Importance

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawahariai Nehru): A copy of the Resolution of the Government of India dated 1st March, 1958 relating to the constitution of the Atomic Energy Commission is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 127]. This Resolution gives information required about the constitution and powers delegated to the Commission, also the objectives and responsibilities of the Commission and its autonomy.

According to the constitution of the Commission, it shall consist of not more than seven and not less than three full-time and part-time members. For the present, it is proposed to have three members. These will be:

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, F.R.S., Chairman, Ex-officio.

Shri P. N. Thappa, I.C.S., Member for Finance and Administration.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S., Member.

Additional members will be added as and when required. Both Dr. H. J. Bhabha and Dr. K. S. Krishnan were members of the old Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, the present Secretary of the Department and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is also the Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. The Trombay Establishment, which is the national centre for all research and development in the field of atomic energy and where all the research and experimental reactors will be set up during the next few years, is a very large establishment. Its scientific and technical personnel already numbers about 700. The work of the Director is very heavy, onerous and difficult and, by its very nature, can only be discharged by a scientist with a deep and thorough knowledge of the entire field and familiar with the most recent developments in this rapidly advancing field. It has, therefore, become imperative that Dr. Bhabha should be relieved of as much of his administrative and non-scientific duties as possible to enable him to devote more time and attention to matters of policy in atomic energy and other technical questions. There are many scientific and technical matters to which he is anxious to pay special attention and which he has not been able to do because of the load of work and lack of time. The intention is that the Member for Finance and Administration will discharge all the administrative duties of a Secretary to Government in the Department, except important regarding matters of policy, which will be the responsibility of the Chairman, and will also be ex-officio Secretary to Government in the Department of Atomic Energy in financial matters.

*INDIAN OATHS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Oaths Act. 1873".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: I introduce the Bill.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-Contd.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

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^{*}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section dated 24th March, 1958.

^{**}Moved with the recommendation of the President.

: :

[Mr. Speaker]

Demands Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Health for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

The time-limit for speeches will be as before.

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 48-Medical Services

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Medical Services'".

DEMAND No. 49-Public Health

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,89,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Public Health".

DEMAND No. 50-MISCELLANEOUS DE-PARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 121—Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

Shri Kodiyan.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Let the exodus be over!

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the general aim of health programmes during the Second Five Year Plan is expansion of existing health services so as to bring the benefits of these services within the reach of all the people, and also to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

One of the specific objectives of the health programme is the expansion of the training programmes for medical personnel and also the efficient utilisation of the trained personnel. Though there has been some improvement in the existing medical services, and though there has been some expansion with regard to medical services in the last few years, the average man is still far from getting the benefits of modern scientific treatment. Limitation of beds in hospitals, over-crowding in hospitals, shortage of sufficiently qualified personnel and also inadequate eguipment are the complaints that we hear from all quarters. More especially, the condition in the rural areas is still worse. There we are faced with the difficulty of obtaining medical personnel to serve the rural people.

The main difficulty that confronts us today in way of expanding health services is the shortage of sufficientqualified medical personnel. Though the number of medical institutions in our country has increased from 30 in 1950-51 to 40 or so, in the matter of getting sufficient qualified medical personnel, we are still lagging behind. The present training facilities are only for having 2.500 doctors annually. Now it is estimated that the country has 70,000 doctors. If we are to achieve the target fixed for the training of medical personnel i.e. doctors in our country, then during the Second Plan period will have to turn out 12,500 doctors more. If the existing facilities medical institutions are expanded fully, 400 doctors may be added to this number annually. Still we will fall short of our actual requirements. because it is estimated that the actual number of doctors we need is 90,000.

Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to give urgent consideration to the question of expanding medical training facilities. The existing facilities in the institutions should and new expanded medical colleges will have to be started. More admissions have to be provided in the coming years for medical students. But I have grave doubts as to whether the calculation made in the Plan to increase the number of medical personnel will be realised because I find a large percentage of failures in medical examinations. It is a disconcerting fact that in the present context, when we are faced with acute shortage of medical personnel. a large number of our medical students is failing due to the poor quality of medical teaching. If we go on like this, I do not think that the ta get fixed in the Plan will be reached. From the experience of some of the medical institutions in our country. I am rather afraid that we will lag behind this target. From the experience of a medical institution, which is considered to be an institution that is to guide medical education and medical research, I do not think that this calculation will prove successful. I am referring to the All India Medical Institute at New Delhi, This Institute was established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament. It was stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill that was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1955, seeking to establish this Medical Institute, that for improving professional competence among medical practitioners, it was necessary to place a high standard of medical education, both post-graduate and under-graduate, before all medical colleges and other allied institutions in the country. It is further stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of that Bill that for the promotion of medical research it is necessary that the country should attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education and these objectives were hardly capable of realisation unless facilities of a very high order for both under-graduate and post-graduate medical education and research are provided for, in place under a central authority.

It was with these objectives that this institution was started. From the report of the Ministry of Health, I find that Rs. 1.39.32.630 have been spent on the development of land, construction of buildings and architect's fees for this institute. When such a huge amount has been spent for the construction of buildings etc., what has been spent for buying equipment for this institute? From the report, I find that only Rs. 5:06 lakhs have been spent for buying equipment.

Though the construction has vet been completed, appointments to different posts are going on. Appointments of a Professor of Pathology, a Professor of Radiology, a Professor of Physiology, a Professor of Surgery and also a Professor of Medicine etc. have already been made. With what equipment are these people going to carry on their teaching?

Take for example, the Radiologist. How much of radiological work has been done since he was appointed a year ago? The Professor of Surgery.

[Shri Kodiyan]

who has been appointed, I understand, has not got practical experience teaching and has lost his experience in surgery. Another professor, the Professor of Medicine is a superannuated Principal of a Medical College. The anaesthetist has been appointed from the Army though the Institute has no hospital of its own. I would ask the hon. Minister to tell us how many of these professors are working and how many of them are idling away their time but, at the same getting pay from the Exchequer.

The main objective of starting this Institute was to give facilities for post-graduate medical education. But, only two students have been admitted last year; and, in the report, it is stated that two more will be admitted next year. I am very glad to find that the British Architect who was brought for this Institute has been sent back by the hon. Minister.

Then, to increase the number of doctors.....

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But because it is an important point I want to. Does the hon. Member refer to appointments of the Professor of Medicine and Surgey recently made? Or, does he mean the earlier appointments? I will have to give a reply to this.

Shri Kodiyan: Yes, the earlier ones,

I have some suggestions to increase the number of doctors and other medical personnel. Efficient and suitable candidates from the medical profession should be selected by Government and should be sent abroad for higher medical studies with government aid on the condition that, when they return to the country after their studies. they should enter the teaching profession.

Then, with regard to doctors especially, their age of retirement should

be raised because in view of the fact that we are short of medical personnel, we have to make available the services of those who are capable of doing service in the medical field.

Demands for Grants

I shall now refer briefly to some disease control programmes, namely, tuberculosis, leprosy and philariasis etc. I am not going to refer to all these but only to tuberculosis and leprosy. The sixth annual meeting of the Medical Council which was held at Bangalore last January passed resolution on this subject in which it has been stated that the progress made in the disease control programmes has not been up to expectations. And, it has urged the members to give serious thought to the disease control programmes.

With regard to TB we all know that the TB clinics and sanatoria in our country are not sufficient. There is overcrowding in the TB hospitals also. Hundreds of patients are still remaining on the waiting list; for years together, patients will have to wait to be called to the Sanatoria. I have an experience of one of my friends who was called to the sanatorium two months after his death. There are such instances. The incidence of TB is really increasing. Have we been able to arrest the increase in incidence of TB in our country? No.

Therefore, the existing facilities in the TB clinics and hospitals have to be increased. I am glad that Government have some plans to upgrade some of the existing clinics and also to start some new centres. But, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many of these clinics have been upgraded so far and how many new centres have been opened. I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us what work the TB Association is doing with the amount that has been given to it. So far as I can understand, apart from selling some TB seals and also supervising the TB Hospital at Mehrauli it is not doing any valuable work. I would be very grateful to the hon. Minister if he will enlighten the House on these points.

Then, with regard to leprosy. It is said in the report that the schemes begun during the First Five Year Plan have been continued during the Second Plan also. For these schemes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made. At the same time, I want to know regarding the existing leprosy sanatoria what Government have done to increase their capacity.

In my State, in my own constituency, there is a leprosy sanatorium at Nooranad which is one of the biggest in the country from the point of view of the number of in-patients treated there. There are more than 700 persons in that institute. But it is lacking in several facilities, in proper equipment, in proper medicine, no research work is being done there. Because of the paucity of funds, the State Government are finding it difficult to cope with the increased demands on the hospital. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question of aiding such existing leprosy sanatoria where there are a large number of in-patients and where the State Governments find it difficult to cope with the increasing give them requirements and to generous aid from the Centre. understand that during the First Plan and also during the first two years of the Second Plan, a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 28 lakhs had been given to the States. Out of this, Kerala got only Rs. 21,000. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to give more aid to the Kerala State for anti-leprosy work.

Now, one word about the drugs industry. Of course, it does not come directly under the Health Ministry. I want to know if the hon. Minister is serious about making the country self-sufficient in the matter of drugs. Are there any serious proposals to be placed before the Ministry of Commerce and Industry? Have they been accepted or rejected by that Ministry? There must be uniform drugs con-A.Y trol all over the country. kinde of spurious drugs ATCmanufactured and sold. Then thereis a racket going on in advertisements. There are advertisements about tooth paste. I am referring only to a few instances. It is advertised that cloraphyl is a remedy against all kinds of dental decay. It has come into the market and a large number of people are using these tooth pastes. But the dental decay in our country is on the increase. Then, there are someother medicines about which advertisements are seen in the papers. Thereis this Navaratna Kalpa which is supposed to be extracted from nine gems. But it is sold at a very low price. Wecan imagine the quantity of the gems. in this particular medicine. The advertisement says that the manufacturer of this medicine travels by air toreach the patients in time. Medical advertisements have become a commercial art in harnessing a lie and giving it the form of truth to deceive the people. It is high time that the Government comes forward to take some serious steps to prevent this kind of hoodwinking of the people.

The nurses are doing a great service to the people of the country and tender to the millions of sick in our country but they are not given sufficient incentive. Even in Safdarjang. Hospital at New Delhi, I understand that they are not given the monthly holidays as other Government employees. The Central Government employees get four weekly holidays and then four half-holidays on Saturdays. But these nurses get only three holidays a month and are not given the Saturday half-holidays. We are short of nurses. It is estimated that total requirement of nurses at end of the Second Plan will be about 80,000. But even if we achieve our target, we will be having only 31,000or 32,000. So, special emphasis should be given to the facilities required by the nurses.

[Shri Kodiyan]

Then facilities should also be extended to the lower grade personnel in the health services: attendants and other menials in the hospitals. When the pay scales of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel are revised or they are given more facilities, these low-grade people are always neglected whether at the centre or in the States.

Shri Karmarkar: Can my hon. friend give me specific instances? I shall deal with them. Instances where the lower grade people were denied similar sort of facility given to the higher grade people. He may give them to me later on if he likes.

Shri Kodiyan: I am glad that the Government is taking some steps to encourage the indigenous system of medicine. A research institute has been started at Jamnagar. But because we are short of medical personnel and lagging behind in bringing medical services within the reach of all people the indigenous system should be inmodern scientific tegrated with methods of treatment. To explain this point, I may say that, as in China, the allopathic and Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems should be co-ordinated. People should get the benefits from all these systems. There are some diseases which could not cured by Allopathy but only by Ayurveda. Again, there are some diseases which could not be cured by Ayurveda but can be cured by Allopathy or homeopathy or some other system of medicine. The benefits in all these various systems should be co-ordinated so that the people may get the benefits from all these systems. I do not say that such a system could be evolved immediately all over the country. I urge upon the hon. Minister to introduce this sort of an integrated medical service as a test case at some selected places and hospitals.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for calling me to speak on the Health Ministry's Demands.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is always entitled to speak. The House would like to hear her as often as possible.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I must confess that I had not even a moment to collect my thoughts. It is so sudden. I did try to get an opportunity to speak on the Education Ministry's Demands but in spite of repeated efforts, I could not get.

Mr. Speaker: She may speak about that in this also-medical education.

Shri Karmarkar: I have no objection, Sir.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In the limited time available for this debate. I would rather like to make a few remarks regarding the health services in this country. Somehow or the other, impression has grown in this country that health is a matter that is not terribly important in the overall planning for the country. It enjoys a very low priority. It is very unfortunate. Everybody agrees when you talk to them that it is the first essential for the success of any plan in any department. Is there any doubt that it is only healthy men that can go and produce in the factories and all the various industrial ventures that we are taking up? But, Sir, to us it seems that in this country steel is more important than men. I am not against steel production. I know steel is needed, and it is important that we should produce it and save foreign exchange. But, is it right that we should find money for steel production and things of that type by cutting down on the essential needs of health and education, services that are going to enable men to develop the resources in this country?

We are all sold out on developing the physical resources in this country. We forget that a far more important resource that we have in this country is our manpower. Why don't we give the same importance to the development of the human resources? And, in the development of human resources health is a very very important factor.

Sir, in this Plan-and also in this Demand how much money has been provided for the health services for children? We asked the hon. Minister the other day what facilities they have for dental services for children and also for school children. He had to say that there were none. Is it fair? When we talk of health I find that we are told by men at the Central level "Why do you bother? It is a State subject". Well if it is a State subject and the Centre has no responsibility, why do we have a Health Ministry at all? If we have itand I believe we should have it-I am one of those people who are extremely sorry that health and education should have been demoted, should have been brought down to the level of a Minister of State from the Cabinet level. It gives an impression to that these are everybody subjects which are not terribly important in the nation's life today. It is a very unfortunate thing, and we should do our best to counteract that effect. I plead with the Government. Prime Minister is not here but I hope my words will reach him. He is a man with a wide vision and humanity in his heart, and it is not right that under his leadership these essential social services should treated with scant respect as they seem to be done from the way provisions are made for these services in our budgets and in our plans.

Now, the second point that I would like to mention is that, scanty as the Budget is, very often even the meagre provisions are not fully utilised. I wish to congratulate the Health Minister that the utilisation has been far better last year than it was in some of the earlier years. But some of the administrative procedures, some of the administrative bottlenecks need to be removed for expeditious expenditure.

What are those bottle-necks? A very important bottle-neck I find is that schemes are included in the budgets—whether it be the central or of the States—which are half paid, with the result that by the time the full details are worked out half the year is gone. Therefore, expenditure starts at a late date and, naturally, all the money that is provided, little as it is cannot be fully utilised.

Then, somehow or the other there seems to be too much work perhaps, there is not enough time for all the members of the Government to study the policies that are evolved, so much so we sometimes hear them talking with discordant voices. One man starts one system, another man starts another system of medicine and the public is confused. Now, I have not the least objection to their having greater consultation. As a matter of fact, I wish that there would be much greater deliberation and consultation among the various Ministries at the time of deciding the policies, but once the policies are decided I do wish that all Ministers. Deputy Ministers and other members of the Government should speak with one voice and talk of the same policies sothat the public may know that that is the Government's policy and all members of the Government behind it. We. as Members of the House, can have certain liberties which the member of the Government cannot claim for themselves. They should not talk against the general accepted. policy, whether in private or in public. Unfortunately, they do in both.

Now, to take the actual working of the health schemes, I have already mentioned the small provision and! emphasis that the inadequate being given to children's health. Maternal and child health centres, I am glad, are increasing in numbers. They are very important. But at these maternal and child health centresthere is very little emphasis. little care that is given to children. They are supposed to cater for children, for toddlers, children up to two years of age. Even

[Dr. Sushila Nayar] that is not done properly. There is need for giving greater emphasis to the development of paediatrics so that the care of infants, care of toddlers, care of pre-school children and the care of school children going up to the university level are all taken up. 'The Government should make itself self-responsible for the health facilities to all students, for all boys and girls at all level of education.

Then, Sir, we have often heardand everybody agrees on it—about the need of a mid-day meal for school children; yet, the scheme has been put off again and again. The scheme is put off because of lack of funds. But, if a thing is important enough we can find money. We can find money for starting buildings for museums, this, that and the other. The other day we heard about the children's museum. I am not against having children's museums. I want museums. For our ·children in this country I want all the facilities that are there anywhere in the world. But I would rather see that their nutrition is adequate and their health improves in the first place.

Then, the linking up of our rural health services with our hospital system in this country is most inadequate everywhere. I know Minister will say that it is the responsibility of the States. But, Sir, the Government of India has to give the overall guidance, the direction to the State Ministries and use whatever means of persuasion they have for that purpose-moral or by money. Money is a very great persuader. The Government of India may use all those methods to persuade the State Ministries to accept better health policies. In that policy, instead of opening a dispensary here and a dispensary there with coloured water and very little of medicine and very little of skilled medical assistance, should there be adequate provision. There may fewer centres with adequate provision, with proper transport facilities so that :the patients can get to these centres.

I know the Minister will say that there is a scheme for primary health centres, but the number of primary health centres is increasing at a very slow rate. Then, I humbly submit, many of these primary health centres have not come up to the standard that was expected of them. Sir, the people cannot wait indefinitely for the minimum medical facilities. Let us harness whatever we have. Let us harness the village doctor, the ayurved, the hakim, whoever is available.

I had the opportunity to visit China recently, and I was very much gladdened to see that they had harnessed to development any modicum of ability and any ability to render medical aid. It was all knit up to make a beautiful network throughout the country, so that the best facilities were linked up with those inadequate, or half trained or semi-trained people. At the village level, they acted as the limbs of the trained doctor and not their rivals, and not in a spirit of antagonism as sometimes happens here. Why? Of course, the Minister might say that China is a totalitarian country and we are ademocracy and ask how we can use their methods. Well, Sir I would point out that there is something in that statement. But I do not agree that would be the whole answer.

In China, they have, and we could have to, a Chair of what they call traditional Chinese medicine in every medical college. Why should we not have a Chair of Ayurveda and Unani or whatever it is, in every medical college? Now, the professor holding the Chair of traditional Chinese medicine is the practitioner of the old art; a good, capable practitioner of the old art, and under him the students put in a number of hours of study and the other professors also collaborate with him. The status and emoluments and everything regarding that Chair is equal to We those of everybody else. have not given that respect OF that status to the traditional man here so that they could come up, and so that they could gladly and willingly co-ordinate their efforts in that total picture for the relief of suffering of people at all levels in our country.

An hon. Member on the opposite side mentioned something about drug control. Drug control is, I think, entirely a central subject. Of course there are Drug Controllers in the States also, but I do wish to submit that there is a lot that can be done to improve this department. I was at Patna about a week ago, and I learnt that a young I.C.S. Officer or I.A.S. Officer-I forget what he was-had barium meal and he died. The medicine was sent for from a recognised licence-holder, a druggist, and gave barium carbonate instead of barium sulphate The man did not know the difference between the two and it cost a young, promising officer his life.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): What action is taken on that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They are having some kind of enquiry, and I hope the hon. Health Minister will see to it that the enquiry is done thoroughly and properly, and before licensing these men for the sale of medicines, proper care should be taken. When I was Minister of Health in the then Delhi State, and before that, when I was Chief Medical Officer at Faridabad. I have myself sent some ampoules to the Health Ministry, which were sold by the licensed men in Delhi with fungus growing in those ampoules. They were for injection. They were so inadequately prepared. Everybody knows there is a place called Bhagirath Palace in Chandni Chowk, where spurious drugs are manufactured. I have heard it said by very responsible people. I have not been there myself. When the authorities know it, why should they not do something vigourously to stop such things?

Then, apart from adulteration of drugs, there is also adulteration of food. Does the Health Ministry know

how many adulteration cases garding food come in every day? We have had a new Central Act for controlling food adulteration, and for preventing food adulteration. I would like the hon. Minister to review the working of the Act and see whether any improvement has taken place. whether cases of food adulteration have decreased to any extent. To the best of my knowledge and information, it has not happened. About prosecutions in regard to these things, well, it is very good. You can have 50,000 or even a lakh of prosecutions. But I find that the fines imposed are often very inadequate, that the man thinks it is worth-while to pay a little by way of a fine when he is making a profit, and thinks that he could put that much amount on the price of the food in addition so that he could sell it at a profit. So, this type of prosecution is not enough. Something more has to be done. Vigorous effort has to be made by the Government to enlist public cooperation, in this matter. Otherwise, it will not be possible to make a success of this campaign.

I take up next another item, and that is, the environmental sanitation. We have taken up gladly the malaria control programme. Very good. We hope to eliminate malaria from this country and also to eliminate mosquitoes. The programme is being extended, but whether the efficiency, the efficacy and the intensity are kept up, I am not so sure. In many places there are complaints that in the carrying out of the operations there is a lot of laxity. I know it is not the responsibility of the Minister of Health of the Government of India to see to these operations in detail, and see whether they are doing it in various cities and in the various States. But somebody has got to look into it. Malaria control and filaria control are going on hand in hand and our next target is environmental sanitation, so that we can eliminate these gastro-intestinal diseases. Very We can eliminate cholera. dysentery and typhoid. The difficulty.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

however, arises when we have to tackle them in all areas where cholera is occurring round the year.

Now, I was amazed and shocked to see that some of the very progressive States like Bombay and West Bengal have separate typhoid wards. I think it is a shame for any Ministry or Government to think, in this age and in these times, that they should have typhoid wards in cities where you have filtered water-supply and where you can regulate the sale of food and where you can enforce various other measures for controlling and preventing diseases. But we think nothing of it. We do not think about it. We take it so complacently, and imagine that some people must get typhoid and die. Today, for such ills, medicine has become so simple. Most of these diseases are preventible. We have not even eliminated small-pox from this country. Why? It is something that can be done very easily. When compulsory vaccination is allowed in the city of Delhi. We are able to eliminate small-pox from rural areas. We were not able to eliminate it from the urban areas because of the shifting population coming from the surroundings States and other places who were in unvaccinated areas. I wish to submit in all humility to the hon. Minister that he, with his officers and the advisers, should make a plan for the gradual elimination of one disease after another, so that we may become free of all these preventible diseases, small-pox, from cholera. diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid. These are all diseases which could be easily eliminated with proper treatment.

Then we will be left with the menace of tuberculosis and leprosy which are a long-term project and for which we need greater effort, greater centres and greater resources. I am glad that some provision has been given for these projects, but somehow or other we seem to think that only grand places or buildings are suitable

for tuberculosis control work. Here, in Delhi, in the Tuberculosis Hespital. we made sheds and we provided hundreds of beds to feed the patients, highly infectious patients, who could be isolated and treated, and that experiment was considered good. so much so that the World Health Organisation took pictures and plans of those things. They said that this is the best method for South-East Asia. Now, I hear that in that very hospital 200 beds of that type have been completed more than a year ago. But the beds have not been put in, there are patients dying of tuberculosis all over. And yet there is space for 200 patients, and this space has been lying vacant and unused for two years or at any rate for more than one year. I hear there is a talk to the effect that this building is to be demolished and instead of that a new, pucca, beautiful, multi-storeyed building is to be put

13 hrs.

We do not have money; we do not have resources. We want to increase the capacity to cater for the needs of the people as early as possible. I remember earlier we had a similar type of situation and they said that they do not have enough beds, equipment, doctors and so on. But the chief of the hospital at that time was very good. I called him and had a talk with him. Immediately he started with a limited staff and gradually it took us some time to get the staff; but he made a start. Why not the same kind of thing be done again?

There is another thing I would like the hon. Minister to look into, namely, the inordinate delays in getting staff through the U.P.S.C. It becomes almost impossible to work the health services when there are inordinate delays. Inordinate delays also take place in getting the supplies from the Supplies Department that the Government has set up. They are trying to centralise; we do not mind centralisation, if they have efficiency with it. But what happens is this. The only result is that you pay I think 25 or

33 per cent. extra to buy drugs from the Government Drugs Depot, Karnal. Government gets it from Delhi and takes it to Karnal. We send the orders to Karnal and we have to wait for θ or θ or even θ months sometimes. Then they say that this cannot

in and day out.

for 8 or 8 or even 9 months sometimes. Then they say that this cannot be supplied, because they do not have it. Then you go and buy it in the market in Delhi paying 33 per cent. less than what you have to pay to the Depot. Why should there be this inefficinecy and this type of red-tape? Something must be done. These are matters which are not being pointed out to the Government for the first

time; they have been pointed out day

I do not mean to suggest for one moment that the present Health Minister does not know about them. He knows about them, but his officers do not know. I am very glad that he is taking interest and I particularly want to pay him a compliment for the work that he has done in saving the Lady Hardinge College for the girls' and women's medical education in India. I hope he will continue that good work and see to it that the Principal and the staff of that college are also recruited from amongst women as early as possible. There are capable medical women in this country. It is not that under the British rule there were capable women in India and after independence those capable medical women have just disappeared. I think somebody is interested in keeping them out. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to look into the matter and take the necessary action.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Mr. Speaker, various medical problems in the country have been dealt with by previous speakers. I may perhaps deal with some of the medical problems here. First of all, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to the varying courses of medical studies prevalent in the country. In the allopathic system, there is the diploma course and the degree course. Intelligent men, medical men, and medical

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conferences have time and again drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that there should be one uniform minimum medical course in the medical colleges. In some places, they have already adopted one minimum course for medical colleges, but in others there are varying courses. While dealing with human beings, there cannot be two ways of people treating human life. So, in Madras, two decades ago, they have abolished the schools and they have only one course for medical studies. Besides this, there are indigenous medical studies, schools and colleges. I do not wish to criticise these indigenous medical schools colleges, but what I want is that in those schools and colleges also, there must be a minimum course of studies. Otherwise, they will be half-baked quacks who will be dealing with human beings.

What the Government can do is they can have a definite policy. They must lay down that in the indigenous schools and colleges also, the minimum courses that are followed in the allopathic system must be there. There must be regular anatomy; there must be regular physiology; there must be regular pathology. All these must be there in the indigenous schools and colleges also. Even in medical colleges of the allopathic the indigenous systemssystem. ayurveda and unani—can be there as special subjects. After a full course of basic medical studies, anybody can specialise in ayurveda or unani or in any of the indigenous systems of medicine.

Then, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to drugs, because there is so much of complaint about the purity and effectiveness of the drugs. But things are going on in the same old way, in spite of so much prevention by Act, laws, punishment and so on. What I would suggest is nationalisation of this drug production. The penicillin factory near Poona is progressive very well on account of the purity, effectiveness, etc. of the drug. So, the Government

themselves can produce the necessary drugs in the country because there will be more need for purity and effectiveness of the drugs. Not only that. This is very profitable and Government will earn a lot of profit. Also, there will be no difficulty in foreign exchange problem and dependence on foreign countries.

The next thing to which I would draw attention of the House is public health and clinical laboratories. Government have got a programme to establish public health and clinical laboratories even at district levels. But they are not quick in doing these things at the district levels. The importance of these things is not realised. The public clamour is so much for hospitals, medical aids to rural parts and so on. But in these days when diagnosis is so well-mechanised these laboratories are very essential. From the point of view of public health also they are quite necessary. It is necessary in big towns where we have protected water supply. For instance, I know that in the town of Coimbatore every year in summer there are lots of cases of typhoid. We do not know how it happens. Since we do not have public health laboratories, we are not able to test the water that is supplied to the towns. There is berak out of epidemics like dysentery, plague etc. in Coimbatore. But we cannot prevent them until we have public health laboratories where the blood smears of the rats can be tested. Then the epidemic can be checked even before it sets in. So, the establishment of public health laboratories is a very important thing.

Now, for food adulteration cases every city depends upon the Central public health laboratories hundreds of miles away. So, there is a lot of delay and the adulteration cases are not dealt with as they ought to be. From the point of view of public health also these laboratories are essential these days when people want to examine their sputum, blood

smears etc. So, in these days when the importance of stethescope is waning, these laboratories are very essential, at least in the district headquarters.

I now come to adulteration. However rigorous the Act is, it cannot be enforced well now, because it takes a lot of time now to test the articles. I will not go into the details. main commodities that are adulterated are milk, ghee, oil, coffee, tea and such articles. So, I would suggest that milk should be supplied through co-operative unions only. The private vendors can take milk to the Cooperative Unions. That milk can be checked by the public health authorities at the depots of the co-operative unions.

