

What efforts have been taken by him and his department since then in regard to eradication of malaria?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The figure which the hon. Member has given unfortunately is an under-estimation. Our figures for 1974 show that the incidents is as high as 25 lakhs. Before the hon. Member came in, I had very clearly stated that malaria was on the increase. I have given the reasons for that. If he likes I can repeat.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Small-pox cases.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you must be graceful to give us credit where it is due. There has been no increase in small-pox and a contradiction has appeared in the press and I am hopeful there will not be a single indigenous case by the end of the century.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** In Chandigarh...

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, it is not small-pox. They are about measles. I sent a team there. They are about measles cases and not small-pox and a contradiction has appeared.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Contradiction has already appeared in the Press.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** We always give very respectful consideration to the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, which we hold in high esteem and since then two specialised committees have looked into this problem. We should have more resources to fight malaria back. So, this matter has been taken up at the highest level. We need at least a minimum amount of Rs. 45 crores to fight this back. As I have already stated the amount allotted is Rs. 23 crores. We are taking it up at the highest level and I may assure him that we are doing our best within the resources available.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I would like to know whether any assistance in this matter is received from the WHO which, I understand, has got a number of schemes and projects in operation in this country. Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that one of the WHO projects is actually dealing with this particular field of genetic control of malarial mosquitoes. Is there any possibility of this country benefiting from the results of that project or is it true, as it has been reported in the press, that this is being financed by the American armed forces and the army for their own exclusive use as in other parts of the World?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** WHO has given assistance to the tune of 7 million dollars. With regard to various materials which we require like insecticides and anti-malarial things they are helping us in a very big way. This project has come under GCMU and it has not reached a stage where it can be said to have a direct application to malaria. As I have already said, a lot of scientific work is done in this project. But it has not reached a stage where it can be said to have a direct impact upon malaria.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I wanted to know whether it is a private research project earmarked for the American army, so that you cannot take advantage of it.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** It is not a project earmarked for the same. Actually it is a tripartite project and we have WHO, PL-480 funds and Government of India and it will certainly be advantageous if and when the reports become available to us. As I have said, the whole question of the project is under very careful review at the highest level.

**Report by I.L.M.C. on Family Planning Programme**

\*594. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been prepared by the Indian Institute of

Mass Communication, on the Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the salient features of the studies undertaken by the Institute is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The bulk of the recommendations relate to greater involvement of opinion leaders. The Ministry has already taken steps to actively involve Panchayat Pradhans, School Teachers, Trade Union Leaders etc to make the programme broad-based. Other recommendations are kept in view while formulating programme policies.

#### Statement

The report of the Indian Institute of Mass Communications covers the following studies:—

(i) Study on Administration and Organizational Communication Behaviour.

(ii) Study on characteristics and Communication Behaviour of opinion leaders in Family Planning.

(iii) Study on Communication and Satiation in Message Reception in Family Planning.

(iv) Study on Motivational Training for rural leaders in Family Planning.

The following are the salient features of the each of the studies:

#### I. Administration and Organizational Communication Behaviour

(i) The Family Planning Supervisory Staff are divested of suitable administrative authority and as such the

family planning programme organisation should be coupled with administrative authority over the workers who are supposed to carry it out.

(ii) There is need to appoint Lady Medical Officer besides the Medical Officer-in-Charge of P.H.C. to discharge supervisory roles to peripheral field staff as well as influence the rural women who form vulnerable section in the population. There is also a need to augment the strength of peripheral field staff.

(iii) The target oriented approach needs rethinking and revision.

(iv) The follow-up visits are to be augmented to ensure that each acceptor of Family Planning Method becomes a satisfied adopter.

(v) The findings indicated the need of strengthening the training inputs for family planning peripheral staff. The present level of knowledge and skill is found to be inadequate. The training should be specially intensified in extension education and persuasive communication. Apart from regular in-service training and refresher courses, there is a need to supply them with such printed materials as bulletins, news letters, charts and other type of literature to keep them abreast with latest advancement in the field of family planning.

(vi) The study further indicated that the workers felt handicapped in their educational endeavours by the non-availability of educational and motivational aids. They should be adequately supported with such various aids as films, exhibitions, puppet shows and other traditional media like 'Katha', 'Kirtan' and 'Qwalis' etc.

