

Saturday, 27th July 1957

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume IV, 1957

(27th July to 8th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. IV Contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Saturday, 27th July, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that in accordance with the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants announced by me on 18th July and the allocation of time for them as approved by this House, business for the week commencing Monday, the 29th July, will consist of the discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Irrigation and Power, Law Transport and Communications, Information and Broadcasting, and Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs. Should the discussion of any Demands remain unfinished today, the Demands stated above will be taken up after the conclusion of the voting of Demands carried over from today.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I would suggest that the time allotted for the discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development should be extended by two or three hours, because that is a subject which concerns every Member. The time allotted for it now is only 5 hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: For the information of my hon. friend, I might tell him through you that this matter was considered, when time was being

allocated for the different Ministries. In the first instance, we had allotted only three hours for this Ministry. But the leaders of the various groups there insisted, and I yielded, and thus 2 hours more, as a sort of compromise, were added to the time allotted for the Ministry of Community Development. So, from this, it looks as if they were all agreed to 5 hours as a compromise. But today, I believe, the House is sitting till 4.30 P.M. or something like that: I do not know.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But this concerns every Member.

Mr. Speaker: A full day was allotted for this, till 5.30 P.M. inclusive of the half an hour extension. Of course, community project is an ever-increasing or ever-growing demand.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall have no objection if the House sits late for half an hour or an hour more. But so far as the extension of the time is concerned, the entire programme for the Demands coming up next week will be upset.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgur): When every Member wants that the time should be extended, that request should be considered, and time should be extended.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already explained the position to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Two hours have been allotted for the Ministry of Health, and we are going to start the discussion on those Demands presently. This discussion will go on up to one o'clock. And 5 hours for the Ministry of Community Development would mean that it would go up to 6 P.M., unless the House is willing to sit till six o'clock, it will go over to the next day.

[Mr. Speaker]

I shall do this. Let us sit till 5.30 P.M. today, and the Minister will be asked to reply on the next day. Thus, we shall have 4½ hours today, and half an hour or one hour more next week—let it not be included in these 5 hours. I shall give only half an hour to the Minister. That way, it will be extended.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PUBLICATION BY P.I.B. OF ANSWERED  
STARRED QUESTION BEFORE BEING  
ORALLY ANSWERED

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty brought to my notice yesterday, and tabled also a motion yesterday or the day before when she raised the matter in the House, that a question which was originally tabled as an unstarred question had been admitted as unstarred; subsequently, it had been converted into a starred question, and it was put down for answer on the 23rd inst or so; later on, after it was admitted as a starred question, it was postponed to the 31st inst. But, notwithstanding the postponement, the Press Information Bureau have announced in their bulletin or in their hand-outs of the replies the reply to this question also, which was not given on that day, but which was intended to be given on a later day, to which the question had been postponed.

This matter was raised as a breach of privilege. The Principle Information Officer was written to regarding this matter, and he has sent an apology. He came on his own; as soon as he read these proceedings and heard of this—the Press Information Bureau have got their representatives here—in the Press gallery—he came of his own accord to the Secretary and gave this letter to the Secretary. It reads thus:

I should be grateful if the following submission may kindly be placed before the Speaker:

On the 23rd July, a press release of an answer to unstarred question No. 182 which had been printed on the Order Paper for 23rd July had been made by the Press Information Bureau on the basis of material received from the Ministry of Rehabilitation that morning.

It is with great distress that we have learnt of the fact that the subsequent change of the unstarred question from the printed list for 23rd July to 31st July had escaped the notice of the officer responsible for the release. The circumstances under which the copies containing the Minister's answer for the 23rd July were received in the Press Information Bureau on the morning of that day, had unfortunately not suggested the possibility of any change in the order of questions.

It is learnt that the Ministry of Rehabilitation are also taking steps to make amends for the omission to warn the Press Information Bureau about the change in the date of answer. Nevertheless, the responsibility of the Press Information Bureau cannot be minimised.

A close check is kept during question hour in regard to questions both for variation, if any, in the oral answer and whether or not the question has been reached. It is extremely regretted that equal care in regard to last minute variations in the printed list for unstarred questions was not taken in this case. Orders have, therefore, been issued to officers handling Parliamentary questions to handle both starred and unstarred questions with equal vigilance. With great contrition, the Press Information Bureau would beg to assure you, Sir, that there will be no repetition of such a lapse in the future. In view of this, I am sure the House would not expect me to proceed in this matter further but accept what has been stated; and I am sure a responsible officer, as he gives an assurance, will not commit similar mistakes in the future.

The matter is dropped at this stage.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon):** What about the Rehabilitation Ministry? It appears from what you have read out that the Rehabilitation Ministry is also to be blamed

**Mr. Speaker:** As for the Rehabilitation Ministry also, in view of what has been stated by this one officer—it is not that a 'bundle' of officers should come here—the Rehabilitation Ministry, I am sure, will take note of this fact and act according to it. If, in spite of it, they commit a lapse, a similar one, next time, the hon Member is alert, and he can always bring it to the notice of this House

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**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd**

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Speaker** The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 47, 48, 49, 50 and 119 relating to the Ministry of Health. As the House is aware, 2 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry

There are a number of cut motions to those various Demands. Hon Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the number of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose name, those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order

Personally, I am in favour of allotting the largest amount of time for the Ministry of Health, but somehow the Sub-committee which sat over this matter—it has given 101 hours for the entire Budget—has been a little frugal with respect to the Health Ministry. All the same, it is not for me to decide that, it has been accepted by the House.

I shall give preference, first of all, to doctors, then to lady Members and then to others

**Shri Kaswara Iyer (Trivandrum):** What about lawyers?

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall call Shri D. S. Raju first

**DEMAND NO 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,86,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'"

**DEMAND NO 48—MEDICAL SERVICES**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,643,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Medical Services'"

**DEMAND NO 49—PUBLIC HEALTH**

**Mr Speaker.** Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,35,30,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Public Health'"

**DEMAND NO. 50—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 60,56,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'"

**DEMAND NO 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,89,68,000 be granted to the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Mr. Speaker]

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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

**Shri D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry):** I would like to make a few observations on some of these health problems, which, I think, should be tackled and solved on a national emergency basis. I do not say that these problems are not within the awareness of the public and the responsible authorities, but I would only like to suggest that they should be tackled more urgently and more efficiently.

With regard to medical services, we are aware that all over India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, almost all the hospitals are overcrowded. There is a shortage of doctors, nurses and midwives. For a country like India, with a population of about 380 million, there are only 70,000 qualified doctors, 24,000 midwives and 24,000 nurses. In spite of the fact that a host of other unregistered doctors were functioning during this influenza epidemic, we had a lot of difficulty in controlling this epidemic. That is because we are short of doctors and nursing services.

On a rough estimate only one doctor is available for about 6000 to 7000 people whereas in foreign countries, it works out to one doctor to about 2000 or 1500 people.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, we have proposed to start about 6 more medical colleges. Without asking for more money, I would suggest that existing hospitals can be expanded to quite a good strength. Also a few more hospitals could be started. After all, doctors cannot be manufactured by spending a lot of money on buildings alone. It is not the brick and cement or the stone and lime that could make doctors. We want experienced teachers, and for this purpose some of the Retired Surgeons and Physicians could also be available.

So I would suggest that we can save some money by cutting down on this capital expenditure in the construction of buildings and all those things. We can rent, if necessary, quite a number of buildings in most of the cities. They could be utilised for starting new medical colleges. Therefore, by saving some money we can easily expand the existing medical colleges as well as start new medical colleges under the Second Plan.

Then there is the question of de-urbanisation. You are aware that urbanisation and industrialisation are creating for us a number of problems. Ours was an agricultural economy for centuries. Now people are migrating to cities in larger and larger numbers. They are congregating in industrial areas so much so that we are finding it difficult to provide for them food, accommodation, medical facilities and other conveniences. Quite a number of these people come from villages. They are quite illiterate and they come without their families, so much so that after coming to the cities their morals also have dropped. That creates for us another problem. So de-urbanisation is a very urgent question which requires constant attention from our leaders and statesmen.

I think there is a lot of truth in the saying of great men 'back to the village'. Even Mahatma Gandhi had said that if villages perished, our nation perishes. There is a lot of truth in this, because after all we have lived for centuries in villages and we have been revitalised and re-energised from the natural surroundings of villages. It is not for a tropical country like ours to so suddenly change from village, agricultural economy to an industrial economy. We should be slow and cautious.

Next I would refer to the question of import of drugs. We are all aware that we are spending about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores on the import of foreign drugs. I admit that some of these drugs are quite useful and efficient, but as a medical practitioner for a

number of decades I would like to suggest that quite a number of these drugs are not necessary for the treatment of diseases. They might be put down to a few dozens. Probably, if a committee could go into this and find out what are our essential requirements in respect of foreign drugs, we can save a lot of foreign exchange also.

Another point is about the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. This company has been stated to produce penicillin. It has gone into production about two years ago. But still it is not able to meet all our requirements of penicillin. Penicillin, after all, is a very very useful antibiotic. If more energy, more vigour and more enthusiasm had been put into the organisation, I think it should have been able to meet our requirements by now.

Also production of streptomycin and chloromycezin, which are very useful antibiotics, could be achieved by an extension of the same process. This production of the two valuable antibiotics should have been started by now.

Then I come to anti-malarials which have been dumped into India in vast numbers. Paludrin, Daraprim, Chamoquin etc. all these drugs, I agree, are quite efficient, but we should not forget our old quinine which has stood the test of time for the last 300 years. It is still a basic remedy in the treatment of malaria and in the preparation of so many contraceptives and anti-ceptive remedies. It is a thing which Government should take in hand and encourage. Almost all the hill stations in India can produce a lot of quinine.

Suppose something happens—as happened with regard to the Suez crisis—and we are not able to get our foreign stock. Then we will be in trouble. So I would suggest that we should revise our policy of relying to much upon foreign drugs for most of these anti-malarial or synthetic remedies. I would suggest to Government to pay more attention to the production of quinine and en-

courage the use of quinine by medical practitioners, government hospitals etc.

DDT is another product which is very very important in the anti-malarial and anti-mosquito campaign. We have got a factory in Delhi. But it produces only about a ton a day whereas our requirement for the whole country is about 10 tons a day. We should hurry up with the production of this insecticide which is such an important and essential material for anti-malarial purposes.

Then there is the question of sales tax on drugs. There is an urgent necessity for a revision of the sales tax policy with regard to drugs. At present, there is some harassment caused to chemists, druggists and also some medical practitioners who have got to keep a daily account of these things, by reason of the attitude of the sales tax officials. I would humbly request Government to take this matter into consideration and afford relief to the people concerned.

Medical research is very very important item. Under the present conditions of our life, as a direct consequence of the effects of our civilisation, we are getting more and more sick. Not only we, but everywhere in the world, people are getting more and more sick. The stress and strain of life, the competitive existence from birth to death, the problem of finding bread and butter—all these things are produced by our civilisation. In future also, we are bound to get more and more sickness.

Diabetes and blood pressure are the direct consequences of the present civilisation. I would call them twin sisters. There is increasing morbidity on account of these two diseases in almost all countries, including America.

I would suggest that a separate section or branch should be opened in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to give prominence to this. This Institute should be started well and very good foundations should be laid even from now on. It should

[Shri D. S. Raju]  
 attract and give facilities not only to our talented young men, but doctors from all over the world should be encouraged to come and do reach on some of these very important and urgent problems.

Regarding some of our ancient systems of medicine, ayurveda and unani, I have great respect for them. In ancient ayurveda, tuberculosis was described in detail. Gold was suggested as a remedy for it about two thousand years ago. Even now, in spite of antibiotics, we are occasionally compelled to use Myocrysin and Sanocrysin. These are preparations of gold for the treatment of tuberculosis. I would suggest that due attention should be given to research in ayurveda and unani.

You will have seen from the papers that there is a new drug found out called Rauwolfia Serpentina. In ayurveda, it is called Serpagandhi. This has got a very good name lately in the medical profession. Out of this, they are able to manufacture alkaloids which are very good for the reduction of blood pressure. They are also good for mental diseases. These alkaloids—serpasil, Reserpine etc of serpentina—have become very very useful remedies.

**D. S. Raju:** Alkaloids are not not made here

**Shri D. S. Raju:** The raw products are grown here.

**Shri D. S. Raju:** Alkaloids are not manufactured in India. It is a highly technical process. The raw products are grown in India on an extensive scale in almost all the hill regions. I would like the Government to take serious note of this industry.

We have several programmes in the country: National Malaria Control programme, filaria control programme and TB control programme and Leprosy control programme, and many others. They are well thought out. Funds have been allotted for these schemes but I feel that they are not sufficiently large. I know the

real difficulties of the profession and the people and I suggest that the Finance Minister should be more generous in allotting funds to some of these important items. Malaria takes a very heavy toll; fifty million people are affected every year. You can imagine the extent of the damage and the loss to the country by this one dreadful disease.

It is true that the Government by its preventive methods have protected about ten crores of people and given mass treatment to about half a million people. It is good but still much more has got to be done on this matter. During the last war allied planes with sufficient quantity of DDT sprayed certain whole areas and completely eliminated this disease and other mosquito borne diseases. It was extra-ordinary how they can spray those areas and kill these mosquitoes. I wonder if our Government could take this measure by spraying these areas with DDT from planes.

Then, about this TB control programme. We have got only 24,000 beds all over India which is inadequate. Some of the very good remedies streptomycin and INH, a synthetic product—are being very effective. In fact, some years ago cases which were considered incurable, patients in advanced stages of TB, are very well controlled by streptomycin and INH. Efforts should be made to manufacture some of these products on a sufficiently large scale in India. It is not possible to depend upon foreign sources for any length of time, especially for essential drugs. We should take note and create maximum facilities and give maximum allotment for the production of these things in India.

Then about the leprosy clinics. Some institutions are doing very good work: Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust, Ramakrishna Mission and Kushta Nivarana Sangha Mission lepers. There are about two million lepers and it is very difficult to collect these lepers in different asylums and give treatment to them. Sulphone

drugs latterly are very effective and even very advanced cases are marvelously cured in about a year or two years' time. They are very cheap also costing about two annas per day per patient or even less. One tablet costs half an anna and two or three tablets would be ample. Even patients in advanced stage previously thought incurable, have made remarkable recoveries if they swallow these tablets for two years or so. It is one of the recent advances in Medicine of which every scientist can be proud and every doctor happy.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli)**  
Can it be used for flu also?

**Shri D. S. Raja:** No Sir. The remedy should not be more drastic than the disease itself as in the case of flu. Leprosy which is claiming and disabling about two million people in India is a curable disease and can be tackled easily and effectively. The influenza epidemic has affected the lives of so many people. There is no necessity to get unnecessarily panicky about the disease. After all, it has been there in almost all the countries in an endemic form, occasionally it sprouts in an epidemic form. It takes only three or four days and there is some fever and then probably it leaves. We should not get panicky over such a mild disease. The Government is trying to prepare some vaccine in the Coonoor research laboratories. I do not know how far it will be effective or useful because the virus changes its nature frequently. If we find out a cure for one type, it changes itself into another type by changes in mutation and this vaccine may not be useful. I would ask the Government not to waste so much money and to go cautious about the preparation of the vaccine.

I would refer to family planning before I conclude. We are multiplying very rapidly and every year five million more people are added. While the birth rate has increased, the death rate has fallen and the average expectation of life has increased. That means that there should be more

food, accommodation, travelling facilities, medical and other amenities. At this rate, by the end of the century, our population, it has been calculated, will be double the present figure, that is, 74 crores. Could we imagine that a country like ours expanding so rapidly? Could we be able—to provide for the 78 crores of people? We should take stock of the situation and give more prominence to family planning. It should be done on a very enthusiastic and vigorous scale. Everybody should take interest in this, not only the Government but voluntary organisations and almost all the intelligent people of the country should become aware of the seriousness of the problem and try to tackle it now. In the next decade this problem will probably be unmanageable and uncontrollable and there would be a cause for regret.

The Second Plan provides four cores for family planning. I hope intense research will be done and contraceptive and other methods will be found out.

I have no complaint against anything except that we are not going with such zeal and enthusiasm that I would like to see in the implementation of the programmes. If you do so, our desire for a welfare State would be much nearer than expected.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** Sir, I do concur in the competency of doctors and women to speak on this subject of health.

**Mr. Speaker:** Patients also

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda):** He is not in any of these categories.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** In fact, I have been suffering from a certain amount of fear complex as to whether I am the right person to speak on this subject of health but a look at my hon. friend in the Treasury Bench on the other side gave me some sort of assistance.

Coming to the subject of health, I am desirous of pointing out as a layman, as a lawyer layman, if I may say so with all respect, as to what I

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

think should be the programme for the development of our national health. I bestowed serious attention on the report of the Ministry of Health for 1956-57, and I cannot deny that we have made some progress in the matter of health. But, to me it appears that regarding certain aspects of the matter we have to make a different approach, particularly regarding the question as to how we should tackle the problem of disease.

Tackling the problem of disease falls under two main heads. We employ drugs which are preventive or curative. So, diseases are either prevented or cured; there is no third way of dealing with a disease. Probably, the conservative cynic might be tempted to say that there is a third way, tackle the disease by another drug, and that is by death; that is, by the non-application or wrong-ful application of the drugs.

On the question of drugs the science of medicine has, I understand from the hon. friend on the other side, made strides of progress during the last two decades. Certainly so. Antibiotics like penicillin, chloromycetene, tetracycline and all such things have come to effectively combat the diseases.

But the question still remains, Sir, as to whether these drugs, these essential life saving drugs are available to the ordinary poor man. The sale of these essential drugs are still in the hands of private business, and when a patent medicine in the name of Lederle, Parke Davis or Sharp and Dhome come for the first time in this country, we find that they are offered for fanciful prices. I remember a time when penicillin was first marketed. Then it was not available for even Rs. 50, that is in 1950 or 1951. When chloromycetene first came into the market, it is very useful for typhoid and various other ailments, it was not available for less than Rs. 100.

Still we find that the sale of these drugs are in the hands of private business. Even though we find various firms offering them at competitive prices, we find, as a matter of

fact, that these drugs are not available for the common man, or the ordinary poor man.

Shri D. S. Raju: It is only one rupee now.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I certainly know that. But, when these drugs are out of stock, when at times of necessity like the influenza epidemic or other times a private businessman can find a way out of the situation by concealing the stock and boosting up prices, these drugs are not available to the poor man.

So, I would suggest, as a matter of constructive suggestion, to our Health Minister that he must have some sort of a control over at least the sale of these essential life saving drugs. He might answer me by saying that we have got the Drugs Control Act. But the Drugs Control Act has no control over the sale prices of these essential drugs. What I am suggesting is that at least with respect to these essential antibiotics they must develop a public sector. If that is not possible, in the alternative I must say that we must have a control over the prices of these antibiotics, otherwise the common man who is asked to elect between cure of the disease and death has no option.

When I am on this question of drugs I am tempted to say that in this country we have various laws. Of course, speaking as a lawyer I am saying that we have a number of laws to control the quality of drugs and the standard of drugs. But, I do not know as to whether this Drugs Control Act provides for testing the components of every medicine that is marketed, and also the efficacy of the medicines for the purpose for which they are advertised. We find that products are marketed professing to cure so many things. These products come forward with a good load of literature and the suffering man, unhelped by the professional man, reading these advertisements concludes that he has found a panacea for all his ailments. We find that

these advertisements proclaim to the world that the product is a simple remedy for all ailments. Have we got a law, or have we got the machinery to test the components of each drug that is being marketed to see whether they are really efficacious for the purpose for which they are advertised?

I remember to have read a law in America, a Federal Law. I believe, whereby it is provided in America that before any drug is patented and put into the market that drug must be submitted to a central research laboratory, a huge laboratory the kind of which we cannot afford to have, where these drugs are tested. The research workers there examine the details of the advertisements of the drugs to be put forward in the market, and see whether they are really applicable for the disease to which they are to be applied. This is what they do. If the research workers come to the conclusion that these drugs are spurious, then they are not allowed to be marketed in New York. There is a proviso, and that is the hard part of the job. The proviso says, even if they are found to be spurious and unfit to be marketed in New York, if those goods are marked "for export only", then they can be exported. We find some of those medicines coming here and widely advertised.

So far as these Knox products are concerned, we find a lot of advertisements coming out, like cystex for kidney troubles, mendaco for asthma, hynox for blood pressure.....

An Hon. Member: Okasa.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have only come to the Knox products. These things are not allowed to be sold in New York. In fact, this medicine mendaco can be sold in New York only with the caution administered that it is dangerous for children under seven years and cannot be administered to T.B. patients. I do not know how many of our professional men know that. But we find sometimes this mendaco for asthma and bynox

for high blood pressure prescribed by various doctors. I am not disputing the efficiency of professional men, but sometimes these men do prescribe these things as though they are effective remedies.

The question is whether we can afford to have a central laboratory and prevent the import of these goods, otherwise America would find that India is a good place for selling her spurious goods. I would respectfully submit that we can effectively check them if we can make a law whereby it is said that any drug which cannot be sold in America cannot be imported at all; if it is marked "for export only", it should not be imported at all. This is one point which I would respectfully submit before this House for the consideration of the hon. Minister for Health.

I have so many aspects of the matter to deal with, but for lack of time I cannot deal with all of them. I have to deal with the question of public health, which is of utmost importance. Here we deal with the preventive side of the disease. We have got so many complaints regarding the manner in which the problem of public health is tackled. In our country, the most important aspect of public health is the problem of fresh water. In fact, in the coastal lines of Kerala State, we find water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to the matter of fresh water problem in Kerala State.

Then, there is the question of subsidy for the control of leprosy in Noornad in Kerala State. We have got a leprosy colony and I understand this year there is no subsidy given for that centre. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider the claims of this leprosy colony. This is one of the biggest leprosy centres in South India.

I have also to point out that the system of training auxiliary nurses and midwives needs a complete reorganisation. The target figures show

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

that we must have at least 6,000 people of this kind before the end of the Five Year Plan, but we find that very little personnel being trained. We must examine the reason why we are not getting enough trainees. My suggestion is that it is because the pay is very low and the medium of instruction is English. I find in most of the States the medium of instruction is English and women, who have passed out of the fifth or sixth standard and who are being trained as auxiliary nurses, are not able to follow the lectures that are given. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider the problem of training of auxiliary nurses and midwives and to give more incentive to the trainees.

With regard to the indigenous system of medicine, which has been referred to by the hon. Member who spoke last I must say with respect that the allopathic doctors have developed a sort of allergy towards ayurvedic vaidikas or homoeopathic doctors. This allergic attitude towards the indigenous system of medicine should stop. There is need for more collaboration between them and the Ministry should provide facilities for collaboration and consultation between the ayurvedic doctors or hakims or siddha vaidikas and the allopathic doctors. I am told in China there is an academy of Chinese medicines to develop the indigenous systems of medicine. I am also told that even the best allopathic doctors who have got special qualifications and who are specialists go there and have consultations, discuss matters and find out the efficacy of the indigenous medicine. The need for standardising and testing the quality of ayurvedic medicine is also there. I do not deny that.

There are spurious drugs in ayurveda also coming up in the market nowadays. We have to test whether they conform to the quality or can be effective for curing the disease it professes to cure. As a matter of fact, instances are not lacking. We find that in the market—I am only citing

an example—there is a rasayanam from the south called *karumkorangu rasayanam*, which is said to be an extract of the elements of the black monkey. But from the quantity of this rasayanam that has now been marketed, I think that if there is any element of the monkey in the rasayanam, the whole species would have been extinct by this time.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody takes exception on the ground that it is cruel to animals.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am not aware of it. The glands or the adrenals of the monkey are supposed to be the component parts of the rasayanam. I do not want to elaborate it.

Regarding arishtams and asavams also, we find that their important component parts are honey and other costly medicines. These are being marketed with jaggery water. In the *kasturi rasayanam* also, we do not find any *kasturi* or any element of musk. These are the spurious drugs that are marketed and the suffering man is really cheated. So, even with respect to ayurvedic medicines, I would say that we must have control over them, test the quality and standard of the medicine before they are allowed to be marketed. Not to speak of the *navaratna kalpa* which contains the extract of nine gems and which is marketed for Rs 2. I do not want to enter into details because of want of time. I only say that while the need for collaboration between ayurvedic and allopathic doctors is very high, there is also the need for standardising the quality of the medicines.

I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the problem of ayurvedic doctors in our State, where it cannot be denied that this system of medicine is highly developed. But we have not got the facility for research work or post-graduate work. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the claims of Kerala State regarding ayurveda.

Again, there is one branch of Ayurveda which has not come up for discussion or consideration, namely, the system of bone-setting in our place. We have got experts in bone-setting. I have come across cases of bone-setting successfully done by these experts where allopathic doctors have failed miserably.

**Mr. Speaker:** In Puthur in the Andhra State also it is there.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** These people are not encouraged. I am told they are proceeding on some scientific basis, probably handed over to them from generation to generation. They have made a good deal of study about this matter and they are experts in the line; I would submit that this system, particularly bone-setting with massaging, should be encouraged. In the allopathic system, bone-setting is done by putting the bones together and keeping it at rest for a number of days; this sometimes fails. These experts, I am told, do the bone-setting and do a little bit of oil massaging. This method of bone-setting is very remarkable. These things which are available are escaping the attention of our Health Ministry.

Regarding control of malaria and filaria—of course, my hon. friend said it is control of malaria, what we want is total eradication. It is not merely control. We have reached a stage when we must say that India is no longer suffering from malaria, so that there need not be a control over malaria. In fact, the World Health Organisation is extending its help for the eradication of Malaria. As regards filaria, I must say that my State has not got the help which the people of that State deserve. In Shertalai and other places, we find filaria in abundance.

Before concluding, I must make an earnest appeal to the members of the medical profession. I should not be misunderstood when I make this appeal to them. This is one of the noblest of the noble professions. We do concede that. But, they must engage themselves as citizens of India

with the responsibility which has been thrown upon them in a spirit of self-sacrifice, and serve mankind and be prepared to go to the villages and rural parts without caring for the remuneration that they may get and try to build up India with good health and prosperity. If they do so, they will be remembered for generations. I should say that among some of the members of the profession, pecuniary considerations are even now prevailing. That is why I am saying that the medical profession is one of the noblest of the noble professions in India for serving mankind and that, they should realise. If the Minister of Health would agree to provide refresher courses for even the medical men in the profession, by which they are again and again reminded of their duties, I would say it will serve the purpose.

I have got so many points to stress. I do not wish to take more of the time of the House. I will utilise any other occasion that may come to me for taking up this aspect of public health.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bhagwan Dm Misra He is an Ayurvedic vaid. I called an allopath; I called a patient; now I call a vaid

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** I am in good health.

**Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserve-Sch. Castes):** If every patient is like Shri Easwara Iyer, there is no need for a health department to exist.

