

and you will be surprised to know that the minimum pay to a Working Journalist is below the national minimum which has been fixed by the Third Pay Commission. This alone demands implementation of the proposal to set up the Third Wage Board because the Working Journalists are suffering. I would like to know the definite date by which the proposed Wage Board will be set up.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I have already stated in my reply that that decisions are yet to be taken in regard to the appointment of workers' representatives and other members and Chairman of the Wage Board. Therefore, the decision with regard to the Working Journalists is also yet to be taken.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** I seek your protection, Sir. The Minister has not given a definite answer. The Government had two years to consider this proposal.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** The Minister is constantly indulging in waffle. He must introduce some clarity in his answer. I want to know the definite criteria and also the definite date by which the proposed Wage Board will be set up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is already over.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** You allowed the member to put a question, and you have to see whether the Minister gives the proper reply or not.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** He has not replied at all not to speak of its being proper.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is already over. He got a chance to ask a supplementary.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** But what about the reply?

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Are you satisfied Mr. Speaker, with the reply that he has given.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Short Notice Question. Mr. Samar Guha.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Intensified programme for family planning

3. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of progress of the projects and programme of the family planning;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout.

(c) whether any intensified programme has been adopted, and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Studies carried out reveal that awareness of Family Planning is of the order of 60—70 per cent in the rural areas and 70—80 per cent in the urban areas. Since the inception of the programme 14.9 million couples whose wives are in the reproductive group have been protected by one or the other family planning methods. It is estimated that 17.2 million births have been averted till May, 1974, and the birth-rate is estimated to have come down to about 35.6 per thousand population by the end of 1973-74.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing measures adopted to intensify the family planning programme is placed on the Table of the House

#### STATEMENT

The following measures have been adopted to intensify the Family Planning Programme.

(1) It has been decided progressively to integrate family planning in a larger development package especially of

Health, Nutrition and Maternity and Child Welfare. Both the services and communication efforts will be directed towards such integrated development.

(ii) It has been sought to give better health and other services to the people through the Minimum Needs Programme and it will provide a more effective framework for the success of the family planning programme.

(iii) At present Uni-purpose workers with the designations of Basic Health Workers Malaria Surveillance Workers, Vaccinators, Health Education Assistants (Trachoma) Family Planning Assistants, etc. are working in vertical manner for their respective programmes. All these workers will now be converted into Multi-purpose workers in a phased manner and thus a larger number of persons on the strength of Health, M.C.H. and Family Planning will be available. Family Planning Programme will be given high priority.

(iv) At present a uniform pattern of implementation of programme has been followed in respect of urban and rural areas. As the socio-economic characteristics of population residing in rural and urban areas differ widely, the programme strategy should be different in rural and urban areas. It has accordingly been decided that the new strategy for intensive efforts should be based upon the factors of urbanisation, female literacy and density of population so far as urban areas are concerned and the factors of growth rate and density of population in the rural areas.

(v) It is proposed to adopt a new motivational strategy involving individual and greater personalised approaches; fuller use of various mass-media and expanding T.V. and radio net-work. The new communication policy will be part of a package which will have to tackle simultaneously related programmes like Family Planning, Child Health, Nutrition and status and rights of women, economic opportunities and productivity of

fewer and healthier children as against a larger number of sickly children etc. The thrust of the new family planning communication will be interdisciplinary, inter-ministerial and progressional.

(vi) State Governments have been requested to make the family planning programme a mass movement by enlisting the support of elected representatives of people like M.Ps. M.L.As, members of Zila Parishads/Panchayats/Panchayat Unions, organisations like Trade Unions, Teachers/Students Unions and professional Associations etc.

(vii) The State Governments have been told that in order to achieve the national objective of bringing down the birth rate to 30 per thousand population by the end of the Fifth Plan, they should make all efforts to achieve the following targets during 1974-75:

Sterilisations . . . . .	20 lakhs
IUD insertions . . . . .	6 lakhs
Conventional Contraceptive Users . . . . .	35 lakhs
Immunisation Schemes . . . . .	
(i) Preschool Children . . . . .	50 lakhs
(ii) School Children . . . . .	57 lakhs
(iii) Expectant mothers . . . . .	30 lakhs
Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia . . . . .	
(i) Mothers . . . . .	25 lakhs
(ii) Children . . . . .	25 lakhs
Prophylaxis against blindness . . . . .	87.50 lakhs

(viii) State Governments have been requested to run small Vasectomy Camps at the Primary Health Centre level for a duration of a week or 10 days at which 150-200 sterilisations can be done by the staff of Primary Health Centre, without much disturbance to their normal work. Great care will be taken in proper selection of cases and adequate follow up.