(vii) The cafeteria-approach is found to be not strictly adhered to. As a result the adoption of family planning methods by the clientable is found to be largely limited to these four methods only.

(viii) The opinion leaders have not been utilised suitably in this programme. They can be activated by holding orientation training camps.

## II. Characteristics and Communication Behaviour of Opinion Leaders in Family Planning

(i) Data indicated that several dimensions of homophily (influence exercised within the identical population of religion, caste, occupation, income etc.) and heterophily (influence not limited to identical population of religion, caste, occupation, income etc.) existed between the leaders and the followers

(ii) In socio-demographic characteristics, leaders have higher status than their followers

(iii) The leaders were engaged not only in particular activity of family planning or agriculture, but they were almost in control of practically the whole range of village life

(iv) The study indicated that leadership has fairly high degree on awareness of family planning and are favourably disposed towards it. They have high degree of contact, with Family Planning workers than the motivators and non-leaders. But they are at present helping the programme in general without any specific educational and motivational roles

(v) By and large leaders were different from the motivators who were selected by the P.H.C. of the area for procuring cases on payment. It was also observed that most of the motivators were disliked by Community people in general. The motivators also found to have lower level of knowledge on family planning and less favourably disposed towards it

(vi) The knowledge of opinion leaders on family planning can be further enriched through Motivational training programme.

(vii) Female leadership is found to be missing in this area. For this purpose a few interested women and also those commanding high respect from the community are needed.

## III. Communication and Satiation in Message Reception in Family Planning

(i) The study concluded that the respondents were not sick of the message but rather liked them and wanted to know more. It found that extension education by family planning workers were welcomed by the people but in backward areas informal personal sources as leaders and friends were more credible

(ii) The study found that the general level of exposure to the messages was low and hence it could not be established whether a high level of exposure would create satiation towards reception of messages on family planning.

(iii) The study further pointed out that though there was general awareness about family planning programme, the problem of rapid growth of population was not a major consideration with the majority of respondents. Many people, however, equated family planning with the male sterilisation operation.

(iv) The study came to the conclusion that urbanisation progressiveness and level of education influenced knowledge about family planning methods though this knowledge was not necessarily proportionate to the level of acceptance. The adoption of family planning methods was found to be rather poor.

(v) The study has made several suggestions in respect of better propagation of messages, which include, among others, propagation of messages relevant to local situations, introduction of population education in educational programmes disseminating better information about various

birth control devices, more extension education work, judicious combination of various communication channels, involvement of local leaders etc.

#### IV. Motivational Training for Rural Leaders in Family Planning

(i) A suitably designed short term orientation training programme of 3 days duration could further enrich the knowledge and awareness of 26 rural opinion leaders from 2 blocks of U.P. who participated in this programme.

(ii) The training programme also could bring high degree of motivation in undertaking specific roles in Family Planning Programme. It could also provide them with adequate knowledge about Family Planning methods, various motivational and educational techniques, provision of services etc.

(iii) An interim evaluation on conclusion of the training programme as well as a terminal evaluation after 3 months' training could establish that attainment in knowledge and impact on attitude could be retained during this period.

(iv) The terminal evaluation also brought out that during 3 months time the trained leaders could motivate 175 persons in the community. The cases brought by the trained leaders were from all strata of community but of such age and parity status which is given highest priority in Family Planning target.

(v) The nature of education and motivations done by trained leaders were better than others who belonged to the sample of motivators.

(vi) Motivational work initiated by the trained leaders had a snow ball effect. In their turn the motivated leaders could motivate 17 per cent more. The study emphasised on the need of making the training field based. A uniform programme of training for different areas may not deliver the goods. There is a need to

conduct a pilot study for identifying the training inputs and developing the training content according to the needs existing in the field.