श्री भ० श्री विष्णु (केनराज)। अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य विभाग की ४७, ४८, ४९ और ५० नम्बर की भाँगी का बर्णन है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग को दो भागों में बाटा जा सकता है। एक वह हिस्सा है जिसके द्वारा यह चेप्टा की जाती है कि देश में रोग के न पावे और सफाई रहे और दूसरा जल तथा गृह वायु का प्रबन्ध हो। दूसरा हिस्सा चिकित्सा से सम्बन्ध रखता है। उसके द्वारा रोग हीने पर

[भी भ० दी० विष्य]

रोगियों को निरोग करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

जहा तक सफाई, शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु के प्रबन्ध का सम्बन्ध है इस विषय में स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने शहरों में तो बहुत हद तक काम किया है यद्यपि इस में भी अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बोक है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि शुद्ध जल का अभी प्रबन्ध काफी नहीं हो पाया है। लेकिन मैं अपने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सफाई, शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु का प्रबन्ध अभी देश के उस बोडे हिस्से में हो रहा है जिस को गठन करते हैं। लेकिन देश की २५ करोड़ जनता के लिये जो कि देहातों में रहती है और जिस को आप शुद्ध भागन कह सकते हैं उन के लिये तो अभी सफाई का नेतृत्व मात्र भी नहीं है। वहां पर गढ़ जल और शुद्ध वायु के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। बहुत से स्थानों पर लोग नालाबों का पानी पीने हैं और बहुत भी जगह नदियों के किनारे गढ़ बोर कर पानी प्राप्त करते हैं। अभी गांव के गहने बालों के लिये सफाई का, शुद्ध जल का और शुद्ध वायु का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है।

इस में मदह नहीं कि जहा तक मकानक रैमों का सबूत है, जहा तक मनेस्त्रिया का सम्बन्ध है, इन को रोकने में इस विभाग ने बहुत कुछ सफलता प्राप्त की है। पहले जब बड़े बड़े मेले हुआ करते थे तो उन के बाद अक्सर हैजे जंगी सकारक बीमास्त्रिया फैल जाता करती थी। उन पर हैल्प विभाग ने बहुत कुछ कटौत कर लिया है ऐसे जिन बहराइज के उत्तरी भाग में मलेस्त्रिया बहुत हुआ करता था। लेकिन आज इस विभाग द्वारा उसको रोकने की समुचित व्यवस्था करने से उसका प्रकोप करीब रहा बरिष्यत ही रह गया है। आज की

व्यवस्था में गांवों में रहने वालों के लिये सकाई, शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु का सम्बन्ध करने की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। गांवों में ही देश की अधिकतर आबादी रहती है।

दूसरा भाग विकित्सा का आरम्भ होता है। भीड़ इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मदस्य ने आयुर्वेदिक विकित्सा पद्धति का जिक्र किया। हमारे डा० राष्ट्र ने भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की कुछ वर्चा की है। उन्होंने भवितव्यों के प्रयोग के बारे में कहा और अब के लिये सोने के उपचारों के बारे में भी कहा। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को कोई भी जानने वाला आरम्भ में ही यह जानता है कि अब रोग के लिये माने का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये। और यह कोई आज की बात नहीं है। महसूनी बचों में यह प्रयोग बना आता है। लेकिन यह दूसरे है कि विकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मञ्चान्य ने इसी में सकोप कर लिया कि जगह जगह अस्पताल खोल दिये हैं। क्या उन के द्वारा ३० करोड़ जनता रोग विनिर्मुक्त हो सकती है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी देहान्तों में आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और दूसरी देशी विकित्सा पद्धतियों की दुई हूँ है। बहुत सी वर्षायं सम्बन्धों के द्वारा कुछ विद्यालयों के शीखालय काम कर रहे हैं और उन के द्वारा नालों रोपी रोग विनिर्मुक्त होते हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि आपने ऐसोपीचिक पद्धति के लिये माइट्रिफिक प्रयोग किये हैं और उन के लिये करोड़ों रुपया वर्च किया है। उस के बाद आप कह माके हैं कि हमको इतनी शीखिया शुद्ध रूप में भिजं बचों हैं। और ये इन रोपों के लिये उपकूक हैं। लेकिन जो २५ करोड़ की जन संख्या देहातों में रहती है उसको इन औषधियों से साथ महीने पहुँच रहा है। बल्कि मैं तो अर्जुना कि शहरों में भी जो आदमी ही सी डाई और

वर्षा मासिक पाता है वह भी इन शीघ्र-  
विदों से अपने बालों का इलाज नहीं करता  
सकता। पहले अवसर चिकित्सर  
दिये जाते थे। पर अब ज्यादातर  
डाक्टर इंजेक्शन काम में जाते हैं। वे  
रोली को नुस्का लिया देते हैं जो कि २०  
रुपये में १५ रुपये में या ३५ रुपये में मिलता  
है। वे चारा रोली इतनी कीमत देते कर  
परेशान हो जाता है और दूसरी चिकित्सा  
पद्धति की ओर जाता है और उम प्रणाली  
से रोग विनिर्मुक्त होता है।

ऐसी अवस्था में इस बात की बहुत  
आवश्यकता है कि सरकार देखि चिकित्सा  
पद्धति को अपनाए। सरकार की ओर से यहा  
पर जो रुपए की कमी की जाती है,  
पर इस के साथ ही साथ वह अधिक से अधिक  
कीमती चिकित्सा प्रणाली को प्रचलित  
करके ये के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक सब  
लोगों को जोगेर से विनिर्मुक्त होने में सहायता  
पहुंचाना चाहती है, यह कहा तक समझ है?

12 hrs.

मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि मैटिकल कौसिल  
के कुछ डाक्टर भी यह चाहते हैं कि देश में  
आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली, या होम्योपैथिक  
सिस्टम या युनानी मिस्टम किसी तरह से भी  
प्रचलित न हो सके। वे हमेशा इन प्रणालियों  
को अनसाइटिक बता कर इन को ठुकराने की  
चेष्टा करते हैं। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता  
हूँ कि हमारे देश के डाक्टर इन चिकित्सा  
प्रणालियों के साथ सदा सीतेसा अवहार करते  
हैं। यह नहीं चाहते कि ये चिकित्सा प्रणालियों  
पर्याप्ती तरह ने सफल हो कर देश की सेवा कर  
सकें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दस वर्ष  
पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी,  
जिस का मैं भी सदस्य रहा हूँ। उस कमेटी ने  
यह विकारित की थी और यह तब कर लिया  
गया था कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली  
को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता चाहिए।  
मैं यह आलमा चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के

द्वारा इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली को कहां तक  
प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। मैं एक नवांगतुक  
सदस्य हूँ, इसलिए इस विषय में मुझे पूरा पूरा  
पता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर  
कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया गया होगा, तो वह नहीं  
के बराबर होगा।

‘ज्ञा चिकित्सा प्रणाली में रिसर्च करने  
के लिए जामनगर में एक इंस्टीट्यूट खोला गया  
है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि उस में कहां तक काम  
हो सकता है और किन व्यक्तियों के तत्वावधान  
में वहां काम हो रहा है। अगर वहां पर इन्हीं  
महाप्रभु डाक्टरों के तत्वावधान में ही काम  
हो रहा है, तो आप को भी विश्वास दिलाता हूँ  
कि अन्त में उन की रिपोर्ट असफल होने की ही  
आयती, सफलता के सूत्र आप के सामने नहीं  
आ सके।’

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप वास्तव  
में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन  
देना चाहते हैं, तो आप अनुदानों और अन्य  
प्रकार के उत्साह के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को  
इस बात के लिए प्रेरित करें कि ने अपने यहा  
आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को स्थान दे।  
इस मन्त्रालय में ये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को  
आवश्य अन्यवाद ना चाहता हूँ। उसे इस  
दिशा में बहुत कुछ आगे कदम बढ़ाया है, यद्यपि  
उसे भयोजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता है।  
फिर भी उम ने एक आयुर्वेदिक विद्यालय  
खोला है और एक बहुत बड़ी रायनशाला  
स्थापित की है, जिस में बैचों के तत्वावधान  
में शोधिया नैयर की जाती है। उसे  
‘हात में बहुत में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय  
भी खोले हैं, यद्यपि मैं यह जानना चाहता  
कि उन के साथ जैसा अवहार होना चाहिये,  
वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। देहत में एक एसो-  
पैथिक चिकित्सालय खोलने के लिए सरकार  
की तरफ से तो स हजार रुपए भवन बनाने के  
लिए दिए जाते हैं, जब कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा-  
लय के लिए पहां रुपए मासिक किराये पर  
एक मकान की अवस्था की गई।’ इस अवस्था

## [बो अ० दो० निष्ठ]

मैं मैं यह कैसे कह सकता हूं कि सरकार जिस तरीके से इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर रही है, उस के परिणामस्वरूप यह चिकित्सा प्रणाली प्रफुल्लित हो सकती है और पूर्ण रूप से देश की सहायता कर सकती है।

जहां तक मिडवाइच का सम्बन्ध है अगर आप आंकड़ों को देखें, तो आप को पता चल जायगा कि अपने राज्य की नी वर्ष की अवधि में आप अधिक दो में चार हजार तक ट्रेन्ड मिडवाइच नैयार की होंगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाबी निकास एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिस का सम्बन्ध देश के बड़े भागों और सब गांवों से है। इस निवाइच में व्यवस्था को जानो चाहि, जिस के द्वारा गोव में गरांब और छोड़ में छोड़ व्यविधि को यह मुविधा मिल सके : सुवृङ् में वॉयन मिडानो के अनुसार देहन में राजने वाले दाइयों को ट्रेन्ड करने का प्रवन्द दिया जाना चाहिए। ताकि अधिक में अधिक लोग आभ उठा सके, मैं नि दन बरना नाहिना हूं कि इस ओर आप को अधिक ध्यान देने के आवश्यकता है। माय हा राज्य भरकरी ना भी ध्यान इस प्रांत प्राविधिक किया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं एक विषय बात के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं, जिसकी चर्चा अभी एक आनन्दपूर्ण सदस्य ने की है। हमारे देश में कुछ दोग बहुत जोरों से कैल रहा है और इस के कई विषेष कारण हैं। हमारे देश में ज्यादातर लोग नमक या बटाई से भोजन करते हैं। उन के भोजन में पोषक-नस्त्रों का पूर्णतया अभाव होता है, जिस के कारण देहात में रक्त की बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो सेंट्रल एक्ट है, उस में यह विषय नहीं है कि चूंकि कुछ रोग मनकामक है, इस लिए उसमें आकांक्षित जनता से पृथक रखे जायें। उन आत्मों को अपने चरों में न रहने दिया जायें, अस्ति उनके लिए दूसरी जगह अवस्था की जायें, जिस में ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है। स सम्बन्ध में जो आप को बहराइच का एक उदाहरण देना

चाहता हूं। वहां एक दरगाह के पास मेला लगता है, जिसके विषय में यह कियदली है कि जो कुछ-रोगी बहां जाता है, वह उस दरगाह से बिनिरक्त हो जाता है। तिर्क हमारे सूबे से भी नहीं, बल्कि देश की दूसरी जगहों से भी कुछ के रोगी वहां पहुँच जाते हैं। इस का नतोंजा यह है कि उन की बीमारी भी अच्छी होती नहीं, अपितु वे बहराइच जिले में अधिकाधिक कुछ रोग को फैला रहे हैं। मैं आपको बता सकता हूं कि ऐसे गांव भी जूदा हूं, जिन में पचास साठ प्रतिशत कोड़ी है और उम का कोई उपचार सम्भव नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में यह आवश्यक है कि मेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने एक्ट में उचित व्यापकता करे। हमारे मिविन मर्जन ने इमविधय में कहा है कि मेरी तरफ से इमका कोई रोकथाम नहीं की जा सकती है, जब तक कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हमारे ऊपर कानूनी प्रतिवन्ध न लगा दिया जाय। मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि इम बीमारी को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है और इस के लिए आर जल्द में जल्द आवश्यक बदल उठाये। हमारे यहा एक आपथालय को नैपर अमाइनम के तौर पर प्राविधियलाइज किया गया है, लेकिन किर भी ऐसी अवस्था में नहीं है कि कुछ रोग को रोका जा सके। कोड़ी भोग बराबर दाजारों में भूमत है और दुकानों के सामने लड़े होते हैं। कुछ रोग एक मकामक बीमारी हैं और भोग बराबर इस के शिकार होने रहते हैं। इस लिए मैं स्वास्थ्य बीमी में प्राप्तना कम्बा कि वह शीघ्र में शीघ्र इस विषय में कोई कार्यवाही करे और इस एक्ट को इस प्रकार मध्येतर करें कि कुछ के रोगी को घर में न रख कर पृथक रखा जाय। इसके साथ ही साथ जो कुछ के रोगी बाजारों में भिका मात्रते किरते हैं, उन के लिए निवास, भोजन और उपचार का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए, अवश्य इस बीमारी में मुक्ति सम्भव नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं स्वास्थ्य बीमी महोदय से निषेद्ध करना चाहता हूं कि यह विषय भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

जिस तरह सरकार भूकम्हरी के सम्बन्ध में परेशान है, उसी तरह इस विषय में भी परेशान होने की आवश्यकता है। आर्थिक तथा भूती देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को सरकार की ओर से पूरा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए, तभी वह देश का कल्पण करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dasgupta

Before the hon. Member begins, I would like to say that I have received as many as 16 names. So far I have been able to call only three. The fourth Member is now in possession of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House that we may extend this time by one hour? Two hours have been allotted. Some people go by economic considerations, but other considerations are also necessary. The Sub-Committee have allotted 101 hours for the entire Budget but they have given only 2 hours for the Health Ministry, and a few hours for the Ministry of Education. I feel that hereafter there must be a full day of five hours for each of these subjects, they are the nation-building services.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) Health is an important subject

Mr. Speaker: Time after time, external affairs come up; that has already been accepted, on various other considerations, that has become the order of the day. But these other matters which are really useful to the public are thrown into the background.

I am sorry I did not bestow sufficient consideration on this. I merely accepted the Sub-Committee's recommendations. But I shall extend the time for the Ministry of Health by one hour, whatever may happen with respect to the other Demands.

Now, Shri Dasgupta Hon. Members may take ten minutes each.

These are like first-class pills of the present day.

Shri Dasgupta, B. (Purulia): I am a new speaker. Shall I also have only ten minutes?

Mr. Speaker: New speakers will put everything into a nut-shell.

Shri Dasgupta, B.: I want to draw the attention of the House, and especially of Government to the food adulteration that is going on in our country. I think that is one of the most vital problems, which has not been given the proper attention which it deserves.

Food adulteration has reached such a stage in our country that practically it amounts to slow poisoning of the nation or killing the nation or eating into the vitals of the nation. If we are not alert, if we do not take adequate measures to prevent this, if we ignore the importance of this, then we shall be a party to killing the nation; we shall be a party to bringing the nation to a stage where it will be impossible to have a healthy nation, whatever be the type of food we may take.

It is needless to go into details regarding adulteration of food. We are eating from morning to evening, but I do not know whether we are eating soapstone, or whether we are eating arziman, or whether we are eating particles of stones. And there are so many diseases prevalent, such as diseases of the intestine, diseases of the heart, and so on and so forth. And there are so many medicines, so many doctors, so many specialists and so on; there are also the Health Departments of the States and the Health Ministry here. But the adulteration is going on freely in the country just with a view to bringing profit to that section of the population, for whom profit is the only motive.

I may cite to you one instance to show how this adulteration is going on in the case of even rice. We cannot just get pure rice. I know how big farms mix particles of stones in

[Shri Dasgupta, B]

the rice that they sell. They adopt a very ingenious method for this purpose. They put an iron pipe into the rice bag, and then they put rice around that iron pipe, but within the iron pipe they put a few seers of particles of stones; then, they slowly lift up the iron pipe, and pack the bags like any other bag. If anyone wants to see the quality of the rice, from the outside, he will see that the rice is pure, and quite all right. But when the bag is opened and rice is spread out on the floor, it will be found that it is a mixture of so many particles of stones with rice. It is in this way that we are taking adulterated food articles.

I want to draw the attention of the Health Ministry in particular, towards this because it is a very vital problem. If we cannot prevent this, then I am afraid that we shall not be able to have a healthy nation, a nation that can really deliver the goods not only to ourselves but to the world as a whole.

Even the laws that are in force in our country are not, practically speaking, adequate enough to prevent this. In other countries, I think there are much more stringent laws than in our country. There should be a law, and there should be some measures to take adulterators to such tasks that the punishment awarded to them will be a sufficient deterrent for others. In my opinion, food adulteration is as bad an offence as killing a man. If there could be the punishment of hanging for a murderer, I see no reason why there should not be similar punishments for that section of the people who are indulging in adulteration freely and killing the nation every minute. I would urge that there may be special laws in our country which will enable us to prevent food from being adulterated. Let there be an assurance that we can get pure food. Let there be such arrangements that we can get pure and healthy foods, so that we can live healthily and live long.

I now come to arrangements for the medical treatment of the poor. The arrangements that are there at present are such that they can be taken advantage of only by the wealthy or by that section of the people that can afford. But if we go to the villages and see the condition of the poor people there, we shall find that only five to ten persons out of the whole population can take advantage of those arrangements for medical treatment.

We are speaking of Ayurvedic treatment, and we are speaking of various other kinds of treatments. But what can the villagers do? The villagers cannot afford to call a doctor, to buy a medicine; he just cannot afford it. If there are no elaborate arrangements for giving free treatment to them, it is but natural that these villagers will be dying, and they are dying like anything, and they are suffering like anything. I would suggest that a proper scheme to facilitate medical arrangements for the poor should be drawn up by the Health Ministry. I know that such arrangements would require finance, and experts too, but I believe we can do something in this regard.

Here, I might put forward one useful suggestion. If it is not possible to arrange for allopathic treatment in all the villages, then we can at least arrange for homoeopathic treatment, for that is the cheapest treatment that can be given in the villages, and that is something which the people also can afford to have. I can cite to you the experience that we had in the Purulia District Board. When we found that it was not possible to make proper arrangements for the people in general, we from the district board started homoeopathic centres, and appointed homoeopathic doctors and supplied homoeopathic medicine. From the statistics collected, we found that at least 90 per cent. of the people had taken advantage of those medical facilities, and they had some treatment at least.

We have no treatment; we have no medical facilities at all. We have

nothing of the kind. We go to the quacks. We in the villages are compelled to go to the quacks. If they do not go to the quacks, they are to die without any medical facilities.

So if we want to rid the country of quacks, we must make arrangements for treatment under allopathy, homoeopathy or Ayurveda. It is one of the duties of the Ministry to see that if allopathy is not possible in a place, there should be homoeopathy there. Let homoeopathy be recognised. Let homoeopaths be trained and let them spread out in the villages so that at least the villagers may have the consolation that they had some medical treatment that could cure them. Let them at least feel that they have been treated. This is a long subject, but I do not want to encroach further upon the time of the House.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): I do not want to speak about medicine and hospitals, but I want to deal with the general state of health of the country. I know that the health of this country is deteriorating. The test is this. Our young men who go to compete in the Olympic games on different items generally get defeated there. Only our hockey team has come out successful. Even their standard is going down day by day, and it may not be long before we see them also defeated in the Olympics.

Now, what is the cause of this? Not only outside India but also in India we see this, when football teams from other countries come to India and play against our teams, in West Bengal or elsewhere. In football, at least West Bengal has got a good name, but it was miserably defeated by the Russian and Japanese football teams. The Russian and Japanese teams defeated teams of other States also. This is a shame to India, that her teams should be defeated at the hands of the Russians and Japanese in her own home.

We must find out what are the causes of our defeat. Then we shall

be able to take proper steps to improve the health of our boys and girls, the young men and women. Then medicine will be less necessary and doctors also will be less necessary.

In this respect, I think the Health and Education Ministry should collaborate. Government are taking measures to see that upto 14 or 15 years, there will be compulsory education. The education department has a great responsibility in improving the health of our boys and girls so that with improved health, they will be an asset to the nation, instead of being a burden to the nation. Now, how to improve the health of our young boys and girls?

One hon. Member has said that food is a great factor in improving health. Most of our students who go to school are from the poor and lower middle class. They are the very people who serve the nation in all departments. The care of these children going to school should be the concern of the education department. What do I see now? I see little boys going to school with a load of books on their back and not a morsel of food in their stomach. The parents of these children are not able to provide them with food, what to talk of balanced food. They cannot provide them a full meal a day. They cannot spare it. I think in every school Government should provide funds for enabling the school to give to all the students at least one good balanced meal so that their deficiency in food in their homes may be made up.

Next I would like to draw your attention to the health of the women-folk of our country. I cannot speak for other States, but I can speak about West Bengal. There the health of the women-folk is greatly deteriorating. They excel in music and other artistic attainments, but their health is deteriorating. They have got a sweet voice which we may compare with that of the cuckoo of

[Shri Pramathanath Banerjee]

the English poem, but their health gives cause for concern. What will be the condition of the Bengali young girls if this continues? I think the State Government are taking some steps. But I feel that the Central Government should also look into it.

I hope the family planning scheme is going on. Someone spoke about it. I have been told by one of our experienced physicians that generally healthy fathers and mothers have less children than weak fathers and mothers. I hope if the health of parents is improved, the burden of family planning will also be removed from the shoulders of the Government.

I hope our young men and women will be healthy, strong and robust so that they will be able to shoulder the various responsibilities awaiting them, and we shall see a happy and healthy country.

**चंद्रित ठाकुर बाल भार्तीय (हिन्दूर) :**  
जनाब श्वीकर साहब, सब से अच्छल तो मैं हैल्प मिनिस्टर साहब को मुखारकबाद देता हूँ। बाक उन को हैल्प मिनिस्टर देख कर सारा भवन बढ़ा लगा हुआ है। उन्होंने पुराने काम को कितनी जांकिसानी से किया है। कामसं एवं इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टरी में इस से हम सब लोग बाकिये हैं। अगर देखा जाए तो वह मारड माइन्ड इन ए सार्डंड बाड़ी का मुख्यस्थित्यमा है। जो बातें मैं यह रखा हूँ, उस में बोही सी भर्तनस बात है, जोकि हमें उम्मीद है कि भाइन्दा जो कुछ भी हम कहेंगे वह उस को उतनी ही सरलर्नी से काम में लाएंगे जिस तरह से वह हमारी बातों का पहले लायल करते रहे हैं। साब ही जो हमारे फिटिसिज्म होने वें उन पर भी बैसे ही काम करेंगे, जिस में कि पांच दरस बाद वह अपना चारों बापस लेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान ज्यादा हैल्डी हो भीर हिन्दुस्तान की जो पुरानी चीजें हैं हलाज की उन में भी वह काफी दरमकी कर ले।

देश्तर इस के कि मैं अपनी अपनी चीज की उत्तम धार्द, मैं सब से पहले अच्छल धार्द की

तबज्जह एक छोटी सी बात की तरफ दिलता चाहता हूँ। एक्सरे कि जितनी फिल्म्स हैं उनके लिए तजबीज है कि कस्टम इयूटीज बड़ा ही जाए। भव भी उस के ऊपर कस्टम इयूटीज ज्यादा भी, उन के और ज्यादा बढ़ाने से, या किसी फिल्म का भीर टैक्स बढ़ाने से जो मेडिकल रिलीफ है, उस में कर्फ पड़ जाता है और वह चीजें बहुत महंगी हो जाती हैं। इस पर ३४ परसेन्ट से ४० परसेन्ट इयूटी बढ़ाए जाने की तजबीज है। मैं अब फर्मांगा कि भान-रेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर व्याप दें और कोशिश करे कि यह न बढ़े। इसी तरह से जहां तक सेल्स टैक्स का सवाल है, इसे लम्बारी गुड्स समझा जाता है। भगव यह लम्बारी गुड्स में नहीं जातो है। इसी तरह से सर्जिकल गुड्स हैं, उन पर भी सेल्स टैक्स नहीं पड़ता चाहिए।

मैं ने इस रिपोर्ट को, जो कि पुराने हेल्प मिनिस्टर को एटिव्यूट की जा सकती है, बहुत भीर में पढ़ा। इस के अन्दर सफा १०१ पर एक लास बात यह है कि राजकुमारी स्पोर्ट्स कोर्चिंग स्कीम्स भी बूढ़ा है। जिस के लिए १६ एक्सपर्ट्स बाहर से भेगाए गए। सन् १९५३ से भव तक मैं समझता हूँ कि लायद चार लाख रुपया से उन की नन्नाम्माहो पर ही लच्चे हो गया होगा। मेरा लायल हूँ कि जब देश के अन्दर मेडिकल रिलीफ का यह हाल है, जिस का कि मैं आगे जिक करूगा, तब इस फिल्म को जो चीजें हैं, हमारे दोस्त ने ओलिम्पिक्स की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई है। इस तरफ आप जरूर तबज्जह दें, लेकिन आज वह बहत है जब कि हमारा देश इस तरफ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

जब हम सफा १०० पर देखते हैं तो वहां पर जिक पाते हैं हिन्दू लिल्क पाइडर का जो कि इन केस बाक हमर्नेंसी बाहर से आया है। मैं उन मूल्कों को मुखारकबाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने इमर्नेंसी के बहत हमारी भवर की, लेकिन मैं वह अर्बं करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को

कर्म के मारे गई हो जाता चाहिए कि वह स्किम निल्क पाउडर बाहर से भगाता है। यह बहु देश है जिस में गार्डों की पूजा होती है, जिस में कृष्ण महाराज गोपालन करते थे, जिस से हम लोग रोजर्वरा काँक के बास्ते स्लोगन्स उठाते हैं। इस मुर्क में स्किम भिल्क बाहर से आए, इस से ज्यादा बदनामी हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं हो सकती और इस से ज्यादा कोई फेल्पोर गवर्नमेंट की नहीं हो सकती।

जिक आया कि हेत्य के बास्ते क्या चीज जरूरी है। मेरे जायक दोस्त ने साक पारी का जिक किया। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि टिकट्ट मिल्क के साथ मैं किताब में यह पढ़ूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट आप इकिया ने हर एक स्कूल के हर एक लड़क़ लड़के के लिए आव सेर दूध का इतजाम दिया है। अगर आप कान्स्ट्रक्ट्यूशन की दफा ४७ को दखें तो आप को मानूम होगा कि उस में लिखा है कि हम न्यूट्रिशन के स्टैन्डर्ड का बढ़ायेंगे। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि इस तरह मेरे न्यूट्रिशन का स्टैन्डर्ड कैमे बढ़ा सकता है। आप किनी दूसरे सिविलाइज्ड मुर्क के लिए दिल्ली कि बहु के बच्चे कितना दूध इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उन की हेत्य कितनी अच्छी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान मेरे आप चार मजदूरों को तन्हावा है, लेकिन चार मजदूर उतना काम नहीं कर पायेंगे जितना कि एक रशियन मजदूर, एक रशियन सिपाही या एक जापानी नेबरर और सिपाही कर सकता है। इस से ज्यादा खारबी हमारे लिए और नहीं हो सकती। आज यह मिल्क का मामला इस मिनिस्ट्री के चाँद में नहीं आता है, इस लिए इस मसले पर ज्यादा नहीं कहाया। बच्चे फूड एंड एप्लिकल्चर की हिमान्ड आएगी उस में मैं अपनी बात अर्ज करूँगा।

मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को 'खा। उस को पढ़ने पर कुछ अपही पर मुझे एसा लगा कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की बजाह में 'खा की बड़ी तरकी हुई है? मैंने जब कैमिली प्लैनिंग की बात को

पढ़ा तो बड़ा लुश हुआ। मैं जान लेंगे से मुतवातिर इस चीज को कहता रखा हूँ। याकिर बक्त आया कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस को तरफ कदम उठाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कैमिली प्लैनिंग के ऊपर और ज्यादा स्थान खर्च किया जाए। यह देश के बास्ते बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

जहा तक मलेंट्रिया का मंदाल है, मैं मिनिस्ट्री को मुदारकबाद लेता हूँ कि उस की इन्सिडेंस देरा में बहुत कम हो गई है और ज्यादा कमी की तरफ आ रही है। बक्त आएगा जब कि मलेंट्रिया हमारे देश से नापैद ही जाएगा।

इन चीजों को पढ़ने के बाद मैंने 'खा कि उस में बड़े अस्पतालों का जिक है। विलिंडन अस्पताल, इरविन अस्पताल, दूसरे अस्पताल, मद्रास में, बगलौर में, और न जाबे कहा कहा, जिन के लिए कहा गया कि वह बहुत तरकी बजार रहे हैं। बड़ा अच्छा है वह तरकी करें। मैं उन के बिलिंगल नहीं हूँ। मैं ने उस में यूनियन ऑर डल्फू एव० ऑ० का जिक भा पढ़ा। इन सब चीजों को पढ़ कर मुझे सुनी होती है लेकिन जो सब से जरूरी चीज मैं समझता हूँ वह यह है कि आप नेशनल बेडिकल रिलीफ के बास्ते क्या कर रहे हैं। जिन के नाम पर गवर्नमेंट चलती है, जिन के नाम पर रोज पालिंदा मेट के मंभरान कर्म चालते हैं, उन का जिक मैंने इस किताब में बही नहीं पढ़ा कि उन के लिए बेडिकल रिलीफ के बारे में आपने क्या किया। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आग भी रिपोर्ट में जा कि विं० करमरकर की एन्पोर्ट होगी उम में आप अपना पर्मनेजिटी का माले ढालें। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रुरल एरियाज़ मा बिलेजेज के बास्ते आप ने क्या किया है मॉडिकल रिलीफ के तौर पर। मैं यह उम्मीद नहीं करता हूँ कि यह चीज इस में मैं चिर्सिंग होगी। आगर चिर्सिंग ही हो तो मैं इस को पढ़ना नहीं चाहूँगा। मैं नहीं चाहूँगा कि आप के सामने मैं कोई बराबर नक्शा खेल कर। लेकिन सराब नक्शा में क्या खेल करेंगा, सन् १९५४ में और कमेटी हमा और लिंग्सी गवर्नमेंट ने मुकर्रर भी यी क्योंकि वह मैं इस

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बात से मुतासिर थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने हेत्य के लिए ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। भौर कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट लिखी, उस के अन्दर आपुर्वदिक, होम्योपैथिक या यूनानी और नैवुरोपैथी का जिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन जो कुछ भी उन्होंने लिखा बहुत सानदारी के साथ लिखा। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानियों की तन्दुरस्ती को असली कोटो हमारे सामने खींची। मैं उस का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा जनाब की इजाजत से ढ़ कर सुना चाहत हूं ताकि हाउस को मालूम हो कि जिस चीज़ का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं उसके बारे में उसकी क्या राय थी। कमेटी ने लिखा :

"We are unfortunately not in a position to assess the real value of these indigenous systems of medical treatment as practised today as we have been unable, with the time and opportunities at our disposal, to take such an investigation into this problem as to justify clear cut recommendations. Yet, with its present resources, the western medicine, can only provide a part of the country's medical relief. Not only this. The programme projected by the Committee on Health Survey and Development will take a period of about 40 years to provide full relief, and will cost the country an immense sum of Rs. 362, 99,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 601,82,00,000 recurring in the first ten years. The ring and Rs. 601,82,00,000 recurring in the first ten years. The Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee gives the number of qualified graduates and licentiates of the Western system in 1941-42 as 47, 524 in the then British India, which works out to one doctor for every 6,300 of population. This is in great contrast to one doctor for every one thousand of population in the U. K. This unsatisfactory state of affairs becomes all the more alarming when we

served in each province per medical institution, i.e. hospitals and dispensaries put together."