(ix) Facilities for adoption of all methods of family planning according to the choice of the acceptor will be made available.

(x) Research in Reproduction Biology is proposed to be geared up with a view to develop improved and more acceptable methods of contraception.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why should there be a Short Notice Question on this?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Has he arrested the birth of children suddenly?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Children are born in short notice!

**MR. SPEAKER:** It appears that there is some understanding between Prof. Samar Guha and the Minister. That is why, it has come.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** So many of my Short Notice Questions have been declined.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You must know how to get it done by Government.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** The growth of population is a very serious problem. We should not take it lightly.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Prof. Samar Guha, I think their objections are all right. I do not know what urgency you saw in it, but it is there on the agenda.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It point of order....

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no point of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** If any member puts any embarrassing or difficult question, does the Minister reply? Is it for the Minister to choose the question? If so, the whole parliamentary system will go to ruin. They have no scruples about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are the guardian of the parliamentary system, God help us!

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I think, Sir, the hon. Minister has done justice by accepting this question.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Yes, Sir, he is correct.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** As far back as 1938 when the population of united India was only 30 crores, the then President of the Indian National Congress in his Presidential address in 1938 Haripura Congress gave a warning to the country that "all the future Plans would fall through if the population was allowed to grow by leaps and bounds..."

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please ask your question.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** It is all a bogus theory—I tell you. China has more population than India. Even then they have no such problem. Here for all our problems we put the blame on our population growth.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The hon. Member can ask a supplementary if he wants.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is wrong with you? You cannot sit quiet? I am not allowing you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I will read out to you the relevant rule. Rule 54 (1) says:

"A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character...."

So, Sir, you thought that it is of an urgent character and directed the Minister to answer the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not here to listen to it. It is all accepted by the Minister.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** He has given nine months' notice

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, the population is a serious problem facing the country. Unless the population growth is checked, a century hence the humanity will perish. Some members have no idea at all.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Now we are talking about a country hence

**MR SPEAKER:** Please sit down

**SHRI SAMAR BUHA:** I want to know from the hon Minister

**MR SPEAKER:** Please frame your question

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I can understand the Chinese cultural revolution. I can understand the Chinese problems.

**MR SPEAKER:** You need not quarrel over Chinese revolution.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Let them not try to teach me these things.

**MR SPEAKER:** Please ask your question.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The Chinese eat lizard. Are you going to eat lizard?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Please just wait and hear me.

Sir, the whole calculation of the Fifth Plan is based on one basic assumption that the population growth which as it is to-day is 2.5 per cent, should be brought down to 1.7 per cent. Otherwise the whole Plan concept falls through. If so, I want to know whether the Minister of Family Planning considers that it will be possible in the next five years to bring down the rate of growth of the population from 2.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent? Is it not important?

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**DR. KARAN SINGH:** In the Fifth Plan period we have accepted a target of bringing down the birth rate from 35 just now per thousand to 30 per thousand, of course it is going to be a very difficult target to achieve but if we have the full cooperation from every side I am sure that we will be able to reach the target and I would appeal to my hon friend Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu not to treat this as a matter of little importance. This is certainly a matter of crucial importance and we are trying to mobilise all our financial, organisational and motivational resources so that we may be able to achieve the target we have laid down for the Fifth Plan.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** My second supplementary is this. Is it a fact that in our slum areas and in the rural backward areas and also in the areas of polygamous families the rate of growth of population is much higher than the rate of growth of average population? If it is so, may I know whether any intensified programme for family planning is adopted for these areas where you have identified greater population growth? In our country 43 per cent of the population of the areas I have identified are illiterate. Is there any justification of giving advertisements in 200 newspapers for family planning? May I know whether our audio-visual publicity, the radio and films and field unit programmes are being made use of and whether the field units could make use of such films which can be introduced to make these programmes more effective?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** It is true that in economically depressed areas and slum areas and rural areas the population growth rate is higher than the other areas. This is a worldwide phenomenon. It is so in our country too. One of the weaknesses of our programme is this. We are able to reach only a small percentage of the population. In the Fifth Plan we are doing our utmost to see that we can cover the areas which he mentioned.