Then, now-a-days much attention is not given to the eating houses. There also, adulteration can be checked if proper supervision is carried on.

Next I come to medical aid to rural areas. Here also the blame is thrown on the doctors that they are not willing to go and settle down in rural areas. But they are paid only 80, 100 or 150 rupees per month. So, I do not think that even in the future any medical man will go and remain in the remoter villages, where he cannot make both ends meet. We can get over the difficulty by training health assistants, who can be posted in the rural areas. One medical man can supervise about half a dozen health assistants. The medical man can supervise them and visit those areas at least once a week in the afternoon and spend 2-3 hours there. For instance, in my own constituency I saw some of the maternity wards in the hospitals where there are only one nurse-midwife, another midwife and a craft instructor. All of them are ladies and they work very well. enquired in the village also about their work. The villagers are quite satisfied. I have seen their programme of work, and it is also quite satisfactory. They have got a small lying-in ward where I found a woman who has given birth to twins some eight days ago. Both the mother and the twins were quite healthy.

In this way, they can extend medical aid to the rural areas. Government have a very good programme for establishment of T.B. clinics in all district headquarters, which is very necessary. In these days of streptomycin and other special medicines for treatment of T.B. So also for after the advent of venereology; penicillin, a specialist dealing with venereal diseases is not necessary. Any medical practitioner can deal with T.B. and venereal diseases. So, at least in every district headquarters, T.B. clinics are essential so that patients can be thoroughly checked and treatment given to them. Then, health visitors can also constantly go and watch the progress of these clinics and distribute medicines to patients in their own houses.

Then I come to medical inspection of elementary schools, which is a much neglected subject. We all say that young men are the wealth of our nation and the future citizens of our country. But, with all that, their health is much neglected. It is not very difficult to attend to these children in the urban areas. Any medical man can give his service for two hours a week. I myself was doing that. But the difficulty is that though we make our reports, there is nobody to follow up those reports. So, Government must impress upon the local bodies, who are bound to run these elementary schools, that they must help the medical men in following up the reports that they have already given.

Then I come to the much-talked of family planning, which is a means for population control. People object, not to population control or family planning, but to the use of contraceptives. Of course, their objection is that it will lead to immorality and consequent excessive indulgence and loss of vitality. So, who knows; at a certain time one may have call a halt to these methods, because they may cause much havoc. Just as in the

case of prohibition, which we have introduced, so in the case of family planning and contraceptives also one may have to call a halt to these methods. Anyway, since we do not have any better method of population control, Government is pursuing this, and I also welcome that.

But the contraceptives have very bad effects, and that too on women only. So, what I would suggest is that in these days of sterilization, it is far better to have it on the male partner, rather than having it inflicted on the women, which causes so much harm to their birth track.

Lastly, I come to the question of rural water supply. In my own constituency I know so many places where people take for domestic purposes worse than sewage water. I have drawn the attention of the Collector also to this matter. He says: I have no fund; so I cannot help it though I do know what sort of water they drink. I have been trying to impress upon the Minister also this plight. But he says: it is not my fault; your State Government is not coming with the required money, what can I do?

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes); What place is that?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the name of the village or city where the hon. Member found sullage water being used.

Shri Nanjappa: It is a place near Mettupalayam called Sirumugai. It is at the end of this side of Mettupalayam where you have got so The sullage and many factories. everything joins it and the sullage water of Ooty and Nilgiris comes down. That is water which at the very sight of it, even animals would not drink. But people take this raw water. Anybody can see it. These days, with the onset of summer, conditions would be worse, because there will be less of water in the river. I would request the Government to pay some attention to this matter.

सरदार अ० सि० सहगल (जंगगीर) : धध्यक्ष महोदय , इस स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की भोर से जो मांग यहां रखी गई है उस के बारे में में धपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हं। नेशनल बाटर सप्लाई भीर मैनिटेशन स्कीम्स के लिये रूरल एरियाज के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ४० प्रतिशत देने की तजवीज रक्की थी और वह मंजूर हुई थी। लेकिन यदि प्राप घरवन स्कीम्स को देखें तो उन के लिये उस ने १०० प्रतिशत कर्ज देने की तजबीज की है। मैं सदन के सामने करल स्कीम्स को रखना चाहता हं। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में भ्राप देखिये तो १४३ रूरल बाटर सप्लाई धौर सैनिटेशन स्कीम्स के लिये १३.५० करोड रुपये मंजूर हुये थे, लेकिन उस में से जो रकम सचमच मिली वह कुछ २ करोड ८० लाख भीर ६८ हजार २० की थी। भ्राप इतद सोचिये कि जो इन चीजों के लिये मुकर्रर रुपया है उस से कम क्यों दिया जाता है, स्नासकर रूरल स्कीम्स के लिये जहां कि बाटर सप्लाई की कोई भ्रच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्वच्छता का कोई विशेष प्रयन्थ नहीं है। यदि वहां के लिये इस तरह से कमी की जायेगी तो हमारे देश में जो इतनी ज्यादा नीमारियां फैल रही हैं भीर बढ़ रही हैं उन में कैसे कमी हो सकती है ? यदि घाप द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि स्टेट प्लैन्स में रूरल एरियाज के लिये २८ करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ है। लेकिन यदि भाप सन् १६५६-५७ को देखें तो माल्म होगा कि प्रांट इन एड के तौर पर कूल ८४. १४५ लाख २० मंजूर हुमा था। इसी तरह से जो करेंट इसर बल रहा है, जब कि नया बजट रसागया है उस में १५० लाख रु० मंज्र हुन्ना या लेकिन उस में से सिर्फ ७२.२५५ लाख ६० दिया गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं धाता अब देना नहीं है तो १५० साख रु० का प्राविजन क्यों किया गया। जितमा देनाही उतने का ही

प्राविजन किया जाना चाहिये। यदि नहीं देना है तो उस का प्राविजन द्याप मह कीजिये, लेकिन इस तरह से रकमें दिश्रला कर हम को चकाचौंध न कीजिये। मैं भाप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहंगा।

12.23 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

घव में घाप के सामने घरवन स्कीम्स के बारे में कुछ धर्ज करना चाहता है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में धाप ने इस के सम्बन्ध में २५५ वाटर सप्लाई भीर डेनेज स्कीम्स के लिये ४५ करोड से उपर हपया रक्खा ।

जब ग्रापने ४५ करोड ए० लोन की व्यवस्था की तो दरग्रसल उस के लिये दिये कुल ८२६.४६५ लाख रु० ही। इस चीज को में समझ नहीं सकता यह चीज तो पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की थी। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना तो श्रव खन्म हुई। भव द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम २५८ स्कीन्स रख रहे हैं जिस पर हम ५३ करोड़ रु के लगभग खर्च करना चाहते हैं। यह जो ५३ करोड़ ६० हम रख रहे हैं उस में से ३० करोड़ रु० तो सेन्ट्रल प्लैन्स के लिये दिये जायेंगे भीर २३ करोड़ रु० स्टेट प्लैन्स के लिये दे रहे हैं। सेकेन्ड प्लैन के दीरान ग्रगर हम सन् १९४६-४७ को ले लें तो ३६६,१४ लाख रु० स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिये मंजूर हुन्ना। में जानना चाहता हुं कि इतना कम रुपया क्यों दिया गया अब कि भ्राप हमेशा मुकर्रर रकम में कमी करते चले जा रहे हैं। फर्स्ट प्लैन जो थी उसमें भी प्राप में कमी की भीर सेकेन्ड प्लैन के पहले साल १६५६--५७ में धाप ने इतना कम रुपया दिया । करेंट फाइनन्त्रास इसर में जो बजट प्राविजन किया गया है वह ५.५ करोड़ र० का है। लेकिन में उम्मीद नहीं करता कि यह सारा ५.५ करोड़ २० सरकार दे देगी। मैं तो कहंगा कि यदि भाप को देना नहीं है तो इस तरह की चीचें सिसना ठीक नहीं है।

में भाप के सामने भायबेंदिक, युनानी भौर होमियोपैथिक सिस्टम्स के बारे में भी कहना बाहता हं जिन के लिये झापने द्वितीय पंच-वर्धीय योजना में १ करोड़ ६० के सर्च का तक्षमीना लगाया है। इस के साथ ही द्यापने सिर्फ ५२१.६३ लाख, रु० स्टेट प्लैन्स के लिये रक्का है जब कि हमारे यहां भायवेंदिक, थनानी भीर होमियो-पैथिक सिस्टम्स को द्यागे बढाना बहुत जरूरी है। इन की तरक्की के लिये भाप ने २२१.४६ लाख ६० इधरमार्क कर दिया है। भाज कल के जो वर्तमान कालेजज हैं उन की सरक्की ग्राप कैसे इस इपये से कर सकते हैं। मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राज हमारे यहां भौषधालय हैं, खास कर जो प्राइवेट षीषधालय हैं---पटना में वैद्यनाथ भाय-वेंदिक भौषधालय है, जो कि विज्ञान के जरिये जांच करके दवा भी देता है ---उन को मंत्री महोदय जा कर देखें कि वे किस तरह से साइंटिफिक तरीके से दवायें बना रहे हैं क्या ऐसे प्रसारों के लिये सरकार रुपया ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा सकती है ? इस कार्य के लिये जो रुपया यहां रक्खा गया है बह बहत कम है। भ्राप देखेंगे जैसी कि कहाबत मने याद या रही है, कि वह उसी तरह से है जैसे कि ऊंट के मृह में धगर जीरा रक्ला आय तो बेचारे ऊंट को मालूम नहीं होगा कि उसके मृह में जीरा रक्खा गया। जो रुपया धाप ने ग्राय्वेंदिक, युनानी भीर होमियोपैधिक सिस्टम्स की तरक्की के लिये रक्या है वह उसी तरह से है। भाप की जो मीटिंग ब्रायुर्वेदिक एक्स्पर्ट्स की फ्लैनिंग कमिशन के द्वारा २२ जून, १६५७ को बम्बई में बलाई गई उस ने भी कहा:

It was recommended that a Central Council of Ayurvedic Research should be established. The views of the State Governments have been invited in this matter.

Demands for Grants

प्लैनिग कमिशन ने कमेटी ब्लाई उस में भागवेंदिक एक्स्पर्टस के द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव पास होता है उस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा गया. लेकिन आज तक इन की तरफ भौर भी कोई कदम बढाया गया या नहीं, मैं नहीं कह सकता।

ग्राप यदि उने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो धाप को मालम होगा कि उस कमेटी ने जो कि सैन्टल कौंसिल आफ हेल्य के जरिये से बलाई गई थी क्या कहा है जो उसने भपने खयालात पेश किये हैं उनकी में भ्राप के सामने रखना चाहता है।

Dave Committee are of the opinion that under existing conditions it is not possible to lay down a uniform policy for all States and recommends to the State Governments to take such steps as they consider practicable and desirable for the development of Ayurveda and other Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

में पूछता चाहता हं कि इस चीज को चलाने के लिये भाप की तरफ से यहा**पर कौन सी** कार्रवाई की गई जिस से मालूम हो कि आप उस को बढ़ावा देरहे हैं। प्राप लिख तो रहे हैं कि द्याप की कौंसिल ने यह कहा, बह कहा. लेकिन घापने उस के लिये क्या किया ? यदि यहां में भापके विश्व कुछ कहुं तो भाप इसको बरा नहीं मानेंगे, ऐसा मुझे बाका है। बात दरप्रसल यह है कि कौंसिल में जो मेरे मित्र हैं भीर जो वहां काम कर रहे हैं हम उन लोगों को बढ़े घादर की दिष्ट से देसते हैं, लेकिन कम से कम हिन्दस्तानी **दवाधों** के मायले में, खासकर ग्रायुर्वेदिक भौर युनानी तथा होमियोपैथिक दवाओं के बारे में उन का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये, उत्तमा शायद नहीं जा रहा है। मेरी यह व्यक्तिगत राय है। हो सकता है कि माप की राय

[सरवार व सि सहणल]

मेरी राय से न मिले, लेकिन में यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि कौंसिल ने इन ध्वाझों के बारे में कहा है:

The Council further recommends that the Union Government should actively encourage research in Ayurveds, Unani, and Homoeopathy and other Indigenous Systems.

एक भोर तो भाप की कौंसिल यह कहती है, लेकिन दूसरी घोर कहती है कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं उन को इन चीजों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। बात असल यह है कि रास्ता तो हमेशा बड़ा ही दिखलाता है, खोटा नहीं दिखलाता । स्टेट्स छोटी हैं भाप बटे हैं। भाप की सरकार को चाहिये कि वह रास्ता दिखलाये । प्राप यदि रास्ता दिससार्येंगे तो मैं उग्मीद करता हूं कि इस भामले में भ्यादा मदद मिल सकेगी।

इसके बाद जो लेप्रासी धर्यात् कुष्ट का रोग है उस की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हं। द्याप को मालूम होगा भौर में समझता हूं कि द्याप के पास इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट होगी। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिसों में, खास कर छतीसगढ़ के इलाके में, ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां कृष्ट रोग इतना ज्यादा है, जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। में मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वहां पर मिशनरीज जो काम कर रहे हैं इस रोग की रोकयाम के लिये वह प्रशंसनीय हैं। जरा समय निकाल वह वहां चलें धीर देखें कि दरधसल वहां कितना काम हो रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके भें सास तौर पर बिलासपुर जिले में जो काम मिशनरीज कर रहे हैं उस को देश कर निश्चय करें कि उन को बहां प्रोत्साहन ्रिया जाना चाहिये या नहीं दिया जाना बदि देना है तो कौन कौन सी नातों में भाप जनको मदद दे सकते हैं। यदि

नहीं दे सकते। तो उनकी बताना चाहिये कि नहीं दे सकते। मेरी तहसील में यह कार्य चापा, बैतलपुर धौर मंगेरी में हो रहा है।

Demands for Grants

द्यापने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में चार उपचार केन्द्र बनाये हैं भीर योग्यता प्राप्त करने के लिये ४२ दूसरी अगहें बनायी हैं। आपकी रिपोर्ट देखने से मालुम होता है कि झाप टीटमेंट एंड स्टडी के लिये जगह मुकरेर कर रहे हैं भीर चार सबसि-डियरी सेंटर्स कायम कर रहे हैं। वहां पर भाबादी बहुत ज्यादा है भीर कुष्ट रोग बहुत बढ़ रहा है। धाप सन् १६५७-५८ में ३० सबसिडियरी सेंटर खोलने जा रहे है भौर उसके लिये भ्रापने बीस लाख की रकम तजवीज की है भीर साथ ही धाप ३० डाक्टरों को कृष्ट रोग दूर करने के रखना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इनसे काम नहीं बनेगा। जहा पर कृष्ट रोग बहत ज्यादा हो रहा है अस तरफ भ्रापको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा में यह चाहंगा कि आय कृष्टरोगियों को उनके बच्चों से प्रक्षग रलने के लिये कोई स्थान मकर्रर करें ताकि उन बच्चों को कृष्ट शेग से बचाया जा सके। इस में शक नहीं कि ऐसा करने से हमारी देश की भाजादी तो बढेगी लेकिन ये बच्चे इस भीषण रोग से बच जायेंगे।

इसके साथ ही साथ धव में आपका ध्यान ट्युबरवशोसिस की तरफ दिलाना बाहता है। मैं भाप से कहूंगा कि क्षय रोग की बीमारी बड़े जोरों से बढ़ रही है। धापने जो सन् ४८ में बी० सी० जी० का प्रोग्राम शुरू किया वह बहुत प्रन्ही चीज है और सन् १९४९ में कर्ल हैल्य आरगे-नाइबेशन ने और दूसरी बंदशाओं ने आपको

इस काम में काफी मदद दी। धापने सन् १९५७-५ में इस काम के लिये १, ५५,६०० रुपया मंजूर किया है। ओ कार्य भाप इसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में करने जा रहे हैं उसमें जो दो तीन बीखें भाप करने बा रहे हैं उनको बेशक कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं भ्रापको बतलाना चाहता हुं कि हमारे यहां पेंड्रा में मिशनरीज का भी इस विषय में कार्य होर हा है कार्य उत्तम तरीके से नल रहा है। वहां भाप तशरीफ लाकर देखिये कि किस तरह से कार्य हो रहा है। में बाहता हं कि यदि काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चलता है तो भाप उस काम को हाथ में ने लें भीर प्रान्तीय सरकार से कह दें कि यह चीज ठीक से नहीं चल रही है इसलिये हम इसको अपने हाथ में लेते है। यदि व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है तो भ्राप इसको अपने हाथ में जरूर ही ले लें तो ज्यादा प्रच्छा होगा । जो काम चल रहा है वह मिशनरियों के करिये चल रहा है। भाज कितने ही वर्षों से यह काम चल रहा है। ध्राप के रेलवे इस लिये ग्रांट देते हैं कि उनके कर्मचारी रोगी वहां जाकर रह सकें। मैं कहता हूं कि क्षय रोग को रोकने के लिये आप जितना ज्यादा कर सकें करें।

इसके साथ साथ में भ्रापका ध्यान उस योजना की मोर विलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें कि भ्रापने मिडवाइब्स भीर भ्राज्जिलरी नर्स मिड वाइब्स की ट्रेनिंग के लिये शुरू की थी भीर धापने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६ सेंटर मिडवाइब्स के लिये भीर ३६ सेंटर भ्राज्जिलरी नर्स मिडवाइब्स के लिये बनाये थे ।

सी करनरकर: मैं एक चीज सही कर दूं। यह नर्स मिडवाइन्स है नर्स बाइन्स नहीं है।

सरवार ज कि सहगत : में नर्स मिडवाइन्स कह रहा हूं, नर्स वाइन्स नहीं कह रहा हूं। शायद आपको सुनने में गसती हुई है।

धनी तक इस काम के लिये ६४,२६६ लाख रुपया स्टेट की सरकारों को देना तै पाया है। लेकिन रिपोर्ट से यह नहीं मासून होता कि स्टेट सरकारों ने इसको कैसे खर्च किया है या नहीं और अगर खर्च किया है तो कितना खर्च किया है।

में भ्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे जिले में जैकमैन मैमोरियल है जहां ४० या ५० से ज्यादा लड़कियां नर्स की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही हैं। वहां पर उनको सुचाररूप से शिक्षादी जारही है। वहां पर हमारे मिशनरी बहनें शिक्षा दे रही हैं पर इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। में चाहता हूं कि द्याप इस द्यस्यताल को जा कर देखें। अगर आप उसकी वृद्धि के लिये कुछ सहायता दे सकेंगे तो बहुत भन्छा काम हो सकेगा। हमारे यहांकी इन लड़कियों को देन्ड होने के बाद बराबर जगहें नहीं दी जातीं। यह वहां की शिकायत है। में समझता हुं कि सरकार के पास भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें बायी होंगी । हमारे तो सूनने में घाती हैं। धगर कोई इस तरह का केस हुमारे सामने प्रायेगा तो हम उसको पेश करेंगे।

में भापका ध्यान एक चीज की तरफ भीर दिलाना जाहता हूं। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोवय ने गांवों में कुछ जच्चा खाने स्वापित करवाये हैं जहां जाकर भीरतें बच्चा जन सकती हैं। वहां पर दाइयां काम करती हैं चौर उन स्थानों को साफ सुपरा रखा खाता है। मकान कच्चे ही है मगर हवाबार तथा स्वच्छ है। इस योजना में ज्वादा पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। में समझता हूं कि यह एक विचारणीय चीज है। इस पर भापको भी विचार करना चाहिये। धारर इस स्कीम को बड़े बड़े शांवों में क्साया

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[सरदार भ० सि० सहगम] जाये तो मैं समझता हुं कि इससे बहुत काम हो सकेगा तथा पैसा कम सर्च होगा।

भाक्तिर में में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे भाई दवा बेचने वाले हैं उनको भी भादेश दिया जाये कि वे सतर्कता से काम सें । उन को कामर्स भौर इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री लाइसेंस देती है। हमारे पास रिपोर्ट है उससे मालूम होता है कि पटना में एक बड़े भफसर के पेट में दर्द था। उनके एक्सरे के वक्त जो वेरीयम फूड दवा देनी चाहिये उसकी अगह वेरियम कारबोनेट दे दिया गया जिससे उनकी मौत हो गई। हमारे यहां सन् १६५८ में यह कोई भच्छी चीज नहीं है। इससे हमारी सरकार का नाम नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसमें हमारी बदनामी होगी। इस प्रकार की चीजों के खिलाफ सरकार को कड़।ई से काम लेना चाहिये।

मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि आपके इरबिन ग्रस्पताल में किसी स्त्री की चार फाइ हुई भौर चीरफाइ के बाद खून दबाने वाला यंत्र उसके पेट में रह गया। जब उसको जलाया गया तब वह उसके पेट में से निकला और उसके घर वालों ने इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया। प्रव इस तरह की चीजें हमारे इरविन श्रस्पताल जैसे श्रस्पतालों में हों तो यह बड़ी बुरी चीज है। इस मामले में श्राप कड़ाई से स्टैप्स लें।

भन्त में में भापका ध्यान इंडियन मैडीकल काउंसिल ऐस्ट १६५६ की स्रोर विलाना चाहता हूं। घापने सन् १६३३ के ऐक्ट में तरमीम की। यह बहुत प्रच्छी बीज थी। में भी इस सदन के सामने इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल ऐक्ट की तरमीम के . लिये एक बिल लाया था। लेकिन भाषके भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने उसे कुछ कारणों से स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन घाप देखें कि जो साइसेंशियेट्स है उनको जो जगह ग्रापकी

में मिलनी चाहिये गई । झांबार आपने वह नहीं दी ऐक्ट पास किया, लेकिन उस के बारे में कहा "Steps are being taken to enforce the Act as early as possible." मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं झा रही है कि ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कतें है, जिन के कारण आपने अभी तक इस ऐक्ट को रन्फोर्स नहीं किया है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुये मेरी भाप से यह प्रार्थना है कि इस ऐक्ट को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, एन्फ़ोर्स किया

माप ने सरकारी कर्मचारि ों के लिये काट्रीव्युटरी हैल्य सर्विस स्कीम जारी की हुई है, लेकिन क्या आप ने कभी इस सदन के ५०० सदस्यों भीर दूसरे राज्य सभा सदन के लगभग २५० सदस्यों के लिये ऐसी कोई स्कीम बनाने की कृपा की । उन के लिये भी भापको ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिये। हमारे जो बन्ध् सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं, उन के लिये यह स्कीम बना कर भ्रापने बत भ्रचाकाम किया है। उन लोगों के लिय यह सब से घच्छा चाज है भीर मैं इस की सराहना करता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इन डिमांड्ज की ताईद करता हूं। यदि कोई अन्य बात रह गई होगी ो मुझे भाशा है कि मेरे इसरे । ई उस पर ज्यादा प्रकाश डालेंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंद (हिसार): जनाव डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने बड़े गौर के साथ हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री की १६५७-५० की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है भीर मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं है कि जितनी हम उम्मीद रखते थे, सभी तरफ़ बड़ी तरक्की हुई है भीर जो तरक्की के मुस्तलिफ़ काम किए गए ह, वे सब इस रिपोर्ट से साफ़ तौर से बाहिर हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के किसी भी सफ़हे को हम देखें, तो हम को नखर बाता है कि फ़लां काम के लिए इतना रुपया सेंक्शन किया गया, इतना रुपया सर्व किया गया, वरौरह । लेकिन भाईन्दा के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कसंगा मीर दरघस्ल दरस्वास्त में सभी मिनिस्टीच से दरस्वास्त करता हं--कि यह बताने के झलावा कि किसी काम के लिए इतना रुपया सैक्शन किया गया वह यह भी मेहरवानी फ़रमा कर दर्ज कर दें कि साल भर में उस मामले में ऐबीव किया गया । प्रचास. साठ. बल्कि सैंकडों चीखों पर हमारी हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री का कंट्रोल है और इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर मेरे जैसा एक लेमैन यही निकाल सकता है कि भाल-राजंड डेवेलपमेंट-हर तरफ़ तरक्की हुई है और यही हम भानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से उम्मेद करते थे। लेकिन हम यह भी जानते हैं कि रिपोर्टे कितनी बनावटी होती हैं। उन में सैक्शन के घलावा कुछ दर्ज नहीं होता है। उस का क्या नतीजा निकला, कितनी एचीवमेंट हुई, इस का उन में जिक नहीं होता है। बेहतर होगा मगर ब्राइन्दा ऐसी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रखी आयेगी, जिस से कि एक ले मैन जान सके कि इतनी तरक्की हो चकी है और इतनी बाकी है।

मुझे याद है कि १६४८ में जेनरल डिस्क्शन के मौके पर मैंने यह मर्ज किया था कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में पापुलेशन का कंट्रोल नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपने मक्सद में कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। पहले पांच साल तो इस बात के लिए गुजरे कि लोगों को इस सिलसिले में एजूकेट किया जाय, एक कुरी-हवाई बनाया जाय, जिस से वे वर्ष-कंट्रोल में यकीन कर सकें मीर उस पर अमल कर सकें। इस के मायन सही तौर पर ये हैं कि वे पांच बरस अस्वल से आबिर तक आया

कर विष् गए धीर कोई काम नहीं किया
गया । लेकिन उस के लिए हमारे धानरेबल
मिनिस्टर साहब जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं—
जिम्मेदारी किसी पर भी नहीं है, क्योंकि
शायद यह जकरी हो कि पहले जब तक
यहां पर अच्छी तरह छे एजूकेशन न दी जाय,
तब तक लोग इस को नहीं मानेंगे । लेकिन
वह बात धाज कहना ना मुभकिन है । धाझ
हर एक शहर वाला धीर हर एक गांव बाला
इस बात से बलूबी वाकिफ़ है धीर बाहता
है कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल हो । किसी
किस्म की इन्टलैक्बुधन धाबस्टैकल रास्ते
में नहीं है ।

इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि इन दो ढाई सालों में इस सिलसिले में एक न्युक्लिक्स बनाना शुरू किया गया है। में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पांच करोड़ रुपये में से कितना रु या एक्चुमली खर्च हुमा। मुझे इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह पता नहीं चला कि इन ढाई सालों में किसना रुपया खर्च हुमा।

इसके घलावा में यह भी जानना चाहता हं कि इस धरसे में कितने आपरेशन मेल्ब के उपर किये गए भीर लेडीज के स्टेर-लाइजेशन के कितने आपरेशन किए गए। मुझे मालुम है कि दूसरे मुल्कों में मेल पर एक बडा मामली सा घापरेशन किया जाता है, पांच मिनट में वह अपने पांबों पर घर वापस चला जाता है द्यपने भीर उसको कोई तकलीफ़ नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूं कि झाज शहरों और गांवों के लाखों घादमी मुस्तजी होंगे कि उन पर यह प्रापरेशन किया जाय । इस लिए में बाहता हुं कि बाईन्दा अब इस मामले का जिक किया जाय, ती यह भी बतलाया जाय कि कितने घादमियों पर धापरेशन हमा भौर क्या कामयाकी हासिल हुई। इस रिपोर्ट में एचीवमेंट बाडिट भी दिया जाना चाहिए, जो कि इस वक्त नहीं दिया 34 MARCH 1958

[पंडिन ठाकुर दास मार्नव] गया है। तब ही लोग आप के काम के बारे में कोई नतीजा निकाल संकेंगे।

मैं यह धर्ष करना चाहता हं कि इस मसले को एक इन्टलैक्युझल सवाल के तौर पर हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह तो बाज एक बर्रान्य स्वेत्यन बाक वि हे है। हमारी सारी प्राडक्शन, हमारा एग्रीकलबर डिपार्टमेंट इस के उपर इन्ह्रसार रखता है। भगर हम भपनी पैदाबार को दुगना कर लें और यहां पर दुगने ही बच्चे पैदा हो जांयं, तो फिर हम भाहे कितनी ही इम्परूवमेंट कर लें, हम को कोई फ्रायदा नहीं पहुंच सकता है। इस लिए यह निहायत करूरी है कि यह महकमा ज्यादा जोर से काम करे। फ़ाइव ईश्वर प्लैन के लिए इस सिलसिले में जितनी रकम रसी गई थी, भव तक उस में से भाषी खर्च हो जानी चाहिये थी, क्योंकि ढाई साल हो गए हैं। घगली दफ़ा जब यह रिपोर्ट भायेगी, तो उस में हम यह देखना चाहेंगे कि कितना रुपया खर्च हुया है और कितना क्या नातायज निकले । इस यक्त तक जो तरक्की हुई है, उस को मैं नाकाफ़ी समझता हूं-वह तो झूप इन वि भोशन की तरह है। लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है, उस के लिए मैं भानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। उन के लिए यह काम जुरू हुआ है और वह एक तरह से स्पेडवर्क कर रहे हैं---इस से पहले यह काम शुरू नहीं हुआ या।

इन्टोडक्सन के सफ़हे पर जब मैं ने इस मिनिस्ट्री की कमिटमेंट्स पढ़ी, तो मेरा दिल काम्पने लगा। थोड़े से हास्पि-टल्ज जीर दूसरे कामों के लिए सैंट्रल गक्नेमेंट की एक्सोक्यूटिक रेसपांसिकिलिटी है और सारा भार स्टेट्स के उत्पर डाल दिया श्या है। इस का नतीजा वह होता है कि प्रपर किसी स्टेट प्रसेम्बनी का नैम्बर

शगका करे, तो वहां पर उस को यह जबाब विया जाता है कि हम क्या करें, हमारे उपर के देवताओं का हक्स नहीं है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, और अगर हम यहां पर कुछ बर्ज करें, तो हम की यह कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ होगा, वहां होगा । मैं निहायत घदव से यह धर्ष करना चाहता हुं कि यह क्षेत्र बहुत दिन तक खेलाजा चुकाहै, प्राईन्या यह खेल खेलने की इजाजत नहीं होगी। उस में भाखिर में यह लिखा श्रीर उस पर मैं रिलाई करता हं ---

"While this is the constitutional allocation of responsibility, it does not follow that the Central Government do not have any responsibility in regard to Health except in relation to matters specified in the Union List. In general the Central Government's function in regard to matters in the State List, which are primarily the responsibility of States themselves, can be stated to be co-ordination, the collection and supply of information, supply of expert technical assistance and advice, and such other assistance as can be given for the promotion of the health and well-being of the country."

में पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो भासिरी फ़िका है

Shri Karmarkar: And for which moneys will be provided by this Parliament.

I should like to make this clear because this is an important point; otherwise, it will lead to many suggestions regarding what is there in the States. What the hon. Member said is quite true. But it only means such other assistance for which there is provision in the Budget, of course.

पंडित डाकुर दास आर्थेक : में अर्थ करना पाहला है कि प्रानरेक्क विनिस्तर का यह कहना सही है कि जितना पालियामेंट रुपया देगी, उतना ही सर्च करेंगे, लेकिन पालियामेंट तब रुपया देगी, जब प्राप मांगेंगे या दिसलायेंगे । अगर श्राप मांगेंने की जुर्रत नहीं रखते हैं, तो क्या होगा ?

धापने दो काम और लिये हये हैं। एक काम है लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट का, जो कि मुझे पता नहीं है कि हैल्थ के साथ क्या बाइटल कनेक्शन रखता है भीर दूसरा काम है पानी की स्कीम । ये दो काम आपके जिम्मे हैं। पंचायत के बारे में में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें पढ़ कर मुझे ताज्जुब हमा कि इस हजार रुपये किसी मिस्टर वर्फी बाले को माडल एक्ट बनाने के लिए दिए गए। किसी एक्ट के बनाने के लिए किसी शहस को रुपया दिया जाय, श्रव तक इस भवन में इस तरह की बात नहीं भाई थी, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पंचायत्स का माडल एक्ट बनाने के लिये दस हजार रुपये किसी साहब श्री बर्फ़ीवाले को दिये गये। (Laughter)

पंडित ठाकुर वास भागंव : मीठी बरफी से मेरा मतलब नहीं है, उनका नाम ही मिस्टर बर्फीवाला है । क्या इस तरह के माडल एक्ट्स मिनिस्टरी नहीं बना सकती है । क्या कारण है कि उनको इतना क्या दिया गया । इसी तरह से झगर और एक्ट्स बनाने के लिये क्या दिया जायेगा तो झाप खुद ही खयाल कर सकते हैं कि इसका क्या हशर होगा । जो खर्च किया

भी करमरकर : यह तो नाम है।

गया है, वाजिब नहीं है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्रव मैं पीने के पानी के बारे में थोड़ा सा धर्ष करता हूं। दिल्ली में पीने का धच्छा पानी देने के लिये जो कुछ प्रापने किया है और इस काज में धापने दिल्ली की पर्वालक की जो खिदमत की है, उससे सब

प्रवासिक की जो खिदमत की है, उससे सब बाकिफ हैं। इस दिशा में धापने लोगों की बहुत खिदमत की है। जब कमी भी पीने के पानी का सवाज उठता है, में धापकी तवज्जह धपने जिले के १५-२० गांबी की तरफ दिलाता हुं बौर बब भी में बापकी तवज्जह उस तरफ दिलाये बगैर नहीं बह सकता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि यह स्टेट सब-जैक्ट है। लेकिन भापकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर में बहु कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि द्वापकी तवज्जह ब्लैक स्पाट पर भ्रानी चाहिये थी । भाज भाप करोड़ों रुपया भाखड़ा नंगल तथा दूसरी स्कीमों पर सर्व कर रहे हैं लेकिन इन १५-३० गांवों के लोगों को पीने का पानी नसीब नहीं होता है। ये लोग पीने के पानी के लिये तरसते रहते हैं। परमात्मा ने उनको जमीन के नीचे जो पानी दिया है वह सारा है। उस पानी को पीकर उनके जो अंगर हैं वे उफारा से पीड़ित ही जाते हैं भौर मर जाते हैं। भाज भी वे इस पानी को पी कर मर जाते हैं। वे लोग पांच छ: मील से पानी लाते हैं। हमारे जिले का ही शायद सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह एक ऐसा खिता है जो कि इतना खराब है भौर पंजाब में तो बहु सब से खराब खिता है ही। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट में मैंने इसके बारे में सिर तोड़ कोशिश की है लेकिन मुझे कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। मैं वहां पर मिनिस्टर्ज को भी मिला हं भीर दूसरे अफसरान की भी लेकिन किसी ने भ्रभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है। इस हाउस में भी मैंने कई बार इस चीज का जिक किया है लेकिन यहां पर भी कुछ नहीं हुमा है । इस पर बहुत ज्यादा रुपया **खर्च भी नहीं होगा, सिर्फ १५--२० लाख** का ही खर्च होगा। भ्राप इतना स्पया बडी भासानी से खर्च कर सकते हैं। मैं भाषका तवज्जह इस तरफ इस वास्ते भी दिलाता हं क्योंकि घापके पास पानी भी है भीर रूपया भी और अगर आप चाहें तो आप इस काम को कर सकते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि झाप इस बारे में भवश्य कुछ न कुछ करेंगे।

भव में भ्रापकी तवज्जह उस चीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसका विक कि सरदार म० सि० सहगल ने किया है भीर इसकी में बोड़ा सा डिटेल में बतलाना चाहता हूं। 6333

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

सन् १६४८ में एक रेजोल्युशन होम्योपैथी के कारे में पेश हुन्नाथा भीर वह मंजूर हुन्ना था । उसके बाद एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी जिसको कि होम्योपैथी, ग्राय्वेदिक सिस्टम, युनानी सिस्टम इत्यादि की जांच पड़ताल करनी थी । यह कमेटी इस वास्ते बिटाई गई थी नयोंकि सभी सिस्टम को यह शिकायत रहती थी कि हमारे साथ इंसाफ नहीं होता है। भ्रापकी जो प्रेडिसैसर थीं उनके बारे में लोग कहते ये कि वे बाकी सिस्टम्स को एप्रिशियेट नहीं करती हैं। उनका यह खयाल नहीं है कि इन सिस्टम्स में कुछ होगा। लेकिन यह खयाल गलत है या सच, इसमें जाये बगैर में यह कहना चाहता हं कि लंका में से जो भी निकला वही बावन गज का । मैं करमरकर साहब को दोष नहीं देता। यह बात उनके काब में नहीं है। में प्रजं करता हं कि सन् १६४८ म कैविनट ने एक पालिसी डिसिशन लिया था। पालिसी डिसिशन लेने के लिये उस वक्त पहली बार कैबिनट की मीटिंग हुई थी। ग्राज तक कैबिनट की इसके बारे में दूसरी मीटिंग नहीं हुई भीर उसके बाद कोई भी कैबिनट में इसके बारे में पालिसी डिसिशन नहीं लिया गया । उस वक्त यह डिसिशन लिया गया कि एलोपैथी, ग्रायुर्वेद इत्यादि सब चलेंगी भीर इनके बारे में रिसर्च कराई जाय। भाप इस पर चलें फिर चाहें भ्राप भाहिस्ता भाहिस्ता चलें इसकी कुछ परवाह नहीं। लेकिन दस बरस बीत चके हैं भीर कितना ही पानी पूलों के नीचे से गुजर चुका है, भ्रापने कूछ भी नहीं किया है। मैं भ्रापसे कहता हं कि ग्राप लोगों को साफ साफ कह दो कि तुम्हारी उम्मीदें सत्म हो चुकी हैं भीर भव भीर कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है भीर भगर भापको करना है तो भाप सीरियसली करे। हर बार जब भी बजट पेश होता है, इस तरह की बातें कहना हमको शोभा नहीं देता है और न भ्रापके लिये इस तरह की बातें सुनना ठीक है।

में मानता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहव भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह एक माउव पीस हैं। उनको कैविनट जो हक्म देगी, वही वह करेंगे। लेकिन जनाबवाला, श्रगर मैं सारी हिस्ट्री को वयान करूं तो बहुत वक्त लग जायेगा । यह बात साफ है कि एक चोपड़ा कमेटी बैठी थी। उसके बाद जब मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारे वास्ते एक कालेज बनेगा, तुम्हारे वास्ते झलग से छपया . रसा जायेगा भीर तुम्हें बराबरी के हक्क दिये जायेंगे। ३७ लाख रुपया पहले प्लान में रसा गया था जिसमें से दस लासा रुपया होम्योपैबी के लिये था । मैं पृक्षना चाहता हं कि क्या इस दस लाख रुपय में से दस पैसे भी होम्योपैथी के लिये पहले प्लान में भापने खर्च किये हैं? दस लाख रुपये की बात तो ग्राप जाने दें, मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या दस पैसे भी खर्च किये गये हैं। दूसरे प्लान में एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इस को देख कर तो लोग कहेंगे कि कैसी खुबसूरत गवर्नमेंट है हमारी जिसने इतना रूपया रख दिया है। इसके ग्रलावा ५२३ लाख रुपया या यों कहिये कि करीब पांच करोड़ रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट वे रखा है । रूपया रखने में तो हमारी गवनंमेंट बड़ी तेज है। मैं पुछता हं कि भ्रापने भव तक कितना रूपया खर्च किया है इस रुपये में से ? राजकूमारी जी ने इस सदन में झाश्वासन दिया था कि कलकत्ता में एक होम्योपैधिक कालेज खलेगा। यह कालेज ऋला भी है। उस वक्त यह भी कहा गया था कि वे सेंट्रन इंस्टीट्यूट होंगी। धव जनाववाला वह कालेज तो मौजूद है लेकिन उसका घस्पताल नदारद है । **इसकी** वजह यह है कि उसके बाद यह फैसला किया गया कि प्राधा रूपया स्टेट गवनेंमेंट दे । स्टेट गवनंमेंट ने जबाब दिया कि सापने कमी हमसे पहले यह बात नहीं कही । धव न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पैसा दे श्रीर न सेंट्स गवर्नमेंट भीर वह कालेज न सेंटल गवर्नमेंट का रहा

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भौर न ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का भौर त्रिशंक की भांति बीच में ही सटक रहा है। पहले सेंद्रल इंस्टीट्यूट बनाना भीर फिर मुकर जाना कहां का इंसाफ है ?

हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने एक दबे कमेटी बिठाई थी । उस कमेटी ने बडी मेहनत के साब अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार की और गवनंमेंट के सामने पेश की । पिछली बार भी उस रिपोर्ट का जिक भाया था । मैंने रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। सन् १६५२-५३ में पहले पहल सारे वैद्यों भीर होम्योपैथों को बलाया गया या भीर फिर १६५६-५७ में उनको दावत दी गई । उनसे कहा गया कि तुम भाषा करो भौर भपनी बात बतलाया करो । उन लोगों ने एक मेमोरेंडम पेश किया भीर उस मेमोरेंडम में सात कंडिशंस थीं। उनमें से पांच कंडिशंस मंजूर कर ली गईं। लेकिन कंडिशंस को मुकरेर करना, श्पया सैक्शन करना तो हमारी सरकार का बायें हाथ का खेल है भीर एक्व्यली काम करना बहत मुश्किल है। अब आप देखें कि क्या हुआ। धापको मालूम ही है कि इस सदन में धाल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में कितना भगड़ा हुमा या जिसमें यह सवाल पैदा हुमा था कि माडने सिस्टम भाफ मैडिसन कौन सा हो । उस वक्त यह कहा गया या कि होम्यो-पैथी, श्राय्वेंद, युनानी इत्यादि को काफी बढावा दिया जायेगा भीर उनको बही दर्जा दिया जायेगा जो दूसरों को दिया गया है। लोगों को लुभाने के लिये भापने एक एडवाइ-जारी काउंसिल बना दी है। एडवाइजरी काउंसिलर भायुर्वेद के लिये मुकर्रर कर दिवा गवा है लेकिन होम्योपैची के लिये धाज तक नहीं बनाया गया है। एक प्रास्वासन दिया गया था कि डायैरैक्टोरेट बनेगा क्योंकि बिना डायरैक्टोरेट के काम नहीं चलता है। में पूछ्ना चाहता हुं कि क्या घापने घाज तक होम्योपैषी के लिये कोई डायरेक्टोरेट की स्थापना की है ? क्या भापने स्टेट्स के भन्दर

कुछ काम किया है ? क्या स्टेट्स ने भी अपनी तरफ से कुछ किया है ? क्या आपने किसी स्टेबटरी भाषोरिटी की स्थापना की है? आप कुछ भी नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं भापकी दिक्कत को समझता हूं। ग्राप करना भी चाहते हैं लेकिन कर नहीं सकते हैं। कैबिनेट की दूसरी मीटिंग धगर हो जाये तो धाप धारो बढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन यहां पर तो मुसीबत यह है कि भ्राप साफ साफ बात को नहीं बतलाते हैं। मेरा उनके खिलाफ किटिसिज्म यह है कि ग्राप यह साफ साफ क्यों नहीं कहते कि मैं बेबस हूं । बजाय इसके कि घाप इस तरह से कहें जब भ्राप बोलते हैं तो इस तरह से बोलते हैं कि हमको पूरा पूरा एतबार हो जाता है कि कहीं न कहीं जा कर बात तो टिकेगी । लेकिन यही निकलता है कि टांयं टांयं फिश ।

सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि अगर आप करना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? भापने एक फैसला कर दिया है कि स्टेट्स की मर्जी है कुछ करें या न करें। श्रापने कह दिया है कि तुम जानो भौर स्टेट्स जानें। वे धाय्वेंद के लिये होम्योपैथी के लिये कुछ करें या न करें, उनकी मर्जी। हम क्या करेंगे इसके बारे में ब्रापने कह दिया कि हम कुछ रिसर्च करायेंगे। यह प्रापका लेटेस्ट डिसिशन है १६५≒ का। यह झाई~-स्रोपनर हैं। इसका मतलब है कि जब तक श्री करमरकर साहब मेहरबानी करके कैबिनेट का दूसरा डिसिशन न करायें उस वक्त तक उनको मैडिकल काउंसिल के इस फैसले पर चलना होगा भौर यह एक ऐसा फैसला है जो पूराने सब वादों पर पानी फोर देता है। कहां डायरेक्टोरेट यहां बनेगा और कहां पर कोई इंस्टीट्युट बनेगी, कुछ पता नहीं। जामनगर में एक इंस्टीट्यूट कोली गई है। उसके वास्ते जो कुछ घापने किया है, उसके लिये हम सब आपके मशकूर हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ किया गया है वह काफी नहीं है। मैं मसी [पंडित ठाक रहास भागंब]

मांति जानता हूं कि जो कुछ नवनैमेंट ने किया है। क्या भापको चीन की मिसाल का पता नहीं हैं जहां पर कि ट्रेडिशनल सिस्टम को ले कर नये सिरे से दोनों को सिमेसिस होल में मिला कर एक नई रंगत दी गई है?

भाज हर एक केसी से, प्राविन्सेज में जा कर पूछिये कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं। यह जो धापका ऐलोपैथिक सिस्टम है, जिसको भाप भपनाते हैं, उसके लिये भाप क्यों नहीं कहते कि स्टेट जो मर्जी भागे करे। इसके वास्ते भापका भंकुश है इसके वास्ते यह कह कर देखिये कि स्टेट जो बाहे करे तो पता लगेगा कि क्या नतीजा निकलता है। भाज यह सिस्टम बहुत महंगा है। इसके प्रन्दर कोई मरीज जाये तो कहेंगे कि पहले पेशाब दिखायी, पत्नाना दिखाची, थक दिखाची, लंग्ज दिखाची। इतना रुपया उसका लग जाता है पेश्तर इसके कि उसका इलाज शरू हो । दूसरे सेस्टम्स हमारी तबियतीं के मताबिक हैं। हर एक घर के घन्दर टेडिशनल दवायें मौजूद हैं, उनसे फायदा उठाया जा सकता है । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है भायवेंद पर जो कि पूरी साइंस है। होम्योपैथी सिर्फ यहां की नहीं है, ग्रमरीका में जाकर देखिये कि उसमें कितने नये से नये इंबेंशन होते हैं। उसमें मर्ज को मालुम करने के जो तरीके हैं वह दूसरे इवेंट किये गये हैं। यह एक लिविंग साइंस है । ग्रगर ग्राज धायवेंद धौर युनानी लिबिग साईस नहीं हैं, जबर्दस्त साइंस नहीं हैं तो इससे बड़ा कलंक भापके अपर नहीं श्रा सकता कि पिछले दस सालों में हमारी पूरानी चीजों का म्रापने रिबाइज करने की कोशिश नहीं की । आप कम से कम जी जान से उन नये तरीकों को चलाते जो कि हमारे यहां के सिस्टम में हैं, साइंस में हैं। भाप को उनके खिलाफ प्रेजिंडिस नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन धाप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, जब तक कैबिनेट का डिसिशन न हो । भापकी भाल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीटयट बन रही है भाप चार

करोड रुपया अर्थ करने वा रहे हैं। इस पर माप १ करोड ३६ लाख व० खर्च कर चने हैं। दरग्रस्त जब भापने पिखली दफा गवर्गनेंट सर्वेटस के लिये स्कीम रखी थी उसी वस्त मेंने द्यापकी खिदमत में द्यार्थ किया था को लोग वैद्य भीर होम्योपैय से ही इलाज कराना बाहें. उनके लिये प्राप इन्तजाम करें। लेकिन म्राप सेंटर में तो हवा नहीं लगने देते । भाषने बड़ा खुबसूरत जवाब दिया । शक्के वैश्व मापके पास नहीं, मच्छे होमियोपैय नहीं। जो लोग होमियोपैयिक तरीके से इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं इसका कोई इन्तजाम आपके पास नहीं है। लेकिन यह सब आपके अस्त्यार में है, आप जो चाहें कर सकते हैं, सब आपके मस्त्यार में है। भाप सारी प्राविसेश के सामने मिसाल कायम कर सकते हैं भीर प्राविसेज भापसे सबक लेंगी ।

> यद पद चरित श्रेष्ठः तद तदेव इतरो जनः स यत प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ।

म्रव यहां पर तो ऐलोपैथिक ही ऐसो-पैथिक ही भरी हुई है। भ्राप उसके दिलदादा हैं, जहां चाहते हैं ऐलोपैधिक को चलाते हैं . भाखिर स्टेट बेचारी क्या करेंगी? भापने स्टेट भौर सेंटर के भ्रम्दर इतना बाईफर्केशन क्यों किया, इसका मुझे पता नहीं , लेकिन भापने सस्त गलती की है भीर इससे बड़ा नुकसान होगा । एक चीच जाहिर है कि कोई कुछ भी कहना चाहे, यह कह कर माप भासानी से इवेड कर सकते हैं, यहां जाभी, बहां जामो, बह पेन्डलम की तरह फिरता रहे। में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यह रुपया रक्ता है ५ करोड़ २३ लाका उसमें आपने लिखा है कि २२१ लाख रूपवा आप इन नये कालेजज के बनाने व प्रामों की मदद के लिये देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्राप ने सेंटर में कितने होमियोपैधिक कालेक भीर स्कूल कोले इन पिखले सात या घाठ वर्षी में । कितने आयुर्वेदिक स्कल शरू किये हैं जिसमें कि भागका डायरेक्ट बक्तवार है। स्टेट्स के बन्दर बगर बाप भाज बाहरेक्टिव भेज दें तो तीन दिन के ग्रन्दर सब कुछ हो जाय। सारे देश में ३६ करोड़ ब्रादमी हैं. उनकी मेडिकल रिलीफ गैर-ममकिन है। अगर भ्राप ऐलोपैधिक सिस्टम को यहां चलायेंगे तो कोई भी भाज का टाक्टर देहात में जाने को तैयार नहीं है। इसका एक ही इलाज यह है कि जो सस्ते सिस्टम हैं इलाज करने के उनको सरक्की दें। यहां का एक सिस्टम बने । आपने जो कालेज बनाये. वह ग्रापकी पालिसी कितनी गलत थी। उसके ऊपर सन् १९५६ में ब्रोटेस्ट किया गया। सन् १६५६ में एक मेमोरेंडम गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजा इसरे सिस्टम बालों ने जिसकी एक कापी मेरे पास है। उसमें कहा गया कि माप मपनी पालिसी चेंज करें। लेकिन भ्राप तो जितनी चीजें बनाते हैं उसमें ऐलो-पैथिक को ही स्पिश्ररहेड के तौर पर विठला दिया जाता है । उन्हीं को सारे प्रस्थियार होते हैं। भाज करी कुलम बनायें तो ऐलोपैश्वस कोई भी चीज करें होमियोपैथी के लिये तो वह भी ऐलोपैंग्स करें। लडकों से हां या ना कराना उनके हाथ में है। बम्बई में क्या हुआ जिस समय वहां श्री मोरारजी देसाई थे ? उन्होंने प्योर श्रायुर्वेदिक की तालीम वहां शरू की । भीर वह बहां पर सब जगह शरू हुई। मैं मुर्ज करना चाहता हं कि दरभस्ल मामला यह है कि भापने जो पांच या सात बातें कब्ल की हैं घाप उन्हीं को रंग दीजिये. उसको कार्य रूप में तब्दीस कीजिये. मगर ग्राप विजिनेस मीन करते हैं। धगर विजिनेस मीन नहीं करते तो इस झगडे की सत्म भीजिये, लेकिन धाप कैबिनेट की मीटिंग के बिना कुछ नहीं करेंगे। में तो कहता हं कि इसको मंजर कराइये, हमारा पीखा खटे और बापका पीछा खटे। केविनेट जिसको वीहे जवाब देगी। में पूछता हं कि क्या भाग एक कैबिनेट की मीटिंग नहीं बुला सकते ? एक बार उसको बुलवा कर प्रासिरी फैसला कीजिये जिसमें हाउस का टाइम बरबाद न हो। धापको इस मामले में जड पर पहुंचना चाहिये, सिर्फ अपर की चीज पर ही नहीं रहना चाहियें। भाप जो रुपया भपना सर्च कर रहे हैं भगर ग्राप लिखते कि हमने इतने वर्षों में इतने कालेजेज खोले, इतने रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यशन्स खोले, तो यह समझ में या सकता था । लेकिन द्वाप दूसरे तरीके से कहते हैं। भापने कह दिया कि इतना रुपया स्टेट को दे दिया है। प्रापने उनको सिर्फ २ लाख ६३ हजार वर्ष्या है, इससे क्या होता है ? भापने ऐसाइनमेंट तो किया हुआ है, लेकिन रूपया उनको नहीं मिला है। जो स्पथा मिला हमा है वह सिर्फ कागज पर मिला है। धाप जो कुछ होमियोपैथी पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं होता क्योंकि ग्राप गेलोपैध्स से थिरे हुये हैं। ग्रापकी सारी मेजिकल कौंसिल, भाषके मेकेटरीज के चारों तरफ माहौल इस तरह का बना हुया है कि आप उसके चंग्ल से निकल नहीं सकते हैं , सिर्फ करमरकर साहब तो निकल सकते हैं बशर्ते कोई उनके वास्ते रास्ता खोल दे। इधर से कैंबिनेट ने उनका रास्ता बन्द किया हमा है ग्रीर उधर से वे निकल नहीं सकते। हम धाप पर यकीन भी रक्षते हैं धीर भापकी मसीबत को जानते है। इसलिथे प्रापके काम की सराहना भी करते हैं और सिर पटक कर भौर शिकायत भी ले कर माने हैं कि कुछ कीजिये। मैं प्रापसे बहुत जोर के साथ भयील करूंगा कि इस अगड़े की तरफ मेहर-बानी करके तवज्जह देकर हल कीजिये। इसकी टेम्परिंग से या दूसरे तरीके से या बहत मीठी मीठी बातों को बता देने से यह इस नही होगा। हम में जो सामियां हैं उनको हमें कवल करना चाहिये और प्रापको भी इसके लिये डाइरेक्ट हल निकालना चाहिये, स्परिफशल हल से यह मसला तय नहीं होगा ।

बी रामजी बर्मा (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व बहुन सुशीला नायर ने हाउस का ध्यान इस तरफ भाकर्षित :

किया कि सरकार का ध्यान जहां लोहा भौर सीमेंट बनाने की तरफ ज्यादा है वहां लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की छोर कम । हमारा राष्ट्र प्राप्त संसार में शायद चीन के बाद पापुलेशन की दृष्टि से पहला राष्ट्र होगा जिसकी जनसंख्या ३६ करोड़ के लगभग है। यह सोचना चाहिये कि धगर ३६ करोड़ लोग स्वस्य हों तो यह मुल्क कितनी जल्दी भीर कहां तरक्की करके पहुंच सकता है। इसको भाज हम कह नहीं सकते । किन्तु क्या यह मुल्क स्वस्य है ? यहां के लोग स्वस्थ है ? ग्राज मुझे इससे कोई अगड़ा नहीं कि कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर है या दूसरे रैंक का क्योंकि यह सत्य है कि भारत सरकार का घ्यान भारत की जनता के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ नहीं है। सरकार तो उसकी उपेक्षा करती है भीर इसीलिये चाहे किसी रैक का मिनिस्टर हो, इस विभाग का खर्च कम है, उसका बजट कम है भीर उसकी तरफ हर तरह से उपेक्षा है। जब सरकार की यह उपेक्षा नीति है तो उसका ग्रसर मुल्क पर भी पड़ता है। धगर सहगल साहब यह पेश करते हैं कि दिल्ली में कोई डाक्टर किसी बहन का भ्रापरेशन करता है, बाद में उसके पेट में खुन रोकने का भौजार छोड़ देता है तो यह उपेक्षा नहीं है तो और क्या है ? जब सरकार भारत की जनता के स्वास्थ्य की उपेक्षा करता है तो डाक्टर भी उपेक्षा करते है, यह हालत है इस मुल्क की फिर उसकी रक्षा कैसे हो ?