मैं इस को प्रौर आगे नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इतना जरूर अर्ज़ कर सकता हूं कि उस में दर्ज है कि जितने डाक्टर्स यहां हैं उन में से कम से कम ७५ फी सदी शहरों में रहते हैं, जिस के माने यह है कि इन में से बड़ी तादाद ऐसी है जो गांवों में नहीं जाती। उन्होंने खुद तो कोई तबज्जह गांवों की तरफ नहीं की। लेकिन जब से यह रिपोर्ट निकली उस वक्त से गवर्नर्मेंट की आंखें खुलीं। मैं पुरानी हिस्ट्री में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन तकरीबन १३० वर्ष हए जब अंग्रेजों ने यह चाहा कि यहां पर यूनानी और आपुर्वदिक सिस्टम्स को मदद दी जाए। लेकिन चन्द वर्षों के बाद ही सन् १८३३ में पुरानी गवर्नर्मेंट ने यह मामला खत्म कर दिया। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने प्रॅग्ज़ी सिस्टम को यहां पर जारी करना शुरू किया। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जिस देश के अन्दर उन की हुक्मत चली जाती है, उस देश की सिर्फ़ हुक्मत नहीं जाती, उस देश के साथ सिस्टम एवुकेशन के और मेडिकल साइंस के, हर एक चीज़े खत्म हो जाती हैं और कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिस्टम आपुर्वद और यूनानी के अंग्रेजों ने सारे के सारे खत्म कर दिए, कम से कम खत्म करने की कोशिश की। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारी आयुर्वेद की साइंस पीछे पड़ गई। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि यह दुनिया के अन्दर सबसे बड़ी साइंस थी और यूनानी और एनोरैथी तो डाक्टरों के कहने के मुताबिक इसकी पोती और पड़ोती हैं। मुसलमानों के जमाने में ही यह साइंस पीछे पड़ गयी थी और इसका पहले जैसा बोलबाला नहीं रहा था। मेरे पास आयुर्वेद का सारा इतिहास आपके सामने रखने का वक्त नहीं है हाउस का हर एक मेम्बर इसके बारे में जानता है कि

किसी बातमें मैं आयुर्वेद किसी हाईट पर पहुंच चुका था। जो जाव की भैड़ीकल साइंस है मैं उसके लियाक नहीं हूँ। मैं तो पंचित जाहाहर जाव जी की इस बात को सिर पर रखना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक साइंटेज का ताल्लुक है, हमारे मुलक को साइंटिफिक ही आगे बढ़ाना है। अगर नये सिस्टम में कोई चीज अच्छी है तो हम उसको कबूल करेंगे। अगर किसी बारे में आयुर्वेद चुप है तो हम ऐलोरेजिक साइंस को कबूल करेंगे।

पिछले ४० सालों में प्राविसेज में इस बारे में पचासों कमेटियां बैठ चुकी हैं और इस भवति पर गौर कर चुकी हैं। मेरे पास इस बक्त जोपड़ा कमेटी, जनर्जी साहब की होमियोपैथिक कमेटी और दावे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भीजूद हैं। उनको पढ़ने से मालूम होगा कि पिछले चालीस पचास सालों में हर एक प्राविस में किसी कमेटियां इस बारे में बनीं। इन रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है कि यहां पर पुराने सिस्टम को किर से जारी करके सोनों को भैड़ीकल रिसीक का कायदा पहुंचाया जाये।

आज मेरे एक दोस्त ने बोन सीटिंग का जिक्र किया। मैं एक शास्त्र को जानता हूँ जो कि जयपुर में बोन सीटिंग का काम करता था। जिन केसेज को सिविल सर्जन ठीक नहीं कर सकते वे उनको वह कुम्हार एक दृश्य लेकर ठीक कर देता था और वह एक दृश्य भी वह ऐरिटी में दे देता था। आज इस हाउस में ऐसे बहुत से नेतृत्व हैं जिनको अपने जिस्म पर या अपने वर जालों के जिस्म पर आयुर्वेदिक इलाज के कामबे का तजव्वाह है कि यहां ऐलोरेजी केज हो गयी यहां आयुर्वेद ने कायदा पहुंचाया। इस बक्त हाउस में हमारे नवा जी भीजूर नहीं हैं। उनकी विद्यालय हमारे सामने भीजूर है कि यहां डाक्टर केज हो गये और आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम ने कायदा पहुंचाया। इसमें कोई बाक नहीं है कि आयुर्वेद एक बहुत ऊँची साइंस है। इसको वह कहता है कि यह साइंस नहीं बहुत साइंटिफिक है। मैं जाव से चार्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि जोपड़ा कमेटी, जो

कमेटी और जनर्जी कमेटी की विकारियों को गवर्नरमेंट तस्वीर कर चुकी हैं और वह जाव चुकी है कि जारी साइंटेज का लिवेलिंग के तौर पर देख को फायदा पहुंचाया जावेगा। जापने ऐलोरेजिक सिस्टम पर इह देख वे करोड़ों दृश्य लगाया है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इसको जात्य कर दिया जाये। लेकिन मैं एक बात आपको जिसमत में धर्ज करता चाहता हूँ। आप इस जीज का आवाया लगाइये कि जब से यहां ऐलोरेजी का सिस्टम शुरू हुआ है तब से दूसरे देवों से ऐलोरेजिक दृश्य मनाने पर कितना दृश्य जार्ज किया जा चुका है। अगर आप अन्दाजा लगायें तो आपको आलूम होगा कि अगर यह दृश्य बाहर न भेजा जाता तो आपको आपनी काइव इधर जान्स के लिये दृश्य की ज़रूरत नहीं रहती। सारा दृश्य देख से ही जिज जाता। इह देख का धरतों खरतों दृश्य बाहर से ऐलोरेजिक दृश्य मनाने पर जार्ज हो चुका है।

जो डाक्टर साहब सब से पहले बोले वे उन्होंने फरमाया कि हमारे देख में लैन्स और दूसरी दृश्य होती हैं। जो कि आज तर्ज सी है और जिनकी नालिज देख के बहुत हे सोनों के दिलों में भैजूद है। कितने ही ऐसे लैन्स अपने साथ उस नालिज को लिये पर जाते हैं और उसको जाने नहीं बहाते। दूसरे देख में चर्चर में जानदान जानदान में सोने देसी बहुत सी दृश्यों को जानते हैं। हमारी जूही जीतों इन दवाईयों के जरिये दृश्यों को अच्छा कर लेती है, जैसा कि डाक्टर भी नहीं कर सकते। वह सारा ट्रैडीशनल नालिज है। वह सब आयुर्वेद का हिस्सा है।

जी जिरोज जारी (राजवरेणी): होमियो-सीजी भी।

‘दित डाक्टर जाव जालैन: यहां तक साइंस का ताल्लुक है मैं होमियो-सीजी को देती ही जगह देने को तैयार हूँ जैसी कि आयुर्वेद को वा बूनानी और ऐलोरेजी को। साइंस साइंस है। साइंस के बारे में हमको जाना

## [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

दिसंबर, पंडित जी के अल्काज में, हमेशा लुला रखना चाहिये।

भाज में वडे जोरों से आपके सामने यह लड़े करने के लिये लडा हुआ हूँ कि पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट पढ़कर मुझे बहुत हु ल हुआ। रिपोर्ट में सका ४५ और ४६ पर आयुर्वेद को एकरैजमेंट देने का जिक है। जब कभी आयुर्वेद का जिक आता है तो हमारे सामने जामनगर रख दिया जाता है। सिंक यही एक चीज है जो कि अभी तक आयुर्वेद की तरकी के लिये की गयी है। पहली पच बर्षों योजना में ३७। लाल रुपया भजूर किया गया था। मैं भ्रद्व द्वे से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से कितना रुपया लर्ज किया गया था। इन दूसरी पच बर्षीय प्लान में मैट्टेसिन और उससे मुतालिक सारी चीजों के लिये २०८ करोड रुपया रखा गया है और मिस्र एक करोड रुपया आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, होमियोथी और हीचुरोपैथी के लिये रखा गया है। ५.२३ करोड रियासतों के अन्दर रखा गया है। यह कितना पर सट हुआ आर कला सकते हैं। यह बर्नरेंट इन चीजों के बारे में फँसला कर चुका है लेकिन आज देश में हालत यह है कि भ्रद नये फँसले करने के जरूरत नहीं है। यह माना जा चुका है कि सिंकेसिम के नौर पर साँ चोरों को एक ही जगह पर रखा जायगा और सब सिस्टमका माइस को जानन वाले एक हुड़े तरह के डाक्टर बनाय जावेंगे। पिछले माहोंका जनावर हमारी इमदाद फरमायें था। आपने फरमाया था कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आयुर्वेदिक मोर्डरन साइन नहीं है। यह नहीं होने के बाद मैं भ्रद द्वे से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आज तक काउनिन आक भ्रायुर्वेदिक मैट्टेसिन कायम नहीं की गयी। क्यों पूछाना और होमियोथी के लिये काउनिन कायम नहीं की गयी, क्यों इनके दायरिकट फ़ायद नहीं किये गये। दाये रिपोर्ट को और दूसरी रिपोर्टों को माना जा चुका है लेकिन चीजी तक सिंक एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाया देंगा है जिसकी मैट्टिंग जायद ६ महीने में

एक बार होती है। मैं अब तक चाहता हूँ कि यह निहायत असतोवज्ञक हालत है। सिंक तीन बार कालिजों को इमदाद देने से बैड़कल रिलांफ का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। आपको डाक्टर साहिबान कभी गावी में जाना नहीं चाहते। किर इनका इलाज इलाज भरवाना मूरिकल है। अगर आपको इनका इलाज करवाना मूरिकल है तो पहले तो तरह तरह के टैन्ट करने होंगे, थूक का टैस्ट भराइये, पेशाब का टेस्ट कराइये, लून का टैन्ट कराइये। तब कही आपका डाइग्नोसिस हो सकेगा। डाइग्नोसिस १०८ के बाद दवाएं इतनी महंगी हैं कि कोई राजा महाराजा है। उनसे कायदा उठा सकता है, गरीब आदम तो उनसे कायदा उठाने नहीं सकता। भेरालयाल है न नेशनल मैट्टेकल रिलांफ का काम नामभरनिन होगा अगर आप पुरानी ट्रेडेशन को किर से नये निरे से जारी नहीं करेंगे और अपने बैदों को और हकीमों को गावों में नहीं भेजेंगे जो कि लोगों से बिला पैमा लिये इलाज दरे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक न नो हमारा एंजुडेशन का मामला हल होगा और न बैड़कल रिलांफ का मसला हल होगा। पहले तो नैठ हुआ बरने थे वे चिरी से पैमा नहीं सेने वे बगरीबों के साथ उनके पर जाकर उनका इलाज करने थे। पर वे लोग भूम्ब नहीं रहते थे। आज हिन्दुस्तान के लेडलेस लेबरर कंपनी नालिना आमदनी १०८ रुपया है और एक मासूली आदमी की आमदनी २५२ रुपया मास है। क्या ऐसे आदमी इन दवाओं से कायदा उठा सकते हैं? मैं जूलन सिन्हा साहब को मुवारकबाद देता हूँ कि कल Contributory Health Scheme पर बहन करते हुए उन्होंने बर्नरेंट की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाई कि एंजुरेंसिय सिस्टम को रियायत न ही करे और एक शास्त्र को इलाज दी हो कि वह वही जिस सिस्टम से चाहे आपना इलाज कराये। मैं दो चाहता हूँ कि आज तक वो यह बर्नरेंट

की पालिती रही है उसको रिक्सं किया जाये । उब सिस्टम के साथ यक्सी सलूक किया जाये । उब लाइसेंज को बराबर का बर्जा दिया जाये और उब को बराबर प्रोत्साहन दिये । आप ऐसा सरीका निकालिये कि ऐरोपीयों के साथ साथ दूसरे सिस्टम का कायदा भी लोगों को भिल सके । मैं इसके हक्क में नहीं हूँ कि किसी एक सिस्टम को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जो हथया लखं करते हैं उसका कायदा सब सिस्टम को भिले । उब तक आप इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे उब तक आप नेशनल मैडिकल रिलाफ के बहुत को हज़न नहीं कर सकेंगे । उब बहुत आ गया है कि आप अपने पालितों को चेंज करें और उन साइलिङ को, जो कि इस देश को पैदावार है, पूरा प्रोत्साहन दें । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आप उनका हर एक बात को कहूँ करें, लेकिन उन में जो बातें अच्छी हैं, साक्षितशुदा हैं, उन को अपनाये और एनकरेज करें । इस में एक करोड़ रुपये का सवाल नहीं है, आप इसके लिये और भी बहुत ज्यादा रुपया लखं करें । अगर मेरे हाथ में इस देश का हुक्मत होतो, तो योझो भो, निहायत ज़रूरी चोजों के अलावा, जिन का इन्तजाम यहा नहीं हो सकता है, जैसे सजिकल गुड़ज है, कोई भी चोज बाहर से न भाने देना । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रेंट मेडिसन्ज इस देश के लिये एक कर्म है । जिस रेंट मेडिसन को कोपत दो भाने होतो हैं, उसके दस रुपये चार्ज कर लिये जाते हैं । अगर इन मेडिसन्ज को मंगवाना बन्द कर दिया जाय, तो इस देश का कुछ भी नहीं बिगड़ेगा । हमारे यहाँ कुनीन तो पहले ही से पैदा को जा रही है । हमारे देश में हर एक किस्म को क्लाइमेट है, हर तरह को मेडिसन्ज यहाँ पर तंयार की जा सकती है । आज हालत यह है कि इस भाग्य में आपने एरोपीयों को बेसिस बनाया हुआ है । इस पालिती को ईडिकली चेंज करना होगा । अपर हम ने इस देश का भला करना है, तो यह निहायत ज़रूर है कि इस देश की जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, हम उन को बहुत जोरों के साथ धाने

चलायें । इस देश की जो साइंस है, उस के साथ बहुत धरते से बेहसाफी की जा रही है । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गरीबों के साथ बेहसाफी न करिये । और बातों का स्वराज्य भिल गया है, लेकिन मेडिकल स्वराज्य, जिसकी लोग दस बर्च से इंतजार कर रहे हैं, अभी तक नहीं आया है । अब बहुत आ गया है कि इस देश के लोगों को मेडिकल स्वराज्य दिया जाय ।

आखिर मैं मैं सिर्फ यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की चिकित्सा पढ़ति और इस देश को दवाओं को, जहाँ तक वे दुर्घट हों, अपनाना चाहिये । एलोपथी की जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उनको नहीं लोडना चाहिये, लेकिन जो दवायें बाहर से आती हैं, उन का आना जहर बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

**Shri Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam):** It is admitted on all hands that we have to have more medical colleges and more doctors in this country. For this, we should have many more doctors well qualified to teach students, so that the number may go up. We are told that in the second Five Year Plan, we need 90,000 doctors and we have now got about 70,000. We may reach somewhere near that number in 15 years time, but we have to allow for the diminution of the existing strength of doctors. Therefore, it is a growing need that we should have efficient doctors well-qualified to take up the work of preventing and healing diseases in this country.

Firstly, I wish to state that we have fixed a very high minimum as the cost plan for the medical colleges. I believe it is somewhere near Rs. 1½ crores; that is the amount needed for the medical college at Hubli. I do not think it is necessary to build huge buildings for the purpose of colleges or hospitals. There are very many big buildings in the former princely States and also in former capitals like Nagpur. In Nagpur we have got a Government House, a secretariat, a

[Shri Pattabhi Raman]

High Court, etc. I would suggest also that many railways and military hospitals should be got up-to-date. This, I would put as the first necessity, so far as the building up of hospitals and the technical personnel is concerned.

I wish to state in this connection that we must stop—I have no doubt the hon. Minister will take steps in that direction—destroying existing institutions. I am referring to the Lady Hardinge Medical College here in Delhi. It has functioned very effectively for more than 40 years and students from all over India have come and joined it. About 60 girls are taken every year as against 1500 applications. I submit that this institution must be preserved and the argument that we should not have a wholly women's college is unsound, at any rate so far as North India is concerned. Even in the United States, there are colleges like this for girls.

The Directorate General of Health and Medical Departments, used to publish health reports annually giving out the data of the health situation in the country. These reports are of great importance and they must be revived, if they have been stopped. They must be available at any rate to this House.

We used to have all-India services like the old Indian Medical Service and the Women's Medical Service. I would plead that if these services are there, they will not only co-ordinate the medical talent in this country, but will also supply homogeneity and medical administrators with all-Indian outlook and experience which will counteract fissiparous tendencies found in the various parts of the country. Actually in the olden days, there were many efficient doctors from the south serving in north and vice versa; I believe that we must plan realistically so far as medical personnel are concerned. The attempt must be to give some form of medical care to all as far as possible. I wish to add to what fell from my learned friend. We

must have auxiliary medical services and for this the Government should mobilise the services of acknowledged Ayurvedic Vaidyas and Hakims, who can be trained to serve as auxiliary medical men.

There is frequent reference to the need for doctors going to the rural areas. It is very important. For this purpose, we must have very many rural dispensaries with a modicum of modern equipment and drugs. Many of the doctors who go to the rural areas have to maintain households in nearby towns for the education of their children and so on. Actually while the doctors in the towns get city allowances, the doctors going to the rural areas lose it. They should not be made to suffer in this way for taking up such work. They must be given an extra allowance for going to the rural areas. They must also have links with hospitals in nearby towns and we must also have frequent visiting teams of experts, so that they will be kept trim and posted with up-to-date knowledge.

There is always reference to the importation of specialists in this country. I welcome such specialists wherever necessary. We have great need, so far as the proper utilisation of these experts is concerned.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon):** They charge high fees.

**Shri Pattabhi Raman:** I am not referring to the charge; I am on a different point. We have got many specialists, but we find that a specialist in ophthalmology is being transferred to the general side, or, an E.N.T. specialist is asked to attend to accident cases. If we collect statistics regarding the mis-use—(misuse) of specialists, it would be very revealing.

Finally, there should be real emphasis on preventive medicine and treatment. I wish to refer in this connection to the Pasteur Institute in Coonoor, which I visited. I find it is

one of the leading anti-Rabic institutions in Asia and has frequently come to the help of the Government. They have recently isolated the influenza virus and they have been given a grant of Rs. 2500. This is a charitable institution and a trust; the resources are not enough for improving and expanding it appreciably. Actually I was astounded to learn that this institution would be able to supply 20,000 vaccines against the influenza virus by August. This, I submit, is a drop in the ocean. We need much more of preventive care. From what I hear of this epidemic, the second wave is expected to be more dangerous in its incidence; and, there is a likelihood of a third wave also. Therefore, I would submit that every care should be taken to help institutions like the Pasteur Institute and Haffkine Institute and other institutions to which reference is made in the report submitted to us by the department.

The staff for these institutions have to be very carefully selected and they must be increased. I am also aware that there is a Virus Institute at Poona I do not know what the actual expenditure incurred on it is. I find that an extensive survey is being conducted in this institute by eminent doctors from America and they are determining the anti-body levels of the blood population against different viruses. I sincerely hope that qualified Indians are also being trained and they are given all encouragement in the Virus Institute at Poona. I am not against importation of foreign experts so far as they are necessary. To the extent necessary they must be imported. But I am sure the Government will make it a condition that each and everyone of them must train as many Indians as possible in the Departments in which they are experts.

13 hrs.

Reference has been made to the drug industry in extenso. I wish to echo the sentiments of my learned friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, with regard to crores of rupees being

spent by Indians on drugs. There are already some European and American firms which have established big concerns here and have taken Indians into their management and organization. There is an institute in Calcutta doing some work. I am sure Government will take every step to see that we become as self-sufficient as possible in the manufacture of drugs.

#### PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon Shrimati Maniben Patel, I have to inform the House that under Rule 9(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I have nominated the following Members as Members of the Panel of Chairmen:

- (1) Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.
- (2) Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

I request Shri Pattabhi Raman to come and take the Chair.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

##### MINISTRY OF HEALTH—Contd.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): When are you likely to call me?

Mr. Speaker: The time was extended by one hour; that means the debate will be concluded at 2.15. How long does the Minister propose to take?

Shri Karmarkar: If you allow me, half-an-hour.

Mr. Speaker: He will be called at 1.45 I propose to allow ten minutes for every hon. Member. I find a number of hon. Members are anxious to take part in the discussion.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I thought you were allotting four hours for this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Three hours. I extended it by one hour. I said that in future five hours will be allotted

[Mr. Speaker]

for Education and five hours for Health.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Health which have been indicated by the members to be moved.

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions
47	737
48	741, 742, 743.
49	749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 760.
119	805.

*Desirability of revision of wages of officers and staff*

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

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

*Proper aid to State Governments for establishing Cancer Research Institute*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move.

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

*Giving grants for development of 'Siddha Vaidyam' a system prevalent among Tamil speaking people in Madras State*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move.

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

*Low grants given to Madras State*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move.

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

*Necessity of B.C.G. subsidy*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Working of health centres in N.E.S. Blocks*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Allocation for Family Planning*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Relief to destitute and the poor*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Need to expand pilot project for influenza vaccine set up at Coonoor in Madras State*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Low allocation to Andhra and Kerala States*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

*Kadambari Estate Cinchona cultivation*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

श्रीम.री अरिलुकेम पहेल (आवाज) .  
अप्पल अहोदय, मैं जो आपने आवाज  
इस आवाज में भिजाना चाहती हूँ कि लेई  
हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज को बहनों के लिये  
ही खुला रखना चाहिये । उसमें सारे  
हिन्दुस्तान से कितनी ही बहने प्रतिवर्ष  
आती है । आप अब इस बात की ज़रूरत  
महसूस करते हैं कि भाइयों के लिये भी  
मैडिकल कालेज की आवश्यकता है तो  
दिल्ली के अन्दर आप दूसरा कालेज खोल  
सकते हैं । परन्तु ऐर निवेदन है कि आप  
इस कालेज को सराब न करे । अगर  
आप दोनों सदनों, यानी लोक-सभा तथा  
राज्य सभा, की बहनों से पूछेंगे तो ऐरा  
यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि सिवाय उस बहिन  
के जो भी अभी कुछ देर पहले मिनिस्टर  
थी, बाकी की सब बहने यही कहेंगी कि इस  
मैडिकल कालेज को जारी रखा जाना चाहिये  
और यह केवल बहनों के लिये ही खुला  
होना चाहिये ।

यहाँ पर ढी० ढी० टी० का भी जिक्र  
हुआ है । इसके बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन  
करना है कि मैं जहाँ भी जानी हूँ मुझे यही  
शिकायत मुनने को मिलती है कि ढी०  
ढी० टी० का पहले जो अमर हुआ करता  
था वह आज नहीं होता है । इसका क्या  
कारण है, यह तो मैं आपको नहीं बतासा  
सकती हूँ । परन्तु हमारा यह अनुभव है कि  
पहले जितने भी मच्छर, कीड़े इत्यादि  
पर्टी में हुआ करते थे या कोई दूसरे जन्म  
हुआ करते थे, वे सभी इसके प्रयोग से जरूर  
हो जाते थे परन्तु आज इसका मच्छरों पर  
भी असर नहीं पड़ता है । आज यह कहा  
जाता है कि इसके प्रयोग से मलेरिया जरूर  
हो जाता है, मच्छर जरूर हो जाते हैं तथा  
और प्रकार से यह उपयोगी है । परन्तु  
हमारा अनुभव यह है कि इसका प्रयोग  
करने पर भी काफी मच्छर बच रहते हैं,  
इसका कारण क्या है, उसको अगर आप  
दूने की कोशिश करेंगे तो आप को पता चल

जायेगा । मैं निवेदन करती हूँ कि आप  
इस और भी ध्यान दें ।

13.05 hrs.

[Shri PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

जामनगर की इस्टीट्यूशन का भी यहा०  
पर जिक्र किया गया है । आयुर्वेदी के लिये  
आपने एक इस्टीट्यूशन तो खोल रखा  
है परन्तु मैं देख रही हूँ कि उसके ऊपर जो  
नियन्त्रण है वह एक डाक्टर का है जो कि  
एलोपेंडी का डाक्टर है । जो आयुर्वेदिक  
संस्था होती है, उसके ऊपर अगर आयुर्वेदी  
जानने वाले का नियन्त्रण न हो तो उसका  
विस्तार तथा विकास नहीं हो सकता है ।  
उस पर केवल उसका ही नियन्त्रण रखना  
चाहिये जो आयुर्वेदी में श्रद्धा रखता हो,  
उसमें विश्वास रखता हो । जिस की उसके  
साथ सहानुभूति होगी वही उसको प्रोत्सङ्ख्य  
देने में सक्षम हो सकता है । यह काम जितनी  
अच्छी तरह से आयुर्वेदी जानने वाले से हो  
सकता है उतनी अच्छी तरह से एलोपेंडिक  
डॉक्टर से नहीं हो सकता । इस बास्ते मैं  
निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इस और भी  
आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । यह बात जो  
मैं कह रही हूँ यह ऐरी भी ही बात नहीं है ।  
मैं जामनगर गई हूँ और वहाँ पर अच्छे  
अच्छे आदमियों से मिली है, एसे आदमियों  
से मिली हूँ जिन को इसमें काफी दिलचस्पी  
है, जिन्होंने इसको शुरू किया है और जिन्होंने  
ने इसके विकास में काफी मदद की है और  
काफी धैर्य भी की है । उन लोगों के दिनों  
में भी इसके बारे में चिन्ता है कि अब इसका  
क्या होगा । इस बास्ते मैं आपसे प्रार्थना  
करती हूँ कि लोगों की चिन्ता को दूर किया  
जाये और उसको उस डाक्टर के अड्डे  
रखा जाये जो आयुर्वेदिक हो या इससे  
हमदर्दी रखता हो ।

स्कॉल मिलक के बारे में यहाँ पर कुछ  
कहा गया है । मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि  
आनन्द में जो ढेरी है वहाँ पर स्कॉल मिलक

## [कोमर्टो भिंगेन पठेल]

पाउडर बनता है और यह उसे विदेशों से लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां याय का दूध तो नहीं है, यह बात नहीं है। परन्तु मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जितना स्किप्प यिल्क बाहर से आता है उसमें बट्टर यिल्क पाउडर भी होता है। इस चीज़ को जो एक्सप्टेंस है वे बांध करके देख सकते हैं। इस लिये यिल्क पाउडर का दूध जो बम्बई के होटलों में दिया जाता वा उस दूध की चाय लोग पसन्द नहीं करते थे। इस चीज़ को हमें भेजने वाले एक भारती ने बताया है कि हम स्किप्प यिल्क पाउडर की जगह पर बट्टर यिल्क पाउडर भी भेजते हैं। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आनन्द कोम्प्रेटिव डीरी में भेस के दूध का ही सही परन्तु सूख और ताजा स्किप्प यिल्क पाउडर देखार होता है और उसके इस्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये।

यह मैं थोड़ा सा एन्टीबायोटिक्स के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। इन पर जितना सर्वां होता है यह देख कर लोग परेशान होते हैं। जो आयुर्वेदिक दवाई होती है वह वह नाकामयाब हो जाती है तब एक्सोपेनिक डाक्टर उसकी निन्दा करते हैं, नाराज होते हैं और भरीब ले कहते हैं कि क्या बेबकूफी तुम करते हो और ऐसे लोगों के पास क्यों जाते हो। परन्तु यह डाक्टर की दवाई से किसी को कुछ हो जाता है और कभी एन्टीबायोटिक्स से बुरा एफेक्शन होता है तो क्योंकि वह डाक्टर है इस लिये उसे कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं ने देखा है कि पेनिस में तथा ददों में कोई ऐसे पदार्थ दिये जाते हैं डाक्टरों द्वारा जोके बहुत लाराब सिंह होते हैं। एक बार तो मैंने देखा है कि एक भरीब की ऐसी हालत हो गई थी कि डाक्टर लोग सूख बबरा गये थे परन्तु ईश्वर की कुपा से वह भरीब बच गया। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि जितनी भी एक्सोपेनी की दवाई है।

उसके सेवन से तबी अच्छे हो जाते हैं। एन्टीबायोटिक्स वह नहीं लिकले वे तब भी हमारे यहां लोग बीमार होते वे और याय भी होते हैं और यह भी अच्छे हो जाते हैं। और याय भी हो जाते हैं। एन्टीबायोटिक्स का अतर याय यह होता है कि ड्रर से इर्द तो बिलाई नहीं देता है और यह प्राप बरलामीटर लाता है तो बुलार का पता भी नहीं लगता है। परन्तु बरीर के अन्दर बीमारी के जो कीटाणु रहते हैं और यिन रहता है उसको निकालने में एन्टीबायोटिक्स दवाईं द्वारा भी उतना समय लग जाता है जितना कि और दवाईं द्वारा इलाज करने पर। कई ऐसी बरेलू आयुर्वेदिक दवाईें हैं जिनका कि उपयोग करने से उतना ही चायदा लियता है जितना कि एक्सोपेनिक दवाईं से।

याज सब से बड़ी समस्या हमारी यह हो रही है कि हमें देहातों में भेजने के लिये बहालिफाइड डाक्टर्स नहीं मिलते हैं। शहरों में ५,६ साल तक बैदिकल यिक्सा शास्त्र करने के बाद यह डाक्टर बन कर निकलते हैं तो वे शहरों की सहृदयता और अन्य चीजों के इस क़दर आदी ही चुकते हैं कि वे देहार्ता में जाकर काम नहीं करना चाहते। ऐसा कोई नियम आपके बहां है नहीं कि हर एक बैदिकल यिक्सा को ४,६ महीने या साल भर जाकर देहातों में काम कराना पड़े और उसके बाद सफलता लियने पर उसको डाक्टरी की डिग्री मिले। मैं समझती हूँ कि भगवर कुछ इस तरह का विवाह कर दिया जाय तो देहातों में डाक्टरों की कमी की जो मन्त्रीर समस्या है वह किसी हद तक हल हो जाती है।

मैं यह बात जाती भगवर के दीर पर यहां पर कह रही हूँ कि हम कल्पुरगा द्वारा की दाँड़ से यह में जो बैटर्निंगी समस्या