श्री एम० एस० वुरली परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए जन-सम्पर्क संस्थान के जितने भी प्रतिबेदन और सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन सुझावों को अब तक धमल में लाया गया है? यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री० कर्ष सिंह : जब तक जन-सम्पर्क न हो, परिवार नियोजन का कार्य तो सफल हो ही नहीं सकता। हमारी नीति यह है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके हम बड़े से बड़े दायरे से इस बारे में जन-सम्पर्क करें। हमने 1974 में, जो विश्व जनसंख्या वर्ष था, बहुत सारी बातें की। एक तो यह कि इस देश में जितने सरबंच और प्रधान हैं हरके को प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं पत्र लिखे कि परिवार नियोजन का कार्य वे लोग पचावती के माध्यम से करें। हमने को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की मीटिंग की और को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को भी इसमें डाला। लेबर लीडर्स के साथ, ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किए कि वे इसमें अधिक रुचि ले। जहाँ तक पब्लिक सैक्टर है, ग्रामोनाइज्ड सैक्टर है उनसे भी कहा है। मैनजमेंट से भी और लेबर से भी इसमें रुचि लेने के लिए कहा है। हमने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर प्रयत्न किया है कि लोगों को इस बारे में प्रशिक्षित किया जाए। जन-सम्पर्क के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति है कि लोगों को इसमें लाया जाए। परिवार नियोजन केवल सरकारी कार्यक्रम नहीं होना चाहिए, इसमें सब लोगों का धाना चाहिए।

श्री शरद शारदा : मैं बहुत रोचक जानकारी आपके माध्यम से लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरे दो तीन बरस जेल में बीते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनका जो

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, उसमें झूठे झांके देने के लिए जेल जाकर कितने लोगों की नसबन्दी की गई है? जो जेलों में धाजन्म कैदी हैं, या लम्बी अश्रुधि की मजा भुगत रहे हैं, जेलों में जाकर उनकी भी नसबन्दी की गई है? यह मजबूरी की नसबन्दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जेलों में कितने लोगों की नसबन्दी की गई है?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** ऐसे मामले की तो कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर हमारे मिन को कोई जानकारी हो तो वह बतायें।

**श्री शरद बाबब :** मैं जेलों में रहा हूँ, बहुत लोगों की वहाँ पर नसबन्दी हुई है?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** नसबन्दी कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है अगर लोग उसे स्वयं करवायें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जेलों में नसबन्दी की क्या जरूरत है?

It is a debatable matter.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** मंत्री महादय यह बातें कि बाबजूद तमाम प्रचार और प्रसार व जन-सम्पर्क के क्या उद्दान कोई सीमा उम्र की नसबन्दी के लिए रखी है और इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई झांके एकत्रित किए हैं एक उम्र के ही लोग, जिनकी फटिलिट्री हो, वहीं नसबन्दी कराये या जिनके ज्यादा बच्चे हो वे नसबन्दी कराये या बुढ़ाक भी नसबन्दी की जाए जो कि 50 साल से ऊपर की उम्र के हो?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** मैं बायोलाजिकल बहम में नहीं पढ़ना चाहता कि 50 साल के बाद फटिलिटि होती है या नहीं। लेकिन हमारा वह मसल है कि जो रिप्रोडक्टिव एज ग्रुप हैं उम्र वृद्ध अधिक ध्यान करे कि लोगों की नसबन्दी की जाए। हमारे जो कैम्प इत्यादि हैं उनमें यह कहा गया है कि जिनकी उम्र ज्यादा हो उनकी नसबन्दी करने का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

**श्री एन० राज गोपाल रेड्डी :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फेमिनी प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में जन-सम्पर्क किया गया है और कई कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन इस में बाबजूद हमारी जनसंख्या 2.5 परसेंट के हिसाब से हर साल बढ़ रही है, जब कि दूसरे देशों में प्रति-वर्ष जनसंख्या की वृद्धि 1 परसेंट से भी कम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई कानून बनायेगी, जिनके तहत लोग कम्पनगनी नसबन्दी करायें, ताकि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि में कमी ला सकें। जब तक सरकार ऐसा कानून नहीं बनायेगी, तब तक जनसंख्या 2.5 परसेंट 3 परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ती रहेगी, अगर हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम और प्लानिंग बगैर फल हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय यह निश्चिनत जवाब दे कि क्या वह ऐसा कानून लाने वाले हैं या नहीं।