श्री करवरकर : में माननीय सदस्य के भाषण में रुकावट नहीं डालना चाहता फिर भी प्रदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भीजार निकला या नहीं वह चीच भाज पुलिस इन्बेस्टिगेशन में है। हम भी बहुत ऐंग्शस हैं कि अगर किसी ने गलती की है तो उसके लिये ऐक्शन लिया आये । लेकिन जो चीज प्राजकल इन्वेस्टिगेशन में है उसके बारे में सदन में कोई चीज नहीं धानी चाहिये । एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसका जिक किया या इसलिये मैंने कहा । मुझे खुषी है कि माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उस मामले में तहकीकात हो रही है तो उसमें कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

भी रामजी वर्गी : इस मुल्क में हर साल मलेरिया से ६ करोड़ लोग बीमार पड़ते हैं। यहां पर मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया चैचक, टी० बी० इतनी फैल रही है कि अगर आप डाक्टरों से राय लें ग्रौर एक एक ग्रादमी को ए जामिन करवायें तो शायद कोई ही श्रादमी स्वस्य निकले। तो जहां मुल्क का मुल्क बीमार हो वहां भी स्वास्थ्य विभाग भीर केन्द्रीय सरकार उपेक्षा करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रगर सारा मुल्क ही बीमार है तो इलाज कौन करेगा।

श्री रामजी वर्गा: यह जिम्मेदारी जिस मिनिस्टर को भी दी जायेगी उसके लिये यह बहुत भारी जिम्मेदारी होगी, चाहे वह कैबिनेट रैक का हो या न हो । लेकिन उस मिनिस्टर को इस रंक की परवाह न करते हुये काम करना चाहिये क्योंकि सारे भारत को स्वस्थ बनाने की उसकी जिम्मेदारी है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस भार को लिया है। मैं उनकी धन्यबाद देता हूं भौर मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि वे इस भार को खुबी के साथ संभानें। इस विषय में उनको किसी के विरोध का सामना नहीं करना होगा क्योंकि कौन ऐसा है जो कि यह चाहे कि भारत का हर नागरिक स्वस्थान बने।

धापने मलेरिया के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है लेकिन में उस क्षेत्र से प्राता हूं जहां 6343

शांद शांती है। बाद जाने के बाद मलेरिया शुरू होता है । बाढ़ जब भाती है उसके समाचार ग्रम्बारों में छपते हं, लेकिन जब बाढ के बाद मलेरिया में लोग मरने लगते है तो उसकी चर्चा कहीं नहीं म्नाई देती। आपने जो प्रयत्न किये हैं उनके बाद भी अगर गणना की जाये तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह मालुम होगा कि मलेरिया में पीडित लोगों का किगर हमारे यहां बढ़ा ही है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ बड़े शहरों में मलेरिया नहीं है। दिल्ली में मलेरिया नहीं है, दिल्ली में मच्छर नहीं हैं। लेकिन कुछ शहरों को ही मलेरिया में बचा लेने मात्र में इस विभाग का कार्य पुरा नहीं हो जाता। जो दवा के मामले में भी शहर श्रीर देहात में भेद करता है उसे यह छोडना चाहियं। देहात में तो भीर ज्यादा दवा की जरूरत है। में कहता है कि हमारी मरकार का ध्यान लोहा लक्कड की तरफ बहुत गया है । भ्राप कहेंगे कि तुम भ्रपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी की ही बात कहते हो । लेकिन में बहुना चाहता है कि हमारे यहां देवरिया में एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रस्पताल बनाया गया है। लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ ता हमा। कांग्रेस के भाई कहते हैं कि इतना बड़ा श्रम्पताल तो बना है। लेकिन में पूछता हूं कि उसमें कितने डाक्टर हैं। मरीजों की संख्या देखिये। हिन्दस्तान के अस्पतालों में मरीजों की संख्या रोज बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन उनको स्रटेंड करने के लियं स्टाफ कितना है ? डाक्टर कितने हैं, बैड कितने हैं? मारी बिल्डिंग खाली पड़ी है। इतना बढ़ा मकान बनाने से में समझता हूं कि पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं है तो भीर क्या है।

मलेरिया से जो देहातों में नुकसान हो रहा है उसकी तरफ सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। रिपोर्ट में मलेरिया के बारे में लिखा है:

According to one estimate, until recently, there were as many as 57 million cases of malaria every year and 171 million work days were lost on account of sickness.

इस चीज को देखते हुये में सरकार से अन्रोध कहंगा कि उसको देहात में मलेरिया को रोकने के लिये विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सभी मेरे पूर्व बनता पंडित ठाकूर दास भागव ने कहा कि भाप भायबँद की परवाह नहीं करते । मैं सच कहता हं कि यदि घाप ग्रायुर्वेद पर निभंर रहें तो जो बहत सा रुपया श्रापको विदेशों को भेजना पड रहा है वह बच आये। कीन दवा है जो इस मुल्क में नहीं है। वडी बडी जडी बटियां जंगलों में मुख रही हैं। यहीं पर मंजीवनी बटी थी जिसका हमारे बैदा उपयोग करते थे । इस तरह में ग्रापका बहुत सा पैसा बाहर जाने में बच सकता है। लेकिन ग्रापका ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं है। ग्राप तो ग्राय्वेंद की कोई नाइंस ही नहीं समझते । आप चाहे न समझें लेकिन मत्क की जनता तो ग्रापकी डाक्टरी के भरोमे नहीं बैठी रहेगी । सगर माप देश को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं तो भापको वैद्यों भीर हकीमों को प्रोत्साहन देना पढेगा । इंडीजीनम दक्षाओं को ग्राप ग्रस्त वना कर ग्रलग निकाल देते हैं। भीर इसी के माथ धाप होमियोपैयी को भी जोड़ देते हैं। होमियोपैथी के सम्बन्ध में भागेंद जी ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है इसलिये में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहना । लेकिन ऐलोपैथी की तरह यह भी एक साइंस है भीर यह उन देशों में बाई है जिनको साइंस में ब्रागे बढ़। हमा माना जाता है । बाप उसको ब्रवसर दें कि वह अपने को साइंटिफिक सिद्ध कर सके।

श्राप इंडीजिनस दवाओं के लिये, वैद्य ग्रार हकीम सबके लिये मिला कर एक ही रकम दे देते हैं। तो वैद्य कहते हैं कि हमकी मिलना चाहिये, हकीम कहते हैं कि हमको मिलना चाहिये और होमियोपैयी वाले कहते है कि हमको मिलना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हं कि भाप इन पद्धितयों को भलग भलग करके मुबके लिये यलग अलग अनुदान दीजिये । [श्री रामजं वर्मा]

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यहां पर बड़े बड़े रोगों का जिक किया गया । लेकिन इस मुल्क में कोढ़ भी एक भयंकर रोग है। यह घृणित रोग है बीर जब तक इस देश में एक भी कोड़ी है यह भारत के लिये कलंक की बात है। ग्रापके लिये कलंक की बात है और सरकार के लिये भी कलंक की बात है। ग्राप कहेंगे कि यह तो बहुत दिनों से चला ग्रा रहा है। ग्राज शायद देश में एक चौथाई करोड कोढी सडकीं पर भीर बाजारों में भीर स्टेशनों पर घुमते हैं। रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि यह क्योरेबिल बीमारी है। तो फिर इसको क्योर क्यों नहीं किया जाता । मैं भ्रापमे अनुरोध करूंगा कि म्राप इन कोढ़ियों के लिये जगह जगह एसा-इलम बना दीजिये श्रीर वहां पर उनको भौर कुछ नहीं तो भन्न वस्य दोजिये ताकि उनका सङ्कों भीर बाजारों भीर स्टेशनों पर घमना रुक सके। ग्राप इस राग को रोकने के लिये जितना रुपया खर्च करते हैं उससे कही ज्यादा रोग ये लोग इस तरह घम कर फैला रहे हैं। भ्राप इनको एसाइलम में रख कर खाना दीजिये। ये लोग जगह जगह पैसा मांगते हैं। ग्रगर ग्रापके पास पैसे की कमी है तो भ्राप भी जगह जगह चैरिटी बाक्स रख़वा दीजिये कि जिनमें लोग ऐसे लोगों के लिये दान कर मर्के और उसमे

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय : बन्सा वहां पड़ा रहेगा या हैल्थ मिनिस्टर के पास आवेगा ?

धी रातजी वर्मा: में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि वह जैसा करें। में सिर्फ उनका घ्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इसके बाद में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुक्क में सबसे बड़ा रोग तो गरीबी है। आप कितना ही डी॰ डी॰ टी॰ छिड़किये और कितना ही पैनिसिलिन लगाइये और बाहर से दवायें मंगा कर दीजिये लेकिन आप उनसे देश का कल्याण नहीं कर मकते। यहां तो लोग मूल से मर रहे हैं। शायद आपने उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली की डिबेट में पढ़ा होगा कि एक आदमी गुठलियां खा कर मर गया। खाद्याश्र के अभाव में लाग अखाध खा कर अपना स्वास्थ्य खराब कर रहे हैं और इस तरह कितनी ही नई नई बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं। तो सबसे बड़ा रोग तो इस मुल्क का गरीबी है। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। और गरीबी के लिये बड़े बड़े ... आक्सबीबा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : गरीवी उस तरफ संदूर नहीं होगी इस तरफ में दूर होगी।

श्री रामजी वर्मा: यही वजह है कि में इस तरफ में गरकार को मुझाव दे रहा हूं। कहा जाता है कि इस दंश की गरीबी का मुख्य कारण आबादी का बढ़ना है। फेंमिली प्लानिंग होना चाहिये। एक तरफ आप फेंमिली प्लानिंग की बात कहने हैं और दूसरी तरफ में अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे हैं ह्या मिनिस्टर माहब ने उस डाउस में फरमाया था कि आर्टिफिशियल इनसेमिबेशन भी कानुनी है।

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I should like to make it quite clear that the artificial insemination referred to by me on the floor of the other House was only at two centres and it was negligible. That was also a matter for a married couple. I am giving this information. Otherwise it might lead to rather, what I might say, loose remarks about the subject. I may add that we have had nothing to do with it. We in the Government had nothing to do with it. We have not accepted artificial insemination in any sphere of our activities.

भी रामजी वर्मा: जो कुछ भी होगा, हमारे मंत्री जी उसको स्पष्ट करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें कोई कानूनी वारीकी हो सकती है भीर कानूनी तौर पर यह जायेंब हो सकता है, लेकिन बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन का यह उपाय नहीं है। एक तरफ द्याप प्लैनिंग करते हैं भीर दूसरी तरफ भाटिफिशियल इनसेमिनेशन-ये एक साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं।

जयाध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मिनिस्टच साहब ने कहा है कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट की किम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

भी करमरफर: हमने यह नहीं कहा कि यह लीगल है या इल्लीगल । जब सवाल पूछा गया, तो नेयरमैन ने कहा कि यह तो ना मिनिस्टर्ज की चीज है, हमारी चीज नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकर दास भागव : श्रानरेवल मिनिस्टर को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री रामजी वर्मा: मेरा निवेदन यह है कि फैमिली प्लैनिंग की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, लेकिन जो तरीके धव तक बरते गये हैं, वे भारत जैसे मृत्क में श्रव्याव-हारिक हैं। ध्रगर श्राप इस विषय पर बोट नें, तो श्रापको मालम हो जायेगा कि लोगों के विचार क्या हैं। भारतीय ललनाम्रों को कहा जाय कि वे डाक्टरों के पास जाकर फैमिली प्लानिंग का उपाय सीखें, वह नहीं हो सकता । श्रापने श्राटिफिशियल मीन्ज के द्वारा फैमिली प्लैनिंग का प्रचार करने पर जो सर्च किया है, वह पाप बढ़ाने में भले ही मददगार हमा हो, लेकिन फ़ैमिली प्लैनिंग के लिये उसका उपयोग नहीं हो सका है। श्रापने इस पर रुपया और साधन सर्व किया है। भागव साहब ने इसके बारे में इशारा किया था, वह ग्राप कर सकते हैं। फ़ैमिली प्लैनिंग के नाम पर ग्राप बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें कर रहे हैं, जो कि भारतवर्ष में प्रव्यावहारिक हैं।

मंत्री जी फ़ैमिली प्लैनिंग पर रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह पून: निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का जो दुष्टिकोण है, वह स्वास्थ्य के सिद्धान्तों के विल्कुल विपरीत है। इसका

में एक उदाहरण देता हूं। देहात के रहने वाले होने और भारतीय होने के कारण हमने यह निवेदन किया था कि एम० पीज ० फ्लैट्स में जो लैट्रिन भ्रौर बाय-रूम साथ साथ बने हये हैं, वे भारतीय रुचि के धनकल नहीं हैं। यह बात न तो यहां के इंजीनियर की समझ में आती है और न किसी और की समझ में शाती है। में हैल्य मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह भारतीय रुचि के प्रनुकुल है कि भोजनोपरान्त लैटिन में जाकर मुंह हाथ धोयें भीर कुल्ला करें। यह व्यवस्था तो कृष्टि पैदा करने वाली है-- चाप स्वास्थ्य सुधारने की बात करते हैं। मैंने हाउसिंग कमेटी में यह बात उठाई, लेकिन उस कमेटी के सदस्य भी इस बात को सनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। जहां यह कुरुचि पैदा की जाती है, वहां स्वास्थ्य कैसे सूधरेगा । इस उदाहरण को देने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी सरकार का दिप्टकोण क्रिचिपूर्ण हो गया है और विदेशी चीजों में उलझ गया है भीर वह साधारण चीजों. यहां की सस्ती और अच्छी दवाओं, अड़ी-ब्टियों और शुद्ध रहन-सहन के तरीके आदि की उपेक्षा कर रही है। उसने जो तरीके श्रपनाये हैं, वे क्रिचिपूर्ण और अस्वास्थ्य-कर है। इन बातों की तरफ में आप के जरिये मिनिस्टी का ध्यान ग्राक्षित करना चाहता हं।

Demands for Grants

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Health which may be moved subject to their admissibility:

Demand No. No. of Cut Motions

47 739, 824, 828.

48 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 751, 752, 753, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840,

692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697 698, 754, 841, 843, 844.

Sullage-contamination of Delhi City's water supply

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide necessary staff and up-grade the B.C.G. unit to the State level for B.C.G. compaign in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to fulfil demands of students of Vidarbha medical school

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide adequate facilities for doctors to work in rural areas

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to raise the age of superannuation of doctors

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish day hospitals for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide facilities for clinical teaching in the All-India Medical Institute

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase the facilities for medical research

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress in the disease control programmes of tuberculosis

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take steps to control leprosu

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Neeed to give central aid to the leprosy hospital at Nooranad in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress in the disease control programme of filariasis

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Need to increase the facilities for training nurses

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expansion of the Mental Hospital at Ranchi

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishment of a mental hospital in West Bengal

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate arrangements, necessary accommodation and proper treatment for poor people in hospitals

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move: "That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to discontinue the existing system of paying and non-paying indoor patients in the hospitals

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move: "That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide minimum medical facilities for the rural population

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give grants and contribution for development of the Bankura Medical College, West Bengal

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take suitable measures for proper development and spread of Avurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Homoeopathic dispensaries in rural areas under Government's control extensively

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of adequate supply of medicines to the existing Central hospitals in Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of an Ayurvedic Drug Research Laboratory at Angool in Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of a second medical college at Sambulpur in Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Inadequate pay and allowances of nurses, midwives and dais in the Imphal Civil Hospital and other hospitals in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of adequate facilities in the maternity centres in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for dental clinic in the Imphal Civil Hospital

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for T.B. clinic in Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check T.B. menace in the middle class and labour class of Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide nurses in sufficient number in various Hospitals

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100." Failure to provide more Hospitals for leprosy in Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check the manufacture of spurious medicines

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of an Ayurvedic College and Pharmacy in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of Ayurvedic Research Laboratory in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to open dispensaries in rural areas providing Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-implementation of Health Survey and Health Service Scheme in the Community Development Project area of the Purulia District

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of arrangements and provisions for the treatment and care of the displaced T.B. patients

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish a leprosy training and research institute at Purulia

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for special stress on establishing maternity centres on extensive scale in rural areas

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for prohibiting Vanaspati for human consumption

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for constituting non-official statutory Committees in rural and urban areas for preventing and controlling adulteration of food.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for appointment of adequate Doctors and nurses in the existing Central hospitals of Orissa as per auotas fixed.

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide facilities for treatment of leprosy and for isolation of lepers in Manipur.

Demands for Grants

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for implementation of Health survey and Health Service Scheme in Ratnagiri District.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate medical aid in rural areas of Bombay State especially in Ratnagiri District.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

'That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal (Bankura-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for the chance you have given me to take part in the debate. Sir, health is wealth. But the monev....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Money is honey.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal: But the money that is allotted to this Ministry is very poor. It cannot, therefore, function well due to paucity of funds. There is also dearth of medical men. Sir, where there is a will there is a way. The right approach is required. According to the last census our medical men were 1.6000 on an All India basis, but 1:1200 in West Bengal. Committee's According to Bhore recommendations the proportion should he 1.2000. Therefore, the fact remains that the Government of India is feeling the dearth of medical men.

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[Dr. Pashupati Mandal]

Demands for Grants

Sir, at the last medical conference with the Health Ministries of States. one leading member of a State said straightaway that his State requires thousands of medical men, but he said that he was not willing to take medical men from West Bengal. While recruiting technical and medical men this sort of provincialism will have to be removed. If there is dearth of medical men why should such questions arise? The Director General of Health Services replied to this gentleman that West Bengal is also in India.

I feel that the Government is not moving in the right way. The Government has actually started seven new medical colleges and has taken up an extension programme of 13 existing medical colleges. But, Sir, at Bankura in West Bengal there is a well established medical college with an attached well equipped hospital. That is also in the list of medical colleges with the Health Ministry. But the Government is taking no interest to give any aid to this college. It has run so long on public donation. No aid has been given to it from the Centre or from the State. Really speaking, more than 50 per cent. of the students there are from outside Bengal. Therefore, it serves a double purpose. It will produce medical men in States outside Bengal and also fulfil the dearth of medical men. I earnestly request the Health Minister to take some interest and give aid to this well established institution. If you do not take any interest, this institution with a good hospital will die in 'the near future. It requires no large sum of money; it requires only a few lakhs which means nothing to you.

A committee was set up by the Government of India to advise the Government on the cost of setting up medical colleges in India. As a result of the recommendations of this committee it has been decided to fix a ceiling of Rs. 80,000 non-recurring per student and Rs. 8,000 recurring per seat per annum for establishment of new colleges, and Rs. 60,000 nonrecurring per student and Rs. 8000 per seat per annum recurring for the expansion of existing colleges. The Central grant to State Governments will be at the rate of 95 per cent, of the non-recurring Expenditure and 50 per cent. of the recurring Expenditure. But, what justice are we getting from the Centre? No grant has been sanctioned for the West Bengal Government. Only, there are four colleges in the Calcutta city and this is in Bankura town, really in between Midnapore and Purulia district, the latter being a new-comer. This college serves one-third of West Bengal area and this is situated in backward areas, and run by the poor people. So, in my opinion, it has become untouchable to the Central Government and also perhaps to the State Government to devote their attention to their college. The value these establishments is about Rs. 80 lakhs. If Central aid is not given, then the institution, together with the hospital, will have to be closed, and the huge establishment will remain idle. This sort of closure of the medical college is not at all desirable. So, I again request the Health Minister to take interest in this matter and give aid at least from his discretionary fund.

Then I come to family planning. In family planning, we advertise the use of an occlusive cap combined with a chemical contraceptive, or the use of a jelly with applicator or use of foam tablets alone. These are for women. For men, what is advertised is, a thin rubber or sheath, preferably combined with a chemical contraceptive.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want to discourage the hon. Member by any means. But I shall not be able to discuss all these details in regard to the methods, of contraceptives, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His complaint is, why the Government advertise them.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like more competent people to deal with it and in a better atmosphere and in a better place, rather than on the floor of the House.

Shri Easwara lyer: How is this place not better?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not give details.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal: No, Sir. I only wish to put in some suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might make suggestions, but not go into minor details.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal: In my opinion, the constant use of contraceptives or jellies will irritate the organ and thereby produce cancer. So, I request the Health Minister to take this matter into consideration. Otherwise, this will result in some disease which is not curable at all. So, I brought this point. In the olden days, it was in practice, under religious grub, that for a few days after mensuration, the ladies will remain 'untouchable' for a week. If, by social hygiene, we educate the people on the methods which we were practising in the old days, then it will bring immense good to the country without harassing the public at large.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has many more suggestions, he may pass them on to the Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, I would very much welcome it.

Or. Pashupati Mandal: Then I come to the amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956. This Act has not yet been enforced. So, I request the hon. Minister to take action in this regard without delay.

Then I come to the eradication of malaria which work has begun now. The control work so far done has been proved successful. But eradication is a thing which should be taken on a global basis, especially areand border areas. Otherwise patient attacked with malaria may come in and malaria will break out at any time. So, I request the Minister to contact the neighbouring countries on the border areas so that they may also take up

the programme simultaneously for two consecutive years. Public co-operation must also be taken actively. Otherwise, we will not be able to find out to treat malaris patient thoroughly and take prompt action. We do not want to be in a position like that of Ceylon in this matter which has declared that it has already eradicated malaria but where it springs up again.

Then I come to leprosy. It is rather a curse to Bankura. I suggest that while we are trying to eradicate malaria and filaria and other mosquito-borne diseases, we must take necessary steps to remove leprosy also which is rather a social disease. In this connection, I should like to say that it is not possible to segregate the patients in our vast country. I request the Health Minister to see that the doctors are enabled to go to each and every village and find out the patients and make them noninfectious by giving treatment. Thereby, one day, it may be possible to remove this disease from our country.

Then I come to the Contributory Health Service Scheme which is functioning well. But the doctors who are working hard in this scheme are hanging in the air. Their permanency is not yet settled. This thing may be looked into, and the doctors may be made permanent without delay.

Then I come to water-supply. Water-supply is required in every part of the country. So, better steps should be taken to instal water-supply schemes, so that pure water may be supplied to the masses and thereby the masses may avoid contact of waterborn diseases. The Health Ministry should not lag behind in taking better interests towards supply of pure water to the masses.

With these words, I conclude,

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in Oriya language, meaning

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

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that the prosperity of a village known from the washerman's-laundry. the kind of clothes he collects from the village. Similarly, the prosperity of a country is known from the standard of health and education in a country.

I fully share the sentiment expressed by Dr. Sushila Nayar regarding the rank of our Health Minister as also that of the Education Minister. course, there may not be sufficient work for these Ministries in the Cabinet, but in view of their social importance these two Ministers must be of Cabinet rank.

As regards our health programme and the schemes in the country, we will naturally expand according to the money available. When compared to the other advanced countries, I will say that we are only at the beginning stage. Nearly 1/50th of our revenues is being spent on health. So, on this we can calculate how much health expansion work can be done. Let us wait for the good days when we will get more money and the health programme would reach everybody in the country.

I have gone through the report of the Health Ministry supplied to us and I have not been able to find what the Ministry have done regarding medical personnel including doctors, nurses, midwives, health visitors, etc. In the country we require about 90,000 doctors and out of that we hope to get about 82,000 doctors at the end of Second Five Year Plan. But in the report, nothing has been specifically mentioned how much doctors we have been able to produce up till now, i.e., at the end of the second year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Besides that, I also share the view that we should not escape with the notion that health is a provincial subject. I think this shifting responsibility is a replica of our foreign British Government, when they introduced the reforms; health and education were transferred subjects and they were given to self-governing minis-

tries. Similarly now we are also avoiding, not giving proper place to our health problems, saying that it is a State subject. So, our Health Minister in the Centre should not be like a post-master bringing money from the exchequer and distributing it to the States. We must do something effectively, so that there may be a uniform system of health laws throughout the country and better facilities for the health of the people.

I am also glad-and for thank the Ministry-that from control programme, they have gone to the eradication programme of malaria. But nowadays we are getting the news that malaria carrying mosquitoes are getting immune to D.D.T. and that they are not killed by D.D.T. So, it should be seen how better we can kill these mosquitoes, some substitutes should be thought of so that we can kill these mosquitoes in future.

The Filaria programme that have been introduced is inadequate and something more should be done for As regards leprosy, nowadays, in the pilot programme, we are giving sulphone to the patients. In the sulphone treatment, after one year, the patient would cease to be infective. i.e., he would not contaminate others. But during this one year, he will remain in the family and the other persons in the family, particularly the children, will come in contact with him and instead of having one person cured, we will be infecting the others particularly the children in the family. So, there must be some provision to segregate these leper patients. For that, these pilot people should go from house to house, where there are infective patients and make provision for their segregation. If need be. there should be provision to have separate houses for their segration, because we know that there is very little provision in the villages for segration and their houses are also very congested. They are very poor and will not be able to have separate houses for segragation.. For this

national interest, we must aid them for having separate houses for their segragation.

I had recently visited one of the biggest leper asylums in my State of Orissa, in Cuttack. There every patient is getting Rs. 12 per month for his diet and Rs. 7 for medicine per year and Rs. 5 for his clothing. You can imagine how inadequate these amounts are. It is impossible for a person to have his food within Rs. 12 per month. So, I request the Ministry to see how this provision could be increased, so that they could get more money for their diet. The number of asylums and the segregation facilities are very much inadequate in comparison with the number of patients in our country. Hence those patients whom we are able to put in the asylum should get enough funds for at least their diet.

Up till now we have not yet been able to have medical examination of our students. About a few years ago, there was some provisions by which doctors were going to Government high schools to examine the students. But after the increase in the number of students and schools, that provision is not properly followed, and there are less doctors also. So, we must see that all our students beginning from the primary schools and ending with universities, should examined and if possible should be given treatment wherever necessary. Unless we do that, our students will gradually become weak and that will be a great national loss.

There is no co-ordination, as it now stands, between our District headquarters hospitals and the rural or village hospitals. There are no proper provisions in the rural areas for associated examinations like X-ray and microscope; for which the rural people are sometimes asked to go to the District headquarters hospitals. Sometimes the poor people do not have sufficient funds to go to the District headquarters hospitals and they are not treated. So, there should

be proper co-ordination between the district and rural hospitals, so that, a patient from the rural hospital, if referred to the District hospital, may have proper care taken of him and should be done according to the needs of the rural people.

The University Grants Commission have made some observations about grants to medical colleges. They have also excluded the grants to the medical colleges. So, in the Health Ministry, there should be some provision of money for the medical colleges which are existing in the country and we also expect that there would be more medical colleges in the country. So, there should be some provision and the medical colleges should be helped financially by the Central Government.

We have observed that the doctors are not willing to go to the villages. also, students are not coming in greater numbers to the medical colleges, because in comparison with other services like IAS, IPS and even CPWD engineers, the pay of the doctors is very low. People say that as the doctors are allowed private practice, their pay is low. I propose that there should be adequate pay given to the doctors and they should be debarred from private practice. We also know that the engineers in the P.W.D. get their share from the contractors, but their pay is not as low as that of the doctors. If we want that more doctors should go to the rural areas, then there should be facilities for them in the villages, and their pay also should be enhanced so as to be on a par with those for the IAS and the IPS.

As regards family planning, I would suggest that more money should be provided, and the gram panchayats should be taken into confidence, The bigger things in family planning, such as complete sterilisation etc., may not be done in the villages, but the application of medicines and imparting a little education in family planning etc., can be done by the gram panchayats and the gram sevitas in the

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

community development projects. The necessary literature and the necessary medicines which are not of a harmful nature could be distributed through them. If that is done, then the scheme will become popular in the villages also. At present, this family planning is more or less confined to the urban areas, and the rural people practically do not know anything about it. There is also the theory that it is the poor people who have more chidren. And these poor people remain more in the villages. So, to give these facilities to the rural public and to those who need it most, more of this literature should be sent to the villages and if we have no other means, we can safely depend on the gram sevikas and the village panchayats. I think these people can do the work properly in this matter.

I would now like to say a word about my State of Orissa. For the last one year, small-pox epidemic has been prevalent there. In these days when we hear of so many big scientitic developments, and in this age of Sputniks, we are not able to control even small-pox. I got a report from South Bihar that there also this epidemic is prevalent. I know that in a particular village, which had a population of about two hundred, within a month, about 35 children died. And the epidemic is still continuing. Something must be done immediately to eradicate this.

I would also request the Health Ministry to have a second medical college at Sambalpur, At present, there is only one medical college in Orissa, and there is a dearth of medical men. We are not able to get doctors in good numbers from within our own State, and we are obliged to go to other States to recruit doctors. We shall be requiring about six hundred doctors in our State during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. So, I would request the Health Minister to give financial aid to the State Government to have a second medical college at Sambalpur. Burla is the headquarters of the Hirakud Dam Project which is nearing completion. That is our good luck, we would get some good buildings there, and there will be no difficulty in housing the medical college there. If a little financial help could be given by the Centre to the State Government, then the second medical college could be established there. I hope the Minister will kindly consider this matter.