बहा रहे हैं, वहाँ के लिये हमको क्षामिकाइट लेडी डाक्टर नहीं भिल रही है। ४००, ५०० इसमें प्रति वास तक हम बेतन देने को तैयार हैं और लेडी डाक्टर के बास्ते मकान भी प्रबन्ध किया हुआ है लेकिन वहाँ के लिये हमें कोई बहुत नहीं भिलती। कुछ आटी भी है तो ४ या ५ महिने रह कर फिर आसी आटी है और भिलता हो कर हमको यह तय करना पड़ा कि अगर उस अस्पताल के बास्ते कोई बहुत डाक्टर नहीं भिलती तो हमें उस जगह पर भर्द डाक्टर रख कर काम बकाना पड़ेगा। कस्टरवा ट्रस्ट की ओर से हम नरेज तैयार करते थे और हमने अनुबन्ध किया कि उनको देहातों में भेजने में तकनीक होती थी इनको ही नहीं अपितु वे देहातों में उतने अच्छे तरीके से काम भी नहीं कर सकती थीं क्योंकि जो सुविधा शहरों के अस्पतालों में भिलती है वह देहातों में नहीं भिल सकती। और हमने अपना कस्टरवा ट्रस्ट के मातहत एक स्वतंत्र कस्टरवा शाम इंडीर में बोला है जहा हम नरेज तैयार कर रहे हैं, वहाँ से हम ४,६ महीने के लिये रास की अस्पतालों में भेजते हैं यह हमारी हासत है। इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिये और कोई ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये जिससे डाक्टर और नरेज गांव में काम करने को भिल सके और जो कि शहरों में जिलने वाली सुविधाओं की अपेक्षा कम सुविधा के बातावरण में गांव में काम करने को राजी हों।

अब मैं कुछ बातें सदन के सामने दिल्ली शहर की बाबत रखना चाहती हूँ मैं समझती हूँ कि सारे दिल्ली शहर के स्वास्थ्य और सफाई की समाम चिम्बेदारी भारत सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ले ली है। अब मैं दूर न जाकर यहीं एकेटेरियट के बाहर जो वास के लाई है उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान से बाना चाहती हूँ। आप बान को या दोषहर को जा कर देखिये कि वहाँ की कैसी अवस्था बन रही है। वह बांध सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लंब

पीरियट में आराम करने के बास्ते है लेकिन इन पर वे कर्मचारी बैठते ही नहीं हैं बल्कि वहाँ वर कागज में लाला बाँरह जाते हैं और बैठ कर जाते हैं और जाना जा चुकने के बाद उन हूटे कागजों और दोनों इत्यादि को बहीं सांस पर फेंक देते हैं। संतरों के भौजम में यह लोग संतरे लाकर दिल्ली के इधर उधर फेंक देते हैं और आज कस तो आमों का भौजम है आपको वहाँ पर इधर उधर जाये गये आमों के दिल्ली के भौजमिया भिलारी और समाम जगह गंदगी फैली रहती है। अब आप ही बतलाये कि जब हमारे ही कर्मचारी इस तरह की गंदगी फैलायेंगे तो शेष जगहों पर आप समझ सकते हैं कि किलनी अधिक गंदगी होती होगी। आम की आपको शड्डों पर, पटरियों पर, साइकिलों पर लोग जायेंगे और लोग वही उनसे आम सेफर जाते हैं और दिल्ली के फेंक देते हैं। इस तरह की बन्दगी शहर में जारी और हमें देखने को भिलती है।

टैक्सी स्टैंड्स का मतलब जहाँ तक मैं समझती हूँ यह तो होता नहीं कि रात दिन लोग वहीं पर बैठे रहें, वहीं पर जाना बनाये और वहाँ पर जो कमेटी का नल लगा होता है उसी पर वे नहाते हैं और तमाम जगह को गंदा बना देते हैं। बन्यई में मैंने टैक्सी स्टैंड देखे हैं वहाँ ऐसी गंदगी नहीं रहती। पता नहीं दिल्ली के टैक्सी स्टैंड के लोग वहाँ पेशाव करने जाते होंगे और कहाँ पर पालाने जाते होंगे, वैसे तो जब सुबह बूमने जाती हूँ तो टैक्सी स्टैंड पर उन लोगों को सोते पड़ा पाती हूँ। टैक्सी स्टैंड कोई रहने की जगह नहीं है और इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो आपने पानी बीड़े के नल बनाये हैं उनके गटस का रास्ता कबने

## [छोटों मणिकेन पटेल]

से भी जाता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप पानी बह कर सड़क पर आता है। एक भी अधीक्ष चीज़ नहीं दिल्ली में देखने में आती है और वह यह है कि कचड़ा उठाने के लिये जो सड़क पर इम्स रखते हुए हैं, जब कचड़ा उठाने वाला आता है तो वह उसमें से कानून छिलका तो उठा ले जायगा लेकिन अगर उसको बास, 'सी आदि का कूड़ा भी उठाने को कहो तो वह कहता है कि बास, पत्ती का कूड़ा उठाना होटिकलचर बाले का काम है और अगर कोई पत्तर या सीमेंट आदि के टुकड़े पड़े हों और उसको उठाने को कहो तो वह कहेगा कि वह तो पदलिक बक्स में बालों का काम है और ऐसा कहता है कि अगर इस तरह से सफाई का काम चलेगा तो दिल्ली शहर में सफाई नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आहती हूँ कि मन्त्री महेंद्रय इस ओर ध्यान दें और कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि बर्मर्ड आदि शहरों की तरह जहाँ सुबह ८ बजे बिल्कुल सफाई हो जाती है यहाँ दिल्ली में भी सफाई का काम हो जाया करे।

यहाँ जो हर एक कोने और जगह जगह पर कहीं साईकिल बनाने वाले, और कहीं फल बेचने वाला तो कहीं कोई शब्द चार प्यासे लेकर चाय बेचता है तो यह सब चीजें गन्दगी को फैलाने वाली हैं क्योंकि स्पष्ट है कि जब उनको अन्यत्र मुकिया प्राप्त नहीं है तो वही सब प्रपत्ता काम करते हैं और गन्दगी फैलते हैं और जो कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिये खतरनाक है।

आखिर मेरे इविन अस्पताल के बारे में कुछ कहना है जहाँ कोई भरोज़ को देखने को कभी कभी जाना होता है। यब तक इविन अस्पताल भी आप के नीचे आ गया है इसलिये आप मेहरबानी करके देखिये कि विजिगड़न अस्पताल कैसा है और इविन अस्पताल कैसा है वोनों को आप

कम्पेयर कीजिये और देखिये कि यहाँ कैसा है और वहाँ कैसा है। इविन अस्पताल में मैंने देखा है कि बीच में पानी भरा रहता है, गन्दगी रहती है और प्रकाश की बहाँ पर कभी है, तो इन बातों पर आप विचार कीजिये और जो कमिया है उनको इर करने का प्रयत्न कीजिये।

सभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे थोड़ा समय दिया उसमें जितना मैं कह सकी मैं न कह दिया हालांकि मेरे पास कहने को अभी बहुत कुछ रह गया है। आपने जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris). Sir, I am very glad that the Speaker has repeatedly drawn the attention of the House to the inadequate time allotted for discussion of health problems. For Education, six hours were allotted; for Community development, five hours are allotted. I wonder why health is so badly neglected.

Health is divided into two departments, Medical and Public Health. In these days when in the government services so much talk about retrenchment, economy and austerity is heard, I wonder why there should be two departments, one for medical services and another for public health. Can this work not be done with one department for both medical services and public health? That would save a lot of money. One Director can manage both medical services and public health.

I shall take up the Medical department. Under this department, grants are made to the State Governments. First of all, take the T. B. clinics. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made. In these days, these clinics are growing in importance. X-ray sets are installed and treatment is given. Nowadays, emphasis is laid on home treatment, and health visitors are appointed to visit patients in their homes. In T. B. early diagnosis is all

important. So, if there are more T. B. clinics in every district headquarters hospital, I think they will go a long way in eradicating T. B. So, the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs made is, in my opinion, very poor.

Secondly, provision is made with regard to pediatric centres, that is children's centres. These have also come to prominence these days. Children by themselves are not able to express their ailments and they suffer and hence diagnosis and treatment become difficult. So, children's wards and more clinics are opened. I think in every district headquarters hospital we must have these things, but in the Budget a provision of only Rs. 2 lakhs is made. I think this is very inadequate.

I now come to a subject which is under public health, that is school health and feeding. Last year they made some provision and because that was not utilised, they have made no provision this year. Everybody knows how important is the medical examination of school children. One should detect early their ailments and if they are attended to and cured, that will go a long way in helping them. So, the medical examination of school children is very essential and for that no provision is made in the Budget because last year's amount was not at all utilised.

Then I need not press the importance of feeding school children, that is providing the midday meal at least. A good meal in rural areas at noon will be quite welcome to those children.

In regard to cancer institutions, I am glad that a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs was made and that Government have come to know the importance of these institutions. I know in many of the district headquarters hospitals they used to point their fingers to the provincial hospitals because they were not able to cure or give any treatment for cancer. So, at least in every headquarters hospital they must have some provision for treatment of this deadly disease.

Then I come to a very important aspect, that is more medical colleges. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs only is made under this head. In one of his statements in the Madras legislature, Shri A. B. Shetty, the then Health Minister of Madras said that starting one medical college will cost at least 50 lakhs. There is clamour for more medical colleges, and so the provision made is very poor.

Then I come to the upgrading of departments in medical colleges. I think some Rs. 6 lakhs were provided. There is so much need for specialists and teachers also. There are so many colleges where the real requirements of teachers are not provided. So, there is need for upgrading departments in medical colleges.

Another thing I would draw your attention to is regarding uniform qualifications in these medical courses. There are so many lesser qualifications in other States. Madras has abolished it long ago. Why should not the other States also follow the same process?

Finally I want to say that we have had so much of talk about influenza even on the floor of the House. We had one-hour discussion. I know the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor have prepared a vaccine, they have tried it and found it to be very effective. In the Budget only a provision of Rs. 13,000 is made. I think that is very inadequate. We are also told that we have a very severe form of epidemic yet to come. So, the provision made here is very poor. More provision should be made at least in view of the impending severe epidemic.

**Shri Dasappa:** Our unfortunate country may be proud of so many things, but not of health. That is one of the saddest features of our country. And all indications go to show that there has not been any marked improvement in the general health of the people of the country. I do not like to lay the blame for it at the doors of the hon. Minister or the Ministry because it depends upon various factors, particularly the

[Shri Dasappa]

amount of calories and vitamins that go into the diet of the ordinary man. Therefore, this is a very big question which should not be tackled in any isolated or perfunctory manner. The brain trust of the Ministry should now think of a much more comprehensive plan to see that the health of the people of this country improves.

Young as I am, or old as I am, I know there has been a perceptible deterioration in the health of the people of the villages. I do not reckon it by looking at the urban areas. I am referring to the rural areas where I have seen a very sturdy peasantry which it is difficult to see now. After all, a country's independence depends upon a sturdy peasantry, but unfortunately their health is going down. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how he is going to tackle this rather deep, almost universal, problem.

I consider that even more than the curative aspect of his work, the hon. Minister must take up the preventive aspect which itself necessitates the provision of healthy diet for the people of the country. Even if you do not take much care of the older people, I think it is very necessary to make a start right from the school-going children or even right from the nursery stage of the children of the land. The grandiose expression is that the State must look after the citizens right from the cradle to the grave, or as they say now from the womb to the tomb which is a better thing because we must start taking care of the children even before they get to the cradle. So, that is a very problem. And I shall be very happy to know from the Minister that this aspect is borne well in his mind.

The most controversial thing that I have seen here is the Ministry being allergic to indigenous systems of medicine and virtual neglect of the indigenous systems of medicine. I do not think I should add very much more to the vehement case that have

been made out in favour of these systems. I can cite just one or two instances which are within my experience.

I know of a case where a boy who was hardly about nine or ten years old had an accident as a result of which he had developed a cataract in his eyes. Six months' treatment under one of the ablest ophthalmic physicians of the day gave him no relief. But it was given to a cousin of his to take him to a village, and within a month, he was cured by the use of a shrubbery plant; about nine to ten inches length of that was cut at about four o'clock in the morning, and dewy drops from it were blown into the eyes. And within a month, he got cured completely. Why should we allow this wonder-cure to be forgotten, and why should no attempt be made on the part of the persons responsible, to see that these benefits are extended to others?

Then, I know the case of a boy who was about thirteen years old, but who was confined to bed with rheumatism. He could not get any cure at the hands of allopaths. But it was given to a Kerala physician for a paltry sum of Rs 2/- to provide two oils one to the body and the other to the head; and there was no question of drugging the boy at all. And the boy got cured completely.

Then, I know the case of a person who had some ear trouble. A lot of puss was coming out of his ears. He underwent treatment at the hands of allopaths for about four to five months. Finally, it was given to a village woman to apply a wee-bit of medicine twice on to the ears and the boy got cured.

Then, again, there was one who was suffering from rheumatoid arthritis. He was unable to get up from bed. But it was given to a Kerala physician to immediately rescue him from the acute stage. Later on, at the hands of that master physician, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, by fast-cure, he was able to

take away 42½ lbs. of his weight, and he got absolutely cured. As Bapu himself claimed it, it was a rejuvenation process, which was set in motion as a result of fasting.

I can give so many instances like this, and let nobody suspect what I am saying. I have quoted cases not from outside this Chamber or this House, but very much inside. If evidence is required, there is Dr. Sushila Nayar just behind me, who can testify to the case.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Not now

**Mr. Chairman:** She was behind the hon. Member

**Shri Karmarkar:** He continues to speak under that inspiration.

**Mr. Chairman:** She is behind him in spirit.

**Shri Dasappa:** I would like to say a word about the difference in approach between the Indian allopathic doctors and the foreign allopathic doctors towards indigenous systems of medicine. From my experience, I have found that the allopathic doctors coming from foreign countries are more eager to learn from our indigenous systems than our own Indian doctors. I am sorry I have got to say this but that is the experience that I have had. I know one Dr. Hailey, a German Jew, who was in Mysore, who was in close touch with the Ayurvedic Hospital across the road, whereas none of the Indian doctors was as eager as the foreign doctor to know about the indigenous system.

After all, we know that many of the drugs that have come back to India as patents are those which were manufactured from out of the pharmacopoeia of our country. The Germans took our Sanskrit books, made a thorough study of them, carried out researches on them, and the result is that they form the best drugs now.

So, what I would urge is that there should be no kind of antipathy bet-

ween the various systems. I am not saying in the slightest that allopathy has no place; it is absolutely foolish on my part, if I were to say that. On the side of surgery, of course, there is nothing to match the allopathic system. But on the side of medicine, I think there is a great deal to be taken from out of the indigenous systems. It is, therefore, that I make a very passionate plea that we should give every encouragement to the indigenous system. How that is to be done is a thing for the Minister to decide.

It may be that his Ministry was a little allergic to indigenous system, but I hope he is not. But I may caution him that he will have to contend against very strong forces, before he can overcome the Himalayan prejudice that has grown against indigenous systems. I hope, however, that the Minister, with his broad shoulders, will be able to tackle these problems very successfully, so that when he comes before the House next year, he will be able to render a more encouraging account of the work of his Ministry.

I must now race fast with a few of the other points. I was referring so far to the preventive aspect of our health problems. People have spoken about slum clearance and so on. But what is the position of our villages today? Each one of our villages, except the ones that are looked after very well in certain States, is a slum or even worse than a slum. There is nothing like drainage, there is nothing like drinking-water facilities and so on. I have not yet seen any comprehensive programme or scheme which the Ministry has evolved in order to tackle the problem of sanitation, rural water supply and so on in these five lakhs of villages. Unless we provide healthy surroundings, how can we expect the health of the nation to improve? That is absolutely impossible. So, I plead for a more comprehensive approach to this problem of rural sanitation.

[Shri Dasappa]

In regard to the manufacture of drugs, I would say that I agree with many of the hon. Members who have spoken earlier and said that crores of rupees are being drained out of our country. On drugs and medicines only, not including surgical apparatus, we had spent a sum of about Rs. 7 crores, in 1949-50; in 1950-51, it was Rs. 10 crores, and in 1951-52, it was Rs. 15 crores. As to what it is today, I have not been able to get at the latest figures, and, only the Minister will be able to say. We have had various committees and commissions to go into this matter, and their reports are also available before us. For instance, there is the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of 1954; then we have the report of the separate panel of the Planning Commission on this matter in 1956. All these reports are there, but I wonder, to what purpose. I would, therefore, request the Minister to implement those recommendations a little more vigorously than before.

I must agree with regard to the steps to be taken for family planning. I am one of the foremost believers in family planning, and unless that is done now, it does not matter how much production we make, it cannot keep pace with reproduction. So, it is very necessary that we must resort to family planning on a more universal scale.

As regards nursing, I would very much like the non-official agencies like the one which the hon. lady Member who preceded me said, namely the Kasturba Trust, and so on, being given the fullest encouragement and help. If Government were to step in, the trouble will arise about fair wages, minimum wages, and strikes and so on.

I will be surprised if nurses also begin to strike. What will happen to the country if they do so? Therefore, it is far better to encourage non-official agencies as far as possible. They can manage it on much smaller scale of salaries than an official

agency. So I would plead with the Minister that non-official agencies should be encouraged as much as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Samant Sinhar. There are two or three more hon. Members to speak and then the hon. Minister has to reply. So I would request hon. Members to reduce their time to even less than 10 minutes.

Shri Karmarkar: The Minister was supposed to start at 1:45 P.M. and was to conclude by 2:15 P.M. Of course, I am not anxious to take very much time, but if the House wants to have a reply to all the points raised, I must have time.

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker announced the list.

Shri Karmarkar: The Speaker also announced when I should reply. Of course, I am not peevish about the time, but certainly to do just honour to all the points raised and in fairness to hon. Members, I must have time to reply.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He can reply in five minutes

An Hon. Member: We must listen to the Minister also.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): First I must congratulate the Health Ministry on the steps they have taken to eradicate the malaria menace in our country. I come from a constituency which, about ten years ago, was full of malaria. People in that constituency were suffering so much from malaria that they were unable to perform their daily duties. When malaria begins to visit a certain family man, it soon spreads to others in the family and also to other families and there would be none to serve the patients.

I am also a private medical practitioner and during the last 8 years, I find that in that area the incidence of malaria has been reduced, and even doctors in that area are now handicapped in their profession because malaria was the source of every

disease in that part of the country. So I must congratulate the Ministry on their taking practical steps to eradicate the disease which was prevailing in a virulent form there.

But the Ministry should see one thing. After the eradication of malaria, bed bugs trouble has become too much in places where DDT has been sprayed. Of course, I do not know whether DDT has any effect on these bed bugs, but I know there are villages where people cannot sleep in the night due to bed bugs, and they think that due to the spraying of DDT the bed bugs have increased. So there must be some investigation to know the actual cause of this trouble.

My constituency is full of filaria and leprosy. I come from Bhubaneswar in Orissa. You know that the people of Orissa are poor. About 1 per cent of the population are suffering from leprosy and yet no steps have been taken to eradicate the disease. Leprosy is not a disease as such, but it is caused more or less by deficiency of vitamins. We know that due to want of proper balanced food, people suffer from this disease. So unless proper diet is supplied and nutritional standards are raised, the disease cannot be fully eradicated.

Next to that, there is filaria. Nothing has yet been done to combat this disease. I hope Government would look into the matter and take steps to eradicate this disease also.

Next to food, the most important thing is water. I know that in villages there is no water to drink. All our plans are very big and we say so many things, but the actual benefits do not reach the people. If people cannot get even a drop of drinking water, what is the good of all our plans? The people do not understand it. If the people should think that they are under a democratic form of government and their country is now independent, they should at least get drinking water facilities in their places. Otherwise, our independence won't be of any help to them.

श्री याहवीरिं (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-प्रनु-  
सूर्योत्तर जातियाँ) : समाप्ति जी,  
मैं आप को अन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि  
आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

उपर्युक्ते भनवीका अथवा, अस्मन्यं सन्तु  
पृथिवी प्रसूता :  
दीर्घ न आयुः प्रतिबुद्ध्यमाना, वयं तुम्यं बलि-  
हृतः स्पाम् ।

प्राचीन भारत में, जहाँ रोग नहीं था, सुख और  
वैभव था, अर्थवदेद के पृथिवी सूक्त के इस मंत्र  
में ऐक लंबा भावना प्रदर्शित की गई है :—  
है पृथिवी, तेरी गोद में फलती फूलती तेरी सन्तानें  
नारीं तथा अक्षय हाँ, हमारी आयु दीर्घ हाँ ।  
मैं भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिये अन्यवाद  
देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके प्रयत्नों से इस देश में  
नीरंगता की दिशा में कदम रखा है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात नाराजगी  
की कहनी है । यहाँ पर कहा गया कि डाक्टर,  
हकीम और वैद्य इस विषय पर बोलेंगे, लेकिन  
सभी लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिये जो इंसान  
अपनी तनदस्ती को गंवाता है—जोकि  
भर्ती कहलाता है—और जिस का काम किसी  
डाक्टर, हकीम या वैद्य से कभी कम नहीं है,  
उसकी जो अवहेलना की गई है, उस की  
दस्ती की ओर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान लीबना  
चाहता हूँ । इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने ७३८ और  
७३९ दो कट-मोशन रखी हैं । कट-मोशन  
७३८ इस प्रकार है—

That the demand under the head  
Ministry of Health be reduced by  
Rs. 100 (Situation arisen after the  
hunger-strike of the municipal work-  
ers—sweepers—of New Delhi Muni-  
cipal Committee.)

दूसरी कट मोशन भी इसी सिलसिले में  
है ।

यह ठीक है कि कुछ रोगों में कभी हो गई  
है, लेकिन कई नए नए रोग भी फैल रहे हैं ।

## [बी बालमीकी]

एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि मलेरिया कम हो रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आॅडिस, इन्कलुएन्जा और गैस्टो-एन्ट्रेटिस (जो कि आंतो की एक बीमारी है) जैसी अजीब अजीब बीमारियां देखने में आ रही हैं। बीमारियां एक तरफ दब रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ बढ़ रही हैं। इनको रोकने के लिये विशेष कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि शुद्ध वायु नहीं मिलती है, शुद्ध जल नहीं मिलता है और शुद्ध भोजन नहीं मिलता है। सब और मिलावट है। जिन्दगी में मिलावट है। दिमागों में मिलावट है, भाषा और विचारों में मिलावट है, जात-पात की मिलावट है, खाने और दूध में मिलावट है। इस तरह के अजीब बातावरण में किस तरह इंसान की जिन्दगी चले, यह देखने की बात है। फिर भी प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है। बस लगा कर इस मिलावट को रोकने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मेरीपंज और स्कैंकेजं की हालत के विषय में बुध कहना चाहता है। मिसेज रूज्वेल्ट ने एक किनाब लिखी थी, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था केवल नई दिल्ली के बारे में जहा ज्ञाड़ की मृठ की बनिस्वत आदमी सस्ते हैं। मह में समझता है कि आप का मृठ का पता न होगा, क्योंकि आप का कांड में कभी वास्ता नहीं पड़ा है, हालांकि जर्मनी के कवि गंटे ने ज्ञाड़ को दुलहिन के हाथ का खिलौना बताया था, लेकिन वह तो सोलह आने भगवन के हाथ से चिपटी है, और किसी का उसमे सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इतना आवश्यक समाजो-पर्यावरण कार्ड-फर्म के नज़र में दम्भ, जात है और वह लोग भी जो इस कार्ड में लगे हैं न ज्ञान-भरे जाते हैं। आने डग काम का उनके इच्छा के बिन्दु निन्दाई भर के निए उन पर लाइ रिया और वे इस पर रह दें। मगर उनके हात के नधारा भी आपका कहता है जोना चाहिए।

आज आप और बोर से कहते हैं कि हमारा भुलक तरफकी कर रहा है, आज आप कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को ऊंचा उठा रहे हैं और इसके बारे में बड़ा शोर मचाते हैं। लेकिन अगर भूमियों की जो हालत है, वे जहां पर रहते हैं उन वस्तियों की जो हालत है, उसको दुनिया वालों को दिला दिया जाए तो आप रो पड़ेंगे और जो पत्थर हैं वे भी उनकी हालत को देखकर आँख बहाये बगैर नहीं रहेंगे। आज भी इतनी गली सड़ी और गिलाजत से भरी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

आपने जो प्रायेस रिपोर्ट हमें दी है उसके पेज ५५ पर आप ने एक सर्वे का विक किया है जिसका हैडिंग है Health Survey among Sweepers and Scavengers

इसके अन्दर कहा गया है कि हैल्थ मिनिस्टर ने जो वांदा किया था उसके मुताबिक ही इस सर्वे को हाथ में लिया गया है: इसके अन्दर कलकत्ता, हावड़ा और बड़ानगर का जिक्र किया गया है। बड़ानगर तो में नहीं गया हूँ मूकिन हावड़ा तथा कलकत्ता म अवश्य गया हूँ और वहां की गदी वरितयों को भेंटे अपनी आखों में देखा है। अगर आप ही जा कर वहां की गन्दी वस्तियों की हालत को देखे तो आप यह कहेंगे कि ट्रम सर्वे में जो नवीन निकाल्या गया है वे गिल्कुल गलत हैं। आपका भालूम हो जायेगा कि वे पीने पड़े हुआ हैं और नरह तरह की बिमारियों से पीड़ित हैं, खाने का नहीं मिल रहा है और बहुत ही दुरी जिन्दगी बिना रहे हैं।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इस सब को दूर करने का भार किस पर है। इस सब का भार आपने राज्यों पर डाला हूँगा है। जिन हालात में वे लोग रहते हैं जो तकलीयें उनकी हैं, उनको देखना और उनकी कठिनाईयों को दूर करना, मैं समझता हूँ, आपका कर्ज है, और आप यह फ़िक्र नहीं है।

आज उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है उनकी ओर कोई व्याप नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

सब से अफसोसनाक जो बात है वह यह है कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के कर्मचारी २२ जुलाई से भूल हड्डताल पर हैं लेकिन उनकी मागों पर कोई व्याप नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इन मागों की ओर भी बाद में आता है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी जो कि भारत सरकार की नाक के नीचे है, जिसकी हालत भारत सरकार से छिपी हुई नहीं है, यदि उसके कर्मचारियों का यह हाल है तो बाकी की म्यूनिसिपैलिटियों का क्या होता होगा, इसका अदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस भूल की म्यूनिसिपैलिटिया गद्दी का ढेर है। एक जस्टिस ने भी अपने फैसले में लिखा था कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी एक कूड़े का ढोल है। नई दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी द्वारा लगातार पिछले तीन मालों से भेतरों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है, उनकी मागों पर कोई व्याप नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उनके साथ जुल्म किया जा रहा है, उनकी बिल्कुल उपेक्षा

इन लोगों की मागों के बारे में मैं दो बार बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज कल के जमाने में भूल हड्डताल की कोई भी व्यक्ति आपको धमकी दे सकता है, कोई भी भ्रादरी आपको आखे दिला सकता है, आपको डरा धमका सकता है। मगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा न्यास्य मंत्री जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन सी बजूहात हैं जिन के कारण भेतर भूल हड्डताल करने पर आमदा हुए हैं या भ्रादर द्वारा हुए हैं। उनकी जो मुख्कलात है, उनकी जो मागे हैं उन पर आपको सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटियां गन्दगी, गिलाजत, दुराचार, अत्याचार, अप्टाचार, पापाचार, तथा अनाचार की गढ़ हैं, और जो नई दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी

है वह उसकी एक जंती जागरूक मिमाल हमारे सामने भोजित है। यहां के महत्वता जा हड्डताल पर है, उनके साथ जिस तरह ना सचक किया जा रहा है, उनकी मागों की जिस प्रकार उपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसका बार में मैं दो एक बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि प्राप्त मुक्ति वांडा मा भग्न आरंदाज है। मैंने देखा है कि जब भा मणियों की कोई बात की जाती है और उनके पक्ष को उपस्थित करने का कानूनिक, जारी है तो कहा जाता है कि मनव का कम, दो और बोनने नहीं दिया जाना है।

मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि कौन मरणाल है जिन से भ्रादर होकर भणियों ने भूल हड्डताल की है। यथा कारण है कि उनको भ्रादर से बढ़े बढ़े इस्तहार निकाने गये हैं और भूल हड्डताल करने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं। हैल्प मिनिस्टर जब राजकुमारी जो भी नव मामूली में मामूली आदमी तक को भिलने की इजाजत नहीं थी। भ्रादर भी यह हालत है कि हैल्प मिनिस्टरी के अफसरान मामूली गरीब आदमियों को जो कि दबाये जाते हैं, जिन पह कि जुल्म किया जाता है, हैल्प मिनिस्टर साहब से भिलने नहीं देते हैं। मुगल नमाट जहानीर के जमाने में घटा लटका रहता था और कोई गरीब या गधा भी जाकर उसको बचा कर इसाफ पा सकता था। रेकिन आज न घटा है, न घटी है और न टुनटुनी है (हँसी)। यह हसने की बात नहीं है, जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, सच कह रहा हूँ। आज जिस गन्दगी के अन्दर हरिजन रह रहे हैं उसको मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। इस सर्वे के आधार पर यह नतीजा निकाला गया है कि स्कॉवेंजर्स तथा स्वीपर्स में फगस की जाल की बीमारी ज्यादा थी और टी० बी० इतनी ज्यादा नहीं थी। यहां नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के अन्दर द प्रतिशत लगभग टी० बी० के भरीज है और इन लोगों के साथ गत्तूक यह किया जाता है कि इनको दो मिनट के अन्दर निकाल बाहर कर दिया जाता है। इनसे तीन तीन और छँ छँ सौ रुपया रिवत ली जानी है।