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** उम्र में कोई गक नहीं है कि जनसंख्या जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उस से काफी कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं, और आगे भी आयेंगी। लेकिन हम बड़ा में कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं, जिन से हमें आशा है कि जनसंख्या जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है उम्र में कमी होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि हम इस समय कोई नन जबदगनी करे। आगे दो, चार छ वर्ष के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन इस समय हमारे नीति यह है कि यह कार्य स्वेच्छा से, बालन्तरी ढग में, होना चा हए, एजुकेशन से हाना चाहिए, लोगो को अपने माथ लेना चाहिए और इस बारे में कोई जबदगनी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

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**SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH:** May I know from the hon Minister the reaction of the Pradhans and Sarpanchas to the Prume Minister's letter?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The All India Panchayat Parishad held a special meeting at Lucknow. I also attended that meeting. My information is that the letter had a very good effect in bringing home to these people that the matter is being considered at the highest level. It is difficult to quantify the effect.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Ministers and the Members should give a lead in this.

**श्री मूल चन्द्र डाणा :** क्या युवको और युवतियों की विवाह की उम्र, मैरिज एज, 21 वर्ष और 18 वर्ष में बढ़ाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** इस सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर विचार होता है, और अब भी हो रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं किया है।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply to part (b) of the question, has laid on the Table of the House a very informative statement. May I invite his attention to page 5 of that report wherein the Indian Institute of Mass Communications has very succinctly put the matter. I will quote:

"III. (iv) The study came to the conclusion that urbanisation progressiveness and level of education influenced knowledge about family planning methods though this knowledge was not necessarily proportionate to the level of acceptance. The adoption of family planning methods was found to be rather poor.

(v) The study has made several suggestions in respect of better propagation of messages, which include, among others, propagation of messages relevant to local situations, introduction of population

education in educational programmes disseminating better information about various birth control devices, more extension education work, judicious combination of various communication channels, involvement of local leaders etc."

Sir, the Minister has only told us about the involvement of local leaders and programmes of panchayats. We want to know what are the concrete plans of the Government in regard to local situations, in regard to educational programmes, etc. both in rural and urban areas.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** It is entirely true that the Family Planning programme requires a very imaginative multi-media approach to take the message to masses. So far it has been largely urban-oriented. Perhaps, that was understandable and necessary in the first phase. To meet that, we want to take it to the villages. We are in the process of restructuring the entire approach. I am in close touch with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and also with some of the best minds in advertising and public relations even outside the Government and we are trying to put together a totally new multi media programme which will involve television, satellite technology, radio, film, audio and so on. We are trying to move away from the rather elitist attitude and go right into the villages with new messages and programmes. This whole approach is now being restructured and I hope to be able to put this into effect by the end of this financial year.

**श्री सारबज्ये राव :** इस सिलसिले में पूरे देश में बहुत से तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं। अब तक के अनुभव के आधार पर कौन सा तरीका सब से कारगर, लाभकारी और प्रिय माना गया है, या सिद्ध हुआ है, और क्या उसी एक तरीके को सारे देश में लागू करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, या किया जायेगा, या सब के सब तरीके चलते रहेंगे ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** दो प्रकार के तरीके सब से कारगर साबित हुए हैं। एक तो टर्मिनल मैथड है, जिसमें बैलेकटोमी और ट्यूबेकटोमी आते हैं। वह आपरेसन का तरीका है। हम समझते हैं कि हम इस टर्मिनल मैथड से बहुत हद तक अपना ध्येय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। दूसरा तरीका निरोध का प्रयोग है। निरोध का प्रयोग करोड़ों की संख्या में हो रहा है। हमें आशा है कि हम इस तरीके के उपयोग से जन-संख्या की वृद्धि को कम करने में कामयाब होंगे। ये दो मुख्य तरीके हमारे पास हैं, और इन्हीं का प्रयोग हम अधिक कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the upgradation of a city by the Central Government depends upon the growth of population. If the population grows, the Central Government employees won't get higher allowances. This is one of the incentives because of which the Central Government employees are not seriously practising family planning. I would like to know whether the criteria will be changed because family planning and population growth cannot go together.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** This is a very interesting idea. It is not only a question of allowances. There are many such, should I say, incentives or situations worked into the whole structure, whereby there are some advantages if there is increased population. This is not only in regard to allowances. This is also in regard to representation to State Assemblies and to this House itself. Unfortunately, I am being guillotined this year. There will be no opportunity for me to speak. I would have liked to bring these matters before the House so that the House could have taken a view on these matters. The question is, do we really want population limitation or our policy should, in fact, be designed to strengthen the growth of population and are we not counter-acting each other and thereby nulli-

fyng our efforts. This is a very good point.

