a slogan—Bibi rakho topu-top, ek ke baad full stop.

[English]

Setting Up of New Universities

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\*413. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Government in regard to setting up of new universities in the country ;

(b) the break-up of existing universities in each state ;

(c) the names of the States which have

approached Government with recommendations to open more universities in their States ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereupon ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :  
(a) The Central Government or the UGC have not laid down any criteria on the basis of which new Universities are established.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Universities are generally established by the State Governments. They do not require any formal approval from the Central Government for the purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*State-wise break-up of existing Universities in the country.*

Name of the State/ Union Territories	No. of Universities (March, 1987)		
	Central Universities	State Universities	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	12	13
2. Assam	—	3	3
3. Bihar	—	9	9
4. Gujarat	—	9	9
5. Haryana	—	3	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	3	3