In conclusion, I would thank the Minister and his officials for the fact that due to his efforts and those of our Prime Minister, we have been able to establish a tuberculosis hospital, which happens to be in my constituency.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I thank you for the opportunity that you have given me.

The Health Ministry spends some Rs. 31 crores every year, and yet the health of the contry is pitiable. There are so many types of deseases, such as malaria and others, but I would only refer to one disease, namely tuberculosis. If we look into the Tuberculosis Bulletin, this is what we find at page 7:

"With 25 lakhs TB patients in India and 5 lakhs deaths annually, the loss in terms of time, money and man-power cannot be easily calculated. But on a rough reckoning, it may be somewhere about Rs. 200 crores, and 90 to 100 crores man-days."

This disease is more prevalent in the villages than in the cities. It is a wonder why it is more prevalent in the villages, but the reasons are very clear. In the cities, we have got hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, Government doctors, private doctors and so on, and so, there is remedy available in the cities. But in the rural areas, the people are left to the will of God. The reason for this disease is given in this very bulletin, which says:

"Bad housing and low nutrition are contributing a lot to the spread of tuberculosis." So, bad housing is the main thing that contributes much to the spread of this disease.

In the cities, we are thinking of clearing slums. And we are having big houses and small houses, and Government are coming to the aid of the people. But in the rural areas-perhaps most hon. Members may not know what the type of houses is-a small room which is 10' x 12' in size is occupied by about four or five persons; and in the winter or the monsoon, the cattle is also given accommodation. This is the reason why more people suffer in the villages than in the cities from this disease. I would ask Government what they have done to provide good houses in the villages. So far as the cities are concerned, there is a plan with Government; and there are schemes for middle class people living in the towns and cities. But so far as the villages are concerned, I do not see any plan. I would beg of Government to consider this question in the interests of rural health.

Secondly, in the cities, we find big dispensaries and big hospitals, but in the villages, no such thing is observed. Of course, there are some dispensaries in the villages, but it should be the policy of Government to provide at least one dispensary in a radius of five miles.

15 hrs.

That policy was accepted by Baroda State. When we were implementing it, there was integration, and so we could not do it. I suggest to Government to lay down a policy to give a dispensary in rural area so that it should not be more than five miles distant from any part of the area.

Then there is the problem of maternity homes. In villages, we rarely find maternity homes. Is it required only for cities? Is it necessary only for cities and in villages and rural areas they do not require it? So many lives are lost by the absence of maternity homes in villages. My submission is that maternity homes should be esta-

blished in villages or some beds may be attached to dispensaries.

I know of a case in my taluk. We contributed Rs. 32,000 for a maternity home. That was in the beginning of 1949. It is still lying with the Bombay State. The money is not used. Our request is that a maternity home be given on the southern side of Kadi taluk at any place, anywhere. But the money is not used. That shows that the Government are not mindful of rural health and rural life, even though money is contributed by the people.

If we look at the health of our children, it is a painful story. Referring to Swasth Hind of August 1957, we find that a survey of Delhi students was conducted. 1672 boys were examined; of them, 1451 boys were found to be having defective health; That is 89 per cent, Again 1562 girls were examined; 1182 were found to be in defective health. The percentage was 79.

This shows the health of our childern. This is for Delhi. When this is the position in respect of Delhi what about the rural areas? So far, childern living in rural areas have never been examined; diseases there are probably more than in cities. In cities, there is education, and they are advanced. But in villages, they are left to luck and fortune. So I would suggest that Government should look after the rural areas more than the city areas.

Most of our people live in villages, but most of our dispensaries and fine hospitals are situated in cities—as if the village people have only to pay taxes and the advantage is to be gained by the city people. If that be the case, I think it is not a good sign for the country.

May I submit that our Government are not mindful of the advantages of ayurvedic studies? Our medical science was considered perfect before the Britishers came; it served most of the people at cheap rates. Our vaids and hakims were rendering service at a very low cost. Now, Government

[Shri P. R. Patel]

have no doubt opened some ayurvedic colleges here and there. But the attitude of Government towards ayurvedic colleges is rather step-motherly. The grants they give to medical colleges teaching allopathy are much more and higher than those they give to avurvedic and unani colleges. I would say that the grants given to these ayurvedic colleges are meagre; the better word would be 'contemptuous'.

Demands for Grants

Shri V. P. Nayar: Niggardly.

Shri P. R. Patel: So I would suggest that Government should pay attention to ayurvedic studies and give more grants for them.

Another thing is that even though students pass through such colleges after four or five years' course, there are restrictions in certain States and they are not allowed to do medical practice. I will give one example only. In Delhi, we have an ayurvedic and unani Tibbia College. It has a four year course. There is a Government Board. Even though students become successful at the final examination after completing four or five years and become graduates of this college, the Bombay Government is a government that does not recognise this qualification.

So I would suggest that those States who put any restrictions on medical practice by any students who pass in these ayurvedic colleges, should be debarred from any grants. No grants should be given from the Centre to such States. They must recognise these colleges and permit the students, if they want, to practice in any State. Otherwise, how are we going to encourage ayurvedic studies? If after four years' study, a student is not allowed to practice, that would be rather discouraging students from this new study.

I submit that more diseases are due to unhealthy water, unhealthy food unhealthy housing than any other reason. These three factors exist in villages. In cities, we have got water works. But very few villages are given water works. There are small villages which have to get drinking water from a pond on the side of a tank. By using such water, they invite so many diseases. It should be the concern of the Government to give pure drinking water to each and every village.

I would give an instance. In the whole of Banaskanta, the northern part of Mehsana district and southern part of Kadi and Kalol taluk, drinking water is not available in many villages. I hope Government will look into the matter.

Before I speak about unhealthy food in general, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that we get unhealthy milk in Delhi. After all, Delhi is a place where so many Ministers and so many officers are staying. They are getting very fat salaries in Delhi. Still we cannot get good milk; there is too much of adulteration in Delhi. When Government is careless about all adulteration in Delhi, what more can we expect of the Government?

Deputy-Speaker: When salaries are already fat, why should another fat be added to it?

Shri P. R. Patel: How to expect that there will be no adulteration in villages? Medicine is adulterated, and food also. In Bombay where grains are sold, things of the colour of grain are mixed with grain. That is going on in Bombay and big cities, and it is not checked. So, I submit that Government should be more vigilant on this matter.

The next point I want to submit is regarding government doctors. Personally, I am of opinion that the government doctors should be debarred from private practice; because of their being in government dispensaries, they manage to collect more patients because of their position. I would rather say that they are civilised

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robbers of society. And, there should be some restriction on the fees of the private doctors. A doctor demands Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000 as he likes. While we are talking of planning and all these things and when we are out to control the prices of foodgrains etc. there is no control on the doctor's fees. I think that is not a good thing and I submit that Government must consider this.

भी भ० दी भिश्व (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि स्वास्थ्य का विषय प्रान्तीय सरकारों में सम्बन्ध रखता है। किन्स केन्द्रीय मरकार उन बड़े बड़े रोगों व व्याधियों जो देश के एक कोने से लेकर दूमरे कोने तक फैले हुए है रोक थाम करने के लिए या उन पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये जो प्रयत्न कर रही है. वे प्रश्नभनीय है।

स्वास्थय मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद में इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इन व्याधियों की रोक थाम करने के लिए यथा-शक्ति प्रयत्न कर रहा है। जहां तक शुद्ध जल, शुद्ध वायु एवं सक्षाई का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी रखी हैं। राजयक्ष्मा, कप्ट, कैंसर भादि जो बड़ी बड़ी ध्याधियां हैं ग्नीर जिन से भारतवर्ष में एक कोने में लेकर दूसरे कोने तक काफी लोग पीड़ित हो रहे है, उनकी रोक थाम के लिए भी कई तरह की योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। मलेरिया को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा प्रयत्न किया है और यथा सम्भव में यह कह मकंगा कि उस पर उराने काफी नियंत्रण या लिया है। फाइलेरिया के सम्बन्ध में तथा इस तरह की जो दूसरी व्याधियां हैं, जो काम किया गया है वह भवश्य ध्यान देने योग्य है।

हमारे कई सदस्यों ने भवन के सामने ग्रीर ग्रापके द्वारा, उपाध्यक्ष

माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से इस बात का निवेदन किया है कि इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि ग्रापने भोर कमेटी तथा चोपड़ा कमेटी की स्थापना की थी ग्रीर उनकी रिपोटं द्वाने के पञ्चात् एक रिसर्च इंस्टी-ट्युशन, (ग्रनवेषणशाला) जामनगर मैं श्रायवेदिक रिसर्च के सम्बन्ध में सन् १६५३ में स्रोली है। इस इंस्टीट्युट को मैं ने एक सदस्य की हैसियत से स्वयं जाकर देखा है। इस में भी कांई संदेह नहीं है कि हमारी सरकार ने उसका खोलने में भी सहायता दी है। गुलाब देवी बाकी एक संस्था है जो कि धायर्वेद संस्था को चला रही है भी ग्रीर उसका ग्राथय लेकर के वह रिसर्च वाला खोली गई है। मुझे इस मंस्या को देखकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है। जो कार्य वहां पर टा० गी० एम० महता के डाथरेक्टर शिप में, उनके तत्वाधान में चलाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत ही ग्रन्छे दंग मे चलाया जा रहा है। इस के साथ साथ सन् १६५६ में वहां एक पोस्ट ग्रेज्एट ट्रेनिय स्कल की भी स्थापना की गई है जिस में २५-२५ लड़के लेकर दो वर्षों में ४० विद्यार्थी लिए गए हैं ग्रीर उन विद्यार्थियों में वे विद्यार्थी शामिल हैं जो किसी संस्था के निकले हुए स्नातक हैं या मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था से निकले हए हैं या वैद्य रहे हैं भीर उनको वहां प्रशिक्षित कियाजारहा है।

वहां पर जो (धन्बन्तरि भवन) लोगों ने जो पांच लाख रगया खर्च करके बनाया है उसको भी में ने देखा है। मैं समझता हं कि इस तरह की संस्थायें खोलने की चेटा यदि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारें करें श्रीर केन्द्र राज्यों को इस तरह की संस्थायें खोलने की प्रेरणा दे तो भायवेंद की जो चिकित्सा प्रणाली जो कि हमारे देश के लोगों को मान्य है श्रीर जिसके लिए हमारे यहां यह सिद्धान्त रहा है यस्य देस्शस्य यो जन्तुः तञ्जम तस्य [श्री म॰ दी॰ मिस्र]

भौपधम् हितम् तो इस चिकित्सा पद्धति का प्रथिक से प्रधिक विकास हो सकेगा भौर उसमे अधिक में प्रधिक लोग लाभ सकेंगे। लेकिन जैसा कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव ने तथा उन बंबों पर बैठे हुए एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है बास्तव में गवर्नबेंट का दृष्टिकोण इस चिकिस्सा पढ़ित की ओर जिलना शुद्ध और जिलना प्रयतिश्रील होना चाहिये उतना नही है। मैंने रिपोर्टको पढ़ा और में बतलाता चाहता हूं कि जामनगर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के इन दोनों विभागों के लिए हमारी सरकार ने केवल सवापांच लाख रुपयायानी तीन लास रुपयातो रिसर्चविभागकेलिए और नवादो लाख रुपया पास्ट ग्रेजुएट ट्रेनिग स्कूल के लिए देने का ध्रायोजन किया है। में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय मे यह निवेदन करना चाहुंगा कि क्या इतनी थोड़ी रकम का रखा जाना किसी दृष्टि से भी उचित कहाजासकताहै? ग्राप बीसियों करोड़ रुपये का बजट बनाते हैं और उस में ग्रायुर्वेदिक पद्धति के लिए केवल पांच लाख ६पया रखने की चेव्टा करते हैं तो किस तरह में आप आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्मा प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन दे मकते हैं। इस तरह तो प्राप इस को बढ़ावा नहीं देसकते हैं। 15·18 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

एक बात भीर देख कर मुझे भाश्चर्य हुआ है। इन्डिजिनस सिस्टम के बारे में भापने भपनी रिपोर्ट में जहां कहीं भी लिखा है उसके साथ हमेशा ही भापने होम्योपेथी को जोड़ दिया है। इंडिजिनस सिस्टम्स में भायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम, यूनानी सिस्टम मले ही था सकते हैं लेकिन होम्यो-पेषी जिसका प्रचार विदेशी संस्थाओं ने किया भीर जर्मनी में पहले पहल इसकी चसप्रधा गया भीर इसके बाद भगरीका में यह फैली उसके पश्चात भीरे भीरे यहां

भाई किस तरह से इस में भाष जोड़ सकते हैं भीर किस तरह से इसको इस में भाप जोड़ सकते हैं। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि न्याप इन सिस्टम्स को उपेक्षा की वृष्टि सं देखते हैं भौर बोड़ी सी धनराशि इनके लिए नियस करके भागंव साहब के शब्दों में टाल मटोल करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली की मांग नहीं है । इसकी मांग है भीर इसका सबूत में दे सकता हूं। विदेशी शासन के पहले यहां पर प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्मा प्रणाली का कितना प्रधिक समान रहा है इसकी कसौटी यह है कि ग्राज जयपुर में ६७३ भायुर्वेदिक संस्थायें चल रही है भौर एक बहुत बड़े ग्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज का उद्-घाटन बीघसे बीघ वहांहोने जारहा है भ्रौर शायद हो भी गया है।

ऐसी सुरत में भ्राज जो हमारी रियासती हैं, जिन में विदेशी शासन का इतना बड़ा प्रधिकार नहीं था, उन में मैने देखा है: सरदारनगर में विश्वभारती के नाम से एक ग्रायेप्वेंदिक कालेज, जिस का खर्च लगभग ४० हजार रुपया साल है। बराबर एक महाजन के द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। इस लिये वह कहना कि बायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति या यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति यहां सम्चित नहीं है यह गलत है। यह दूसरी बात है कि यह सरकार जो कि भारत सरकार कहलाती है उसका दुष्टिकोण धर्मी तक इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली की तरफ समुचित तरीके से नहीं जा सका है, जिस तरीकें से जाना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही साथ प्राप को यह भी देख ना है कि जरूरी दूसरी प्रणानियां कितनो उन्नति कर चुकी हैं। मैं मानत ह कि हमारी ऐलोपैधिक चिकित्सा

प्रणासी बहुत समुमत हो पुकी है, सर्जिकस विभाग में उसने बहुत बड़े बड़े प्रन्वेणय किये हैं भौर उस से हमें पूरा पूरा नाम उठाना बाहिये, साइंस किसी की भी अपनी नहीं होती है, साइंस एक ऐसी अंबी बोज है जिस से लाम उठाना हमारा काम है। लेकिन क्या वास्तव में ग्राप ने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि यदि किसी ढाक्टर की प्राप देहात में नियुक्ति करते हैं तो देहात में जो तहसीलें हैं उन को छोड़ कर, अगर किसी इंटीरियर स्थान में वह जाते हैं तो वहां पहुंचते ही उस डाक्टर की दौड़ धूप भाई० औ० के दफ्तर में जारी हो जाती है। वह वहां रहना पसन्द नहीं करता । भौर भगर किसी वजह से वह वहां रहना पसन्द भी कर ले, देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हए तो सम्भवतः उस की स्त्री भीर बच्चे उस को किसी भी तरह से वहां रहने नहीं देना चाहेंगे । भाप बार बार करोड़ों रुपयों की सन राशि लगा कर ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा द्वारा अपने देश के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन में कहना चाहता हूं कि इन तरीकों से आप सम्भवतः सदियों तक ऐसा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

यहां मैटर्निटी सेन्टर्स के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैटर्निटी सेन्टर्स शहरों में कहीं कहीं चलाये जा रहे हैं। मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत नम्रता पूर्वक कहुंगा कि वहां दाइयां दाइयां कहलाने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वह मेंम साहब या लेडी डाक्टर के नाम से पुकारा जाना पसन्द करती हैं। ग्राप को पता है कि हमारे भारतवर्ष की ५५ प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में बसे हुए हैं, जिन के पास झोपड़ियां भी नहीं हैं, जिन के पास खाने को नहीं है, पहिनने के लिये पर्याप्त कपड़े नहीं हैं, यहां तक कि इञ्जत की रक्षा के लिये भी कपड़े नहीं हैं, उन के लिये यह प्रसूती तंत्र (जण्या-बच्चा केन्द्र हैं), उन से बहु भाषा करना कि शहरों में उन

की जो बोड़ी संस्था है उस के द्वारा इन देहातों में रहणे वाले गरीकों की रक्षा हो सकेगी, उन के बच्चे इंग से पैदा होंने भीर उन बच्चों का जासन पासन ज्यादा हो सकेगा, ठीक नहीं है। यह कहां तक सम्भव हो सकता है ? इसलिए भगर समक्षते हैं कि इस प्रकार के सेन्टर्स कोले जायें तो घाप को चाहिये कि भायवें दिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का प्राथय लें, उस का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करें ब्रीर हर एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को बाध्य करें कि वह अपनी जगह पर मायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अरिये से हर बड़ी बड़ी चीजों के लिये रिसर्च करें। मैं भाज राज्य-क्षमा के सम्बन्ध में कहंगा। राज्यक्षमा के सम्बन्ध में धीर कृष्ठ के सम्बन्ध में ग्रापके कितने रिसर्च कालेजज खुल चुकै हैं ? इन बीमारियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रायुर्वेदिक पद्धति के अन्दर क्या है और उस का लाभ हम भौर भाप न उठाना चाहें तो यह हमारे लिये बड़े खेद की बात है। इसलिये इन रोगों के ऊपर भी रिसर्च करने का भौका दिया जाना चाहिये। ग्राप ने जाम-नगर में रिसर्च करने की एक शाला खोल रक्खी है। बार बार रिपोर्ट में भ्राता है कि जाम नगर में एक संस्था खुली हुई हैं भीर ४० बैयायें वहां हैं। उन का भी भापने बंटवारा किया है। एक सिद्धा प्रथा भी दक्षिण में जारी है जिस का सिद्धान्त भ्रायुर्वेदिक प्रणाली पर ही है। लेकिन जब सिद्धा प्रयाकी तरफ से भाप के ऊपर जोर डालागया या उस की तरफ से प्रेरणा पहुंची तो भ्राप ने इस नये रिसर्च इंस्टिट्-यूट में उस के लिये भी द बेड्स दे दी हैं। यह द बेड्स भाप ने दी हैं जो उस सरीके से चिकित्सा कराना चाहते हैं आप इस को समझ सकते हैं कि ४० बेड्स दें कर बाप यह कहें कि श्रायुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के लिये प्रयत्न हो रहा है पर जिस चिकिस्सा प्रणाली पर जब तक साइंटिफिक रिसर्च म हो जाय, अब तक वैज्ञानिक

श्री स॰ दी॰ मिश्री

से बहु सिद्ध हो सब तक उस का प्रयोग करना खेद की बात है। मैं श्राप को सुशाव दूंगा कि बाप वहां उन रोगों पर इस प्रणाली का तजुर्वा न कीजिये जिन की कोई चिकित्सा न कराये । किन्तु माप राज्य-क्षमा के लिये ६० या १०० बेड्स दें भीर कष्ठ केलिये भी ५० या ६० वेड्स दें भीर वहां पर रिसर्च करायें । में दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हं कि जहां तक भायवेंदिक पद्धति का सवाल है इन दीनों रोगों के लिये जितनी उपयोगी यह सिद्ध होगी उतनी सम्भवतः दूसरी कोई प्रणाली नहीं हो सकती हैं और न हो सकेगी।

सभापति महोदय : प्रव ग्रापका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्रा: में इस कमेडी का मेम्बर हं इसलिये मुझे इस के लिये कुछ श्रीर कहने की जरूरत माल्म होती है।

माथ ही मैं ने वहां जाकर देखा कि वहां जो संस्था है उस का नामकरण अंग्रेजी में हथा है। हर चीज अंग्रेजी में है। वहा पर गर्वानग बाडी है, साइंटिफिक् रिसर्च कौमिल है। वहां सारी चीज शंग्रेजी में है। एक जगह लिखा हमा है "बत्म कादि नवाथ " । कार्यकारिणी समिति के लिये ऐसे शब्द लिखे हैं जिन को सम्भवतः मैं नहीं समझ सकता था। इ.स. में कोई कठिनाई की बात नहीं है। मैं श्राप के सामने यह कहना चाहता है कि सब में पहले ग्राप का कर्नव्य है कि वहां की नारी कार्रवाई हिन्दी भाषा में होती चाहिये और सारे नाम वहां हिन्दी भाषा के होने चाहियें। तभी भाग उस के बारे में कोई विषेश काम कर सकेंगे।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त मुझे भाष से यह कहने की बावश्यकता है तथा बाप का ध्यान दिलाने की आवश्यकता है कि आप ने आज कल संतति निरोध का एक वातावरण

फैलाया हुन्ना है। हर रोज यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है कि संतति निरोध होना चाहिये क्योंकि मानादी वढ़ रही है, साब समस्या वड़ी कठिन प्रवस्था में है, इसलिये संतति निरोध किया जाय । मैं बिलकल संतति निरोध के पक्ष में हं, लेकिन भाप बोड़ा सा सोचें ग्रीर उसके अपर ग़ीर करें। पालियामेंट हाउस में भीर शहरों में लीफलेट्स बांट कर ही संतति निरोध नहीं हो जायेगा। देश की धाबादी सो धाधक पैदा होती है गांवों में भीर उन झोपड़ियों में जहां मनोरंजन का कोई अन्य साधन नहीं है जहां स्त्री, पृश्य को प्रथक रहने के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। भ्राप वहां पर संतति निरोध करना चाहते है, कृतिम तरीके से करना चाहते हैं। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि आप उस में सफल हो सकें। कृतिम तरीके से मंतति निरोध करना इसरे मर्जों को प्रोत्साहन देना है भीर किसी सीमा तक व्यक्तिचार को भी प्रोत्साहन देना होगा । इयलिये में चाहंगा कि संतति निराध के लिये बायवेंदिक शास्त्र में जो कि संयम विधान लिखा हमाहै उस की म्रोर ध्यान दें। म्रीर इस शास्त्र को पूरा पुरा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

इस के बाद मै एक चीज ग्रीर निवेदन करना चाहता हं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में जब उन का स्वास्थ्य विभाग का बजट पेश हमा तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है कि , विरोधी पक्षों में भी उस स्वास्थ्य विभाग के बराबर सराहना की। किन्तू उन के सामने प्राज एक समस्या है भौर वहां का नुमाइन्दा होने की हैसियत से मेरा पाप के सामने रखना अरूरी है। वह बात यह है कि वहां दो मेडिकल कालेजेज थे। एक लक्षनऊ मेडिकल कालेज भीर एक भागरा मेडिकल कालेज। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक मेडिकल कालेज कानपुर में बाप की स्वीकृति लेकर सीला । उस पर २ करोड २० लाख द० का खर्च उन्होंने किया। अब आप के यहां से जो सीमित धनराशि रक्की गई है वह केवल प० लाख द० की है। लेकिन उस से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के सामने बड़ा मारी आर्थिक प्रवन था गया है। अगर धाप इस में सहायता नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं खलेगा। वह पहले से बनाई खाने वाली संस्था थी। उस पर तीन चौंयाई धन व्यय हो चुका है। केवल एक चौंथाई बाकी है। इतनी बड़ी धन राशि वह प्रदेश व्यय नहीं कर सकेगा इस के लिये में यह चीज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हं।

श्रीकरवरकर: कालेब तो ऐलोपैधिक का ही है।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्रः तो में उसका विरोधी नहीं।

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; I have already given him two minutes to conclude his speech. He should conclude now.

श्री नर्थेब स्नातक (घलीगढ़, रिजत—
मनुसूचित जातियां): सभापति महोदय,
प्राज प्राप के सामने हमारे बहुत से माननीय
सदस्यों ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में
प्रपने विचारों को रक्खा और प्रधिकतर
माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम
के ऊपर, प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के
सम्बन्ध में ही बातें प्रस्तुत की । हमारे
स्पने देश को जहां रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान
की प्रावश्यकता है उससे कहीं ज्यादा में
समझता हूं स्वास्थ्य की प्रावश्य—
कता है।

हमारा यह देश सदियों से गुलाम रहा है। विदेशियों के यहां भाने के कारण उनके साथ कुछ बीमारियां भी यहां भायों भीर उन बीमारियों ने हमारे देश में बर कर निवा। जब वे विदेशी भावे तो वे भपने साथ भपने देश की भौकिषयां भी साथे भौर उन भौषिषयों के द्वारा ही भपना इलाज किया। ठीक भी है। जिस देश का जो व्यक्ति रहने वाला होता है उसी देश की जड़ी बृटियों से बनी हई धौषवियां उसके लिए हितकर होती हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि धपने इस देश की जड़ी बृटियों में जो दवायें बनती हैं, उन पर ज्यान नहीं दिया जाता भपने लोग उसे व्यवहार में नहीं लाते। इन दवाघों से हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल में उपचार होता था। विदेशी राज्य ने हमको यह देन दी हैं कि हम भ्रपने देश का श्ररकों रुपया विदेशों में भेज रहे हैं श्रीर वहां से रही घौपिधयों को मंगाकर अपने देश का स्वास्थ्य विगाड़ रहे हैं। मैं समझता हं कि यह तरीका बिल्कूल गलत है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की सराहना की है भौर मैं भी समझता हं कि जब से यह धाये हैं उनके मंत्रालय ने ग्रंपने काम में काफी प्रगति की है। परन्त्र जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं हुई, खासकर मायुर्वेदिक मौर युनानी पद्धति के बारे में। हमारे देश के भन्दर ऐलोपैथी, भायुर्वेदिक, युनानी भौर होमियोपैथी ये चार प्रकार की चिकित्सा पद्धतियां प्रचलित हैं; परन्तु दु:स यह है कि सरकार ऐलोपैथी पर करोडों रूपया लर्च करती है भीर उसकी तुलना में भ्रन्य पद्धतियों पर बहुत नाम मात्र का पैसा सर्च किया जाता है। जैसा कि माननीय भागव जी ने कहा यह तो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है। वह नहीं के बराबर है। प्रापने प्लान में देखा होगा कि ऐलोपैथी के लिए तो पांच सी करोड से भी ज्यादा रका गया है और भाववेंदिक पद्धति के लिए एक करोड से भी कुछ कम है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में जो पद्धति प्राचीन समय से प्रचलित है जो नाना प्रकार के रोगों को जड़ी बृटियों से ही उच्ट करती बी, मस्मों से इस दोगों की भएन करते

[बी मरदेव स्नातक]

ने। प्राप हम बड़ी से बड़ी सम्पत्ति विदेशों में भेजकर जो दबायें मंगाते हैं वे हमकी बरा देर के लिए तो धाराम देती हैं परन्तु वेरोग को जबसे दूर नहीं कर पाती हैं। हमारे देश में प्राचीन समय में यह बात नहीं थी। हमारे ऋषि मृति वैज्ञानिक ढंग से प्रमुसंघान करते थे घौर वे स्वयं धीववियां निर्माण भी करते थे। दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि भंग्रेजी राज्य में भीर उससे कुछ पहले ही झायुर्वेद की पद्धति में झनु-संधान बन्द हो गया भीर खास तौर से भंगेजी राज्य में तो पूरी तरह से बन्द हो गया। दस वर्षों से जब से हमारा प्रपना राज्य ह्या है तब से कुछ, प्रगति हुई है। भीर यह खुर्श की बात है कि श्रायुर्वेद की तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ज्यान गया है। दुःख की बात तो यह है किजब मायुर्वेट का सवाल माता है तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय श्रीर उनका मंत्रालय कह देते हैं कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है भीर राज्यों वाले कहते हैं कि यह सेंटर का विषय है। यही कारण है कि इस चिकित्सा पद्धति की कोई ठीक से अन्नति नहीं हो पाती। हम देखते हैं कि रोग उत्तरोत्तर मढते जा रहे हैं। मेरा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि मे भ्रायबँदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली पर घ्यान दें। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सन् ५० से लेकर सन् ४६ तक कई कमेटियां विठायीं जिन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट हीं। गवर्नमेंट ने भोर कमेटी, चोपडा कमेटी. बंडिस कमेटी भीर दवे कमेटियों का निर्माण किया और उन लोगों ने भपने भपने सुझांव प्रस्तृत किये। इन कमेटियां ने प्रपनी सारी योजना को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने इसलिये पेश किया कि कुछ कार्य हो। पर सेंटल गवर्नमेंट से उन कागओं को रख लिया और उन योषनायों को कार्यक्प में परिणत नहीं किया। इस तरह से काराज रख सेने से तो कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकता । मेरा मिनेवन है कि दवे कमेटी ने को अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान की गौर करना चाहिए। उसकी सिफारिशों की देश के अन्दर लागू करना चाहिए और जिससे उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि सरकार का ध्यान धायुर्वेदिक धीर युनानी विकित्सा पद्धतियों की बोर जायेगा और उससे देश की बीमारियां दूर होंगी।