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि निरोध का उपयोग एक कारगर तरीका है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन्होंने जो निरोध की कीमत बढ़ाई है, क्या उस का इस फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम पर कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मेम्बरों को फ्री सप्लाइ किया करें।

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेम्बरों को तो सी० जी० एच० एस० के तहत फ्री सप्लाइ होती ही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें कीमतें बढ़ानी पड़ी हैं—तीन निरोध के लिए पन्द्रह पैसे से बढ़ा कर पच्चीस पैसे तक। उस का कारण यह है कि जो एक्स-पेंसिज हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गए हैं। अब भी बहुत हैबिलिटी सबसिडाइज्ड है। हमारी कास्ट 55-60 पैसे पड़ती है और हम 25 पैसे में बेच रहे हैं। इस के अलावा बहुत सा फ्री भी दे रहे हैं।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** मैं ने पूछा कि इस का असर पड़ेगा या नहीं ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** बहुत थोड़ा सा प्रभाव पड़ेगा लेकिन हमें आशा है कि इतनी वृद्धि लोग आसानी से बर्दाश्त कर सकेंगे।

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि साधु, मुनियों और महात्माओं से कह कर महात्मा का प्रचार कराएं जिस में बगैर खर्च के संतानोत्पत्ति पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यदि कोई व्यक्ति ब्रह्मचर्य धरना चाहता है तो हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : नस बन्दी में वहाँ और कुछ एकावटें पड़ती है वहाँ जो कुछ केसेज बिगड़ जाते हैं उनको वजह से लोग हतोत्साह होते हैं, नये घाबरी नहीं आते हैं । तो 1974-75 में कुन कितने केसेज हुए, उसमें कितने प्रतिशत बिगड़े और कितने डाक्टर्स या कम्पाउंडर्स के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया और ग्राहन्दा इस चीज को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या तरीका प्रस्ताव कर रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में तो यह पूछा नहीं है । अगर स्पेसिफिक आप पूछना चाहते हैं तो सेपरेट नोटिस उस के लिए दें ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : एक बात मैं कहूँ कि बहुत कम केसेज होते हैं जो बिगड़ते हैं । दुर्भाग्य से अगर हजार या दसहजार केसेज ठोकें हों तो उनको कार्ट नहीं कहता और एक या दो बिगड़ जायें तो उन को इतनी पब्लिसिटी मिलती है कि हमारा नारा कार्य पानों में मिल जाता है । हम का यह धर्म नहीं है कि हम बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं । जहाँ इस किस्म के केसेज बिगड़े हैं वहाँ हम ने राज्य सरकारों ने कह" के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाय । लेकिन इस को इस तरीके से रखा जाय यह ठीक नहीं है ।

### Pak Threat for War with India Over Kashmir Issue

\*596. SHRI K. MALLANNA,  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Prime Minister has stated that Pakistan is going to war with India over Kashmir if efforts for a peaceful settlement failed;

(b) whether he has also stated that Pakistan had not signed a no-war pact with India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) According to the 'Washington Post' of March 6, 1975, Prime Minister Bhutto stated in an interview:

"We are not going to activate the hostile policy. We are going to activate the policy of telling India, they are obliged to talk to us. We are committed to the idea of a peaceful settlement, but we have not signed a no-war pact. It is premature to say if hostilities are likely. But if all our peaceful efforts are exhausted, then we will have to see"

(c) The Government of India have noted that in recent weeks, following the lifting of US Government embargo on military supplies to Pakistan, leaders in Pakistan have begun to hint at means other than peaceful for settling differences between India and Pakistan. However, as made clear repeatedly India's position remains that the situation arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of Jammu & Kashmir territory should be settled through peaceful