## [सं: बालनीकी]

अब मैं भेदभावों की जो मांगें हैं, उनकी तरफ आता हूँ। उनकी पहली मांग तो यह है कि उनको भारत सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह से बैंडिकल की सब सहूलियतें दी जायें। दूसरी मांग उनकी यह है कि उनको रिटायर होने पर ब्रेक्युटी दी जाये। तीसरी मांग उनकी यह है कि प्राविडेंट फंड क्ष: प्रतिशत के बजाय दस प्रतिशत काटा जाय। चौथी मांग उनकी ब्वार्टर, बिजली पानी सहित मुफ्त दिये जाने की है। आज उनके मकानों की यह हालत है कि वे इतने सड़े हुये हैं, इतने गन्दे हैं कि कुछ ठिकाना नहीं। वे टूटे हुये हैं। आज हालत यह है कि उनके नलों पर टूटियाँ नहीं हैं और टट्टियों में जबीर नहीं है। हजारों रपये का सालाना एस्टीमेट मरम्मत के लिये बनाया जाता है लेकिन यह स्वयं किसी और के ही पेट में चला जाता है और कोई पूँछने वाला नहीं है। इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है और इस प्रकार का अत्याचार, इस प्रकार का अन्याय मामूली लोगों के साथ, गिरे हुये लोगों के साथ, पिछड़े हुये लोगों के साथ हो रहा है। उनकी एक डिमांड यह है कि उनके पे स्केल रिवाइज किये जायें। यह कहा गया था कि जिस का पांच साल से अधिक का तजुर्बा होगा उसमें से लोगों को जमादार या सैनिटरी सुपरवाइजर बनाया जायेगा और उनको इन कागदों पर काम करने का भीका दिया जायेगा। इसको टाला जा रहा है और यह बात दस महीने से चली आ रही है लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जा रहा है। यह बात उन पर आत्म होती है जो आफेसनल मेहतर हैं या उन पर सातु होती है जिन के पास हार्ड स्कूल सेटिफिकेट या डिप्लोमा हो। उनकी अगली डिमांड यह है कि मजदूरों का एक नुमाइंदा कमेटी में लिया जाये। समस्त बस्तियों में लेवर बैलकेयर सेटर जॉने जाएं, इत्यादि इत्यादि। ये जो उनकी मांगें हैं वे जायज मांगें हैं। भगव ताम्बूब की बात यह है कि लोगों को बिना कारण स्ट्रेंड किया जाता है और वे स्ट्रेंड किया जाता है, इसमिये किया

जाता है कि वे जूल्म सहने से इन्कार करते हैं या दस दस थंटे काम करने के लियाँ आवाज उठाते हैं। आज उनसे दस दस थंटे काम कराया जाता है, उनके दूसरे साथियों की जगह पर उनको अपने काम के अलावा काम करने के लिये मजबूर किया जाता है। सुबह ६ से ६ बजे तक वे अपना काम करने हैं और उसके बाद उन्हें कही और काम करने के लिये भेज दिया जाता है। अगर वे इसकी शिकायत करते हैं तो उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया जाता है, तग किया जाता है। खुशकिस्मती की बात यह है कि यहाँ पर एक रिकूटमेंट बोर्ड है। उससे रिक्वेट तो कम हूँ है लेकिन मैं यह कहे बैरे नहीं रह सकता कि रिक्वेट दूसरे दायरों में फैर गई है। जो सैनिटरी इंस्पेक्टर होता है वह उसको इचर से उचर और उचर से इचर दीड़ता है और जड़ वह नंग आ जाता है तो मजबूर होकर अपने आग उसको नाया दे देता है। ऐसी हालतों में जब मजबूर हड़ताल करते हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि किस और उनकी हमदर्दी होगी। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप शातिष्य बातावरण में बैठकर किसी तरह से मजबूरों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर गौर करें और उनके नुमाइशों के साथ बानबीत करें। मैं अधिकारियों से भी कहूँगा कि वे उनकी बात को मुनें और जो जूल्म उन पर हो रहे हैं उनको न होने दें।

आज भगियों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और उनकी हालत को सुधारना आपका कर्ज है। आप जाकी राज्यों को तो छोड़ दें, लेकिन जो सैट्री इडमिनिस्ट्रेट एनियाज है उनकी तो जिम्मेदारी आपको अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये।

नई दिल्ली मूनिसिपल कमेटी, कुनवा परबरी तथा भ्रष्टाचार का अहा है। उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि वह इलेक्ट्रिट बौद्धी नहीं हो जाती। वहाँ पर अब भी राजे महाराजे बैठे हुये हैं, बड़े बड़े रिल

वे दिमाग वाले बैठे गुरे हैं। वहाँ के जो प्रेषी-  
बैट हैं वे एक अजीब दिमाग के ही आदमी हैं।  
वे एक अंगोरोकेटिक दिमाग,—अंगोरोकेटिक  
मैटेलिटी वाले आदमी हैं। मैं आहता हूँ कि  
जो नया नक्शा बनने वाला है उसके अन्दर  
उसको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए। मेरा  
मतलब कारपोरेशन से है।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना आहता हूँ कि मंत्री  
महोदय से जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर विचार  
करेंगे और मेहतरों की हालत सुधारने के साथ  
साथ मूलहाहतालियों के साथ हमदर्दी का इजि  
हार भी करेंगे। और नई दिल्ली अपनियापन  
कमेटी के प्रधिकारियों पर जोर लगे कि,  
उनको मांसों को मान लें।

Mr. Chairman: The Minister.

Shri Tangamani: May I request the  
hon. Minister to refer to the points  
raised in the cut motions?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall deal with  
them.

Shri Tangamani: Also Siddha  
Vaidya prevalent in Madras.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall deal with  
all the points raised by the hon.  
Members subject of course to the limita-  
tion of time.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved  
—Sch. Castes): Sir, on a point of  
information, between 1 and 2.30 the  
hon. Members are expected to have  
their lunch. The reply from the hon.  
Minister during that period would not  
be proper. He may reply after 2.30.

Mr. Chairman: A time-limit was  
fixed and it has been extended to  
three hours. We have already passed  
that three hours. So, the hon. Minister  
should reply. We must have the  
benefit of the Government's point of  
view from the hon. Minister in reply  
to the various points raised.

14 hrs.

Shri Sonavane: The convention is  
that no important business is to be  
transacted during this period and,

therefore, the reply of the Minister  
should be given only after 2.30 as I  
consider the reply of the Minister as  
important.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Those who want  
to hear the Minister should be here  
sacrificing their lunch.

Mr. Chairman: The only point is  
about quorum. There is no restriction  
anywhere about a Minister giving his  
reply during this hour.

Shri Karmarkar: In any case, the  
hon. Member has no case because he  
is present here and has not gone for  
lunch.

Shri Sonavane: I am not very keen.

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Chairman,  
Sir, I must confess to a sense of diffi-  
culty in trying to do justice to the  
points raised by hon. Members in this  
house. All of them are, I should say,  
important, but in view of the time  
available to me I should just like to  
invite the attention of the House to  
the more important points and skip  
over those that are relatively less im-  
portant.

Now, to take the last point, I find  
that the hon. Member who made such  
a fervent plea for the bhangis just  
now is not there to listen to my  
answer to his point. He must have  
rather exerted himself on that per-  
formance, and must have gone out to  
have a little coffee or something like  
that.

Shri Sonavane: That is why I said  
that the Hon'ble the Minister should  
answer after 2.30.

Shri Karmarkar: Lest the House  
misunderstands the position, I should  
like to inform the House about the  
point raised by my esteemed friend,  
Shri Balmiki. I find from the infor-  
mation that I have that he was him-  
self present at the meeting of the  
New Delhi Municipal Committee at  
which these points were discussed in  
detail.

An hon. Member: Shri Balmiki has  
come back to the House.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am very happy that after what I have said, he has returned to the House. I was just trying to meet my friend Shri Balmiki's point, because he was rather passionate about it, and I was telling the House that I find from the proceedings that are before me of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, that Shri Balmiki himself was present along with four or five others on behalf of the sweepers. When these points were discussed on the 18th July, 15 of the points were conceded in the sense of their being considered or conceded straightforward. The Committee was not able to accept two points, and some one or two points were forwarded to relevant authorities for consideration. I am not able to go into these points. Ultimately, we, so far as this Ministry is concerned, come in a general way with regard to local bodies by way of co-ordination, very very generally, much less than in the case of health, in the co-ordination of their activities and, therefore, I regret my inability to go into the merits of the question.

I am sorry that even after Shri Balmiki represented the case of the sweepers so ably at the meeting of the 18th, at a later meeting right when the meeting was going on, the hunger strikers began their strike. I cannot go into that question at all, the authorities concerned will be able to look after that.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik):** What was the decision taken at the meeting?

**Shri Karmarkar:** It will take another ten minutes to explain, and ten minutes is half the time allotted to me. I assure my hon. friend that I will go through these five or six pages with him immediately after I finish my reply.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** I want to know the decision which the Municipality has taken in regard to the hunger strikers.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not know that decision because, ultimately, the people who have gone on hunger strike have to take their decision regarding the hunger strike.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the nation would be more interested in the Minister's answer to the general points raised in the debate for which there must be an effective answer from the Government.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Thank you very much, Sir, for this guidance.

After the points which I thought it was necessary to touch upon in view of the vehemence of the hon. Member's speech, I shall now pass on to some of the important points. I am happy that a reference has been made to the malaria control programme. I am also happy to find that there has been a sense of appreciation of what has been achieved. In fact, the House will be interested to know that, ultimately, in such matters statistics are by and large true; one cannot go to every case of suffering from malaria.

We find, for instance, after this programme came into existence the annual incidence which was about 60.7 million in 1953-54 came down to 41.2 million in 1954-55, to 19.3 million in 1955-56, and I presume that the programme has progressed further. There has been an all round report of progress in this direction.

There have been a few complaints also that D.D.T. has been less effective, that inspite of D.D.T. spraying in some places malaria mosquitoes are still to be had. Now, there is a scientific possibility of mosquitoes growing immune to D.D.T. or any other material that might be used, and it is with that apprehension that we are thinking of what is known as Malaria Eradication Programme. But there are no frightening symptoms at the present moment. The work has been going on and the progress that is being achieved is also being maintained.

With regard to that programme, what has been contemplated is about 200 units of operation operating in the whole of the area where malaria is very largely prevalent. Out of the 200 units that have been allotted till the end of the period of 1956-57 including the units already allotted, the actual functioning units are to the tune of 165 75

The malaria programme is one of the programmes, thanks to the co-operation of the people also, which is claimed to have had a good deal of success. Our examination also has shown that A sample area was taken for spleen examinations. In that area fight against malaria was going on even previously to our taking up the intensified national programme. The programme that was going on was from 1946. It is a happy feature to know that as against the spleen rate of 72.2 in 1946 it came down to 3.7 in 1950, 0.9 in 1951, 0.3 in 1952, 0.2 in 1953, and during the years of 1954 and 1955 the examinations show that the spleen rate was zero per thousand. This has been in the North Kanara District which was taken for a sample examination. Another area chosen was in Shimoga District, and to make a long story short, there again the spleen rate was found to be infinitesimally small.

This shows that this malaria control programme has been a fairly good success. We are hoping that the States will take up the programme as vigorously as before. We are also hoping that it may be possible, with the assistance that has been coming from various organisations, like the TCM and UNICEF, for us to take up what may be known as the Malaria Eradication Programme, eradication not to an ideal extent but to an extent that is possible, that is to say, go on exterminating the possibilities of malaria to the largest extent possible and thus try to exterminate the disease or the possibilities of that ailment altogether.

Something was said about filaria, which, though in its incidence is only to a more limited area, is a very

dreadful disease in its effect. Some time back it was estimated on a rough scale that about 25 million people are those who might be exposed. We have had a scheme for that. Out of 42 units that have been allotted to the various States, 35 are included in the provision. The budget provision made is for Rs 103.14 lakhs.

Something has been said of different areas. I must deny myself the pleasure of referring to various areas. For instance, Kerala is one of the areas where the people suffer from intensive filaria. I am quite sure in my mind that so far as finances permit, whether it is Kerala or any other area, as regards the malaria or filaria or any such general programme that we have taken up in our hands, we shall be very happy to do all that we can to co-operate with the States in combatting the various diseases.

I would just touch on the programmes about tuberculosis. We have given in great details in the report what we have been doing with regard to tuberculosis. This is also an enemy that has to be fought vigorously. On a rough estimate, about 5,00,000 people must be dying every year by TB. In the ideal state of things, if we are to cure all of them, we must require 4,000 clinics, 5,00,000 beds, 15,000 doctors, 50,000 nurses and 10,000 other health workers. Figures like that obviously look impossible of achievement, looking to our resources. Of course, we have been trying to meet the situation as best as we can. I will content myself with a few figures. For instance, regarding the number of hospitals and the like, as against 124 hospitals in 1955, we had by the end of December, 1956, 135 hospitals; as against 166 clinics in 1955, we had 185 clinics by the end of 1956, as against 140 wards, we had 150 wards, as against 16,827 beds in 1955, we had by the end of 1956, 22,300 beds. Now I shall not enter into details about the programmes, but it is our intention to establish a TB clinic in almost every district and also help private institu-

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tions which have engaged themselves in this work

Something was said about leprosy also. That is another large problem we have to face. I will just content myself with saying that the programme has been briefly explained in the report and that we shall be very happy to take any possible steps that can be taken. In fact, it is found more feasible to treat a case of T.B. But with regard to leprosy, experiments are being carried on, we have to go slow because the drug that is being used is also being used on a partly experimental basis and unless we are sure of our mind, it is no use hurrying forward.

Something was said about medical education. Government are aware of the shortage in the number of institutions. For instance, as against 30 colleges in 1950-51, we have at the present time 44 colleges. As against 2,500 students admitted previously, we are now admitting about 3,500 students, but still the existing number of colleges are not able to satisfy the requirements of the country. We are told that as against 70,000 doctors that we have, at present, even with the proposed addition of 12,500 doctors in the second Five Year Plan, we shall still be short of the required personnel of 90,000 doctors. We have tried to utilise the amount placed at our disposal by the Planning during the second Five Year Plan period and we have been able to help new proposed colleges in Bhopal, Kanpur, Calicut, Ranchi, Jamnagar, Jubbulpore and Hubli, in addition to the college that has been strengthened in Pondicherry. I will not repeat what has been mentioned in the report, but under this head, I am sorry to tell the House that we have been enormously handicapped by way of fund. In fact, there have been a few demands from some of the States for starting new colleges and we will only be too happy to help them if finances are available.

It will not be necessary for me to dwell at length on the points raised

regarding the auxiliary health workers and the auxiliary nurse-midwives. I come to the water-supply scheme for which, to my regret and to the regret of my Ministry, it has not been found possible to make the full provision this year. In fact, for this year, we had asked for a budget allotment of Rs. 15 crores and we had hoped to get about Rs. 10 crores, but we have got only Rs. 5 crores. The country has been passing through a period of strain and I am quite sure what has been said in the House will be helpful to the cause of water-supply. I am not quite despairing, I am quite sure that my esteemed colleague, the Finance Minister, will be able to help us more than what he has been able to do till now owing to the stringency of finance. In any case, I agree entirely with the view expressed in the House that water-supply schemes for supplying the needs must receive fairly a high amount of priority. I do hope that it may be possible for the Finance Minister to help us with a little more money.

**Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi):** Is Delhi included in this?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Delhi will be provided for. I think the provision made is to the tune of Rs. 1 crore; they are asking for Rs. 2 crores and my hon. friend knows as much or even a little more than I do about it. In any case, the case of Delhi is receiving the attention that is due to it.

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** Delhi stands on a different footing.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should not like either to agree or to disagree.

Another important subject is this. I am sorry I am not able to do justice to that subject, it is very important. Hon. Members of this House know that for sometime past, we have found it possible to help institutions of indigenous medicine, whether ayurveda, unani, homoeopathy or nature cure; lest I should forget the sidha type of medicine, of which my hon. friend here was very proud, I may say that

we have circularised all the State Governments to send their proposals regarding assistance to various types of indigenous medical institutions and if the Kerala Government would send us.....

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Madras Government.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I thought it was from Kerala. Anyhow, it does not matter to us from what State it comes. If the Madras Government supports that scheme for helping any institution carrying on either research work or practice work in the *sudha* type of medicine, we shall be very happy to encourage them

This is a question which has arisen on the floor of the House and it is bound to arise in future also. Instead of giving the figures as to the amount of aid we have been able to give in the past or we propose to do in future—the figures are found in the proceedings of the House and in the report—I should just like to dwell for a brief moment on the policy of Government in this matter, because what we shall be able to do depends on the resources that are available to us, but in what direction we shall proceed depends upon the policy which we have to pursue. For historical reasons, allopathy has commanded the pride of place till now. On account of historical reasons also, possibly on account of want of State patronage, possibly on account of the fact that people have taken to the new system of allopathy, possibly on account of all these reasons put together, the ayurvedic and the other systems of indigenous medicines had fallen into a sort of disuse. Perhaps part of the credit of the systems of indigenous medicine going to the wall was due to a large number of people whom, for want of a better phrase, we may call 'quacks', people who are said to be pandits, but who are not, and possibly also due to the elaborate method of preparation of the medicines. I am not going into the history of that question now. But there has been a strong feeling that what available knowledge is in store

with us either in the theory or practice of indigenous systems of medicine, all that knowledge should be utilised for that purpose.

I feel that the general attitude—and that is exactly the attitude of Government—in a case like this is that we would not do well to deny ourselves of the advantage, or deny people the advantage of any system, whatever you may call it. Ultimately, ayurveda means the science of life. The science of life is the same for all time. Our ancients believed in the science of life; they wanted to prolong life, they wanted to make the people healthy; they went along with their researches; they achieved results. Long before allopathy was born in the whole of our country millions and millions of people were treated by resort to the only system of medicine available then, that is the ayurvedic system. All people were not cured, nor did all people die, on account of this system.

Modern science has also progressed. and in our passion for the past, I wish we do not forget the justice that is due to the present. People who are ailing do not care as to what medicine is used; they want to live, they want to be cured. It will not comfort a man who is dying if he knows that it is the ayurvedic medicine that will not cure him, or the allopathic medicine that will kill him. He is not interested in either of these. The ailing man is particular about finding a cure for his ailment, call it by whatever name you will. And if all these systems fail and if another system gave any relief, he will welcome that system.

Therefore our policy all along has been to look to the end. If an ayurvedic drug is found to be effective, get the people cured by all means. We have no predilections in the matter; we have no partiality for ayurveda because it is patriotic to support ayurveda. We have no hatred against allopathy. We would like to take advantage of every system that is available. In addition to all the systems mentioned, if there is any other system which will bring relief to the

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people we would like to take advantage of it. We do not go by labels

Ultimately we cannot gainsay the progress of science. Surgery has made advances. The other day a friend of mine told me that there is an ayurvedic method of removing the teeth. There might be an ayurvedic antiseptic. But when a man puts in his instrument and takes out the tooth the Vaidya may remember the Ayurvedic God Dhanvantri and the modern man may remember some western doctor. But taking out of the tooth is the same.

I can well understand that the medicine that you apply may be ayurvedic. But what is the ayurvedic method of taking out the tooth? I have not known an allopathic method of breaking bones or curing the broken bones. There are different methods. But ultimately let us adopt the method that is best and effective. That has been the attitude of Government.

It is true that during the last one hundred years and more allopathy has made much advance. Now we have tried to devote our attention a little more than before to the indigenous systems of medicine. There again we are confronted with a two-fold problem. One is the diagnosis—the kaph, vayu, pith method and the other is the remedy. It does not matter to me what method you adopt.

On the remedial aspects, what we have been doing is this. At the Jamnagar institute we are having patients treated purely on the ayurvedic method and then we have asked allopathic men to keep a check. Some casualties are bound to happen in any system. We are subjecting the whole of the medicines, so far as it is possible for us to do, to a test, with the ultimate idea of adopting what is best. The conflict in the systems will continue till the end. The kaph, vayu, pith man will continue to stick to his belief, the modern man will have all the methods of examination, X-ray,

and all that. One might be a symptomatic treatment, the other might be an analytical treatment. But we have no partialities in the matter. Supposing either of these can bring effective relief, we shall be happy to adopt

It is a fact that in so far as modern scientific progress is concerned, Government definitely hold the opinion that if there is something tangible, they must keep to that. Therefore it is that we have to proceed a little cautiously. It is not a question of having faith in either method. Government have no blind faith in any method. Therefore we have taken to this experiment at Jamnagar Institute, where we have all doctors. We have put in the purest ayurvedic doctor, not contaminated by allopathy. We want the modern medicine doctor to take out the best from ayurved.

This controversy is bound to go on in any case for the next five or ten years. I am not sanguine that in a short time this controversy will close.

I have already exceeded my time. I will take a few more minutes. There is also a great controversy now going on on which the ayurvedic pandits themselves are divided whether to take to an integrated system of teaching of ayurvedic medicines or a separate system. Some pandits hold that immediately you allow modern medicine to come and there is an integration, in the ayurvedic man develops an inferiority complex and what he does later on is that he practices modern medicine masquerading as an ayurvedic pandit. This subject is bristling with difficulties. To clinch the point it is not that we are showing any patronage to either system. At the same time we have to take care of the patients.

Today the difficulty is this. In fact, someone as well equipped and cultured as anyone of us, gave a quiet solution to me. He said the best solution appears to be that for all minor ailments which do not endanger life I take to ayurveda, if there is anything critical about life, I shift my faith to

modern medicine. That is his safe method; there might be others too who might do likewise

So, this is a subject which has to be approached with a sense of responsibility and Government are doing all that is possible under the circumstances. If there is more money we shall be happy to give more money. There is no question about that. But this is a subject in which Government do not take the view of patronage, that we are doing something patriotic because we are patronising ayurveda. We are doing what is necessary for the common citizen

I have no more time to devote to the subject, otherwise I would have liked to go into details. If at any other time an opportunity arises, I would like to dwell on this subject. I may content myself by saying that the research experiment that we have undertaken in this matter is yielding fairly good results and it may be possible for us to process it further

Something was said about the import of drug. The House will be happy to know that we are actually producing more and more drugs. For instance the value of indigenously produced drugs is about Rs 45 crores and what we are importing is about Rs 12 crores and maybe in the near future we may be able to reduce that also to a greater extent

Shri Dassappa: What year is that?

Shri Karmarkar: You may roughly take it as the present position. Maybe these figures are six months old, but we are not allowing anything to be imported for the next three months. This may be the average for the last three or four years

The present production of penicillin is about 18 million mega units and plans are in progress to increase the production to 40 million mega units. Efforts are being made for the production of streptomycin. As the House knows the capacity of the DDT factory is about 100 tons, it is proposed to increase it to 1,400 tons

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I put a question?

Shri Karmarkar: Question at the end

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have a difficulty. When we import medicines and drugs we are allowed to import them only from countries the pharmacopoeia of which has been accepted by us. Other countries are offering drugs at very much cheaper rates. Do we have any proposal before us by which we will accept the pharmacopoeia of such countries so that we may get cheaper drugs here?

Shri Karmarkar: To cut the time short, I shall reply to this point on another occasion

Something was said about Rauwolfia Serpentina. It is a good point. It was known as sarpagandhi in our literature. It was used in cases of hyper tension. Its use was re-discovered again. There is a firm in Bombay which I should not name which was making a drug from rauwolfia serpentina these seven or eight years and we used to earn a good foreign exchange from that. That invited the attention of foreigners. They have gone further. I am told that a European firm has been able to isolate an element which is different from the elements that they have found here or elsewhere. I do not exactly recall the name of the element. But I am happy to tell the House that in bulk this medicine has been manufactured here and is being exported

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is only reserpine. No other alkaloid is extracted from rauwolfia serpentina in our country

Shri Karmarkar: If I go on correcting the errors of my hon friend, I will have to spend the whole of my time here

Shri V. P. Nayar: If you take my information, you can cut short the time

**Shri Karmarkar:** We have received a complaint from the Health Minister of Bombay about the shortage of A.P.C.. We shall look into that in the context of a second wave of influenza.

Something was said about the law. The law is there. I need not make it clear, what power we have under the Drugs Control Act, the Food Adulteration Act, etc. I think it will be unnecessarily teasing the House by telling what they already know.

There was one point arising out of the observations of the hon. Member Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He was perfectly right. It is necessary to provide medical facilities in the villages. But, difficulty is a difficulty. Doctors like to stick to the cities. Any villager who comes to the cities likes to stick to the city. Many of the city people refuse to go to the villages because there are no conveniences. Therefore, it is that we are thinking of this plan of having a primary Health Centre for every 66,000 of the population, in these community projects and N.E.S blocks. That is the first scheme in that direction. It has been partially worked out during the First Plan. We want to open centres, I think, about 2000, under the Second Plan. I should also say that this is a very modest attempt, because ultimately,.....

**Shri Tangamani:** How many centres have so far been opened?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have got all the figures here. The proposals are for opening 2,000 centres in all. I am not able to lay my figures at the moment on the information. I have got it here. I shall give it to my hon. friend.

As I was saying, this is in fact a modest step, because ultimately one centre for 66,000 people is neither here nor there. That is obvious. But, it is the beginning of what I should consider a rather revolutionary programme. Because, ultimately, suppose we want a centre for every 5,000 or 10,000 of the population, we have to

begin somewhere. The idea is that these centres will serve the primary needs of the people that it is intended to serve. We shall place some vehicles at their disposal. In any case, it will be a good start for the villages to have 2,000 units in the rural areas to serve the population which you possibly serve. I am aware of the fact that one unit like that cannot by any means adequately serve 66,000 people. But, still, it is a definite step in the right direction. I am quite sure that the States will fully like the idea and work it out. It is also up to the people to make the best of such centres. Because, unless there is the awakening of the people, for whom such centres are intended, the best possible benefits could not be had from them.

I am sorry, I have not been able to cover even half of the points that I intended to cover. One of the points that was made by my esteemed friend Shri Dasappa; I should not like to overlook. Ultimately, till now, much emphasis has been laid on the curative aspect of health problems. We, as a country of 370 millions now, are beset with such large problems. Thanks to mal-nutrition which is largely prevalent, thanks also to want of necessary aids, we have thought it proper during the recent past to concentrate our attention more on the curative side than on the preventive side. There, again, we are beset with difficulties which are the creations of our economic conditions. Ultimately, a well fed man is less prone to diseases than an ill-fed man. I should imagine that half of our present ailments is due to mal-nutrition.

At the moment, I should like to clear a point made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Maniben Patel. She asked, when we producing sufficient skimmed milk, why do you import from abroad. What comes from abroad is by way of aid, by way of supplementing the resources of the country. What comes to us readily, I suppose, we should utilise.

Apart from that, I think there has to be a large effort at what you might call rationalisation of our food habits. I am sorry to say that along with many good things that modern civilisation has brought to us,—the so-called modern civilisation—some bad things have also come. One of the things that it has brought is partly a good sense of standard of life and also a false sense of standards of life. I am aware of the fact, as this House is aware doubtless, that during the past 30 years, comparatively people have been earning more than what they used to earn 30 years before. But, they spend less on their food and other necessities and cloth budget than on other things. It is something dismal to imagine that in spite of the progress, the way in which we are going is partly responsible for our health conditions. In such conditions, I wish we do our best to tell our people, especially the poor people, because they are the most vulnerable part of our population, to work harder, earn more and to make their conditions of life better, to give their children more by way of food than by way of anything else.

I do not wish to say much about the urban classes, because they can better look after themselves. But, many suffer under a sense of false notions. Apart from what we are able to provide on the curative side, as in the case of hospitals, public health measures, etc., I wish we concentrate the attention of the population on the primary duty that they owe to themselves, to their children and to their families, that they must see in so far as possible that nutrition comes first. Because, ultimately if our country is to be rid of all the ailments, we have to devote attention to the nutrition of the country. That is the sin under which we are suffering, in spite of the other things we have got, greater production and greater national wealth and all that.

The other thing is that, we as a nation are rather careless in what is known as co-operation with public health measures. We, as householders,

many a time, content ourselves as having done our duty by cleaning our own houses and throwing the entire dirt in the dust bin of our neighbours. I would like the co-operation of the House in this matter. All of us here have got our own areas and we have to tell our people this. Ultimately, we owe a duty to our constituency. Apart from raising questions here and trying to answer them from the Treasury Benches, there is a greater duty that we owe to our constituency. We should tell our people about this. From the way in which even my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar smiles, I am quite sure that this is a proposition which carries conviction.

I regret very much that I have had, under compulsion, to skip over many points. I plead I am guilty. I may take another opportunity to inflict some more explanations and some more points. Lastly, to conclude with a note about Delhi, I almost agree with my hon. friend who referred to Delhi.

**An Hon. Member:** We were not allowed time.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Otherwise you would have made things worse for Delhi. Delhi needs much attention. I am sure that when all these municipal units come together under one Corporation, at least we will have some one to hold responsible for the sanitary conditions in Delhi, and things will improve better. Otherwise, without saying anything uncomplimentary to Delhi, if a choice were to be given to me, I would prefer to stay far away from the city, at least till a Corporation comes into being, somewhere outside Delhi rather than in Delhi itself. That is neither here nor there. We are always prepared to co-operate with the health authorities and do the best we can.