हम देखते हैं कि जो ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टर हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा शहरों में रहना चाहते हैं भौर उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेतन दिया जाता है। वेकारे वैद्य गांवों में रहते हैं। उनका बेतन भी बहुत कम होता है। भीर उसका परिणाम यह है कि अहां वे वैध ५० या ६० प्रतिशत रोगियों को ठीक करते हैं वहां ये शबटर दो या तीन प्रतिशत को ही प्रच्छा कर शते हैं। फिर भी उनको ज्यादा बेतन मिलता है. श्रच्छे बंगले मिलते हैं और उसकी इज्जत ज्यादा होती है। जिस प्रकार एक सीतेली मां प्रथने दूसरे बच्चे से व्यवहार करती है उसी तरह का व्यवहार ऐलीपैथी पद्धति वाले ग्रायर्वेदिक पद्धति के गाथ करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है मेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से कि वह अपनी श्राप्वेदिक चिकित्सा पदाति की और जो कि हमारी प्राचीन पद्धति है ध्यान दे। ग्रीर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा उसके अपर अर्च करे। यह न हो कि इन दोनों में एक औरसी का धन्पात हो। एक विभाग को जो कि विदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति का है उसकी तो सी दें और जो प्रपने देश की चिकित्सा पदति का है उसको एक दें। यह जो बड़ी लम्बी चौडी खायी है इसको बांटना चाहिए भीर इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

मभी हमारे एक माननीय वक्ता ने कहा कि जाम नगर में एक धायबँधिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है। वहां पर कुछ रिसर्च हो रहा है। इसन्तु थो बहा रिसर्व करने बाले हैं वे ऐलोपैपी के जानने वासे हैं और रिसर्च होती है आयुर्वेद के ऊपर यह गलत चीज है। जो जिसका जानकार हो उसी से उस विषय की रिसर्च करानी चाहिए। परन्तु बहां पर यह नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान में दो चार ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जहां आयुर्वेद के बारे में अनुसंधान होता है और वह शी ऐलोपेची के एक्सपर्टंस् द्वारा। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह कार्य आयुर्वेद के जानकारों के द्वारा करावें जो इस विषय की योग्यता रक्षते हों। ऐसा करने पर यह परिणाम होगा कि आयुर्वेद की तरफ हमारे देश का और सरकार दोनों का ध्यान जायेगा जिसमे कि थोड़े से पैमे और थोड़े से परिन्तम में देश का स्वास्थ्य उन्नत हो अस्तेगा।

हमारे बहुत में माननीय बक्ताक्रों न कहा है कि हमारे देश का स्वास्थ्य अन्छा जहीं है। हमारा देश दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इमलिए मेरा निबेदन हैं कि अगर सरकार को देश को ऊंचा उपाना है तो हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य हो जाना है कि वह इस दिशा में यत्न करे और आयुर्वेदिक प्रणानी को प्रोत्साहन है।

एक दो बातें धीर में निवेदन करना चाहता है और वह यह कि हमारी कुछ सरकारों ने हमारी ₹.63 प्रान्तीय देशी श्रीष्यियों पर जैसे श्रासव श्रीर श्रिरिष्टों पर एक्साइज इयुटी लगा दी है। में कोई इतना ज्यादा इन दवासीं एलकोहल नहीं होता जैसा कि शराब में होता है। एक्साइज इय्टी तो शराब पर संगनी चाहिए जिसमें ३० पर सेंट से क्यर एलकोहल होता है। भासव और श्चरिष्ट में तो ३ से १० परसेंट एलकोहल होता है जो कि किसी तरह से मादक नहीं होता। मेरा मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि धासव भीर अरिष्ट पर यह ख्यूटी न अभावी जावे।

कुछ प्राय्वेदिक शौवधियों को डीक से नही बनाया जाता । जैसे च्यवनप्रश्च प्रवलेह में उत्तम बंबलीयन बाहिए जो कि बड़ा टानिक च्यवनप्राश ऐसी दवा है जिसको हर उम्र का प्रादमी, बच्चा, बुढ़ा, जबान, स्त्री कोई भी इस्तैमाल कर सकता है। पर गवर्नभेंट ने कभी यह जांच नहीं की कि इसमें जो बंशनीचन पडता है वह किस फैक्टरी से खरीदा जाता है। वह ठीक भी है या नहीं ऐसा ही शिलाजीत के बारे में है। इन चीजों पर भी गवर्तमेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि जो बीजें भाय-र्वेदिक ग्रीपधियों में डाजी जाती **हैं वह** श्द्र हैं या नहीं। इसकी जांच का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए।

बगर बाप और भापको सरकार इसी तरह करेगी, तो यह निश्चित समझिए कि आयर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में जो कमी है, वह दूर हो जायगी भीर उसके साथ ही साथ हमारे देश का स्वास्थ्य भी बढेगा। मंत्री महोदय का में हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हं। जैसा कि भीर सदस्यों ने भी किया है, यह मंत्रालय बहुत भ्रन्छ। कार्य कर रहा है। मुझे श्राका है कि इसी तरह से वह ब्रायवेंद की तरफ भी व्यान देगा श्रीर उसकी उन्नति के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिक्य प्रयत्न करेगाधीर प्रधिक से प्रधिक पैसा ग्रायर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए देगा, उसके प्रनसन्धान के लिए खर्च करेगा। मझे प्रन्त में यही कहना है कि प्राय्वेंदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के साथ सौतली मां जैसा व्यवहार नही।

Shri V. P. Nayar: From what we see around us in the matter of health o our people, I have no doubt that the affairs of the health have been subjected to continuous and gross mis management for some years. I do no say this for the sake of criticism. I is in the same terms in which the President of that august body, the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Indian Medical Association, has referred to at the meeting held at Bangalore. Speaking about medical policy, he says:

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"The Central Government have not given the right lead in the matter of medical relief to its people and in the manner it should be given".

Later on, I find him also saying that the system which is at present in force must be swept away as early as possible, and that Government should formulate a completely different policy in regard to public health.

Mr. Chairman: Could the hon. Member give the name of the journal?

Shri V. P. Navar: I am reading from the official organ of the Associationthe Journal of the Indian Medical Association, March, 16th issue, page 187. I find that in its activities the Central Ministry of Health has failed not merely in taking the proper initiative but also failed by not giving the proper leadership to the other States. The result is that today we find that to a large section of our people all the programmes in the Five Year Plan will mean nothing.

Take, for example, the case of our tuberculosis patients. The other day, in answer to a question in the House, the hon. Minister revealed that 24 million people are suffering from tuberculosis. I do not know the source of his information, but I know that the surveys made by the Government. either through its tuberculosis clinics or by mass radiography, cannot give us a complete picture of the incidence of tuberculosis in this country. As I find now, in every tuberculosis hospital there is a greater rush year after year, month after month. What is the significance of the Five Year Plan to the two and a half million of our tuberculosis patients if they cannot live in the hope that their malady will be cured?

Then again, take the case of our children. Most of us pay lip-service to the cause of children. They are very much neglected. It is again the hon. Minister who informed me in answer to one of my questions about nutritional disorders in this country that the results of the survey so far made by specialists on nutrition indicate a very dismal picture about our children. It is not as if nutritional disorders may be fatal by themselves. but they bring in their wake a train of other ailments which could have been possibly avoided,

I find from the statement that in some cases nutritional disorders among children go up to the extent of 75 per cent. Among the school-going children in Bombay, which is considered to be one of the best administered States, I find that one of the nutritional disorders,-cirrhosis,-it may not be a very troublesome disease-was prevalent to the extent of 73 per cent. Seventy-three per cent, of the schoolgoing children in Bombay manifested that they are suffering from cirrhosis. There are also other diseases listed. I do not want to go into them. But I find that even on the results of a very meagre survey, the picture about nutritional condition of our children is very dismal, and the Government of India as a whole-I do not blame the Health Ministry for that at alland the State Governments have done precious little about it.

There is no policy of co-ordination between the activities of the Commerce Ministry and the Health Ministry which together go for the benefit of the people. I shall point out one instance. I was told that in the matter of vitamins,—a matter in which we know that the lack of vitamins is causing such a serious condition among our children-India today does not produce one gram of vitamin. have all the resources not merely for producing vitamins A, B, C and D but most of the non-vitamins also in our country. I know that technical processes may be a little difficult, but I regret to say that no serious attempt has been made to make India 'selfsufficient in the matter of vitamins.

After all, we cannot administer shark liver oil for its content of vitamin A and B to all the children for various reasons. I was again told that although we have the Penicillin Factory for the manufacture of essential antibiotics, the manufacture of antibiotics there is confined only to one or two varieties of pencillin. I do not know what subsequent progress they have made. But we know the role that antibiotics play in the country today in saving lives. Why is it that it is not possible for the Government to remedy this? Maybe it is the defect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I am very much concerned with the availability of enough quantities of antibiotics for the relief of the suffering people.

At present, the position is, we do not firstly, produce enough medicines in this country, and secondly we do not properly control the distribution of medicines which are imported. The result is that today all the doctors-I do not have any grudge against them -administer costly medicines, and we have to rely necesarily on imports which are imported at cheap rates but are sold at fantastic costs. As we know, the anxiety of the suffering man is always to live for more years, and the foreign enterprises which are here bring in their own medicaments, take advantage of the situation and exploit the anxiety of our poor people to live longer, and sell them at fleecing prices.

If only you go through the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee you will find that there is virtually no firm which can be called an international combine which has not entrenched itself in our country. I do not know what is the role of the Health Ministry in this matter. Has it completely left to the Commerce and Industry Ministry to decide which of the drugs should have priority in the matter of manufacture or which of the drugs should have priority in the matter of distribution?

From the annual report I find that in the matter of import of certain esesntial drugs, the Health Ministry is consulted, but for what? I would like to know what is the role of the Health Ministry in the matter of deciding the policy in regard to the import of this vitally required material. It is no good saying that today we cannot go in for the manufacture of this thing.

Take, for example, the sulpha drugs. I know it presents some very difficult chemistry. But it is not certainly beyond the competence of Indians to manufacture it. We now hardly manufacture sulpha drugs. I again find that last year we imported conventional sulpha drugs to the extent of 90 lakhs of rupees, while we claim to have produced sulpha drugs to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. I do not know whether they have been produced from the primary products: I think not.

Even in the matter of intermediaries, the Government have not been able to formulate a policy by which we shall be self-sufficient. Taking advantage of all these things, as I submitted earlier, the foreign firms are thriving here, and what is the result? Medicine today is more a matter of Commerce and Industry than of Public Health. If you go to a specialist doctor, you have to pay Rs. 32 for consultation. You cannot even treat the ordinary diseases by your getting a prescription from a specialist with anything less than Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. It has become a real problem which, I submit, is due to the continued lack of proper co-ordination and lack of perspective on the part of the Government. I would certainly not fix this hon. Minister with any responsibility in this. But, as matters stand, at present, it is a fact, and we have to take an entirely new way if we are to provide for the relief of pain and distress in this country.

I would like to refer in particular to a matter over which the Government seems to have no control. The other day I asked a question abo... [Shri V. P. Nayar]

the condition of dental decay among our children. It is admitted that dental decay is on the increase. But take any newspaper or weekly in this country and you find that there are big tooth paste advertisements by hig firms. Sometimes it is a half-page advertisement for a small tooth paste advertisement from the small size up to the big family size. Reading one such advertisement, you will not be inclined to think that use of that tooth paste will ever create any trouble for our children and for us. But what is the condition today?

Everyone of them claims that the tooth paste contains some ingredients which kill all the gum germs in one and a half minutes. Every child uses tooth paste and in fact, use of tooth paste is on the increase several-fold and simultaneously in proportion to that, dental decay is also increasing. Then, where is the logic in thinking that all these tooth pastes are doing a good service?

Mr. Chairman: They only state the symptoms and the causes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In fact, some even name a particular organism which it kills. For example, it is claimed that a tooth paste kills Entamoeba gingivalis in half a minute. The Government themselves say that they have no machinery to check the efficacy of this. They have said that in answer to a question of mine. So, when Government have no machinery to check the efficacy of a particular drug or tooth paste or something else, how can it be said that these people should be allowed to have a free advertisement and pass on as genuine stuff these articles on the poor people? I would like the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not time to strike down such bad practices.

Not only that. There are manufacturers of medicine who do not find time to move about in trains; they always go by 'plane. There are certain articles which are supposed to be

extrats of nine gems for one rupes. Yet, what diseases they are supposed to cure within 2½ minutes! Even leprosy can be cured within three days! All chronic diseases will be cured by a drug called navaratna kalpa.

Shri Karmarkar: Is the hon. Member referring to what is happening in Kerala or elsewhere?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Kerala will not allow it. We are more educated and cannot be easily fooled.

Then, I want to refer to another matter which has caused me concern. That is about certain autonomous institutions run under the Ministry. Whatever be the reasons, I find that the promises made to us are not being kept in those institutions. I refer in particular to the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences, for which original estimate was Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores. I find from the annual report that while they spent Rs. 11 crores on the development of land, a "huge sum" of about Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent on the equipment. What is the equipment? We all know how costly X-ray equipment and surgical equipment are. But yet we find that although the promise was made that this is an institution where the emphasis will be on post-graduate have admitted two teaching, we batches of students for the graduate course and two candidates have been admitted for post-graduate training. I find that although the equipment has not arrived, although the building has not sprung up, appointments have been made in the cadre of professors. There is a professor of surgery, without surgical equipment; there is a professor of radiography, without the X-ray equipment not even having left England. What is the purpose of all this?

I know that the hon. Minister takes keen interest in that and I am glad that after he took over this Ministry, he has cancelled a very obnoxious arrangement by which certain foreign consultants of architecture were hired to draw up the plan for the building. It was their duty to inflate the costs from the original plan of Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 crores, because they were entitled to 10 per cent. I find that the great architects whom we imported in Delhi required the import of Belgian glasses for the building. I am glad and I congratulate the hon. Minister, but I would request him to take into account whether this ordinary medical degree M.B.B.S. or whatever it is will be recognised by other institutions and universities, because this is not a university degree.

Secondly, if the institution has to be run on the lines indicated to us, a different approach has to be made and the hon. Minister must take particular interest to see that post-graduate teaching has an emphasis there and the correct choice of personnel is resorted to.

Along with that, it is no good whatever that those autonomous institutions are controlled or presided over by persons who have sufficient experience in the Health Ministry. When we subsidise some institution very heavily, what is the purpose of keeping it as an autonomous organisation, unless it be that the control which can normally be exercised by Parliament may be taken away? Again, I have nothing against the person who presides over institution. There are other organisations—the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Association, whom we give a big amount, but we have nothing to do with them. In this matter, I have no objection at all if the hon. Minister in his capacity as Minister is the Chairman. I am against the ex-officers and ex-Ministers still continuing in such organisations. I would like the hon. Minister to take up the Chairman's place in these organisations, so that if he is there, we will have greater control and this House can ask questions and get details. Without such a possibility of the House focussing its attention, I submit these autonomous bodies which subsist only on grants have no right to exist in the manner in which they do now. I request the hon. Minister to take some more interest in this matter.

श्री अगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हीर):
सभापित महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्राक्ष्य कः
मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों
ने प्रभने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध
में में केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा
कि भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें देश
की ग्राम जनता की प्रारम्भिक ग्रावस्यक—
ताग्रों की पूर्ति करने में पूर्णतया ग्रसफल
रही हैं।

भारत सरकार तथा विभन्न राज्य सरकारें इस देश की भ्राम जनता की जो पेट की भूख है, उसको शान्त करने में जो उसके मस्तिष्क की शाक्त करने में जो उसके मस्तिष्क की शाक्त कर में जिस प्रकार भ्रसफल रही हैं उसी प्रकार से इस देश की भ्राम जनता के लिए सस्ती तथा सहज में मुलभ होने वाली अकटरी महायता प्रदान करने में भी असफल रही हैं।

ग्राज ग्रगर हम सारे चिकित्मा पढ़ितयों की भोर दिव्हिपात करें और देश की धाम अनता के लिए जो कि विभिन्न रोगों से पीडित है. उसको क्या राहत पहुंचाई गई हैं असको देखें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि जो जो सुख मुविधायें बड़े-बड़े ग्रस्पताल खोल करके ग्रीर ग्रन्थ प्रकार की चीजें सलभ करके नगरीं को पहुंचाई गई है, वही सुविधायें गांवों में रहने वाले करोड़ों नागरिकों को जिन के बल बते पर ग्राप भीर हम सब यहां पर बैठे हए हैं नहीं पहुंचाई गई है और जिल्ली पहुंचाई जानी चाहियें थीं, उतनी नहीं पहंचाई गई हैं। गांव में रहने वाले किसानों के लिए जो रात दिन परिश्रम करते हैं. गांव में रहने वाले गरीब जो कि विभिन्न प्रकार के रोगों से पीड़ित है, उनकी भोर न केन्द्र का और नहीं राज्यों का ज्यान है। मैं तो कहंगा भाप जिलनी भी स्कीमें बनाबें. जितने भी कार्यकम बनावें. भाष नाव में

[क्षी जगदेश प्रवस्थी]

रहने वाले नदीव लोगों का जो कि भीवण रोगों से नीहित हैं, निविषत रूप से व्यान रखें और प्रिक से प्रिषित सुख मुविधायें उनको प्रधान करने की चेध्या करें। साथ ही साथ प्रापका सर्वोपरी ध्यान उनकी भोर होना चाहिये । प्रगर प्राप सिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं तो गांव वालों को इस बात की भूख रहती है कि उनके यहां स्कूल खुलें थीर जब धाप गांवों में प्रस्पताल बनाने की बात कहते हैं तो गांव वाले स्वतः परिधम देने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं।

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लेकिन सरकार की भीर से उनकी कोई भारवासन, कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है। मैंने ऐसे ऐसे गांव देखे हैं, में भ्रपने क्षेत्र में एक गांव में गया जहां ग्रामीण जनता ने ग्रपना रूपया खर्च करके, परिश्रम करके, ७, ६ हजार रूज में एक बिल्डिंग तैयार की भरपताल के लिये। लेकिन वनां मस्पनाल माज तक नहीं खुन पाया। विव्डिंश खड़ी है, भस्पताल नहीं है, कोई डिस्पेन्सरी तक नहीं है, भरपताल नहीं है, कोई डिस्पेन्सरी तक नहीं है, वहां भस्पताल खुने हुए हैं। इस तरह की जो बीजें हो रही हैं, में चाहूंगा कि उन पर ब्यान दिया जाय। यह कह कर कि यह राज्य सरकार का काम है, इसे नहीं खोड़ दिया जाना चालिये।

दूसरी चीज में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि माज संसार में घगर कहीं सबसे ज्यादा राज-रोग है, टी० बी० का रोग है, तो वह भारतवर्ष में है। और मगर भारतवर्ष में कहीं उसकी संख्या ज्यादा है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में है। वहां पर लोग इससे सब से ज्यादा पीड़ित है। भौर उत्तर प्रदेश में घगर वह किसी नगर में सबसे ज्यादा है तो वह कानपुर है। में समझता हूं कि मन्त्रालय इसको मली मांति जानता है कि कानपुर में हजारों की तादाद में लोग इस

'रोग से पीडित रहते हैं। इस रोग को राजरोग कहा जाता है। पहले यह बड़े घादमियों को हमा करता था, लेकिन मध यह सिर्फ गरीबों को हुआ करता है। बढ़े घादमियों को नहीं होता है। कानपुर नगर में जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा भीचोगिक नगर है वहां भभी केवल तीन ही प्रस्पताल हर हैं। भीर उनमें केवल चारपाइयां टी० बी० के लिये, जबकि हजारों लोग ब्राजकल टी०बी० से परेशान रहते हैं भौर महीनों वहां मतीं होने के लिये वेटिंग लिस्ट में पड़े रहते हैं। लेकिन उन को कोई स्थान नहीं मिलता । घगर उन को परी मुख सुविधायें प्राप्त हों. ठीक व्यवस्था हो तो जो मौत के मह में जाने वाले हैं, शायद उनको बचाया जा सके। सारे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सें केवल एक से निटोरियम मन्नाली में खला हमा है। श्राखिर कितने गरीब लोग वहां जा मकते हैं ? वहां भास केवल बड़े लोग ही जा सकते हैं। इसलिये में चाहंगा कि कानपुर में जहां एक मेडिकल कालेज बना है, और भारत सर-कार भी यह दम्भ करती है कि वह एशिया का सबसे बड़ा कालेज होगा, राष्ट्रपति ने उसका उद्घाटन किया, जो भाज वहां की हालत है. उस को देखा जाय । वहां का प्रबन्ध बड़ा ग्रनप्यक्त है। ग्रमी उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रमेम्बली में इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई कि इतनी बिल्डिंगन तैयार हो रही हैं, करोड़ों रुपयों का मरकार ने अन्दान दिया है, लेकिन वहां सभी जगह स्टाफ रखने में पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से काम लिया जा रहा है। कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरा यह निविचत मत है कि सरकार जहां जहां मेडिकल कालेज खोलती है, उस के भ्रन्दर जो ग्रस्पताल होता है वहां मरीजों के साथ प्रयोग किया जाता है। मरीज के पास बहुत से विद्यार्थी खड़े हो जाते हैं, कोई उसका े हाथ देखता है, कोई उसका पेट देखता है कोई व्यवस्था करता है। यहां तक कि मरीज परेशान हो जाता है। सीनियर डाक्टर बहां रहते नहीं हैं। बहुत से ऐसे कैसेज हो यमे हैं

कि जो मरीज ठीक हो सकते थे, वे लापरवाही से सदा के लिये बिदा हो गये। सन् १६४६ में एक केस यहां पर मालूम हुआ। चार वर्ष की एक धबोध बालिका जल गई थी, वह यहां इरिबन होस्पिटल में भर्ती हुई। दो दिन तक बेबारी पडी रही। उसके बाद मेडिकल कालेज के विद्यार्थी लोग बाये, उन्होंने उस पर प्रयोग किया और उस बालिका का अन्त इसलिये हो गया कि उसको समय पर माक्सीजन नहीं मिल सका । इसके बाद जब वह लड़की जलाई गई तो बापने देखा कि उसके पैर में एक नस काटने का घाव बना हुआ था । बाद में मालूम हुआ कि उस को न्लड देने के लिये चाव किया गया था। लेकिन उस घाव से ब्लड दिया तो नहीं जा सका, हां उस बालिका के शरीर का स्वाभाविक ब्लंड उससे वह गया। उसके पिता ने बहुत कोशिश की किन्तु कोई जांच नहीं हो पाई, कोई भी चीज नहीं हो पाई। इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा न कह कर भें इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि इस प्रकार के बहुत से कैसेज होते हैं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस बात को देखे कि जहां पर मेडिकल कालेज हैं. वहां जो व्यवस्था है वह भ्रन्छी हो।

यहां परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कहा गया है। में ज्यादा तो नहीं कहूंगा, केवल इतना कहूंगा कि परिवार नियोजन का जो कार्यक्रम है वह इस बात का द्योतक है कि उसकी फेलयोर हो गई है क्योंकि एक तरफ श्राप परिवार नियोजन कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ देश की श्रावादी बढ़ती जा रही है। जिस मजं की साप दवा कर रहे हैं, वह मजं बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे ज्यादा इस बात का सबूत और क्या हो सकता है कि परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम श्रसफल हो गया।

मन्त में में एक बात कहना बाहूंगा। सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा पढित, जो प्रायुर्वेदिक पढित है, असके बारे में बहुत ही पक्षपातपूर्ण कार्य कर रही है। सदन में भाज तक एक बात की भोर **ध्यान न**ीं दिया गया । उसे मैं कहंगा । बनारस हिन्दू युनिवींसटी में, जो केन्द्र दवारा संचालित है, एक माय्वेंदिक कालेज है। उसमें सर्जरी की शिक्षा दी जाती है। वहां पर योग्य प्रिसिपल कई वर्षों से नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने हडताल की कि उनको योग्य प्रिसिपल चाहिये । हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो सिविल सर्जन मि॰ उडुपा है वे उसी कालेज के छात्र हैं। उन्होंने **कनाडा** से एम० एस० की डिगरी ली, एक० धार० एस० की डिगरी ली। वह चाहते थे मि० उडुपा वहां आर्थे ताकि मेडिकल कालेज चल सके। लेकिन उनको वहां नहीं बुलाया गया । जब बहुत मुक्किल सी-केन्द्रीय सरकार से बातचीत की गई तो यह कहा गया कि सभी वह डाक्टर साहब क्वालिफाइड नहीं हैं टेकनिकल बेसिस पर मुझे माल्म हुन्ना है कि शब वह कामज पर चालुहो गये हैं। में चाहंगा कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री देखें कि इतना श्रच्छा कालेज ग्राज एक प्रिसिपल का गैर-हाजिरी में बैठता जा रहा है। प्रगर जुलाई से वहां पर उड्डपा साहब....