Not only advertisements in newspapers are done. I agree that advertisement particularly in English newspapers seems to me to be in fact a waste of scarce resources. In consultation with I & B Ministry we have set up Family Planning Communication Board and we are utilising all this media, radio and television films posters etc.

[Dr. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair.]

12.14 hrs.

So, we are trying to cover those areas which have remained uncovered

श्री रत्न सहाय बाई परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में डा० कर्ण सिंह जी कुछ कर रहे हैं, उस के लिये यह प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। यह सुन कर हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि जब से वह मंत्री बने हैं, सब से जन्म-दर कम हो गई है। लेकिन परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में जनता के साथ बहुत मजाक और मझोल किया गया है। आपको याद होगा कि लूप के बारे में बताया गया कि उससे बच्चे कम होंगे, और चारों तरफ लूप का प्रचार किया गया, लेकिन बाद में डाक्टरों का मत हुआ कि लूप में नुकसान होता है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि पापुलेसन एक्स्प्लोजन एक बड़ा सिरियस मेटर है और अगर हम अपनी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को न रोक पायें, तो हमारी सभी योजनायें निरर्थक सिद्ध होंगी। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि परिवार-नियोजन के अन्तर्गत लूप और आपरेमन्ड प्रादि के सम्बन्ध में हमारे जो भी कार्यक्रम हों, उन को सावधानी और गम्भीरता के साथ और सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाया जायें, ताकि वे जनता में लोकप्रिय हो सकें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या परिवार-नियोजन कार्यक्रम में विशेष प्रगति न होने का कारण यह तो नहीं है कि उस में कोई मूल गलती है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह: जहाँ तक परिवार-नियोजन का सवाल है, उस में आपरेमन्ड, सिरोड और लूप इत्यादि सब प्रकार की

सुविधायें होती हैं। इनारे किंग लूप को जितना बचाना कर रहे हैं, भारत में वह वैसा नहीं है अब मैंने सुना है कि लूप का एक इन्फूड वर्शन "काप्पर टी" निकला है और हमारे विशेषज्ञ बताते हैं कि उस के साथ हो सकता है। इस लिए हमें लूप को बचाना नहीं करना चाहिए। उस का जो इन्फूड वर्शन है "काप्पर टी", में उस को मानवीय सत्य को देख कर्ना।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I realise and appreciate that Government of India have been one of the first in the world to go ahead in terms of family planning projects. Under the Government of India in collaboration with W.H.O., there are, I believe, a number of projects for family planning. What efforts precisely have been made by Government of India to lower the birth-rate and how much of efforts and finances have been directed towards the educative programmes rather than mere advertisements and propaganda. My second point is: is it a fact that in the name of family planning programmes and projects a number of illiterate and ignorant people and poor people are being exploited and given wrong informations? A lot of difficulty is being experienced by these families because of this. That is why the programme is not succeeding. What is the Government doing with regard to these matters?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As mentioned in my reply, our target is to avert the births. 17.2 million births have been averted as a result of the family planning programme. As regards his second point—I require the cooperation of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa also in family planning programme in all seriousness. The family planning programme as such cannot succeed if it is purely a governmental programme. Family planning has ultimately got to be accepted by the vast masses in this country. That is where my hon. friend's point comes. The population limitation ideas must be injected into

the mainstream of our population by the educational system. We have tried to do that. We are in touch with the Education Ministry and NCERT—and are trying to have certain other educational programmes. Family planning, ultimately is also a part of our total projections for economic development. It is one of the weapons in our arsenal against poverty and against backwardness. Unless we attack the problems on all fronts including education, medical facilities, nutritional inputs etc., family planning will not succeed. Therefore we have looked upon in the Fifth Plan, the family planning as part of our total efforts. The question of people being misled or exploited does not arise. We have been making sure that the limited resources that we have are used in such a way that exploitation is minimised and results are maximised.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** What is your programme for those who were already born who cannot get a morsel of food?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** In order to get a morsel of food, the programme is run