I must apologise to you, Sir, because for the last ten minutes, I did not look at you lest I should be checked. I wanted to do at least the minimum by way of discharging my duty to this House. Therefore, I took

[Shri Karmakar]

the cue from the friend who came up to you and whispered that the time is up. I thank the House for the co-operation so far as the Health Ministry is concerned. We may err, but we shall never be found wanting in co-operation. We are always prepared to learn. There is much we have to learn and there is much that this House has to teach us. Only for us to learn and the House to teach, it requires a far greater study than what we have been able to do till now. I am quite sure the House will be convinced that I say this as one of the House, and if all of us put in our effort, I am sure, as some hon. Member hoped, that within two, three or four years we may be able to achieve better results

Mr. Chairman: Now I shall put the cut motions to the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived*

Mr. Chairman: 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 come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos.—47, 48, 49, 50 and 119"

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,88,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 48—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,43,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Medical Services'".

DEMAND No. 49—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,30,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Public Health'".

DEMAND No. 50—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,56,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,89,68,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now take up discussion of the Demand for Grants Nos. 6, 7 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Community Development. As the House is aware, 5 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry which may be extended a little as observed by the Speaker in the morning.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

## DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,11,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'."

## DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,00,000 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, 1958, in

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respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and National Extension Service'."

## DEMAND No. 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,70,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'."

**The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey):** By now the community development programme covers about 40 per cent. of rural India. There is hardly a subdivision in the country which has not been covered somewhere or the other by this programme. I therefore assume that the hon. Members of this House are well acquainted with the working of the programme. Therefore, I would much rather postpone any talk so far as I am concerned on this programme till I have had the opportunity of hearing the hon. Members of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shrimati Renuka Ray.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** I had not stood up. So, I did not know I was to be called first.

**Mr. Chairman:** All the better she can give the lead.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In a country whose people live predominantly in villages, the community projects assume a very vital and real role. The Minister has said just now that 40 per cent. of rural India has been covered, perhaps not as well as it should be done, but to some extent, through community projects and NES blocks. I think the essence of this whole community projects idea is to change the psychology of the people who through centuries of domination had forgotten that in themselves, through their own power and capacity they have to change the nature of their living conditions. It is not an easy task to change this psychology which has become deep-seated and to the extent that the work has been done, I certainly am not one to belittle it in the slightest degree. Nevertheless much remains to be done.

When the First Five Year Plan was coming to an end I think the Programme Evaluation Report said that in the last year of the Plan there was a spurt of activity mainly on construction. That is correct, and after that the next year shows a period of inactivity. Perhaps this inactivity that followed is due to the fact that neither the workers nor the people at large for whom they worked had realised that self-help to a greater extent was required. In the First Plan, although there was some impetus to encourage self-help, there was more of help from the State. Now the new factors come into play, that at the outset perhaps the lack of realisation may be one of the factors that had produced the period of inactivity.

In the ultimate analysis, a project of this kind cannot be judged by the number of health centres, experimental farms or schools or even roads that have been constructed, but by the amount of co-operation and people's effort that has been put forward.

I hope that this very essential factor will not be lost sight of because today we face an urgency, a very great urgency to overcome the ills that have been with us through the centuries, to revitalise our country and bring to our people adequate living conditions.

But so far as the community projects are concerned, they are not merely a nation-building project in the sense that health or education is. Theirs is the task, the responsibility, as I said in the beginning, of changing the psychology, and I hope that to a great extent in the years to come this will be realised both by those who are workers in the community and NES blocks and the people themselves.

As I have said, I have no desire to belittle anything and if I bring out certain points, it is in all seriousness because I think in the light of experience it is possible now to correct some of the errors of the past and to go ahead with greater speed

In the agricultural sector perhaps the community project and the NES blocks have shown greater sign of success than on any other account. This is natural. It is one of the greatest needs of this country today, which being an agricultural country has to buy foodgrains from abroad, which needs to conserve its foreign exchange and other resources. It is a shame, it is a most unfortunate thing that even today we have to bring in foodstuffs and foodgrains from abroad, and naturally attention must be focussed on it. But in so doing, let not the community projects and NES blocks forget that they must not by-pass the people's effort, and if they try to do so in order to work out certain schemes, certain targets of production, they will fail in the essential feature. From the evaluation report, I find that the Programme Evaluation Organisation have asked the community projects to lay more emphasis

on adequate supply of small agricultural loans to the people.

It has to be regretted, but it is that although we urgently require that the people's mind should turn towards co-operative methods, yet co-operative farming will perhaps be the last co-operative effort that will come in. There should be a greater concentration of co-operatives, but at the same time, I do not think that the time has come yet when we can stop giving small agricultural loans to individual peasants. The individual agriculturists should be given help to an adequate degree, and what is more, in time. Whether it be agricultural loan or seeds for distribution, it is no use giving the loan or the seeds, in particular, after the sowing season is over. But that is what takes place very often. You may not give very great assistance, but such assistance as is given must be given in time.

Apart from agriculture, I welcome the recent decision to lay greater stress on irrigation. While larger irrigation projects are very necessary, the fact remains that they take time and resources. But in the meantime, what is happening in this country is that we are still entirely at the mercy of nature. Year after year, we are faced with floods and droughts, with the consequence that large sums of money have to be given by way of relief. Here is a field where the Community Projects Administration should come into the picture to a far greater extent than it has hitherto.

I know that roads have been built in many places, and that people's enthusiasm has been roused to dig tanks and so on; and to that extent, there has been co-operative endeavour there. Nevertheless, I would suggest that in many places today, bunds have to be erected, small irrigation schemes have to be started, and tanks have to be dug and tube-wells have to be constructed, if possible, or otherwise, at least ordinary wells. All these things are yet to be done, taking the country as a whole but I feel sure that well-planned

schemes of this nature would go a long way to arouse co-operative effort and enthusiasm.

I would suggest that the funds for this purpose as also the necessary resources, whether they be little or large, should be placed in the hands of the block development officer and the *gram sevaks* and *gram sevikas*. It is unfortunate, but true very often—and the Minister himself knows about it—that these block development officers and these young *gram sevaks* and *gram sevikas* are enthused by the work that they have to do, and they go about and enthuse the people also. But what happens is that the resources required—maybe, they are very little—are not coming to their hands in time. Several months pass, and they get frustrated, and along with it the enthusiasm of the people also dies away. Every effort must be made to set things right in this regard. I know the difficulties. I am not trying to belittle the efforts that are being made, but I feel greater attention must be bestowed on these matters.

So far as cottage industries and production centres are concerned, they are a vital necessity in these areas. But here, I feel that the Community Projects Administration has not been able to show concrete results so far to any great extent. One of the reasons for this, I believe, is the lack of trained personnel. No doubt, they are training people, and I wish them all success.

But I would like to give one example to the Minister, and I would ask him to judge it for himself. I visited recently a block development area in North Bengal, where I met some young *gram sevikas*, who were doing good work. They were very keen about their work, and they had great enthusiasm. And they showed me whatever they were doing. I do not want to decry what they were doing but after seeing one of the things that they were teaching to some of the women there I was filled with dismay.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

I asked them who had taught it to them, and why they had undertaken such work; they said that they had been taught that in the training school.

To give you one small example, they were teaching the women to make little plaques on which pictures from illustrated books and papers from other countries as well as from India could be pasted, and this was a part of the home-beautiful movement. I thought to myself that in this India of ours, in this India where art and design and the most beautiful and exquisite things are fashioned in the villages where they are deep-rooted, we have perhaps lost sight of them. Why should our girls be taught these things? Perhaps, this is due probably to too much of foreign advice, but whatever it be, I do hope that the Minister will look into this. It is a small point, no doubt, but it is an indication of what is being done, and it must be set right. So many more useful crafts can be taught.

It is true that India can learn much from the world outside. I am not one of those who believe in closing one's ears or taking anything good from other countries. But I am afraid that we might also irritate the worst of other people; that is hardly the best thing, more especially, when training schools for the girls who are going to teach our villages, are set up. I have pointed this out because I feel.. .

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I shall finish in a few minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** My difficulty is this. There are as many as 19 speakers—5 hours have been allotted for this Ministry—besides those who have tabled cut motions. I would request the hon. Member, therefore, to conclude in a minute or two.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I shall finish in five minutes.

Having dealt at length with this matter, I should like to say a word or two on a few points which are very fundamental, if we are to progress in this work. The first point of which I have given an illustration is the administrative procedure. There are two points involved in this. The first is co-ordination. The other day, the Minister, while replying to a question said that co-ordination was a continuing process. I appreciated that answer, because I realised that he was trying his best to achieve co-ordination, but co-ordination between the departments and Ministries of the Centre and the States is yet to come about, in any effective manner. I do not think that the Community Projects Administration itself—leave alone the other administrative departments—can progress unless there is proper co-ordination. In human society, we certainly err, and to some extent, faults cannot always be remedied all at once, but a greater amount of co-ordination is required in the sense that petty internal jealousies between departments and Ministries of the Centre and the States must be eliminated to a much greater extent. In these community development blocks, agriculture and irrigation, education and public health, and cottage industries must go together; otherwise, it is not possible for us to go ahead.

Last but not least, I feel that unless there is a proper appreciation of this fact, not only the community development projects, but even the Second Five Year Plan, or the core of the Plan or whatever part of it we implement, will be vitiated.

15 hrs.

[**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

And that is that we must have some method by which the present administrative procedure is changed and changed vastly. Redtapism persists to a great extent. As I said once before in the House, the man who does the implementing work must be given the resources and responsibility to do his

work. If he is not given these, it is no use at a later stage, when something goes wrong, saying that the implementing authority is to blame. I feel very sad sometimes to hear generalisations, particularly in regard to the lower level workers. Some of these village level workers, with enthusiasm shining on their faces, are wonderful people, if we can utilise them in the proper manner. But why do we fail to do so? It may be that there is corruption. It may be that there is inefficiency. Let us take note of these things and check them vigorously. But let us not dishearten those young men and women by sweeping statements which lunge all together.

I am speaking not only of Community Projects but of many other fields of activity. There are many who are really attempting to help the country's progress. We are too apt and prone to blame the implementing authority each time, not realising that the implementing authority does not receive all the things in time and the resources in time. When two Governments come into the picture as they do in the Community Projects—it becomes still more difficult.

I know the Minister is alive to it. In India today, we are trying a new experiment, an experiment through the democratic approach to change the conditions of a country that has been left behind for centuries, a country in which much leeway has to be made. We want to do so without regimenting men or making them into sheep. In order to do that, we have to encourage their own effort. That is the main purpose of the Community Projects. But if we are to achieve success, if the results are to be proportionate to all our needs, it may take some time, but let us lay the basis truly and well. I know that the Community Projects Administration has good objectives and ideals, but until our administrative procedure is changed, I doubt very much whether we can achieve results in the manner we want.

Not so long ago in this country, orthodox social customs—outworn

customs—had been clinging like weeds and choking the life of our society. Today I feel we are trying to move ahead in this new adventure to build a nation. We are also being choked by red-tapism. Administrative procedures which have no meaning today continue to exist. Even today legal and technical quibbles are allowed to hold up many things. I know that the Government are focussing attention on these matters, but I feel that a change is required swiftly if we are to make swifter progress. With these few words, I support the Demands.

डा० रम्म सुभग तिह (साइसराम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि जनता का दृष्टिकोण बदले, और बदले इसलिये कि देश का उत्पादन कड़े, यहां बर्गहीन समाज की स्थापना हो जिस में सभी लोग यह समझें कि वे एक स्वतन्त्र देश के निवासी हैं और वे स्वावलम्बन की नीति प्रस्त्यार करनें में सक्त हों और उन को यह अधिकार भी मिले कि वे जो कमाई करें उस का अच्छी तरह से उपयोग कर सकें। यहां तक इस नीति का सबाल है, हम को देखना यह है कि इस तरह की अवस्था पैदा करने में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स को कोई सफलता मिली है या नहीं। यहां पर मुख्यतया तीन बातें आती हैं। देश के उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने आधिक राजनीतिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणों को बदलें। आधिक दृष्टिकोण इसलिये कि यहां पर कई तरह की असमानताएँ हैं। आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को खाने के लिये बस नहीं मिलता, पहिनने के लिये बस नहीं मिलता। लेकिन दूसरी ओर ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन के पास सब कुछ इकरात है, जो इतने ऐसा बाराम में रहते हैं कि उस को देख कर जिस के पास कुछ नहीं होता, वह मर सकता है। इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलने में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट कहां तक सफल हुआ, यह सब के जाने हैं।

## [डा० राम बुश्ण तिहा]

आज विल्ली में बगलचूमी बकान है तरह तरह के ऐसे व आराम के साथन हैं लेकिन देहातों में आज भी हालत यह है मैं आपने क्षेत्र की बात करता हूँ जहाँ पर कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स भी हैं, एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स भी हैं, कि बहाँ पर नहरें इस तरह की है कि बाज का बीज लेते में डालने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है। बाक के चलते नई नहरें अवश्य हो जाती है और उन के अवश्य हो जाने कि कारण जो बीज ढाला जाता है वह विल्कुल सूख या सड़ जाता है। इस के बाद कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है कि किर से बहाँ के सोगों को धान का बीज मिल सके।

दूसरा सवाल यह आता है कि एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर क्षेत्र भी हुआ यह नहीं है कि उन सोगों ने पैसा क्षेत्र नहीं किया। काफी सोगों में उन की स्वापना हुई, आज करीब १३ करोड़ आदमी इस के अन्तर्गत हैं और हमारे आप्ते से ज्यादा गांव कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं। उन पर बहुत काफी क्षर्च हो रहा है। लिखा गया है कि एथेनिकल्परल फील्ड्स में २६ लाख, २८ हजार डेमोनस्ट्रेशन्स हुए। बीज बांटा गया ७४ लाख, ६६ हजार मन। १ करोड़ ६६ लाख मन के करीब फर्टिलाइजर बांटा गया। इसी तरह से लैंड रिक्सेशन भी किया गया, फैटल के उत्थान के लिये भी बहुत काम किया गया। यानी अगर रिपोर्ट को देखा जाये तब तो बहुत काम हुआ है। यह मैं आनन्द के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जो आंकड़े हम सोगों को दिये जाते हैं उन के अनुसार आसानी से यह नहीं समझा जा सकता कि काम नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन हम को चाहिये कि उस का असल परिणाम बता निकला है, इन सब आंकड़ों के देखने के बाद पंता लगाना चाहिये कि जनता के आर्द्धक दृष्टिकोण में कहाँ तक तर्कीबी आई है और क्या इतना सब क्षर्च करने के बाद हम समाजलाली समाज की स्थापना कर सके, क्या हम बर्द्धीन समाज बना सकेंगे और अवधार हो।

सके? जब जनता के अन्दर अम की भूमिका, विनियिटी आक लेहर जाती है, इस को बढ़ाने में हम सब कामों के हारा क्षमा कोई प्रेरणा मिली है जनता को? यह सही बात है कि भारत के किसी जो कोने में जनता के दिल में अम की भूमिका नहीं बढ़ी है। सन् १९५२ में जो अवस्था भी वही आज भी है। आज भी हम समझते हैं कि बकान बनाना जराब काम है, हम बनाना जराब काम है, साढ़ लगाना जराब काम है। आज भी वही पुरानी हालत बसी आ रही है। जब तक हम सोगों के अन्दर अम की भूमिका नहीं बढ़ावेंगे तब तक विकास का कोई भी प्रोग्राम सफल होना। सम्भव नहीं है।

साथ ही यह भी है कि एक ओर तो अम की भूमिका नहीं बढ़ी, दूसरी ओर जो अनेकों स्कूल, अस्पताल बने था और खोटे बड़े काम हुए, पुल बने, दूसरी चीजें बनीं जैसा उन के लिये एक बार कहा भी गया था, उन का निर्माण इस ढंग से हुआ है कि उन में तनिक भी अवकूपी नहीं है। इस तरह की चीजें होते हुए भी क्षर्च ज्यादा हो रहा है। लैंड रिक्सेशन का काम हुआ। अगर किसी जमीन के रिक्सेशन करने में ५५ रुपये लगने चाहिये और उसे ने १०० रुपए लगा दिये गये, तो इस से जनता को यो कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिलती। इसी तरह से धान सीजिये कहीं पर एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक है कुछ गांवों का, वहाँ पर अधिकारी पैदल या सकते हैं या साईकल पर या सकते हैं अगर वहाँ पर दो दो कारें या जीप रखली जाती हैं, तो इस से जनता का दृष्टिकोण बदलने में कितनी प्रेरणा मिलेगी। आज पांच सूँ बच्चे हो गये लेकिन वह काम अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। जो रखिया रहस्य में आज भी बही है। इन कार्यक्रमों का यह उद्देश्य या कि जनता समझे कि हम की स्थापनालाली बनता है। हम को हर बात के लिये अवलंबेंट भी तरफ नहीं लाकरा है, हमें यह नहीं सोचता है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट हम को नीकटी नहीं देती तो हमारा औद्योगिक वृद्धि हो जायेगा। लेकिन वह उद्देश्य पूर

नहीं हुआ है। आज भी हामर यह है कि नांवों के नाय बाहरों की तरफ बैठते हैं जहाँ कि सुन सुविदा है। यहाँ आकर जोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में बसके जाते हैं। तो इस विभाग के काम के हमारे नीजवानों को स्वावलम्बन की कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिली है। हमारे नीजवानों के विकास के और भी जो कार्य हो रहे हैं उन से यह प्रेरणा नहीं मिलती है कि नांवों में चल कर लेती करें या बवेही पालें। तो इस प्रकार हमारे आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

एक दो बर्च पहले कहा जाता था कि प्लानिंग के कारण बहुत अ्यादा उत्पादन में बढ़ि हुई है। नेशनल सैमिल सर्वे ने भी लिखा कि कम्प्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक एरिया में २० से २५ प्रतिशत बढ़ि उत्पादन में हुई है। मैं इसका खड़न नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि अपना अपना दृष्टिकोण होता है उन की जाव करने की कोई प्रणाली होती। उस के अनुसार उन्होंने जाव करवाई और यह रिपोर्ट भी कि उत्पादन में २० से २५ प्रतिशत तक बढ़ि हुई है। इस बढ़ि के लिये सरकार की तरफ से साढ़े ६० करोड़ रुपया लंबे किया गया और जनता की तरफ से माझे ३६ करोड़ रुपया लंबे किया गया। इस नारे लंबे के होते हुए भी जो हमारे दृष्टिकोण में अन्तर आना चाहिये कि हम उभग के बाब अपने कामों को करें में लग जायें, वह अन्तर नहीं आया। आज जी सोनों की यही जो वैति है कि सरकार पर हर काम के लिये निमंत्र करे।

पहली पचवर्षीय योजना और दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना में बहुत सी कोपापरेटिव सोसाइटीज भी खुनी हैं। कहा गया था कि इन से अनेक बुराइया दूर हो जायेंगी। पाच छ. बर्च प्रधार करने का नीका भी थिला। लेकिन आज इतने समय के बाब इन कोपापरेटिव सोसाइटीज का केवल यही उपयोग हो रहा है कि लिखान को सीढ़ि लिज जाता है, कैटिट लिज जाता है और अंडियाहबाद लिज जाता है। इन्हीं तीन कामों के लिये आज कोपापरेटिव का उपयोग

हो रहा है। लेकिन जनता भी कोपापरेटिव के उद्देश्य को नहीं समझ सकती है। या तो इस के लिये जनता को कुछ दोष दिया जाय या यह हो सकता है कि हमारा सरकारी यंत्र ही उन को यह उद्देश्य नहीं समझा सका। हो सकता है कि इस में दोनों की तुटि हो रही कमी भालूम होती है। यह तो हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति हुई है।

हमारे राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण में भी बिल्कुल प्रगति नहीं हुई है। संविधान के अनुसार हम ने आम पचायतो का निर्वाचित किया है। कम्प्युनिटी डेवेलेपमेंट ऐरिया और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स में काकी को-ऑपरेटिव्स भी बनाये गये हैं। हमारा यह उद्देश्य था कि लोकल बाड़ीज से जनता को अपना काम सवय करने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी और इस प्रकार अधिकारों का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो सकेगा। लेकिन आज आप कहीं भी जायें चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश में जायें, या बिहार में जायें या पजाब में जायें, आप देखेंगे कि लोकल बाड़ीज का सिलसिला टूटता जा रहा है। इन के समय पर चुनाव नहीं होते। आम पंचायतों के चुनाव में भी अनेक खराबियां हैं। हो सकता है कि इस का कारण हम किसी नहीं जीव को जल्दी अपना नहीं पाते। लेकिन एक जीव हम देखते हैं कि जो पहले जीव से लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की परम्परा थी वह सब्द होती जा रही है। आप देखते हैं कि असीम विद्यविद्यालय या काली का हिन्दू विद्यविद्यालय जैसी बड़ी बड़ी संस्थायें पहले किसी एक या दो या कुछ आदमियों ने मिल कर सड़ी कर दी। लेकिन आज हम साथन सम्पन्न होते हुए भी ऐसे विद्यविद्यालय सड़े नहीं कर सकते। इस का कारण वह था कि पहले जीव से लीडरशिप निकलती थी, वह अपनी तुटि से काम करती थी। अब उस सब्द लोगों को आज लीजिये किसी बाब में सड़क बनानी होती थी तो वे अपने ढंग से उस काम को कर सेते थे। या कोई आन्दोलन भी बनाना होता था

[डा० राम सुभग लिह]

तो अपने दृग से चलाते थे । लेकिन आज तो इस ताकत पर कुठाराबात हो रहा है क्योंकि न तो आज लोगों का सार्वजनिक जीवन रह गया है और न पूरे तौर पर सरकारी जैवन ही बन पाया है । लोगों का ऐसा गठबन्धन हुआ है कि दोनों की समता जाती रही है । ज्यादातर समता राजनीतिक जीवन की कम हो रही है क्योंकि सरकारी यात्रों का प्रावान्य स्वापित कर दिया गया है । इस कारण जो सुद व सुद काम करने की ताकत भी वह कुंठित हो गई है और आज हमारा राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण यही रह गया है कि सरकारी यात्रों की ज्यादा के ज्यादा सहायता ली जाये । अगर हम को कोई विकास कार्य करना है तो हम दौड़ते हैं सरकारी आफिसर के पास । अगर वह पर हमारा काम न बन सका और हमारी अनुनय विनय सफल न हुई तो फिर हम दूसरी जगह दौड़ते हैं । कलकटा माहूब के यहां जाते हैं । वहां पर सुनवाई नहीं होती । लोगों को पता नहीं कि अपनी शिकायते दूर करवाने के लिये किस अधिकारी के पास जायें । अगर हम को काम के लिये सीबेंट नहीं मिल रहा है तो हमारी कहीं सुनवाई ही नहीं होती । इस तरह हमारा राजनीतिक जीवन टूटा जा रहा है । अब जनता समझ गई है कि हम किस का सहारा लें । यह योजना की गई है कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और एन० ई० एस० की ब्रोजैक्ट्स में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को भी मिला कर एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनायी जायें । लेकिन जो काम होता है वह आम सेवक की रिपोर्ट पर प्रार्जेक्ट के एक्षेक्यूटिव आफिसर, असिस्टेंट एजेंटिक्यूटिव आफिसर और आमपंचायत सुपरवाइजर के द्वारा । उन के हाथों में अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं । इस सिवे अब जनता यही समझती है कि हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरकारी यात्र पर ही अब-जमित होना है । मैं इस के लियाँ नहीं हूँ । आप आहं तो सार्वजनिक जीवन को बिल्कुल बदल कर दीजिये लेकिन साथ ही सरकारी काम को कुशल बना दीजिये ताकि बर्गर किसी

तरह के सारा काम चलता रहे । अगर अधिकारियों को शिकायत का एक पोस्टकार्ड भी भेज दिया जाये तो वे तत्काल उचित कार्यवाही कर दे ताकि किसी को शिकायत न रह जाये । आज हमारे राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण की यही हालत है ।

अब मैं सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । अनेकों सोशल सेंटर्स खुले हैं । ५८,००० के करीब एडल्ट एजूकेशन सेन्टर बने हैं । सामाजिक स्थिति को बदलने के लिये, एक लाख ३८ हजार रिकियेशन सेंटर बने हैं । कम्युनिटी ब्रोजैक्ट एरिया में २२ या २३ हजार स्कूल भी बने हैं । इन के अलावा यूथ लीग, महिला समिति और बालबचर बरीरह के लिये शालाये बनी हैं । इन तमाम चांगों के बनाने का उद्देश्य यह कि लोगों के सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण में तबदीली की जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की बहुत आवश्यकता है । लेकिन आज उस काम की यह हालत है कि आज तीन बरस के बाद अगर कम्युनिटी ब्रोजैक्ट हट गयी तो वह सोशल सेंटर निर रहे हैं । कोई उन को मेनेटन नहीं करता । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि लोगों में उन को मेनेटन करने की समता नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे यहां पहले गरीब लोगों ने कहे कहे काम चलाये हैं, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा । लेकिन उन में इतना जोश पैदा नहीं किया गया है कि वे उन कामों को बरीर सरकारी सहायता के कर सकें । जब भी कहीं बाद आती है या भूकम्प आता है, तो लोग स्वयं कुछ करने के बायां यह समझते हैं कि सरकार उन को मिला देगी । कम्युनिटी ब्रोजैक्ट्स एरियाओं में भी यही स्थिति है कि उन को आवा या एक बोयाई बर्चा दिया जाय, तभी वे काम करते हैं । एडल्ट एजूकेशन के केंद्र ५८,००० लोग गये हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उन में किसे लोगों को किसित किया गया है । पहले यहां अठारह प्रतिशत किसित लोग थे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच लोगों

में आप ने वह परमेंटेज कितनों बढ़ाई, कितने एडल्ट लोगों को शिक्षित किया। यदि एक केन्द्र ने दस व्यक्तियों को—या सौ व्यक्तियों को—भी शिक्षित किया हो, तो संख्या लाखों करोड़ों तक पहुंच जाती है। जहां तक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि यू० पी० ही या विहार या कोई और राज्य, पेरेन्ट्स अपने बच्चे को किसी स्कूल में भेजें—वह स्कूल म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का हो, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का, वेसिक हो या कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का—और उन्हें सन्तोष न हो कि हम ने अपने बच्चे को किसी अच्छे स्कूल में भेजा है। सब जगह यही स्थिति है। जो समृद्ध है, वे तो अपने बच्चों को सेंट रजेवियर या अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेज देते हैं। साधारण लोगों को इन स्कूलों में सन्तोष नहीं है। हमारी योजना अच्छी है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं, लेकिन उस को पूरी शक्ति के साथ क्रियान्वित कीजिये। अगर कहीं भी कोई शिकायत हो, तो उस को दूर किया जाय।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना के अन्तर्गत जो भी काम हुआ है, सोशल सेन्टर खोले गये हैं या एडल्ट एजूकेशन केन्द्र खोले गये हैं, वह सब कुछ उन क्षेत्रों में किया गया है, जहां रोड्ज हैं। इन्टीरियर में अभी तक प्रेश नहीं हो पाया है, यद्यपि इस की कोशिश की जा रही है।

आज हमारे बीच पंडित जी हैं। सब लोग इन के इशारे पर चलते हैं और चलेंगे, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि हमारे यत्र में दोष हैं। अगर कहीं भी कोई किठिनाई होती है या लोगों को कष्ट होता है, तो बदनामी भी इन्हीं की होती है। देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, कांग्रेस और सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को बनाये रखने के लिये वह जो भी अपील करेंगे, जनता उस को स्वीकार करेगी। अगर वह कहें कि खाना नहीं है, उपचास करो, तो जनता उस के लिये भी तैयार होगी। लेकिन वह उस के लिये तैयार कब नहीं होगी? जब एक और मार्गदर्शन हो रही हो, सीमेंट और लोहे

की चारों दो रही हो, कुछ मोटरों पर चल रहे हों, तब लोग इस प्रकार की बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। आज जरूरत इस बात को है कि हमारा जो यंत्र है, और जो कार्य-पद्धति है उसमें रैडिकल रिकार्म करें। यह ठीक है कि हमारी योजना की प्रशंसा में बहुत लोगों ने अच्छी अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं ऐसी जगह से आता हूँ, जहां के कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट के काम को तारीफ ज्यादा हुई है और जहां की प्रशंसा हुई है, उस की हालत यह है, जो कि मैं ने अभी वर्गन को है, तो किर उन जगहों की क्या हालत होगी, जहां काम अच्छा नहीं हुआ है। आज इस बात को आवश्यकता है कि आप किसी दूसरी ऐजेन्सी को भी मौका दें कि वह काम कर के दिखाये और हम देखें कि उस का काम कैसा है। यदि इन अड़चनों को दूर किया जा सकेगा, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और वर्गहीन समाज को भी स्थापना होगी।

**Shri Tangamani:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have moved cut motions numbers 221 to 230, 832 to 839 and 844. I would also like to refer to the cut motions moved by my friends Shri Kumaran and Shri Sarju Pandey, and I will at the outset request the Hon. Minister to refer to these cut motions even if I do not enlarge upon the points raised in those cut motions.

I would like to say, the fact that the Community Development Ministry is coming forward with Demands for Grants, giving an opportunity for the Members of this House to express their opinion, is a welcome feature.