श्री करकरकरः माननीय सदस्य मुझे स्नमा करेंगे, में आनना चाहता हूं कि धापकी शिकायत केन्द्रीय सरकार के बारे में क्यां है।

बी जगदीश धवस्वी: मेरी यह शिकायतः है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको रुपया देती है। वहां पर प्रिसिपल के ऐप्वाइंटमेंट की बात उठाई गई। मि० उड़्पा वहां जाने के लिये इच्छुक हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें इसलिये नहीं भेज रही है कि वह अभी क्वालिफाइड नहीं हैं, टेकिनकली क्वालिफाइड नहीं हैं। में चाहंगा कि आप इसकी छान बीन करें।

श्री करमरकर: में आपको इस लिये फिर रोकना चाहता है कि जो यह चीज आपने कही वह टीक नहीं है। जिस कक्क [धी करमरकर]

था॰ उड्ड्या जाना बाहें, उनको चीब.स चंटे में भाजार किया जा सकता है।

भी सपदीश सदस्यी : यह जाना चाहते .में ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहंगा कि जो - इस प्रकार की मिक्स्ड शिक्षा प्रणाली आज · चल रही है माय्वेदिक भौर ऐलोपैचिक • पद्धतियों में उसकी भीर घ्यान दिया जाये। - बाज जो विद्यार्थी इस प्रकार से निकल रहे हैं उनकी डिगरी कहीं रिकग्नाइज नहीं की जाती है, कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता ं है। धगर वह विदेशों में पढने जाना चाहें ती इन्डियन मेडिकल कौंसिल द्वारा उनकी डिगरी को रिकग्नाइज न करने की वजह से . कोई विदेशी यनिवर्मिटी उन्हें भर्ती नहीं करती है। इसलिये ग्राज जो मिश्रित · चिकित्सा पद्धति के भाषार पर मेडिकल ं कालेज खले हए हैं। उन की भोर घ्यान दिया जाय । उनके लिये पंडित कमेटी में 'रिकमेन्डेशन की थी, चोपडा कमेटी ने भी . कहा था कि एक नैशनल मेडिकल कौंसिल बनाई जा जिससे नारे देश में विद्यार्थियों ंका एक सा कोई हो, उनका एक सिलेबस हो, ठीक में नब प्रबन्ध हो और उनकी ंडिगरी को ठीक घोषित किया जाये। अगर स्वमच भारत सरकार भ्रायवेंद चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है तो जिस प्रकार से भायवेंद कालेजों में ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा की सर्जरी का कार्यक्रम रक्खा जाता है, विद्यार्थी वहां सीखने जाते हैं उसी प्रकार मेडिकल कालेजेज जो हैं उनमें डाक्टरों को प्रायर्वेद की शिक्षा दी जाये। उन के ं लिये भी उन में कोर्स रक्खे जार्ये तो मालम होगा कि सबमुख भारत सरकार ऐलोपैथिक के साथ साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों . को प्रीत्साहन देना चाहती है।

ऐलोपैयिक और होनियोपैविक के सम्बन्ध में मार्गव जी ाने बहुत कुछ कहा ! में उसके सम्बन्ध में हुछ विश्लेष नहीं कहूंगा। हिकान वर्ष कमेटी ने जो मांग की है, को सिफारिस की है सरकार से कि एक होनियो-पैषिक डाक्टर नियुक्त किया जारे, उसकी नियुक्त होनी चाहिये। भिन्न निन्न जो कमेटी बनी, उन कमेटी बनी, पंडित कमेटी बनी, उन पर लाखों स्पया सरकार सर्च कर चुकी है। भगर उनकी सिफारिसों को लाणू न किया गया तो यही सिख होगा कि उन कमेटियों की सिफारिसों क्यं गईं भौर उन पर सर्च किया गया देश का लाखों स्पया व्यर्थ जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इसकी भोर ध्यान देंगे।

भी राबेलाल ग्यास (उण्जैन) :
सभापित महोवय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ऐसा
है जिसका सभी छोटे बड़े स्त्री पुरुष से सम्बन्ध
भाता है । लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि हालांकि
हमारे यहां श्रस्पताल खूब बढ़ रहे हैं, दवायें
नई नई निकल रही हैं, गवनेंमेंट का खर्च
भी बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन बीमारों की
संख्या भी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ।
यह भवचय है कि मृत्यु संख्या म कुछ, कमी हुई
है, लेकिन साधारण स्वास्थ्य जितना
श्रच्छा होना चाहिये वह हो रहा है ऐसा
नहीं माना जा सकता । श्रस्वास्थ्य बढ़
ही रहा है । स्वास्थ्य की खराबी की रोक
नहीं हो सकी है ।

में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना बाहता हूं भीर में भाशा करता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय उन पर विचार करेगा भीर कुछ समल करने का प्रयत्न करेगा । जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, जिनकी आबादी एक लाख से ज्यादा है, बहु हमारे देश में ७५ हैं। होता यह है कि इन शहरों में जो बेनेच है, जो नालियां हैं, जो गटर हैं, उन का पानी नदियों से मिल जाता है। इसलिये में सबसे पहले यह निचेदन कर्यना कि जब इसके जयर आप इसना सर्व करेती

हैं तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मोर से एक कानून ऐसा बनाया जाये कि जिसमें यह निवयो नन्दी न की जायें। कल ही में उज्जीन से प्राया हूं। मुझे लोगों वे बिजा में से बाल्टी निकाल पर पानी विकाया कि उसमें हजारों की हे थे। उज्जीन मोळाचाम सन्तपुरियों में से है जहां हजारों यात्री झाते हैं और उस पानी से आचमन करते हैं और उसको पीते हैं। अगर उनको उसके पीने से बामरियां न हों तो क्या हो।

इसी तरह से चम्बल में, जो नागदा की मिल है, उसका सड़ा पानी गिरता है जिसको पीने से मवेशी मर जाते हैं, कसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। इसलिये जो यह नदियों को दूषित किया जाता है इसको तुरन्त रोका जाना चाहिये।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त जिन शहरों की प्रावादी एक लाख से ज्यादा हो उनमें ग्रंडर ग्राउंड ड्रेनेज होना चाहिये ।

ऐसे सारे शहरों का सर्वे होना चाहिये भीर जहां एक लाख या इससे ज्यादा आबादी हो वहां पर मंडर प्राउंड ड्रेनेज का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । हमारे यहां इन्दीर में सर्वे भी किया गया भीर उस पर काफी रुपया भी खर्च हुमा मगर मंडर प्राउंड ड्रेनेज नहीं बन सका । तो जब योजना बनायी जाये तो यह देखना चाहिये कि यह काम हो सकेगा या नहीं । इस पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

उज्जैन में भंडर भाउंड ड्रेनेज न होने से बीमारी बहुत बढ़ती है भीर लोगों को बहुत पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार के कामों को कार्यरूप में शीघ परिणत किया जाना चाहिये जिससे जनता के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा हो सके।

भोपाल अन्य राजवानी बन गयी है लेकिन मारे भहर का गन्दा पानी वहां के सालाज में जाता है। उसी पानी को सब लोग पीते हैं! भोपाल का शहर सब बढ़ रहा है। जो लोग वह पानी जियेंगे उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब होगा ही। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से बल्दी पीने के पानी के कोतों को गन्दा करने से रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

इसके मलावा विद्यावियों को स्वास्थ्या के भावस्थक नियम बसलाये जाने चाहिएं। भगर विद्यावियों को स्वास्थ्य के नियमों का ठीक झान हो तो वे बीमार ही न हों। उनको यह मालूम होना चाहिये किस प्रकार नियमित जीवन वितायें, ज्यादा न खायें, कम न खायें, भादि। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिये स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जिससे कि विद्या-वियों को मालूम हो सके कि.किस तरह से: रहें ताकि बीमार न हों।

पहले हमारे यहां देहातों में मातायें तुलसी, लौंग, प्याज प्रादि से इलाज कर लिया करती थीं। यह इलाज सस्ता होता था और सर्व मुलभ होता था। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस प्रकार के सरल इलाजों की कोई किताब निकाले जैसी कि मस्ता माहित्य मंडल बालों ने निकाली थी। ऐसी सरल किताब निकाली जानी चाहिये जिसमें प्रायुर्वेद, ऐलोपैथी मादि पढ़ितयों के द्वारा लोग गावी में इलाज कर सकें और जो चीजें वहां मिल सकती है उनमें इलाज. किया जा सके।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भागंब : फिर ऐलोपैथी की दवायें कैसे लगें ?

भी रायेकाल भ्यास : जो की जो सर्व सुलभ हैं भीर जो गाबों में मिल सकतीं हैं उनके द्वारा इलाज उम पुस्तक में लिखा. जाना चाहिये ।

प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की घोर भी सर-कार को घ्यान देना चाहिये । जैसे कि विद्वायतन योग भाश्रम काम कर रहा है । वे निस्वाय भाव से काम करते हैं । हवारों भावमी उनके पास जा कर कुंजल करते हैं, नेती करते हैं, शंख प्रजासन करते हैं और

श्री राषेशास व्यास

उसमे लाभ उठाते हैं। यहां के कुछ मंत्रियों ने धौर प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कुछ नीजों -को सीला है। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी कि बहुत समय से डाइबिटीज से पीड़ित · बे उनको इससे लाभ पहुंचा है। केवल पानी से भौर शारीरिक व्यायाम से बीमा-'रियां दूर की जाती हैं। तो इस प्रकार की चिकित्सा की घोर भी जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

भ्रायबेंद के बारे म में यह निवेदन कहंगा जैसा कि मेरे कुछ प्रन्य माननीय मित्रों ने भी कहा है कि कुछ दवाधों पर एक्साइज इयुटी लगादी गयी है, जैसे आसवों पर भौर श्ररिष्टों पर, यह उचित नहीं है। इससे बहुत असंतोष फैल रहा है। इनमें नशा नहीं होता । मैं तो निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री जी देखनाचाहें तो एक पूरी बोतल धासव की पीलें उनको कोई नशा नहीं होगा ।

श्री करमरकर : शायद कई बार श्वाराव भी ठीक तरह से पीने से नशा नहीं -होता ।

भी राषेलाल भ्यास : वह एक्स-·पैरीमेंट करके देख सकते है। श्राज लोगों को इस बात पर बडा रोष है कि जिस चीज में कोई नशा नहीं है उस पर भी एक्साइज इयुटी लगायी जाती है। यह एक सर्व सुलम भीषधि है जो कि बहुत स्वास्थ्यप्रद है और इससे निश्चित लाभ पहुंचता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस एक्साइज ह्युटी को जो स्वास्थ्य विभागने लगा रखी है ्हटा देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से झायुबॅद के भीवबालयों पर काफी रपश सर्व नहीं किया जाता। इनमें इनडोर पेशेन्द्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । यह वी चिकित्सा पहित कतरनामः नहीं होती भीर स्वास्थ्य बढाठी है पर जहां एलोपैशी के लिये बहुत रुपया रखा जाता है आयुर्वेद के लिये बहुत थोड़ा रखा जाता है। प्राप बड़े बड़े गहरीं में बायुर्वेद के बड़े शस्पनाल बनाइये जिससे जनता को लाभ हो।

ं इसी तरह से प्रापको स्कालरिशप देकर ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को तैयार करना चाहिये जो कि आयर्वेद भी पढ़ें भीर डाक्टरी भी पढें। भापको डाक्टरों को भी भायर्वेद पढ़ाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार के पढ़े हुए विद्यार्थी भ्रापको बाद म सस्ते में काम करने के लिये भी मिल सकेंगे। आजकल डाक्टरी पढाने के लिये डेड सौ रुपया महीना चाहिये जो कि कोई गरीब भ्रादमी दे नहीं । इसलिये गरीबों के लड़के नहीं सकते । धगर धाप उनको स्कॉलरशिप देकर पढायेंगे तो वे ग्रापको थोडे ही रुपये में नौकरी के लिये मिल सकेंगे ।

मुझे ब्राशा है कि मेरे इन सुझाबों पर विचार किया जायेगा और सरकार उन पर ध्यान देगी भौर इस दिशा में शीध ठोस कदम आगे बढाया जायेगा ताकि देश के स्वास्थ्य में उन्नति हो ।

Mr. Chairman: Pandit Brij Narayan "Britesh".

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): You will call the Minister at 4.20?

Shri Sonavane: How much time the Minister will take? That may be ascertained.

Mr. Chairman: About 45 minutes?

Shri Karmarkar: About 45 minutes, but in view of the fact that you have called another speaker, I will take 40 minutes.

Shri Perese Gandhi: So he will speak at 4.201

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): On a point of information. Is he the last speaker?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I am afraid so. I find that three speakers exceeded their time, and we have got another discussion at 17.00 hours.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I had given my name.

Mr. Chairman: I have many other names also here. I have been endeavouring to give everyone a chance.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: There is one Party in the House, the Republican Party. There are 9 Members, and they are not allowed to speak. I am of the opinion that they are given partial treatment in this House. That is not proper.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I can assure the hon. Member that so far as I am concerned, I am not even aware of it. But the fact remains that I have called the next speaker, Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh".

पंडित का नारायस्य क्योरा (शिवपुरी):
सभापित महोदय, स्वास्थ्य का विषय
किमी पार्टी का दल विशेष का विषय नहीं
है। इमका सम्बन्ध देश के साथ है।
और मुझे प्रमन्नता है कि सदन में लगभग
सभी सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रपने
विचार और विन्ता व्यक्त की है। हम
किमी भी देश या राष्ट्र को यदि शिक्तशाली
कनाना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले हमें उसके
स्वास्थ्य की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।
हमारे यहां स्पष्ट घोषणा की गयी है:

श्वर्मार्व काम मोक्षाणाम्, मूलमूक्तै कलेवर, तथ्य सर्वाच संसिध्य, मवेद्यादि निरामय।

वर्म काम और मोक्ष, इन कारों अर्थ पदार्थों की प्राप्ति हम तभी कर सकते हैं जब हमारा शरीर स्वस्य होगा। स्वस्य वारीर में ही स्वस्थ मन निवास करता है धौर स्वस्थ मन में ही स्वस्थ विचार प्राते हैं। शरीर यदि सदीव है तो मन भी सदीव होगा और उसमें विचार भी अपवित्र पैदा होंगे. ग्रीर जब ग्रवित्र विचार पैदा होंगे तो देश में स्रशान्ति पेदा होगी, सौर अब श्रशान्ति पैदा होगी तो योजना का सारा पैसा ब्रज्ञान्ति को दमन करने में लग जायेगा धीर सारा कारोबार बन्द ही जायेगा। शस्तु द्निया में हमें सबसे श्रिषक देश के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए भीर उसके लिए अधिक से अधिक व्यय किया जाना चाहिए ताकि नोगों को नीरोग बनाया जा सके। यह खर्ची करना ग्रत्यन्त मावश्यक भीर मनिवार्य है।

में समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार देश की सुरक्षा भावश्यक है उसी प्रकार मनुष्य के शरीर की रक्षा राज्य कि शरीर की रक्षा ही। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के द्वारा ही राष्ट्र बनता है भीर हर एक व्यक्ति यदि भस्वस्थ हो जायेगा तो सुरक्षा भी कौन करेगा। जब मनुष्य स्वयं ही रोगी है तो बचायेगा कौन? सबसे प्रथम शरीर का बलिष्ठ होना, बलवान होना भत्यन्त भावश्यक बात है। राष्ट्र को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये, यह जो स्वास्थ्य का विभाग है, वह अपना एक भलग महत्व रखता है भीर बहुल प्रथिक महत्व रखता है।

में देसता हूं कि मेरे देश में स्वराज्य आ गया है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं परन्तु सम्पूर्ण स्वराज्य आ गया है, यह मैं इसिलये नहीं कह सकता कि हर दिशा में मेरा राज्य नहीं है। जिस प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मेरा राज्य नहीं है, उसी प्रकार स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी मेरा राज्य नहीं है। वहां पर में इसरों के द्वारा संवासित हूं स्वीच जब यहां आये, तो अपनी पद्धतियां

[पंडित क्य नारायख क्रमेश]

भी हमारे सिर पर काद गये—शिका पढ़ित भी भीर साथ ही खाथ इसाज करने की पढ़ित भी हमारे सिर पर लाद गवे। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे सकबर के ये शब्द याद सा रहे हैं—

तिपल में व भाये क्यों मां-बाप के मतवार की. दूष तो डिब्बे का है भीर तालीम है सरकार की। सरकार की तालीम चल रही है और डिम्में का दूध साने को मिल रहा है, तो लोग कैसे प्रपने शासन का साथ देंगे. अपनी गवर्नमेंट को बलशाली बनायेंगे ? यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। यह जो कोझापरेशन नहीं मिलता है, उस का कारण क्या है ? हमारा मन स्वस्थ नहीं होने पाता है। जो भंग्रेजी पद्धति चली भा रही है, इम जानते हैं कि हमारी सरकार उसके बारे में विबश है, बाध्य है। इतनी बड़ी जो मशीन है, इतनी बडी दवाइयां जो लाद दी गई हैं, इन सबको एक ही दिन में नहीं हटायाजा सकताहै। किन्तुफिर भी मेरे राज्य की प्रवति इस दिशा में होनी चाहिये कि जितना घधिक हम अपने घर की वस्तुओं का उपयोग करेंगे, उतना ही हमारे लिये लाभकारी होगा । एक तरफ देश में मदा-स्फीति बढ़ रही है, दूसरी तरफ पैनेसिलीन से इलाज किया जा रहा है। लोग तंग हैं। मैं भ्रपने विभाग के एक सज्जन को हास्पिटल में मिला । वह पैनेसिलीन के इन्जेक्शन के कारण परेशान थे। उन को पसीना आ रहा वा, आंखों से पानी बह रहा या, मानों प्राण निकलने बाले हों। क्या हमारी साधारण दवाओं से काम नहीं चल सकता है? क्यों हम पैसा भी लार्चकरें भीर साथ में सतरा भी मोल लें ? बायबेंद पद्धति को ग्रहि बहां स्थान दिया जाये, तो धोड़े में ही काम अस सकता है। यदि में यहां पर नुस्का भी देने लग जाऊं. तो स्थाप गाएवर्य करेंगे कि पुष्टि घीर ताकत के लिये इतने होते. छोटे नुस्ते हमारे कोगों ने विये ॥

सौभाग्य पुष्टि वश धुक विवर्धनानि, किम् सन्ति नी बहूनि रसायनानि । कन्वपं वींघनि किन्तु सिताज्य युक्ताः दुग्वाद्वते नमम कोपि मसः प्रयोगः।

वे कहते हैं कि सीभाग्य, पृष्टि, बल धीर वीर्य को बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत से टानिक हैं दुनिया में, किन्तु शुद्ध दुग्ध, जिस में पत भीर मिसरी मिली हुई है, से बढ़ कर कोई टानिक नहीं है। बाज पाउडर कीम भीर साथ में स्नो पर खर्चा होता है, लेकिन में कहता हूं कि रात्रि में आध सेर दूध में छटांक चृत भौर मिसरी डाल कर पीजिये, तो किमी दूसरे के गाल से गाल रगड़ो, तो वह भी विकना हो जायगा। स्नो ग्रीर कीम की कोई मावश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन माज मवस्था यह हो रही है कि स्नो भीर कीम पर खर्चा हो रहा है, लेकिन जो सामग्री प्राप्त होनी चाहिये, वह प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है भीर न उस तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही जा रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि धायवेंद शास्त्र की तरफ गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे कर धन्वेषण करने की ब्रावश्यकता है—केवल बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा । माज भी मनेक वैद्य गांवों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन के दो पैसे के नस्खे से काम चल जाता है, जो कि दो सौ से नहीं हो सकता है। सरजन के पास लोग जाते हैं। राय लेते हैं। उस में इस दिन लग जाते हैं। राय लेने के दो सौ रुपये लगते हैं भीर भगर इलाज कराया जाय, तो चार सौ इपये लग जाती हैं। इस धवस्था में गरीब तो इलाज नहीं करा सकता है। उसको तो मर डी जाना चाहिये। फिर धनेक प्रकार के मैडि-कल हाल खुके हुये है--- यूए मैडिकल हाल, तिवारी मैडिकल हाल, राजपूत मैडिकल हाल, हत्यारा मैडिकल हास । ये सब मैडिकस

भाज हमारे यहां गांचों में क्या हो रहा है ? गांबों में स्वास्थ्य की समीचित सुविधायें न होने के कारण, बाहर से जो हमारे शत् आ रहे हैं, वे लोगों को पकड़ पकट कर इस प्राघार पर विवर्गी बना रहे हैं। वे हमारे साथ कैसे रह सकते हैं? यदि उनको राज्य के द्वारा सस्ती और भ्रच्छी स्वास्थ्य की स्विधा नहीं मिलेगी, तो धर्मान्तर के साथ ही राष्ट्रान्तर होगा धौर उनकी नैशर्नेलिटी दूसरों के साथ बन्ध जायेगी भीर भाज जो हमारे मित्र हैं, वे कल हमारे शत्र हो जायेंगे। इस को कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा । राज्य को सदृह ग्रीर शक्ति बनाने के लिये सस्ती श्रीर स्विधा-पूर्वक मिलने वाली ग्रायवेंद पद्धिति की तरफ गम्भीरतापुर्वक ध्यान देने की झावश्यकता है। केवल भाषणबाजी मे काम नहीं चलेगा। मझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर जोर दिया है और माननीय मंत्री महोदय को अब इस बारे में निश्चय हो गया होगा । श्रव कोई विशेष प्रार्थना की स्नावश्यकता नहीं कि वह आधी ने ज्यादा रक्तम भारतीय पद्धति की तरफ खर्व करें भ्रौर जिस जिस ग्राम में हजार, दो हजार की जन-संख्या हो, उसमें जरूर ग्रीपश्चालय स्थापित करें. जिसमे लोगों को विश्वास हो कि मेरा अपना राज्य है और बीमारी के समय यहां से मुझे भौपवि मिल सकती है। वह जय तो बाले ग्रापकी भीर मरते वक्त भंग्रेजी दवामों को देखे। हमारे यहां मरते वक्त गंगाजल दिया जाता है। ग्राप त्लसी अल दें, परन्तु कृतीन क्यों देते हैं, कंट में पैनेसिसीन क्यों लगाते हैं ? मरते समय उनको धपने देश की धौषधि दें. ताकि आप पर उन को भरोसा हो और मरने के बाद बह फिर प्राप का साथ देने के लिये आयें। म्राप चाहते हैं कि वे मरने के बाद दूसरों के हो कर गायें। हम तो इसी लिये प्रपनी

चीज देते हैं कि मर कर फिर हमारे पास ही चला द्वाये। यही हमारी फ़िलासफ़ी है, यही हमारा तत्वज्ञान है।

मन्त में मैं फिर यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि भारतीय युनानी पद्धति की तरफ़ ध्यान दे कर उसकी प्रश्रय देने की धावश्यकता है. ताकि देश में यह विश्वास पैक्ष हो कि हमारे राज्य को हमारे स्वास्थ्य का पूरा ध्यान है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not very fond of talking in this House. But, whenever I get an opportunity, I want to represent the grievances of those who are not represented or grievances of which are not put before this House. So much has been spoken about the items that are dealt with by the Ministry of Health. But, I find that there is one item which has not been as yet tackled by any of the hon. Members-I do not blame them-and that problem is slum clearance, particularly in the Delhi Municipal area.

Sir, Delhi is the capital city of India. You will find at one end there is the Ashoka Hotel. At the other corners you will find in huts whose height is 4 ft. and whose length and width are something like 4 to 5 ft. six or seven members living in such a hut. In short, you will find on one side there is heaven and on the other side there is hell in this capital city of India. Several foreigners, Rajahs and Maharajahs are visiting Delhi. Of course, we take them to the Ashoka Hotel and make every arrangement for them. But, if we take them to these places, they will come to know what India is and how poor are the people of India.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: They won't praise the Government.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Whether they will praise them or will not praise them is different. But, you will find that whenever questions are put the information which is supplied by the

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

Ministers concerned is not correct. During the last week. Government brought forward the legislation Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill which has been sent to the Joint Committee for consideration. What is the substance of that Bill? The substance of that Bill is that they want to evict all the unauthorised occupants. Who are the unauthorised occupants? Those people who have constructed this new Delhi and all other new constructions wherever they are coming up. These poor people who are living in these huts have constructed these buildings. They have unauthorisedly occupied some Government land or municipal land and Government want to evict them immediately by passing this Bill. I do not know what the reply the Government is going to give if the question is put as to what other alternative arrangements are going to be made if these people are evicted.

When questions were put as to the number of homeless people in Delhi, the reply which was given by hon. Deputy Home Minister Shri Datar was that it was 6,000 and now it must have come to about 10,000. But, if you go through the report that has been published by the Health Ministry, you will find that the Ministry has said that there are 20,000 families, homeless families-not 20,000 but 20,000 families—and it is not possible for Government to make some arrangement for them within two to three years. If Government is not in a position to make any arrangement within 2 to 3 years, then, what will be the position of those people who are living in these huts? As soon as this legislation is passed, the question will be before Government. When this was under consideration. several people represented their grievances. They were thinking of having a morcha on Government. But the question before Government is that, unless and until some provision is made for their residence, they should not be evicted from the places where they are residing. That was the grievance I put before the House by way of moving that cut motion. There were so many figures with me which I could have put before the Government but there is no time at my disposal. As a great favour by the Chairman, I was allowed to say these few words. That is why I conclude with these words. I hope that the Government will look into the matter and see that these people are not evicted from their present hutments unless and until they are provided with alternative accommodation.

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for the high level which they maintained in the debate and for the many useful suggestions that were put forward to our advantage. When I try to the best of my ability to do justice to the various observations made here, I find it physically impossible to do so within the time available to me. Ultimately, as every debate on the health of the nation, this debate results in important suggestions regarding the problems before us. I am also grateful, I must say, as all that has been said has been really relevant to the scope of the work of the Government. It is often that some well-meaning friends complain for directing them to the States for a particular question. As circumstances would have it, depending upon the financial resources as between the States and the Centre and the particular division of work between the States and the Centre, it is the function of the States to cater to the direct medical needs of the population of each State. It is for the Centre to take active interest in and formulate schemes relating to All problems-problems India Malaria, T.B., filaria, cancer, and if I may say so, family planning and things like that.

Shri V. P. Nayar Is it a disease?

Shri Karmarkar: I know Mr. Nayar would look upon it as a blessing and that is why I said: "if I may say so".

That is how it is. That is the broad demarcation within which we function. I am happy that suggestions of a useful nature have been made on all these subjects.

I will first deal with the observations connected with what may be called common national programmes. A complaint came from a colleague of ours about the taking of steps regarding malaria in a particular district or region where he came from. This is one of the items on which the country as a whole can look upon with a sense of satisfaction. From what was known to be a national malaria control programme, we are about to switch on, on the 1st of April, to the national malaria eradication programme. I was once pointedly asked about the difference between these two programmes. (Interruptions.) If two hon Members speak, it is difficult to follow. I can lend one ear, to each but it will not help.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a bad day for beginning it. It is not an auspicious day for a good wenture.

Shri Karmarkar: This is people who look upon this in the conventional way, but for the Government which has equal faith on all the days of the year, any day is good enough.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta— East): Then why should the Ministers be sworn on the 2nd April?

Shri Karmarkar: I was saying that some hon. Members did not understand the difference between control and eradication. There has been a progressive decline in the incidence rate of malaria. Take for instance the figures. In 1947, a rough assessment of malaria incidence shows about 75 million cases. There was some effort and at the time of partial control, during 1953-54, the incidence came down to 60.7 million. It steeply came down to 41.2 million cases in 1954-55 and there was another steep fall in 1955-56 and the number was about 193 million. Doubtless between 1956 and now, the figure must have gone down still farther. The hon. Members may perhaps think it a little exaggeration but it is really true. In some of the cittes, for instance in Delhi, many reports come of malaria fevers. But when we examine the blood samples, it is not malaria. Maybe, on account of the effective action taken, malaria is a thing of the past in some areas. That is due to the co-operation of the people and the effectiveness of the programme itself.

Now, what happens is this. The original scheme's coverage was not a total coverage. The eradication scheme contemplates total coverage. going into the nook and corner, having more intensive efforts and further lessening the incidence of malaria. It has been found that this would be cheaper also. If we had gone on along the control programme in the Second and Third Plans, the expenditure would have been Rs. 52 crores. The programme of 2 years control programme and six years of the eradication programme and two years of maintenance during the Second and Third Plan would be Rs. 66:35 crores. But annual expenditure after the eradication programme is successfully gone through will be round about two crores as against Rs. 24 crores under the control programme for five years. That is what we are on. If the cooperation and the excellence of the work continue or increase, we look forward to a period when we shall be able to cover the whole country with this programme with less expenditure in the result. Perhaps we cannot conceive of a period when we can completely eliminate malaria. Conceivably there may be a few cases but it will cease to be a problem. I can give this assurance to my hon, friend who complained about a particular area. Unless the mosquitoes in this particular area are different from those in the other parts of India, he can rest assured that his area will be rid of this disease. No doubt, it is possible that in our present control programme, we may not have been able to reach his area. So, he might have possibly been ş

[Shri Karmarkar]

less hopeful than he should be. It is possible his area is one of those areas left out. I can assure him that his area will come under this complete eradication programme with equal success.

Next in importance is filaria. It is rather a fell disease. It comes very quietly. It does not kill a patient. It does not show even that mercy of killing quickly. It rests with him or her. The suffering is long, and of a peculiar kind. Though the mortality is not considerable, the psychosomatic disturbances caused by the disease and their consequent effects on the community, loss of manpower due to incapacitation as also the social stigma resulting from the physical disfigurement, etc. make this disease worse than malaria. I am rather sorry. I frankly share my feelings with the Members here. Owing to paucity of funds and also owing to the fact that we have given top priority to the malaria programme for which we receive such large aid from foreign sources, we have had very regretfully to curtail our programme regarding this. I wish it is possible for the Government and this Ministry to muster up more funds than we are able to during the Second Plan and get along with a programme of filaria control on the scale which we had originally planned. I would also make a plea for a little of public co-operation in this matter because, unlike prophylactic measures in some other ailments which are simple enough, in respect of filaria in the very act of giving a protective injection you inflict some pain, some fever and things like that on the person whom you want to immunise. There it is that we shall very much appreciate hearty public co-operation, especially from the area of my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar which happens to be an area severely suffering from this disease. In spite of his complaints of what is being done and what is not being done in his area, I am very happy to say that our aid was heartily given and it was heartily received. I should also like to say that the Minister for Health in Kerala is a wide awake person, and I am quite sure that many of my hon. friend Shri Nayar's complaints of what is being done there are absolutely groundless.