12.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of this fact that in the rural areas, particularly, on account of acute poverty, the poor people do not have sufficient privacy as well as knowledge and incentive to use the family planning methods would you consider the question of connecting the family planning as a part of economic planning of a family; and would you include this as an incentive and disincentive scheme so that people would take more readily the family planning programme?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** What we are trying to do in the Fifth Plan is to integrate family planning into the minimum needs programme and it is thereby we will try to meet all the

basic economic requirements of the people. We are also adopting a strategy of integrating family planning, health services and nutritional input in the rural areas.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to all the question and practically given his own plan about the family planning as he did get a chance to speak during the Grants. I would like to know from him whether any steps have been taken to see that Members from both Houses of Parliament undergo operation before they can explain to the entire country? Also how many of them who are capable of producing have undergone the operation.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** I must admit I do not have details with regards to the reproductive behaviour of the Members of Parliament but I would like them to help me openly and willingly in this matter irrespective of party considerations and irrespective of the fact how many children they may have—we are prepared to regularise what may have happened in the past. Parliament is after all the tribune of the people and it is here that the problems are discussed.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon'ble Minister has rightly said that population explosion is one of the great dangers to our society. But unfortunately what has happened is the entire programme of family planning has only reached the affluent section of the society and the rural folk have been completely neglected. Even the expertise that has reached the rural areas is sub-standard. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is going to do in order to see that the poorer section of our society—those who are residing in the villages—are relieved of this misery and the family planning programme reaches most effectively to them?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The point, if I may say so, made by the hon. Member is extremely well-taken and true.

We have in the plan so far reached only a limited section of the society and those sections which need family planning most have not been covered. In the Fifth Plan there is going to be a special effort through the primary health centres in the first place and through various other sections in the rural areas to get this message to the rural areas. We are trying to involve the panchayats because they are in a way the smallest unit of the local self-government. We try to get them all involved. I have got representatives of All India Panchayat Parishad and various other organisations. At the industrial level, I have a sub-committee where representatives of labour and management are there so that we can try and cover the industrial workers. We are making special programmes to cover people; we are trying particularly to motivate the women because I feel that it is really the woman of India who have got a responsibility in this. Then only the programme will get the momentum it deserves.

**श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हुये भी क्या यह मत्त्व है कि इस के अधिकांश कर्मचारी अस्थायी है और आठ-आठ बस-दस वर्ष हो जाने पर भी उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन को इस विभाग में पांच वर्ष से अधिक कार्य करते हुए ही गया है उन की नियुक्ति स्थायी रूप में कर दी जाये ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह** मेरी समझ से ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं है कि सब के सब अस्थायी हैं। हो सकता है कि जो विशेष कहीं राज्यों में नियुक्त करे गये हों। हम उमे देख रहे हैं और हम ने कह दिया है कि दस और वर्षों के लिए यह कन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट होगा। इस की सारी धन राश केंद्र देगा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : एक और परिवार नियोजन पर बल देना और दूसरी ओर देश के अंदर ऐसे कानून चलने देना जिन के अन्तर्गत लोग चार-चार मादिया कर सकते हैं, क्या दोनों में अन्तर्विरोध नहीं है ? क्या सरकार परिवार नियोजन को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए ऐंसा कानून बनाने का विचार करेगी जिस के अन्तर्गत किसी भी भारतीय को चाहे वह किसी भी मजहब को मानने वाला हो एक में अधिक शादी करने की इजाजत न हो ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उन का कहना है कि एक उन जैसे हो जिन्होंने एक भी न की हो और एक चार-चार करे ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह** मैं तो केवल यही कहूंगा कि यह प्रश्न बच्चों के बारे में है वीवियों के विषय में इस का संबंध नहीं है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वन्चे क्या आममान में आते है ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह** एक भी विवाह में दर्जन बच्चे हो सकते है और बहुत से विवाह में भी कम हो सकते है। यह दूसरी बात है कि विवाह एक हाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह अलग प्रश्न है। मैं इसके ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं केवल यह कहूंगा कि हमारी नीति यह है कि परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिए और सब धर्मों, सब मजहबों सब तबकों के लोगों को इससे लाभ उठाना चाहिए। हमारा जो कार्यक्रम है, विशेषकर जहाँ लोगों ने इसे नहीं अपनाया है, हम चल कर रहे हैं कि उन तक पहुंच सकें। यह वास्तुी प्रोग्राम है। लेकिन हम चाहते है कि लोग इस से लाभ उठावें।