Again, I would like to suggest that there must be co-ordination not only between the various Ministries at the centre, but the Ministries at the centre and also in the different States. Such a co-ordination now exists in the Labour Ministry by way of periodic conferences between the various Labour Ministers. I submit, that has produced a very wholesome effect. If

## [Shri Tangamani]

the same policy is adopted for this Ministry also, it would considerably help co-ordination and also in getting the co-operation of the people.

We know that there is sufficient literature on the subject. We have been told that there are as many as 87 publications, and we have been given valuable information about the working of the Ministry. It all reads very well on paper. As one of the hon. Members remarked earlier, something more than that is necessary.

During the five years ever since the scheme started in October, 1952, some hundred crores have been spent, and we are told that 259 post intensive blocks, 501 community development blocks and 1054 N.E.S. Blocks have been established; in other words, 1800 blocks are now functioning covering nearly 2,30,000 villages and a population of 130 million.

Now, during the Second Plan period a sum of Rs. 200 crores is going to be spent, and the objective is to see that the entire country is covered. For the next year we are told that about 753 more blocks will be introduced. Roughly, according to the reply given by the Minister to one of the questions during the last session, each block covers about 100 villages and a population of 66,000. That sounds to be a really very impressive thing.

But, what I would like to say is that in a scheme such as this, which has been rightly termed by the hon. Prime Minister once that a revolutionary thing is happening in rural India, and the subsequent events have only added to my conviction, if such a revolutionary thing is to happen, let us dispassionately analyse the various aspects of the programme.

According to me, Sir, there are three aspects or three features of this programme. One is the development of agricultural production through loans, supply of seeds, fertilisers, implements and such other things. The second one is the development of community service like construction of roads, provision of drinking water etc. The third is, drawing in the co-

operation of the people. If these three things are to be achieved the willing co-operation of the people is necessary in the first instance and, secondly, the energetic and enthusiastic co-operation of all the political parties, social organisations and mass organisations like kisan sabhas, kisan sanghs or kisan congress must be ensured. Unless the willing co-operation of all these people is ensured, there will not be this revolutionary fervour which we want to be generated in the villages.

I shall illustrate my point further. My friends from Bengal, U.P., Andhra and also from Kerala have been telling me how at various levels the co-operation of the political leaders is not encouraged. At village levels when it is admitted that a particular worker is really a public worker his co-operation is not taken in, because if his co-operation is accepted, the party to which he belongs might strengthen its hold in that particular area. We find from these reports that at the State level, there is no non-official included in the State advisory committee. Only in the district level, we have got the district advisory committees and in these district advisory committees, the non-officials are either Members of Parliament or members of the local assemblies and some so-called social workers.

The Estimates Committee has also pointed out how there is reluctance on the part of these officials to discuss or co-operate with non-officials. I feel that they are reluctant because they are afraid of a certain hostility which has been developed by those who are in power. I believe I have said enough on that particular point. Hon. Members will bear with me when I say that this has got to be radically changed. I am appealing in all sincerity to the hon. Minister, who has had experience as administrator to go through this more carefully.

There was a questionnaire set by the committee which is now touring the country. I took pains to go through each item there and sent my

reply. I would request the hon. Minister to go through the replies to this questionnaire, at least the replies sent by the Members of this House. I would like to make certain suggestions, which I think are the best. There are these stages of these blocks—the initial stage called the N.E.S., the intensive stage called C.D. and the post-intensive stage. Formerly the budget allotment for N.E.S. was Rs. 7½ lakhs, C.D. Rs. 15 lakhs and post-intensive stage Rs. 1 lakh. Now it has been reduced to Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 30,000 respectively. In the post-intensive block, with which I had something to do, I find that because of lack of finance, enthusiasm is gradually dying out. It is all right to say that the initiative must come from the people. But when people have not gone fully into the spirit of this, unless assistance is given to them I am afraid it is likely to die down.

Another point I would like to mention is the question of supply. There are several villages where manures and other things have to be supplied. The stores are available only at the block centre and the villagers have to go to these block centres. If mobile vans or some other arrangements are provided at Government's expense by which these manures can be taken to the villages, it will considerably help them.

Another point is the fixing of targets. Targets are necessary. In fixing targets, it should not be targets fixed by the Deputy Commissioner or the E.O. It must be fixed at the block level. The block advisory committee must go into it in great detail. Unless they fix the targets, certain unreal things develop. My friend from Malabar told me how in a particular block, they stipulated that 20 wells should be dug, but they found there was no place to dig a well, because there was plenty of water. They had to go to the hills to find a place for digging the well. In Madras State, the hon. Minister knows that in Palani taluk in Madurai and in the Palladam taluk in Coimbatore, the need is not for construction of roads and houses;

what they require is good drinking water. Drinking water is not available even for the caste Hindus. So far as the Harijans are concerned, they have got a dual responsibility. Whenever a block development officer is approached by the Harijan community, he says, there is Harijan welfare officer who is going to dig this well. Already there is a scheme pending from 1952 onwards. Ultimately in several villages, not even a single drinking water well is dug. Apart from the Harijan communities, there are other backward classes in the Thirumangalam taluk, called mukkulathars. The block development officer asks them to approach the Harijan welfare officer and the welfare officer asks them to approach the block development officer. So, there is not only lack of co-ordination, but there is lack of imagination and understanding of the problem.

The Health Ministry knows the need for health centres. We are told we are going to have thousand health centres. Already we are having 1800 blocks and at the rate of one centre per block, it comes to 1800 centres. More and more blocks are going to come up. Our target must be at least one health centre in one particular block. That should be the objective and there must be mobile vans to carry the patients to these health centres. Another point I want to impress is the need for maternity homes. There must be at least one maternity home per block.

There is another matter which I would like to mention here, though it is of a controversial nature. We always find that a step-motherly treatment is given to the south. Rightly there is agitation in the minds of the people that the south is being ignored. If we take the budget figures here under this head, the total is Rs. 14 crores. About Rs. 10 crores have been allotted to the various States. Just for the sake of information, I may point out that Madras, Kerala and Andhra put together get Rs. 172 lakhs; Uttar Pradesh gets Rs. 164 lakhs; Bihar gets Rs. 112 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh gets Rs. 124

[Shri Tangamani]

lakhs. I am not grudging it, but I am only pointing out that hardly one-sixth is given to three States—if you include Mysore, it is one-fifth. In allocating the grants to the various States, we must really take into consideration the need of the particular States also; otherwise it gives rise to the controversy that the South is being ignored.

Another point I would like to mention is about visits to foreign countries. Already we have had two teams which visited foreign countries. My submission is that visits to foreign countries must stop here and now. One team visited the whole of Europe and Israel and another team visited United States and South-east Asia. I do not know what new things they are going to bring for the understanding of rural problems in this country. Have we not got experts who can study and know, without going to foreign countries, the problems which are facing us in our country? Already we have copied from America. The very name 'extension scheme' is copied from the American agricultural extension service. Having copied it, let us now make it more national. Let us now stop the mania for sending study teams to foreign countries. Let us have detailed reports of the study team which is now travelling the country as soon as possible. We are told it will be ready by the end of August; let us have it as soon as possible.

There is another point, to which particular reference has been made by the Estimates Committee in their recommendation No. 78. There is another recommendation No. 47, which I would like to read with your leave. It is contained in the Estimates Committee report, Part II, December, 1956:

"The committee note that the position in respect of training of midwives is not satisfactory, as only 657 have been trained and 118 are undergoing training, out of a total of 10,000 required upto

the end of the second Five Year Plan period. The committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Community Development should seriously take up this matter with the Health Ministry to make satisfactory arrangements to complete the training...." etc.

So, now there is a proposal for training these midwives. The hon. Minister must go into the reason why people are not coming forward for this scheme.

Another point I would like to mention is the way in which the training centres are functioning. I do not want to say anything against any particular centre. I happen to know something of the centre at Gandhi-gram. It is mentioned as one of the important centres. But when we are spending one lakh of rupees we must know how the training is taking place and under what circumstances these things are going on.

One important point which is a basic point, I would like to mention. Even during the last Commissioners' Conference there was a discussion about gram dan. My submission is that gram dan should not form an excuse, or gram dan should not become a substitute for the urgently needed agrarian reforms. I am not referring to the ultimate programme which the Communist party would like to place before the country. There has been a Land Reforms Committee set up. The Land Reforms Committee has placed before us certain recommendations. Those recommendations are very simple. If there is a tenant he has to be given fair rent; if there is to be an agricultural labourer he must be given fair wages. There must be a ceiling fixed on the personal holdings and the surplus lands must be converted into collective farms, or co-operative farms where the agricultural labourer will have an opportunity to feel that he is tilling his own land. Unless the State Governments take adequate

steps to implement these fair recommendations, the community development scheme will be going in one way and the agricultural problem will be developing in another way.

As the hon the Prime Minister rightly pointed out the State Governments must whip up the question of land reforms I may mention about the State of Madras There was a land reform against eviction But what we find is that Government and the police force under them are very reluctant to touch even the landlords You find a different picture in the case of Kerala The recommendations of the Land Reforms Committee must be put into practice

Lastly, even in regard to land reforms, we find that the team which went to China are advocating co-operative farming Of course, co-operative farming will take some time, but what exactly is the idea of the Ministry regarding co-operative farming I may in this connection tell the hon Minister that in my constituency in Madurai district there is a co-operative farm of three hundred acres Some small peasants have combined together and the farm has been going on for more than a year Three or four months back but for my intervention there would have been murders What happens is that there is so much of confusion during the harvesting The tahsildar says that the harvested paddy must be put in another place and the villagers say they must have their share before it is pooled People are not yet attuned to the idea It is all very well to say that we have so many farms In Madras this is the only farm which is functioning, another one is going to be started in Coimbatore district and a third one in Chingleput During the last session, when the hon Minister was answering a question, the Minister for Agriculture said there were 1,400 to 1,500 co-operative farms I would like to know where they are The House is entitled to know how those are functioning and how they are going to be developed.

According to the recommendation of the Patil Committee we are to have at least one co-operative farm for 50 villages At that rate we must have for 5,06,000 villages, we should have 11,000 co-operative farms Are we in a position to do it? On that also I would like to have the hon Minister's views

In the end I would like to mention one point This is a minor point, but it affects the psychology of the people A certain block is made an NES block and then developed We find that two blocks are left out and a fourth block is taken as NES block. Care must be taken to see that the new blocks are contiguous blocks Otherwise it creates a false psychology If the blocks are going to be developed it must be contiguous As I said earlier, I would like the hon Minister to pay attention to the various cut motions which have been moved He will see that from top to bottom there is a heavily loaded administration and the benefits which go to the people are not consistent with the amount that is spent.

Shri A. C. Gaha (Barasat). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Community Development It is its first demand as a separate ministry This is one of our important items of development works and it has been claimed to be the most important or the most revolutionary item of our development works It affects the fortune and future of 80 per cent of the population I would like in this connection to remind the House of what Gandhiji said about the rural areas and the rural people We should remember that even now Indian nationhood rests and lives in the villages If the villages are not resuscitated, it will be impossible to have a renovated Indian nationhood.

Sir, I think it would not be improper here to make some personal references to the present Minister who has devoted himself to this task Leaving a very lucrative post he came forward as a voluntary worker

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and worked for nine years as a really honourary worker and that has actually meant serious privations not only for himself but also for his family. He has devoted his life to this work and now I am glad he has taken over charge of this Department as a Minister of the Government of India

Sir, in view of the importance that we all attach, in view of the importance that the Prime Minister also has given to this item, this House should act as a jealous guardian or watchdog of the progress achieved by the Community Development Department. In the first Plan, a sum of Rs 90 crores was earmarked for this Department, but it has not been possible to spend more than Rs 47 crores. This shortfall in expenditure should not by itself be taken as the criterion of its success or failure. I do not believe in the monetary target being taken as the standard of success of development work. Anyhow when we have spent Rs 47 crores and when the villagers have also contributed about Rs 26 or 27 crores either in kind or by their labour, and sometimes in cash, there must have been some physical or material assets created out of this huge amount. But, community development is not simply for the creation of some material assets in the rural areas. It is for developing mainly the human resources, to change the entire psychology and the mental make up of the people of the rural areas. If the work of this department is to be judged, it should be judged only from that point of view. There are many other nation-building departments, the Education department, the Health department, the Irrigation department, the Food and Agriculture Department, etc. All these departments must have been creating so many physical assets in the rural areas. So, I say, that is not the main function of this department. Its main function is to change the psychology and mental make up of the rural people. I should ask this House and the Minister himself to judge the

achievement of this department from this point of view.

The pivot in the whole community development work is the village level worker, or gram sevaka. He is the man who has to change the psychology of the village people. He is the friend, philosopher and guide of the village people. But, we find that due to official outlook, the village level worker has been converted into a work supervisor. He has to distribute seeds, distribute fertilisers and supervise the construction of roads and other things. In the ultimate analysis, he has hardly any time left for him to work for the real purpose for which he was meant. His real purpose was to work as an extension worker, to work among the villagers, to move among them, talk with them, mix with them and live with them.

Recently, two reports are available to us. One is the Fourth Evaluation report and another is the Forty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee.

An Hon. Member. What is the date of the Estimates Committee report?

Shri A. C. Guha December 1956,—not very old.

We find that the village level worker has become an official. I do not like to quote passages from here, as the hon. Minister must have intensively studied these reports. He can easily find out these passages. This is the word used, that they have developed an official attitude and their behaviour is more as an officer than as an extension worker or as a social worker. This, I consider to be the most regrettable portion of the work of this department. Unless that can be changed, I think the whole purpose of the community development programme would fail.

In a CD block, there are 10 male gramsevaks and two gramsevikas. I do not say that the construction works, distribution of seeds and fertilisers and other things should be neglected. I think the hon. Minister

can easily allot five of these V.L. Workers for the supervision, and other things, and five should be left to work as extension workers. If all the ten cannot be allotted for that purpose, at least, out of ten, five can easily be left to work as extension workers and five can be left for supervision of works and other things and both the Gram Sevikas should be left free to work as extension workers.

There are several items of work undertaken by this department in the Block areas. One of them is the distribution of loans. I think it is better this has not been undertaken. The Fourth Evaluation Report has very adversely criticised this and has even said that this has created a bad psychological effect on the village people. There are so many agencies for the distribution of loans, co-operative societies, land-mortgage banks, and several departments of the Government for takkav loans, for grow more food loans, and other things. So this is unnecessary reduplication. The worst part of this is that these CD Block loans are available at a lower rate of interest than a co-operative society loans. It is thus competing with the co-operative societies as regards distribution of loans. One of the purposes of the CD Block is to develop the co-operative spirit and co-operative institutions. But, if by its own activity, it undermines the co-operative credit societies, it destroys the credit and prestige of the co-operative institutions. By giving loans at a lower rate of interest than the co-operative societies can afford to give. Moreover these loans have not helped the poorer section as much as the wealthier. I think it is neutralising its own purpose. I do not like to say many things on this aspect. I would rather refer the hon. Minister to Chapter XIV of the Fourth Evaluation Report. Again, I would say, I am sure he has read that report carefully. I think this work may better be dropped in the C.D. Blocks. Rather, these attempts should be to develop co-operative societies.

In that respect also, whatever co-operative ventures have been successful, they are mostly credit societies, not other societies. For example, co-operative societies for handicrafts, for marketing, for warehousing, all these things have not progressed properly. These are more important than simple credit societies. I think that aspect also should attract the attention of the hon. Minister.

I have said that the psychological effect that was expected out of this community development work has not been achieved. One of the reasons, as I have mentioned, is that the gramsevaks have not been allowed to function properly. Another is that the Advisory Committees of the Blocks or the districts have more or less been neglected. Again, I would refer the hon. Minister to the Fourth Evaluation Report. It has been definitely said there that there is a sort of reluctance on the part of the officials to treat the Advisory Committees with proper regard and respect. The selection of the members and the composition of the Advisory Committee also is done in a haphazard way as if it were one of so many other means of distributing patronage by the officers. Those who may have taken some interest in social work should have preference to those who may be enjoying a privileged position in society due to their wealth or family status. Very often, the officials prefer the latter class of people, wealthier people and those belonging to the better social status, and not those who might have made a mark as social workers. In this respect I can understand the helplessness of the Minister in the Central Government.

16 hrs.

My experience has been that whenever any development work or any programme is undertaken in collaboration with the State Government, only a sort of left-handed co-operation is afforded by the State Governments to the Central Government. I think only yesterday the Minister of State for Industries in reply to a

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question said that certain sums are given to the State Government for development of small-scale industries, but after that the Central Government has little say as to how the sum is to be spent or which are the industries to be helped. Similarly, I think here also the hon Minister may more or less be a helpless victim in the hands of the State Governments, but I think it should be taken up at the proper level that the advisory committees should be properly utilised.

I can remember five years ago when the community projects idea had been just started, we as members of the advisory committees used to receive letters to attend the committee meetings with a foot note that the advice of the advisory committees need not necessarily be binding on the officials. We raised this point with the Minister then in charge, Shri Nanda. Of course, he shared our indignation, but from the reports that I have been reading I do not think things have progressed any farther from that date.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun) But the same remark is not quoted in the notices.

Shri A. C. Guha: That might be, but the same mental attitude is there. Only they are not doing it so bluntly, they have become clever.

I think I am using some hard words in this respect. That is because I really want the Minister to take it seriously and unless he can make the advisory committees really effective and really representative of the local people I do not think the necessary psychological change can come about.

Now the community development blocks are facing a sort of crisis. What was known as the intensive programme is over. Now some of the blocks are changing to the post-intensive programme. In the intensive period the budget was Rs 22 lakhs for each block and subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 12 lakhs for 3 years, but now for the post-inten-

sive period the budget is just barely Rs 2 lakhs for three years and the result is there is a complete stoppage of work. The staff is there. Out of this Rs 2 lakhs I should mention, almost more than half would go for the staff because I believe the staff will remain almost the same, the gram sevaks and others, but they will not have that money at their disposal, they will not have the work with which they were keeping themselves busy so long. So, a sense of frustration has come over them. They find they have to pass a rather tiresome and idle life. This aspect has also been commented upon both in the Estimates Committee Report and the Fourth Evaluation Report. I think the Minister should pay some attention to this.

Moreover, he knows that it will not be possible to maintain most of the material assets created by the intensive programme during the post-intensive period. That is the apprehension expressed in both these reports. What would happen to those institutions—the roads, wells, schools etc?

I think the Member preceding me or Dr Ram Subhag Singh, either of these two, has mentioned that it is not that the village people have not the means to maintain these things, but they have not the mind to maintain these things. It is undoubtedly that due to so many development works, due to improvement in irrigation and methods of cultivation there has been a significant change in the financial position of the village people. So, it may not be quite difficult for them to maintain these things if they have got the proper mind to do that.

Then I should mention something about handicrafts and small-scale industries. Whatever improvement has been done in agriculture has not been seen in handicrafts and small-scale industries. I come from West Bengal. With its very limited agricultural potentialities and high density of population, it is an imperative necessity for the West Bengal

villages that there should be well-organised small-scale industries in the rural areas. So, I attach great importance to this aspect; but so far not much has been done about this. A few minutes ago I mentioned that co-operatives, neither for handicrafts and industries nor for the processing of agricultural goods nor for warehousing and marketing, have developed properly in the block areas. But only through these co-operative societies can they develop the small-scale industries and handicrafts. These co-operatives should be organised.

There is also another psychological aspect. The village people are quite eager to take advantage of any facilities offered by the community development programme or by the Government. They take it that it is the obligation of the Government to render all these services, but when it is a question of properly handling the institutions or maintaining the institutions, the same amount of enthusiasm is not to be found. A tube well or an artesian well they would very much like, but when it is a question of properly maintaining it or keeping the water clean and pure, they will not abide by the instructions, or they will not care to look to the instructions given by the community development officers. On the medical side also, they will take medicine easily. Rather, I find from the reports that there is a craze for injections. But on the sanitary side they would be completely lacking. They will not take care to keep their houses and their precincts clean and tidy. Just a few minutes ago the Minister in charge of Health was also referring to this aspect and asking for the co-operation of the Members of this House, so that when we go to our constituencies we may ask the people to observe the sanitary rules and regulations. But I feel that that should also be one of the items of work in these community development blocks, and the Community Projects Administration should instil this sense also in the minds of the village people, namely

that they must exert themselves, and that they must make some effort to improve their lot themselves, and not depend too much on Government. I am afraid that some of our activities, particularly in the field of community development, have given rise to this attitude in the minds of people that it is an obligation on the part of Government to render these services, while there is no such obligation on their part to help themselves.

I know they have contributed to the extent of Rs. 25 to 26 crores. But that is for the achievement of some material assets, some physical assets. But when it comes to a question of maintaining these things, when it is a question of exerting themselves in other matters, where material asset is not the real target but something else is the goal, they are not so much enthusiastic. This aspect also should attract the attention of the Minister.

If I have pointed out all these defects, it should not be taken to mean that I am out to condemn the community development blocks. As I have stated before, we consider this to be one of the most important items of our development works, and as such, we, as Members of this House, should be jealous guardians of their achievements and their reputation, and it is from that point of view that I have tried to point out these defects, and I hope these will be looked into by the Minister.

**बीमरी लक्ष्मीश्वरी (विकारालाद) :**  
समाप्ति जी, कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स के बारे में आनंदेश्वर लेखक ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं मानती हूं कि उन में काफी सचाई है : लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। काम तो हुआ है। लेकिन प्रगत यह और उपादा होता तो अच्छा होता। सरकार यह समझ रही है कि हम यांच बालों के लिये करोड़ों रुपये लंबा कर रहे हैं और उन लोगों के लिये कोई भी विवाद इसका काम नहीं करता,

## [बीमती लड़ती थाई]

जितना कि कम्प्युनिटी हेलपमेंट का विभाग कर रहा है, परन्तु फिर भी गांव बालों में सैटिसफेशन नहीं है। हकीकत यह है कि जो कटोडों रूपये सरकार लंबे कर रही है, उन का ६५ परसेंट, बल्कि उस से भी ज्यादा, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर लंबे होता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बाले बाहने हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छी अच्छी रिपोर्ट्स लायें, अच्छी अच्छी फ्राइल्ड लायें, बहुत मुन्दर सफेद किताबें लायें। ऐसा ही इन लोगों का ढंग होता है। बाकी ३५ परसेंट उपया गांव बालों के लिये लंबे किया जाता है और वह बहुत कम है। गांव बालों को जो कांटोब्यूशन देना होता है, जो अमदान बौरह करना होता है उस को बे देते नहीं है, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन की भलाई के लिये जाने बाले कामों पर बहुत थोड़ी रात्रि लंबे होती है। जिस प्रकार एक नावी जर्जों द्वारे बढ़ती जाती है वह थोड़ी दोनों जाती है और उस का पानी कम होता जाता है, और आगे चल कर वह एक बिलकुल छोटे से छब्बे में रह जाती है उसी प्रकार कम्प्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट के लिये लंबे किये जाने बाले रुपयों की दशा होनी है। कई बालनीय सदस्यों ने सही बाने कही हैं परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि इस का उपाय क्या है। केवल बातें करने से काम नहीं बनेगा इस का कुछ रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो तजुर्बा है उस के आवार पर मैं अपने कुछ मुकाबल देना चाहती हूं।

हैदराबाद में मेरी कांस्टेब्युएन्टी, बांसवाड़ा, निहायाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट, में कम्प्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट थुक हुआ। वहां पूरा एक साल उस योजना को समझने में लग गया। दूसरे साल उस योजना को समझ लिया गया और तीसरे साल काम होने लगा। काम भी अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन काम का होना या न होना तो विक्री आक्रिलिक के ऊपर निवेद है। हर एक आक्रिलिक को अपने काम में

दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है। मैं समझती हूं कि सरकार ७० परसेंट आक्रिलिक—विट्टी सेप्टेंट्री विट्टी ब्लेक्टर बौरह को छोड़ कर—ऐसे छोने हैं, जो जीप के सालच से इस डिपार्टमेंट में थाते हैं। जैसाकि मैं ने यही कहा, हमारे यहां अच्छा काम हुआ। मंथी महोदय को यह भालूम है। वहां एक आक्रिलिक बहुत अच्छा काम करने वाले थे। उस का अच्छा होना तो एक गुनाह हो गया। उन को यहां पर ला कर रख दिया गया। वहां पर और दूसरे कई लोगों में काम को देख कर मैं इस ननीजे पर पड़वी हूं कि गांवों में बास्तविक काम के लिये मौजूदल से पच्चीस परसेंट रुपया बचता है—एक रुपये में से तिक्के चार आगे उन के लिये बच रहते हैं। जैसाकि मैं ने अभी कहा है, गांव बाले अपना कांटो-ब्यूशन नहीं करते हैं, इसलिये बहुत थोड़ा काम हो पाता है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहती हूं कि गांव में जो कर काम करना बहुत आसान नहीं है। शहर में काम करना सरल होता है। वहां पर लाउडस्पीकर लगाया, लोग आरोगे और बाल सुनेंगे परन्तु गोंड में नैक्षर का काम नहीं है। वहां तो काम करना ही पड़ेगा। जिस प्रकार मां अपनी बीमार बच्चे के साथ अवहार करती है, उसी प्रकार गांव बालों के साथ अवहार करना पड़ता है। गांव बाले पहले लिंगे तो होने नहीं हैं। उन को समझाना पड़ेगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना क्या है। उन को सबक देना पड़ेगा। गांवों के लिंगे लोग, गरीब अमीर, पटेल पटवार आदि कई बालों के और कई प्रकार के लोग होते हैं। वहां पर गरीब से जो कर बात करो, तो अमीर नाराज़ ही जाते हैं, अमीर के पास जायें, तो गरीब लोग नाराज़ ही जाते हैं। पटेल के पास जो कर बात करें, तो दूसरे लोग नाराज़ ही जाते हैं। इतनी कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करने के लिये लिंग ही

लगागा जाता है ? एक बीस संघ के लहके को यह काम करे के लिये विलेज वर्कर बना दिया जाता है, जोकि मट्रिकुलेशन की परीका पास कर के अभी अभी आता है, जिस को न काम करने का ढंग आता है, न तबूर्ड होता है और जिस को सब बारों का ज्ञान भी नहीं होता है । आने से पहले उस को दस भैंने की द्रेनिंग दी जाती है । और उस द्रेनिंग में क्या होता है ? एक दो विवरों के कुछ लेसन्ज दे दिये जाते हैं । विलेज वर्कर की उम्र भी बड़ी दूँ ही चाहिये और उस के पास तबूर्ड भी होना चाहिये । उस को सब छोटे बड़े के साथ अवहार करने का ढंग आना चाहिये लोगों को अपनी बात समझाने का तरीका आना चाहिये । उस को सब छोटी छोटी बारों का पता होना चाहिये तभी वह सफल हो सकता है । हम देखते हैं कि गांव में बनिये की दुकान में सब छोटी बड़ी चेजें रहती हैं, तब ही उन को दुकान बदलती है । उस को गांव के लोगों की हर एक छोटी से छोटी ज़रूरत की चीज़ रखनी पड़ती है । अगर वह ऐसा न करे, तो वह दुकान बदल नहीं सकती है । इसी प्रकार विलेज वर्कर के पास तबूर्ड, हिक्मत, प्रेम और श्रद्धा का होना बहुत चहरी है ।

यह मैं जानी कानूनिक्यूट्सी के एक गांव हवाईन पेट जोकि बांबाड़े ताल्लुके मैं है, को एक बटना सुनाई हूँ । एक बार मैं वह पर दौरा करने गई, तो पूरा गांव मेरे पास आया । उन्होंने ने शिकायत की कि विलेज वर्कर ने एक जादी को भारा । मैं ने पता लगाया तो नालूम हुआ कि एक बार वह गांव गवा और लोगों से कहा कि परतों निनिस्टर आ रहे हैं, इसलिये कह तक सब बरों को अच्छी तरह साझ कर लेता । वह हैट लगा कर, पैट पहन कर गवा और लोगों से यह बात कही और बहुत अधिकार लगाया । वे लोग अपने लोती और इस्तेवत के काम में भरकर थे, इसलिये, ऐसा न कर सके । इसरे दिन वह किर भया

और पूछा कि सफाई क्यों नहीं की । उन में से किसी ने कहा कि नहीं की, तो उस वर्कर (Worker) ने उस जादी को भारा । इस पर तमाम गांव बिलड़ गया । फिर मैं बहा गई और उस विलेज वर्कर को समझाया कि इस प्रकार काम नहीं चल सकता है । मैं ने लोगों की कहा कि टोकरा, जाड़ लाघो, मैं ने सुन भी उन के साथ काम किया, तब वहाँ सफाई हो गई ।

इस प्रकार की छोटी छोटी रुकावटें इस काम में आती हैं । जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, काम बहुत हुआ है, भगव जितनी अपेक्षा हम लोग करते हैं, उसमा नहीं हुआ है । इस के अलावा विलेज वर्कर का सारा समय तो टिरोट लिलने और दफ्तर का हूँसरा काम करने में बर्बं हो जाता है । गांव में काम करने का तो उसे बकरे नहीं मिलता है । उस को तीस, पचास गांव मिले होते हैं और एक साइकिल उस के पास होती है । अद्यातर वह हैडस्वार्टर में रहता है और कभी कभी गांवों का चक्कर लगा जाता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह काम नहीं होता है । जिस तरह बनिये की दुकान पर हर प्रकार की छोटी चीज़ होती है, उसी प्रकार विलेज वर्कर के हर एक हालत में काम करने का ढंग आना चाहिये और उस को सब छोटी छोटी बारों का ज्ञान होना चाहिये । बाज़ के विलेज वर्कर कालिल नहीं होते हैं । उन को कोई तबूर्ड नहीं होता है । किसी से बात करने का हीसला उन को नहीं होता है । गांव में बड़े बड़े तीस भार जा होते हैं, पटेल पटवार होते हैं । उन सब के साथ अवहार करने का ढंग उस को आना चाहिये । उस को वह नालूम होना चाहिये कि किस तरह गांव लोगों को काढ़ में रखा जाय । हमारे यहाँ एक हिन्दी स्लेक्टर था । वह बहुत अच्छा काम करता था । वह कभी भी अपने पर में नहीं रहता था । वह रात दिन काम करता था । जिस प्रकार भीकृत बनना के पास