While on this point about filaria, for the information of the House I might say that we are trying synthesised insecticides as also indoor residual sprays, but I am advised that it takes 5 to 7 years for the microfilariasis to disappear from an infected person. There have been some drugs like Hatrazan and Banocide which have been found to be effective to a certain extent, and mass treatment along with anti-mosquito measures hold good promise for the control of the infection.

I would inform my hon. friend, Shri Nayar that Kerala happens to be one of the four States where centres which have already been sanctioned have not yet been opened and I am genuinely sorry about it. This is a problem which cannot be neglected in the least. There are four States—three centres in Kerala, two in Uttar Pradesh, two in West Bengal and one in Assam—which have not yet opened the centres; otherwise the total units of 46 would have been brought into operation.

We have also survey units for finding out filaria patients. Excepting two units for Assam which are under consideration, all the filaria survey units are in operation. The surveys at the present moment cover a population of 16:43 millions, of which actual examinations have been made to the tune of 5 per cent to 10 per cent for random samples. We have also got a training programme in which 92 filaria advisers and 105 inspectors have been trained so far.

That brings me to the problem of T.B. Much has been said about it. I agree with the observations of distinguished Members who said that this is a very serious problem. One cannot be suffering. The latest sample survey that was taken all over the

country through six units also confirms the view that the suffering patients at the present moment may be anywhere 25 lakh persons. Although it is estimated that about 500,000 people die during the year, it is also equally true that this is not-unlike some other ailment a problem that can be met simply by medical treatment. It is also largely a problem of malnutrition. We can never hope to solve this problem unless we also solve the problem of malnutrition side by side. Anyway, we have to make the best possible attempt to bring medical relief to those who are likely to suffer, or are incipiently suffering from this curse, or are actually suffering.

I should like to share with the House a conclusion which, as a layman. I have arrived at. It is a simple matter. 20 or 30 years ago, if anyone was suffering from T.B., if it was an advanced case it was given up as lost. Thanks to the progress today among the experts in the country, very good operations are made, operations which we did not have 30 years back. There is a greater deal of treatment and attention given, and it was something of a surprise to me to find when I paid visits to some of the leading hospitals and sanatoria—what then was to my utter dismay-that one-third of the accommodation for paying patients was vacant, which was full 10 or 15 years back. On a little further thought, I found that there should be no surprise about the matter, because these days domiciliary treatment can also be equally effective, thanks to the modern system-in spite of whatever feeling we have of this system or that system -and the modern researches in medicine which have brought medicines of a very good character to combat T.B. It is possible now for a man not to have to resort to sanatorium at an expense of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. He can remain at home, consult a doctor, get treatment and manage the whole thing within Rs. 30 or Rs. 40.

In a sense, one might say that so far as the middle class and higher middle class sufferers are concerned

the problem has been made a little easy, but the large majority of sufferers are the poor men, about 70 per cent to 80 per cent. For them we have a programme for increased number of beds, programme for isolation of beds and for larger aid to all institutions, catering clinics and the like, programme to give X-ray apparatus to 200 clinics—this year we gave it to 60 units-and other efforts. Inspite of all our efforts, I think it can be easily said that it is an impossible programme, if we think in terms of taking them to any particular place-resort. sanatorium or a hospital-and keep the patients there for treatment. We have to take the treatment to their door.

From that point of view, there is a very good experiment being done in Madras as to how far this domiciliary treatment can be successful. In this connection, I am happy to see the large non-official aid that has been coming from distinguished institutions who have been doing work in social service for a long period of years. Many Christian Mission institutions. institutions being conducted by Ramkrishna Mission and many other public spirited bodies and charitable institutions are rendering, I must say gratefully, very meritorious service. If I might add without any disparagement to what we ourselves are doing in the field, some of the work that is being done by them is sometimes much better than some of the work that we have been doing. I am proud of that. It had been, if I may put it humbly, one of my efforts to see to it that so far as is possible these private efforts should be encouraged. I am happy to say that my Ministry has been able to do something precious by these institutions and, by and large, I am also happy to tell this Rouse that these institutions have utilised that aid to the great advantage of sufferers who go under their care.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: What about Kanpur which has got the highest number of T.B., patients?

Shri Karmarkar: If it is a deserving case, it will always be helped; I have no doubt about that. We do not go by the highest number but by the efficiency of the institution. It is an industrial area and, therefore, it is likely that the highest number may be there. I am prone to believe that the rural areas are likely to face less of this problem-not only T.B. but same is the case with regard to all other ailments—and it is likely to be on the increase in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur-of course, it comes a little below-Madras and places like that.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it not much more in villages?

Shri Karmarkar: It is very difficult to say how many birds are sitting on this tree and how many on that; by the time we count the birds fly away.

The problem is serious enough both in the villages and in the towns, but I will not hide from the House the fact that it is much more in the case of larger cities where there is less fresh air, more congestion, more slums and less opportunities for children to play. Maybe-I may be wrongduring the next ten years bigger cities are going to be the worse affected than the rural areas. Rural areas are good if we give good water and a little help like that. Our peasants are perhaps a little more sturdy than people in towns. We need not divert to it and have a full discussion on that; it is not exactly relevant here.

Having dealt with T.B., I should also like to say a few words about another problem, and that is about cancer. Cancer, I am told, is a problem of old people. Well, it is no comfort to us. It is a problem which needs to be looked into, I am told—that in an advanced and prosperous country like the United States of America, the incidence of cancer, relatively speaking, is almost about the same as tuberculosis in India. At any given moment, there are about a million patients suffering from cancer in the United States and

about 200,000 people die every year which is well for a country of that size and prosperity and well-being. That is there. I was told that one of the reasons is that people live longer there.

The other day I read a small paragraph in one of the newspapers that one of the worries of the government in a particular country was that the people have begun to live longer; the result of it being that the longer you live that greater the worries you have I do not want to depress the ambition of the people who want to live for full hundred years. But it is my duty to tell them that the longer that they live and when they become nearer a hundred they are likely to contract some of these things which are very undes rable. Anyway, it is no comfort for us to find, whether in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras or Hyderabad or in any larger city and the villages, the cancer cases are going up more and more.

16.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are trying to do our best, to do whatever we can, in the field.

The next in the order of importance, in the observations made, was family planning. I think before I come to family planning, I would deal with leprosy. About leprosy, the report that has been placed before the House gives a fairly good idea of what is being done. In the field of leprosy, even before the Government came very actively on the scene, there were non-official organisations going into it, and I must here acknowledge with gratitude. the great and immense services that have been rendered by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. In fact, they were the organisation which gave us the first batch of workers in H machal Pradesh when we began our work.

I am also proud to say that in the nine centres they have been conducting till now,—what they call the survey and home-to-home treatment, a 24 MARCH 1958

domiciliary treatment basis—the work done is of a very high order. I had occasion to visit one such centre in Kerala when I was there last time. I found that in a population of 11,000. in 31 villages, they surveyed the whole population, and they got about 800 patients. I was very happy to observe that about 150 of them were sent back completely cured, a result which is really creditable. And so, in a like manner, there were other institutions also which were doing good work.

Now, under a scheme that has been adopted by Government, we are trying to spread roundabout the country what we call control schemes. . We have till now developed four treatment and study centres: 36 subsidiary centres; these were sanctioned during the first Five Year Plan. There are 34 subsidiary centres during the second Five Year Plan period-I have got those figures in which we may not be interested just now. So, out of 74 centres that have been sanctioned. about 57 have started functioning.

I am told that a population of roundabout 40 lakhs has been surveyed. About 38,000 patients-I forget the actual figure-have been found and treatment is being extended to them. I am sorry to tell the House thisthat so far as my assessment of actual work is concerned, I am not prepared to say that work is being done satisfactorily everywhere. It depends upon so many problems. Leprosy, in the first instance, was a repelling disease. People ran away from that. But I am happy to say that States are doing their best, the best that they can, towards meeting this menace. work has been slow, and the disease is very difficult to cure. But, in any case, this is the only way in which we thought we can grapple with this problem to cover the whole country by these centres of survey and treatment. I cannot dwell on this subject longer for want of time.

Then I should like to come to another subject. I may say that my

Avurveda friend there who spoke about this family planning, did not give a shot at it before he dealt with it, because he said this is never going to succeed. In any case, I am quite sure that so far as he is concerned, he has not that problem, and so far as others are concerned, he has all his best wishes for it. While on this point, I am happy to tell the House that unlike the atmosphere that was there, about two or three years ago, about family planning, which always raised a smile wherever anyone advocating this went, the problem is being taken up quite seriously. It is not, in fact, a discovery, but it was a thing which was obvious and which one did not see. When we began our family planning programme officially, we found, to our pleasant surprise, that the art was being practised long before by educated people without advertising their action for obvious reasons. I was very relieved to find the seriousness with which our people have begun to look upon this problem.

If the House would pardon me, I may share with it an instance. I am giving the instance of a young man.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members anxious to know what the Government has done now, what facilities, if any, are provided by way of instruction or otherwise.

Shri Karmarkar: Since doubts were expressed about the feasibility of it, I was trying to tell them-but it is not I might important. it on some other occasion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon, Minister knows that the time is short.

Shri Karmarkar: I request that another ten minutes may be given to me, because the debate began at . 12-10 P.M. The method by which we are operating now is that we have set before ourselves the goal of a certain number of clinics. The target period that we have put before ourselves as up to March, 1958, as part of our Plan for the Second Five Year

[Shri Karmarkar]

Plan. was 370 clinics. We have divided this into two types of clinicsone is the rural and the other is the urban. Then again, any Govern-ment can take up this work. A nonofficial organisation can take up this work. In either case, we give a nonrecurring expenditure all right. With regard to recurring expenditure, we normally give the non-official organisation about 80 per cent of the recurring expenditure, and the State Government is given about 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. It is a fact that more clinics have been opened in the urban areas, as was to have been expected, than in the rural areas.

Last year, this day, many of the State Governments had not yet appointed their family planning officers, though we had offered to pay them in full. I am happy to say that in most of the States now, as the report makes it clear, family planning officers have been appointed, family planning boards have been established, and a large number of clinics, much beyond the target, have been sanctioned. Sanction has been issued for 408 clinics, 244 rural and 164 urban. Of these, 377 clinics are reported to be already functioning.

In the clinics, advice on the methods of family planning is given and also contraceptives are distributed free of charge to low income groups. I should not like to detain the House very long on this part of the programme. I should just like to say....l may be permitted to say it -that almost near unanimity is now there. We were rather depressed by what well-meaning critics frightened us with-namely, in the villages this idea would not work. I am happy to say it has been falsified now. Whenever anyone goes in the villages. they put the problem to them; the village folk, men and women, have also thought about it seriously. It

is really a fact, if I may say so, that it is a good augury for the programme, namely, that the general acceptance by public opinion has been very good.

In fact, again with your permission, I can tell the House that I am happy at the type of letters that we receive from serious-method people, and I am quite sure that the House will not take it in light mood when I tell them this fact. I had a recent occasion to receive a letter in which there was a young man writing to me. It was a young man who was married, I think, on the 27th August. He writes to me a letter on the 5th September. He says: "I am 27 years old. My wife is 22 years old. We do not propose to have any children for five years. Will you kindly advise me (Laughter) as to the best methods of family planning?" I did not take it in that light mood. directed that letter to the officer concerned, saying that here is a young man who has got a future before him, who is planning the whole thing seriously and we must give him all help. (Laughter.)

I am sorry that somehow or other for people for whom it is no problem, this subject is humorous.

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Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister evidently wants to make a very dry subject very interesting and therefore, he has given these anecdotes

Shri Karmarkar: Coming back to my point, I would look for the cooperation of the Members of this House in the working of this programme. But there is one small risk in this programme unlike in other programmes.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty in Government's advising every dector who is in charge of any dispensary or hespital to assist in this also? Instead of there being separate clinics, each doctor must be told

about this also as part of his educa-Then, so far as this matter is concerned, why should there be separate clinics? Similarly, even with respect to leprosy treatment, whereever there is a hospital, a leprosy unit can be attached to it; leprosy can be controlled today, though not cured. Why should this not be done, instead of going on adding a number of senarate clinics?

Shri Karmarkar: That is right. That would be the ultimate objective. You have correctly anticipated what is happening, because we really want to generalise it now. If in every hospital every doctor could know this also, it would be a good thing. fact, at a meeting held of the Family Planning Board, a suggestion was made that a course on family planning as in leprosy tuberculusis etc. should be included so as not to overburden the student and the curriculum through which every student has to go.

The whole rationale of the family planning clinics was adopted when it was thought that the country might not take it so readily as it has already done. Now, really, the time has come when we want to universalise the programme, as you have said. In fact, if I may say so with respect, you have correctly anticipated the situation. And we are trying request these family planning clinics not only to tell everybody as soon as he or she comes, 'Oh, do not have children' and thus give a negative message, but we are asking these doctors to look after the families. Here in Delhi, our family Planning doctors and their units undertook to celebrate children's programme on 14th November last, in order that this might be considered not as something which advocates mere family limitation and gives a negative message to everybody saying 'Do not have children' but as something that gives a positive message in order that the person may make his family limited but with a view to seeing that the family he will have will be a very happy family. And that is

the idea that is catching up very well. And there, I would like to leave the subject.

Then, I would like to refer to one or two important points that were during the course of the I am happy to know that debates. the services of the Contributory Health Service Scheme have been appreciated. In fact, I might have the liberty of referring to one matter since it has been mentioned on the floor of the House. There has been a desire on behalf of the Members of Parliament to have a scheme by which they could have some benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme. I should not hide from this House that I would wholly welcome such a measure. But the only difficulty is this that different Members hold different views and they would like to switch on and off in the sense that they would like to be members now and not members three months hence. If some system is evolved by which a certain number of Members-I do not say, and in fact, it will be unreasonable for me to expect it, that all the Members should join this scheme; I do not-at least half the number of Members join it on a permanent basis and on a reasonable basis-I think the idea when it was mooted before was that they should pay Rs. 60 a year as health insurance -no one would be more pleased than I to be able to be of some service to Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I understood him to be very anxious about it.

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry. do not want to be disrespectful. Some of them are anxious by turns; sometimes, they are and sometimes they are not, and then they also say, it is quite right to have treatment here so long as we are here, but what about the scheme when we go back home. I am hoping, and I am always hoping, that half the number of Members will be amenable because ultimately, if we are able to work a scheme like this, it might be a model everywhere.

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Before I part with this subject of Contributory Health Service scheme, I should like to give the House the progress that this scheme has made. As against 223,000 beneficiaries in 1954, we have now got on record 404,800. The daily average attendance at the dispensaries is now 10,676 as against 4,504 in 1954. As against 16 dispensaries in 1954, we have now 21. As for the number of doctors employed, as against 11 at that time, we now have 20; and as for specialists, we have 20. As for assistant surgeons, as against 29 then we now have 96. As against an expenditure of Rs. 15,91,000 (in round numbers) in 1954, we now have an expenditure of Rs. 39.74.400. But the income is more encouraging; as against the receipts to the tune of Rs. 7,51,472 in 1954, the income during 1957 was Rs. 22.13.000. That is to say, against a total expenditure of Rs. 39,74,400, the income today is Rs. 22,13,000; almost about a little less than twothirds of the total expenditure is earned by the contributions. As you know, the contributions are very light. They vary from 8 annas in the case of the lowest paid class of government servant to Rs. 12 per month in the case of the highest.

I am happy to tell the House, though it might look like patting oneself on the back-one has to be objective in dealing with this subject-that with the amenities that we have given, I see round about me amongst the clientele we are serving a greater sense of satisfaction so far as the non-outdoor patient service is concerned. In a thing like this, the number of out-door patients is large. I am afraid that this is a problem which we shall have to face for sometime, especially when we have almost near-free service. Anything happens.

I do not mention this as a typical example, but I would like to mention an exmaple which shows the risks in such service. A girl of 16, when she was breaking her wisdom tooth, was advised by some of her relatives to get injections under the C.H.S. scheme. She, therefore, took a fancy to save herself from pain. Someone told her that pencillin could stop the pain. I am afraid it was not a very good advice that she got. She took about 12 injections. With that, the pain decreased and went off, but the pain of the injections continued for a longer time.

I am mentioning this to show how even the best treatment could be abused, but by and large...

Mr. Speaker: Did she get herself injected by herself?

Shri Karmarkar: Not by herself, but by a competent doctor.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister's doctor is at fault. Merely because somebody wants injections, how can the doctor give 12 injections?

Shri Karmarkar: You are entirely right.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Did she belong to the Scheme?

Mr. Speaker: At this rate, people will be afraid to go to the doctors.

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy to know that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is taking a keen interest. But the person did belong to this scheme.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal; What about permanent cadre of staff?

Shri Karmarkar: That is an important point, and a vexing point. I'll very recently the Finance Ministry forbade us from making all these servants permanent. In fact, the Scheme was not permanent. It has now been declared semi-permanent and we are going shead with making three-fourth of the doctors permanent in the first instance.

Here I must express my gratitude to the services of the doctors—the personnel—though they get their due remuneration and all that, they have had to face public opinion, which was in some cases, unsympathetic. They bore all that, and I must convey my sense of appreciation to all the doctors and to all those connected with this organisation which has been the first experiment of its kind and which, I am happy to be able to tell the House, is being done in a fairly creditable manner.

I have now only five minutes in which to deal with the general points I should say that Shri Kodiyan's observations were very studied and very helpful. In fact, I could all along the line agree with about 80 per cent of the observations that he made, except the 'crap' that was there in parts of his speech. Otherwise, I think his suggestions were very useful, and if Members representing medicine and health affairs on that side of the House are equally informed-are better informed-I am quite sure that we on this side of the House will greatly benefit from them.

I wish I had been able to say the same thing about the observations of my other hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. But time prohibits me from going through all the observations that he made. He referred to import I agree with him when he of drugs. says that as far as possible, we should manufacture our own drugs required Recently, a scheme is under by us. consideration with Soviet representatives for the manufacture of certain drugs, and we have also schemes with other countries. We do believe in the wholesomeness of making our country self-sufficient in this matter, , as in others.

He also spoke about autonomous institutions. I am afraid I also do not very largely fancy autonomous institutions within the Ministry. But the All India Medical Institute has

been there. He referred to a Professor of Surgery and Professor of Medicine. It is only recently-I think in the last month-that these appointments have been made. One of them, I think, is yet to take charge. So there is no question of his not been able to work, because he has not yet joined. About the Professor of Padiology, I partly appreciate what Shri V. P. Nayar Professor But his services are being utilised in the best manner possible. We are taking the best services from him.

I am very happy that at long last he has lixed an action which we have taken on this side. But I think largely negative actions meet with his approval. Negative though this action was, it was positive in a sense, and we thought that it was best to give notice to the architects not because they belonged to a particular nationality but because we thought that the work might progress better that way.

He referred to post-graduate education and the rest. Everything that should be swept away meets with his general approval. I wish he reads the other parts of the address of the President of the Indian Medical Association which contains many wholesome suggestions though he has allowed himself to say some things which are unreasonable, with which my hon. friend has agreed.

Now, one point before I sit down. I should not neglect it. That is the point raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and a number of our colleagues and by our friend Shri Bhagwan Din there. I am very happy to see that a colleague of ours, who is deeply interested in the progress of Ayurveds, has actually visited the Jamnagar Institute.

I may tell the House frankly, as a layman, that though the work is still going on, it is of such crucial and important character and is being done

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[Shri Karmarkar]

on such sound lines and able guidance that it deserves a little more encouragement by the Members of this House There was one expert who was gathering 1,200 plants. His real job was to set aside the spurious from the real ones. Even apart from that, he has been doing this precious work and has had 1200 samples described.

In another section, I saw someone who is in no sense guilty of English or allopathy—a sanskrit scholar. has been busy taking all the ancient sanskrit texts and gathering information on every little piece of item like anatomic parts or names, or the names of medicines and things like that right down from Rigveda and the Atharwa Veda onwards to modern times in so far as ancient lore is concerned.

An Hon. Member: What the is good?

Shri Karmarkar: The good of it is to gather wisdom wherever it comes So the whole thing is interesting. I am not only sure that will be helpful to us though we call ourselves modern, but, in a historical sense for the purpose of building up the history of ancient medicine, it will have a very great importance.

At a third section I saw certain up for instance ailments taken panduroga. It means, in a general sense, anaemia which can be of differcategories and for various There the patients are reasons. treated in suddha ayurvedic way; but the results are being checked by independent allopaths, modern medicine doctors, because the idea is to put the process as a sort of research work and to tell the world. are not trying to agree or disagree because there is a temptation to agree with whatever ayurvedic work being done if it is done by Government. They might agree or disagree. But they are objective. And, I can see that in many cases—as a layman

looking at the records—that cases which had been described as panduroga were treated by more vaids than one in the old way and the results achieved were satisfactory in, 1, 2, 3 or 4 tests like the haemoglobin test. It would satisfy that test. But, in some other respect, in some other test, it would not satisfy. Things like that and research work like that are going on and I have no doubt in my mind that work of that kind should get the greatest encouragement.

Regarding the aid that is being given to Ayurvedic institutions and the rest, I will not tire the House with the amounts of grants that we have made. I will not also repeat what I said last year with regard to our output. My friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said that I am good enough but I am helpless. Well, I do not agree with both the propositions. Maybe I am not good enough; but I do not think I am so helpless as he imagines.

Coming to the subject the whole point of view is this that during the last 100 years we have been used to a certain type of medicine. The modern medicine has been there. I entirely agree that it has been to the detriment of the old system. I have no doubt about it in my mind; but things have taken that turn. in modern medicine, the concepts of 60 years ago are different from the concepts of today. There are people in modern medicine who are old enough-70 or 80-who are looking with dismay at the tremendous gress that has been made by these antibiotics.

Now, the problem before me, as an individual or somebody with a high responsibilty in Government, is this. I know it as a matter of fact, that even an ailment like pneumonia, which carried away a large number of patients some 10 or 15 years before. is amenable to anti-biotics today.

Shall I try an anti-biotic on a patient who is under my charge or shall I put off giving relief by saying that I am trying the ayurvedic system which has got some medicine or other?

The whole thing is like this. We have to look upon that with an objective mind. If we have to help ayurveda in the way they mean, then we , may have to introduce some of the approved avurvedic medicines in every one of our dispensaries and civil hospitals. I have no doubt about it in my mind. But, we cannot gainsay the progress that has been made by modern science. And, I for one, am not prepared to do that. Therefore, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have laid before them the safe proposition that we should help such institutions as deserve help. There may be difference of opinion whether we have done that or not sufficiently done that: but, there it is and it is our policy. We have kept our minds open to receive wisdom from any direction it may come from. We are not suffering from any inhibition. We also look upon it as a source of wisdom. But we cannot gainsay that modern researches have been made in this particular matter. We have to take whatever is best in the field of medicine. If there is some good medicine, it does not matter whether it was discovered in the United States or England. If it is good enough for the mankind it has got to be adopted everywhere just as it is good for them to adopt Avurved if it is good enough for us. We are prepared to help all efforts being made in the field of medicine, whether it is ayurved or homoepathy or modern medicine. But we have to go slow. The State Governments are going ahead, sometimes alarmingly fast. We have to go a little cautiously. As I have said, if I may say so without hurting anybody's feelings, we have to keep our heads cool. This is a matter which will benefit the medical field and bring medical facilities to our We cannot be wedded to people. any particular doctrine. A surgeon who was sawing the bone of his patient fifty years back will not do it now. We cannot say that it is good enough. We had to adopt the modern medicine with all its anaesthesia asepsis and antiseptics. We had to adopt it. Therefore, I beseech all friends who are taking deep interest in this not to allow an atmosphere to be created as if one is hostile to the other whether it is ayurveda or modern medicine or homoepathy or naturopathy. I do not know some other pathy may If you create a controversy, come. I am afraid that in about five years' time the country may suffer from a new 'patheosis' or something like Whereas we cannot gain light, that. we shall be creating heat. That is our position.

If there are some other points, there may be some other occasion where I shall deal with them. I am sorry to have detained the House so long. I am also sorry for not being able to deal with all the points made. But happily for us in the field of health there is nothing known as con-I would be very much grateful not only for the comments and criticisms-it is all for the goodand helpful suggestions but also if the hon. Members take to this work seriously in their constituencies and I shall be extremely happy if they ouster us with requests for aid and offer help and co-operation. I also thank you for your indulgence for permitting me more time than I really was entitled to.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: How far has the Government taken up the recommendations made by the Chopra Committee, Pandit Committee and Dave Committee from time to time in the systems of medicines concerned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharial Nehru): Sir, if you allow me, I will answer it. Medicine, according to us, is one subject. That is to say, it is not divided up into compartments, although there may be various approaches to it. All those

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[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

approaches have to be examined from the point of view of what is called the scientific approach. Therefore, we examine ayurved and try to get the most of it but apply the scientific mind to its examination. We do not mind how a person treats his patient but we do feel that person must have normal scientific education in the normal subject: whether it is anatomy or whether it is biology or physiology and so on. He can treat anything. But a person who does not know what the body is composed of internally and does not know many things which are well konwn now-adays through modern science, we consider, is not properly qualified for any system. Therefore, having had that basic scientific training, we welcome his adopting any method when he has the training. But we think it is not safe, unless that basic training is given, for a person to be considered wholly competent to deal with any such situation.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): With regard to Ayurveda we are grateful for the details given both by the Prime Minister and the hon. Health But, regarding Siddham Minister. Government of Madras has recently started an institute in Tan-May I know what is the sort of help that the Centre is giving?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry I had forgotten to say something about the Siddha system. We are looking upon it also in the same way as we do upon the other systems, We will take the good that is there. In fact, in Jamnagar there is also a section dealing with that subject. I might inform the hon. Member from Madras that if there is any scheme that comes up we shall be happy about it.

Some Hon. Members 7086-

Mr. Speaker: All the points that have been raised are answered to the best of his ability. Of course.

there may be still many which remain to be answered. I cannot allow every hon. Member to put a question now. I have already allowed two or three questions. I will now put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.-47, 48, 49, 50 and 121."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below-Ed.1

> DEMAND No. 47-MINISTRY OF HEALTH

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 48-MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Medical Services'".

DEMAND No. 49-PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,89,72,000 be granted to the **94 MARCH 1958**

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Public Health' ".

DEMAND No. 50-MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 121-CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

*Power Projects in Bhakra Nangal.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Half-an-hour Discussion. The hon. Member who raises the discussion will have 10 minutes, the hon. Minister will have 10 to 15 minutes and the other hon. Members who have given notices will be allowed one or two questions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not only the participating States of Punjab and Rajasthan but the entire country is really proud of this mighty and majestic project of Bhakra-Nangal. It is, as a matter of fact, symbolic of our aspirations and determined effort to rehabilitate our economy in a big way. But, Sir, the House will be amazed to learn how this project is being implemented, particularly in respect of the power side. My question is related to the power project and I will confine my observations to that part only.

I had a simple question, whether on this project which has already cost us crores and crores of rupees there was any agreement between the two participating States. We would like to know what sort of arrangements have been made for the outlay, what sort of arrangement has been made for the management, what sort of arrange-. ment has been made for the procedure to be adopted. We only know in a vague way that we have got a Bhakra Control Board. I do not know who appointed this Board. I do not know to whom this Bhakra Control Board is answerable, whether it is responsible to the legislatures of both the States or not.

You will find, Sir, that originally this scheme was envisaged in 1946 and Rs. 75 crores was the estimated cost. In 1949 it went up to Rs. 133 crores, in 1951-52 it was Rs. 156 crores and in 1955-56 it was Rs. 170 crores. We would like to know whether it is the oligarchy of a few who plan and spend as they like or they are responsible to the legislatures of the States who are to bear the burden of this big project. It is not clear whether the legislatures of these two States were taken into confidence, whether this ever-increasing estimate was placed before them, whether their consent was obtained and whether the Bhakra Control Board is answerable to the legislatures of these two States.

Talking about the power side of it. as far as generation of power is concerned it was agreed that it will be programmed and scheduled in a manner that will enable both the participating States to receive the benefit of it simultaneously. It was in 1953 that the programme was approved. But you will be surprised to know that just the

^{*}Half-An-Hour Discussion.