## [बोयरी लक्ष्मीवाली]

बंसी बाजा कर सब लोगों को साथ लेते थे, सब को ले कर उसी प्रकार वह भी काम करता था और सब लोग उस से बड़े लुप्त थे।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बालेस साल की उम्र वाले, तजुँकार यादमी इस काम के लिये रखने चाहियें। अगर कोई लिखने का, टाइप करने का या रिपोर्ट लिखने का काम है, तो कोई पुमास्ता या राइटर रख लेना चाहिये। आज कल बैट्रिक्युलेशन पास लड़के रख लिये जाते हैं। क्या उन से कोई दक्षता का काम करवाना है, या कोई रिपोर्ट लिखवाना है? गांवों में काम करने के लिये उन लोगों को रखना चाहिये, जिन को इस बारे में कुछ तजुर्बा हो और जिन को इस काम में अड़ा हो।

एस० आर० सी० की जो सिफारियों थीं उन पर जब अम्ल किया गया या उस बक्से तेलेंगाना वालों ने यह चाहा या कि उन का अलग से प्रान्त बनाया जाय। परन्तु उन के इन मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और उन को दूसरे प्रान्त के साथ खिला दिया गया है। वहां पर डेंड साल से कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है और सब काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है और वहां के लोग नाराज हैं। वहां पर गाड़ी इको पड़े हैं, उस में डेंट्रोल नहीं है, वह थोड़े नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। मैं प्रारंभना करता हूँ कि आप को इस और भी सौचाना पड़ेगा। औरतों के लंगे में काम तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं हुआ है बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक लड़कों कि माहनस काम हुआ है। मैं यह भी देख रहे हूँ कि जो विलेज लेवेन बर्कर होते हैं उन को उन प्रान्तों ने ला कर काम करने के लिये रख लिया जाता है, वह वहां की आवा को समझ नहीं पाते हैं। मेरे बर्कर दूसरों आवा को ही समझने काम होते हैं। मेरे वहां के रखने व रिकार्डों की नहीं समझते हैं, वहां के लोगों का जो

इन सहन का तरीका है उस को नहीं समझते हैं। आप जो औरतों को तथा लड़कियों को कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लॉक्स में रखते हैं, उन के बारे में आप ने यह कहा है कि वे कम से कम बैट्रिक्युलेट होनी चाहियें। इस के बायां में आप से यह प्रारंभना करती हूँ कि आप उन लड़कियों को रखें जो वाहे बैट्रिक न हों लेकिन तजुर्बेकार हों। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप कस्टरवा ट्राईट में से ड्रेन्ड (Trained) लड़कियों को लें, जो वाहे बैट्रिक नहीं हैं, बल्कि काफी तजुर्बेकार हैं और भेजती हैं। इन औरतों को लेडीस को जोली लीना सिखाना होता है तथा और दूसरे जो घोटे कपड़े लीना सिखाना होता है। इस काम को कस्टरवा की लड़कियां बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं।

इन लोगों को जो वहां के रिकार्ड है उन से भी बाकिक होना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप बदरा कर काम करें। बदराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। बदरत इस बात की है कि कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय और हम आप सोब विचार कर लेंगे तो आप को रास्ता भी खिल जायेगा जिस पर चल कर आप कामयाब हो जायेंगे। वहां पर नन्दीकोंडा ब्रोजेक्ट चल रही है। नन्दीकोंडा बड़वों को जो अच्छी कामयाब हो कर आते हैं उन को नन्दीकोंडा ब्रोजेक्ट में लाना चाहिये। मैं बच्चे वहां अच्छा काम करेंगे बनिस्तर कम्प्युनिटी एरिया में। विलेज लेवेन बर्कर को लोगों के साथ विलेज जूलना होता है, छूट अचूट का लेवेन बिटाना होता है, दिन रात उच के साथ रह कर उन के रिकार्डों के साथ बालिक होना होता है, उन की आदियों तथा बरसों में बालिस होना होता है, तब जा कर वहीं वह काम-बाबी के साथ कार्ब भर सकता है।

आप दूसरा काम कर चुके हैं। आप ने जो श्रोत्रेत रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में मैं समझती हूँ बहुत अधिक एक्सेसन है। उन के अन्दर यह आप १० बप्ये बायडी की अस्थित पर जारी करते हैं, लिख देते हैं, पायन में काहँ की बेल होती है तो उस का हृदाता दे देते हैं। यह ठोक बही है। यह ऐसे हो हृदा कि स्ट्रेच बदर जिस तरह से किया करती है कि वह दिलावे में हो इंडस्ट्री करती है। आप को दोबल बदर बन कर दिलावे का कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहिये। आप को काम उदादा करना चाहिये और दिलावा कर। आप ने जो काम किया है उस को किसी और को नहीं हिन्दुस्तान बालों को ही बतलाना है।

आज सब से ग्राहिक जिस बोल की आवश्यकता है वह श्रद्धा की है और सैकिफाइस की है। आप को रिपोर्टों को लोग नहीं समझ पाने हैं क्योंकि वे पढ़े लिजे नहीं हैं। उन को याप तभी इम्प्रेस कर सकते हैं जब आप एक्सुप्रिन्टी कोई काम करते कर दिलायें। जिस तरह से एक डाक्टर बीमारी को जांच पड़ताल कर के ठीक प्रेसक्रियन दे देता है, उसे तरह से आप को बीमारी की तय तक पहुँचना चाहिये और भगवर एक तरोके से बीमारी दूर न हो तो दूसरा तरीका अपनाना चाहिये। विलेज लेडल बर्कट के लिये जो आप क्वालिफिकेशन की बात रखी है उस को आप को सत्तम कर देना चाहिये और उन के तबूँहें को ही देखना चाहिये। यदि आप ने देखा किया तो आप का जो काम है वह अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा।

वह जो हमेशा कहा जाता है कि “काम करो, काम करो” वह बहुत गलत है। हमें काम को लूट करना और तब दूसरों से करवाना चाहिये। हमें चाहिये कि उस के चालचलन में, उन के रहन रहन के तरीके में, उन के कामों में उद्दीप्ती जावें। हमें उन्हें जीवा सादा जीवन अपनीत करने के

लिये ब्रेरित करना चाहिये। कम्युनिटी श्रोत्रेक्स का अल्लब यह है कि हम ब्रेविटेक्स हों। केवल बातें करने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। तिल तिल करने से ही तेल नहीं निकल सकता है, हमें तिलों को कूटना पड़ता है तब जा कर हम तेल निकाल पाते हैं। हमें काम करना और तब दूसरों से करवाना चाहिये।

आजकल देखने में आता है कि जब कोई बड़ा अक्षयपर आता है तो गांव के पाल सड़क बना दो जाती है ताकि वहाँ से उस की पोटर गुंजर जाय। अबरीका से कोई आता है या किसी दूसरे देश से आता है तब भी हम यहाँ कुछ करते हैं। लेकिन आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो सड़कों का हालत गांवों के इंटोरियर में है उस को हम सुबारें। गांव बालों को हरी बताना है कि जो आजादी हमें मिली है और जो हमारा राज्य हृषा है, उन के अन्दर हव उन्हीं के लिये काम कर रहे हैं और वे लोग तब तक सैटिसकाइट नहीं हो सकते हैं जब तक कि कुछ डोस कार्य उन को कर के हम नहीं दिलाने हैं।

हर जगह पर कम्युनिटी श्रोत्रेक्स बने हैं, वहाँ पर इरिगेशन की सहूलियतें ही गई हैं, पानी भी वहाँ बहता है। परन्तु मैं निषेद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि बारधा सिस्टम की चैट्स बनाने का जो तरीका है वह गांव गांव में होना चाहिये। मेरी कॉस्ट-ट्रूरंगों में किसी ही बहनों ने मुझे इस के बारे में कहा है। उन के पाव इस समय बाहर जाने की सहूलियत नहीं है। आप को चाहिये कि आप ट्रैक लैट्रिन्ट श्रोत्राइट करें।

जो मुझ लौग विलेज लेडल बर्कट को ट्रैक करते हैं उन को सोक पिंड बनाना तो सिला देते हैं लेकिन जो उन को मेनटेन करने का तरीका है, वह उन को भी नहीं आता है। जिस तरह से आपका के बिना जो आदानी हीता है वह बेकार हो जाता है

[ बीमती लकड़ी बाई ]

किसी काम का नहीं रहता है, उसी तरह से एक चीज़ को बता कर जब उस को बेनटेन नहीं किया जा सकता है तो वह भी 'कार हो जाती है ।

जो प्रैविटक्स काम है वह आप को करना चाहिये । आप को गांव की जो बूढ़ी भीरतें हैं वे बता सकती हैं कि क्या काम होगा चाहिये और क्या नहीं होना चाहिये । आप को उन के तबुड़े<sup>2</sup> से कायदा उठाना चाहिये । आज गांवों में ६६ प्रतिशत भीरतों के पास काम नहीं है, आप उन से काम से सकते हैं । आज देशमें आता है कि विल्लेज लेवेल बर्कर को सी रपया मिलता है । लोगों के दिलों में यह जायाज होता है कि इस को सी रपया मिलता है लेकिन यह कुछ भी नहीं करता है । इस बास्ते उस को दो भीर तोन सी रपये का काम कर के दिलाना चाहिये और जब वह ऐसा करेगा तब जा कर लोगों के हृदय में यह भावना जागृत होगी कि जो यह इतना काम करता है तो हमें भी अवश्य काम करना चाहिये । आज लोग इस चोर को महसूल नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर रपया जर्ब कर रहे हैं उसे आप कम करें । जब आप ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई थी उस बहत प्राप्त को तमुर्दा नहीं था और स्कॉर्में बनाने में आप को बहुत देर लगी । जब आप को तमुर्दा ही याद है और जो नुटिया पहले आप को मालूम हुई है उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

इस से भीर प्रधिक भूमे कुछ नहीं कहना है, बस्ताव ।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Sir, the Community Projects programme under discussion needs to be examined from the point of view of results. After examining the results, if any, and if the achievements are found

to be disappointing, then we will have to examine whether the content of the programme is correct or needs some modification and whether the administrative apparatus is properly functioning and what the impact or the effect of the programme is on the villagers' minds. Obviously, this programme is intended to rehabilitate or re-construct the disintegrating village life and give the people there—or, as has been said bringing to the villages—a new look and a new life.

I have said that we will have to examine the failures in order to learn some lessons. We can find out its failures from the fourth evaluation report. I am not going into the details but I shall point out from the conclusions that have been drawn here—in chapter 5—that the results are not very encouraging. I would not read it at length because I want to say something else and so I would not waste my time over here. What is written here? Item involving change in social attitude—not particularly successful; items involving change in organisational attitude—comparatively unsuccessful; item involving change in organisational attitude in the economic field—comparatively unsuccessful. If you go through all of these items what do you find?

We discover it after four or five years our efforts have failed to produce desired results. The ideal was quite good. But, we have achieved very little. Whatever we have achieved is clear from these reports. Is it of any permanent value? Has the village life been affected in a particular manner?

I do not want to attach all these failures to the Ministry itself. The failure is inherent in the circumstances itself. In the modern context of the industrial civilisation, there is a disintegrating impact on the villages. There is a free market economy outside. The world economy reaches the villages at every neck

and corner. The economic targets placed before a movement of this kind are: creating a co-operative atmosphere for a co-operative endeavour, encouraging co-operative farming, providing for credit and developing local initiative removing stagnation and apathy that is all round—all this within the framework of the free market economy outside. The development programme is built up with a nucleus in an isolated village cut off from other places and it is supposed it would create a favourable climate for a co-operative economy.

In order to rejuvenate and reconstruct the village life, the main problem to be solved is the land problem. It has been rightly observed in this report that it has not been even touched to the fringe. The land reform is the basic thing for success of these programmes and you have to make a beginning somewhere.

The legislation is there; we have practically surpassed many other countries which have just become free in this field. But, from the point of results or implementation, there has been a complete failure. Unless you are prepared to introduce some reform in the land relationship, you cannot enter the core of the village life. You will only touch the fringe. You will go there if you have some missionary spirit, which the hon. lady Member wanted to introduce in the movement. You will reach them like an old Christian missionary. They will look at you because you have come with all the urban civilisation that is visible in your dress, speech, attitude etc. You are telling them: 'Look here, we are creating better conditions for you here.' It is not that there is no yearning to go to the cities that keeps them there. The only thing that keeps them in the villages is that they could not get better employment in the cities. The attraction of the city is there. You cannot provide alternative employment in the cities. Industrialisation is taking place and certain amenities are provided here and the influence of urban life has spread out.

An hon. lady Member complained just now about the pictures that were

pasted on the glass to hang them on the walls. You go to the villages. Along with our beloved Prime Minister, you will find the pictures of well known actresses, very popular in the city area on the walls of mud huts. That expresses the urge of the village people in some way.

As I said, you have got to examine the content of the programme. Can you develop a village on the basis of a co-operative economy? If you want to develop, you can dig and build a few wells, give them education and make some progress regarding agriculture. When you give them water, you do not give them other things. Good cultivation demands some credit. Have you been able to provide credit for them? Unless you give them credit facilities, benefits of water villagers cannot reap.

From my experience, I have known certain things. One of the best known officers was working in the Community Development programme. He was formerly Collector of Kolhapur. Before that, he was working in another area, known as Karjat area which is a backward and poor area compared to Kolhapur. He admitted that in that particular area which was a little better it was possible to achieve some results. So far as the other area is concerned—poorer area—where he was trying to show some results, the achievements were not comparable to what he could do in the Kolhapur area.

I am stressing this particular point because of certain point reasons. A person should be conscious that if he produces more, there is a market outside; he can get more. Then, he will participate in these programmes with a view to get certain immediate benefits. I could not get the results of the Poona University Survey here, but I know some of the conclusions that have been reached by them are almost similar to those given in this evaluation report. Some work has been entrusted to the Poona University and that is their finding.

There are certain defects in the existing set-up of the village. There

[Shri Khadilkar]

is a caste heirarchy. Certain dominant section takes the utmost advantage of whatever schemes are in operation. The Project officers usually get closer to such people. Those elements that are not in real need of immediate help, get such help.

I will just point out one thing from "A Guide to Community Development" an official publication. It has been stated in this guide:

"There must be realistic programmes to provide employment opportunities for village people. Planning and progress in health are less than adequate. Little has been done to improve rural credit facilities or terms, the village teacher and the village school are not realistically brought into the programmes. Little direct benefit of the programme trickles down to the landless labourers"

[page 203].

This is the particular thing which everybody ought to note, everybody who wants to bring about a little change, some little better conditions for our countryside people, because even in the Poona University Survey I was told the same conclusion is reached that is, everything depends on the leadership. If you get the right type of leadership in a village, and if you get the right type of officers with some little missionary zeal, then alone you can achieve results of a lasting nature; otherwise all these efforts shall have undesired consequences. Foreign visitors see things with their own glasses. They say it is magnificent, it is very good. When foreigners come they are bound to say this I do not want to be guided by what others say or how others see it. I want to see things for myself, I want to see with my own glasses what I find in the village. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister concerned to look at the problem in a realistic manner.

Another aspect of the problem must not be neglected, and that is the

administrative aspect. Our experience is, when I received some questionnaire from the Planning Commission or a sub-committee after I was elected, I could not reply to it. I take, I should think so, quite an intelligent interest in such aspects of social development. But I had no opportunity to observe what is being done in a community project area. Because we do not see eye to eye with the ruling party. Even now after the elections are over—unfortunately, for the party in power in some districts has suffered defeat—when the question of re-constituting village development boards and programme committees is hanging fire, no decision has yet been taken and they want to take it up with the ruling party; they want to provide jobs or positions for their men. On the other side what do I find. The Minister ought to take note of this. When the Bombay firing took place during the language agitation days, one of the workers was shot dead in Bombay. All his villagers gathered and said that they wanted to erect a small memorial for him. What did they propose? What was the urge of the people? They said that they shall collect money to construct a building for a school to be started in his name. So, at the other end they only wanted a school, as a memorial for a martyr.

On the one side there is the people's urge for roads, wells, schools, a better life, a little progress, little development. They are ready to co-operate. On the other side, those people who have become bundles of frustration, because they could not get some place of power or position in a particular party, are moving around all over the place. These bundles of frustration and disappointment in the ruling party are moving about advising and pocketing particular officers. All these things are coming in the way. That is the greatest drawback in the system as you have developed.

Therefore, I would humbly urge, that this system of administration must be changed. From the Communist Party to the Congress Party every party is eager and all people are ready to co-operate. Invite their co-operation, their active participation and you will achieve better results.

I would like to place another before you. There are areas where because of water you can easily get commercial crops. For instance, there is Kolhapur which is a big market. There irrigation means sugarcane, sugarcane means certainly wealth and a motor car. That is almost a conclusion. Instead of selecting such an area for the community development programme, though you may not immediately get results, should concentrate on areas which are backward, poverty stricken, famine stricken, where communications are lacking, where people are eager to help you in order to better their own conditions. Unfortunately, such areas are neglected. Even this report says that the community development officers concentrate more where communications are easy. They do not want to go to hill sides, the far off neglected places and there, naturally, the radical politics has spread. Because radical politics has entered this area immediately you feel, all right, neglect it. Something is to be thrown to the people, some benefits are to be given, they are not to participate and no initiative from them should get encouragement. That is the whole approach.

Therefore, if you do not want to waste your efforts, the nation's efforts with this community project movement, I would very strongly urge that you change the administrative system. Change the whole approach. Take people into confidence. Whatever a man's politics may be, so long as he is prepared to co-operate with you, and not co-operate with a selfish motive to get at the helm of affairs in league with an officer, you must get his co-operation.

Another point is regarding the gram panchayats. It has been observed

here that you must try to entrust more responsibility to gram panchayats. I would suggest that if you get the right type of men as gram panchayat secretaries or serpahans—I do not know what they are called in this part of the country—they will be of immense use in helping you in this processes of development.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** They are elected.

**Shri Kahdkar:** I know they are elected, that does not matter. This panchayat secretary is a paid servant. If this machinery is made a little more active and entrusted with responsibility, I am sure you can enter the core of the life of villagers. After all, however much we might glorify sitting here the idiocy, the backwardness of the village life as it is today people living then know what a hard lot they are put to. In order to make life a little more comfortable, the surroundings a little more better, every effort must be mobilised from all quarters, so that the desired effects could be achieved within some measurable period.

Therefore, before concluding I would again repeat that unless village community development programme is prepared in some measure to insulate village economy from the impact of the free market economy in some fields, provide credit facilities and create a machinery with co-operation from all sections. I am afraid you will fail to achieve the good results that every side of this House and the people outside are expecting from this programme. But, if you could make an innovation on these lines I am confident that the Minister in charge with all his enthusiasm will be able to report next year better results.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The following are the selected cut motions relating to Demands under the Ministry of Community Development which

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

have been indicated by the members to be moved subject to their admissibility:—

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

7	719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 105	714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840.
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*Manners of functioning which is unsuited to Kerala*

Shri Kumaran (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced to Re. 1."

*Composition and functioning of Advisory Committees*

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced to Re. 1."

*Training of Scheduled Tribe Officers*

Shri Ignance Beck (Lohardaga—Researved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Control of lower staff by Development Officers*

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*The composition of Local Advisory Committees of the Community Development*

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Wastages in the working of the scheme*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Proportionately high cost of establishment compared to the amount spent on benefits*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Uneven allocation to different States*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need for drawing up targets in consultation with B.D.O.S. and B.A.C.*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Necessity of including more non-officials in District Planning Boards and Block Advisory Committees*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to associate non-officials at lowest level on political considerations**

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Plight of Scheduled Castes in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks**

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mode of extending the scheme to new Blocks**

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to associate village panchayats in the low level committees**

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Need to increase the total ceiling for National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks during post intensive development**

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to associate non-officials at village level**

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to impart the benefits of these projects and services to the common men and women of the country**

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

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Policy and working of the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service**

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

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to make rural population participate in implementation of projects**

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to develop the spirit of team work**

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Wastage in administrative expenses**

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to find marketing facilities for products of cottage industries.**

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Kumaran]

Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to organise cooperative activity*

Shri Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs 100."

*Failure to effect any change in the outlook of the people in the countryside*

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs 100 "

*Composition and functioning of Advisory Committees at various levels*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

*Inadvisability of Study Team's Tours in foreign countries in future*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs 100 "

*Desirability of early report of the present tour of Study Teams in the country*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Functions of Social Education Organisers' Training Centres*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Working of S.E.O. Training Centre at Gandhigram*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Adopting recommendations of the Indian Delegation to China regarding Cooperation*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

*Selection of college students and teachers for grant of apprenticeship in village development works*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Scope of various seminars held and references for future seminars*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

*Large sums set apart for incidental charges*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motion are before the House.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** I am one of those who think that the community development idea is no longer a new idea. I feel it is a thing which has come to stay. We have had at least five or six years' experience of the working for these projects. Everybody knows that the first 55 projects were started in the year 1952. Later on 53 blocks were started in 1953. After that every year, the blocks are being added on and at present there are more than 1800 blocks working all over the country.

The term of the blocks that were started in 1952 and 1953 has come to a close, and we have got big volumes of reports about the working of these blocks. During all this time the Programme Evaluation Organisation was submitting its reports from time to time. Also, during the last Parliament, on a non-official resolution, a full-dress debate took place on this subject. Thereafter, the Estimates Committee took up a close examination of the entire subject and from the speeches that have been made today, it appears that the reports of the Estimates Committee have been studied and digested by many of the Members. After that, this year we received a very compendious and elaborate volume containing the report on 20 blocks in the country. I congratulate Programme Evaluation Organisation on producing such an informative and instructive document on the subject. I am very sorry that such reports are not available with regard to the other blocks that have completed their term.

So far as the object of the community development goes, I think there can be no two opinions that the whole idea has been evolved with the best of motives by the best of brains in the country for the good of the village people as a whole. But there can certainly be two opinions with regard to the implementation, whether the implementation has been satisfactory or

not. I do not agree with the hon. friend who has just closed his speech when he said that very little achievements have been made in this direction. I do not think any other hon. Member who spoke today on this subject was of that view. But certainly there is a point to be considered by us whether, having regard to the large sums of money that have been spent over the entire scheme and the time taken, we have produced commensurate results. I am one of those who feel that great achievements have been made, but commensurate with the time that has been taken and the money that has been spent over it, the results are not satisfactory.

During the first Five Year Plan, we had spent something like Rs. 52 crores over community development and I am told that something like Rs. 26 crores were spent by way of people's contribution. So, it came to something like Rs. 78 crores. As I said, we have had five or six years' experience of the working of this programme. Let us see whether commensurate results had been achieved or not. I am basing all my remarks in this connection either on the strength of the reports that have been issued by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Community Development Ministry or my own personal observations in certain community development blocks. As I said, this volume is very instructive, full of information and gives us an idea of the real achievements and also the shortfalls. But I fail to find from this volume what achievement has been made in the social conditions of the people living in these blocks. Everyone of the hon. Members who has spoken today said, the main object of starting the community projects was to change the psychology of the man and to change the outlook of the village people. By social condition, I mean, whether any improvement has taken place in regard to their habits, for instance, their habit of drinking, illicit distillation, committing crimes and other anti-social activities in

[Shri Raghbir Sahai]

which these village people are sometimes engaged and whether any particular attention was being paid towards the building of the man. Shri Guha has spoken about the hon. Minister in such praise-worthy terms. We know what work he has done. He must be familiar with the remarks of the Prime Minister in this connection. About the building of the man himself, the Prime Minister said in 1952:

"These community projects appear to me to be something of vital importance, not only in the material achievement that they would bring about, but much more so because they seek to build the community and the individual and to make the latter a builder of his own village-centre and of India in a large sense."

I submit that men, who are addicted to drink, illicit distillation, committing crimes and other anti-social activities in those villages which are being benefited by the community development blocks, can certainly not build their community, village or the country. I do not think this aspect must have been ignored entirely by those who are really in charge of this work. But at least, this aspect has not been mentioned in this report. I would beg of the hon. Minister that in subsequent reports, we should have some idea about the change of outlook, about the change of social conditions of the people, in those areas which are covered by the development blocks.

We also find from the reports that in every block, the progress that has been made is not similar. On the other hand, we find dissimilarities almost everywhere. If we find that good progress has been made in certain blocks in certain items, then we find that in another block, progress has been made on other items, while there are certain other blocks where progress has been altogether unsatisfactory. With regard to this, I submit that this dissimilar

progress is due to the change of personnel from time to time. It was laid down in the First Five Year Plan and again in the Second Plan that those in charge of the community development work should not be frequently transferred. I beg to submit that that rule is being honoured more in breach than in observance. B.D.Os. are being changed; D.P.Os. are being changed. Project officers and collectors are being changed sometimes after a few months. Can you expect much progress in those blocks where the personnel is being transferred so frequently?

17 hrs.

We also find from this report that it is also due to the inadequacy of staff. There are many posts which lie vacant. Why should they? Either the B.D.D. is absent, or the project executive officer is absent, or the agricultural officer is absent. There are certain blocks where sufficient number of V.L.Ws. have not been posted. In these circumstances, do you expect the progress to be similar?

Now it is said that they are short of personnel. If you are short of personnel, why this craze for starting, for inaugurating more blocks? Take care of the personnel that you have got in your possession and if you have not got sufficient personnel, do not be hasty about inaugurating these blocks. That is my humble submission.

It is also said that these advisory committees in many places have proved to be ineffective. I quite agree. I agree with many of the reasons that have been given in the Evaluation report. But there is one more reason, apart from these, which have been given in these reports, why these advisory committees are ineffective. It is because people in charge of these advisory committees have not got sufficient knowledge of the area in which they work. For instance, the B.D.Os., the project executive officers or the A.P.Os., or A.D.Os. do not know the area, the men that inhabit those areas, their felt needs, their problems, and they have not got, over and above,

the willingness to take people into their confidence. Until and unless the B.D.Os. or the project executive officers, or the S.D.Os., or the collectors are fully informed of the area in which that block exists, how can he control the advisory committee. Individual demands will come of a personal nature, as they do generally come, and larger questions would be put aside. If those officers who are in charge of these advisory committees are fully posted with the information about those areas they can control the meetings and create interest. This is also one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of these advisory committees.

One other point that I have noticed in this report is this. Although it is full of information and facts and figures, sometimes those figures are confusing. We cannot make out why they have been quoted. There are figures for how much seed has been distributed, how much manure has been distributed, how much area has been covered by new irrigation facilities and all that. But have they cared to give us some figures how much foodgrain production has increased. The vital problem in the country is increase in food production. All attempts are directed in that direction. But can we have any idea by how much food production has increased? Why should you not give those figures? The improved seed may have gone to waste; the improved manure may have gone to waste or the improved seed and the improved manure and irrigation facilities may have been directed towards producing more of cash crops. But we cannot sustain ourselves only by cash crops; potato, mungphall, sugarcane very good things in themselves, but until and unless we have more of wheat and more of bajra and more of maize and more of gram people cannot sustain themselves. Where is that emphasis on increase in foodgrains. I find that thing absent altogether from this report.

One other prominent thing that you will find in this report is that records are being generally not kept properly.

That is a general complaint. Now if records are not kept properly and if they are not checked properly, how can we rely on these figures with which this book is replete. Every volume is replete with figures. But the Programme Evaluation Organisation says that these figures are not reliable. There is no checking agency, there is no supervising agency. Then these figures are meaningless until and unless there is some agency to supervise the work.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Durbhanga): How many agencies will be set up to supervise and inspect.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: My hon. friend asks how many agencies will be set up? Well, there is a hierarchy of people in the Community Development blocks and in this organisation. Any one of them can take up this work and discharge it. My grievance is that though the figures are generally given by V.L.Ws., why should they not be checked at the B.D.Os. level, at the D.P.Os. level. You need not add to the existing agencies, but you have to see that the present agencies are geared up.

For all these things which are enumerated and the other complaints that have been made today there is one remedy. The remedy is that your staff entrusted with this important work should be actuated by a missionary zeal. At present it lacks that zeal. How can it have a missionary spirit and zeal when the recruitment is haphazard? What do you do? You take one man from the Agricultural Department; you take another from the Revenue Department; a third from the Cooperative Department and a fourth from the Veterinary Department and you put all these gentlemen together. They are all anxious to go back to their parent departments to improve their prospects, instead of doing their work. Until and unless you create a special cadre for doing this work nothing can be achieved.

[Shri Raghbir Sahai]

I was looking into the latest report that has been issued by this Department and I was simply amazed that training of village level workers is being done under the Ministry of Agriculture; training of social education organisers and block development officers under the Ministry of Community Development; training of extension officers in industry under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and training of extension officers for co-operation under the Ministry of Cooperation with the Reserve Bank of India. What is all this? I was reminded of a crude Hindi proverb:

कहीं की टट, कहीं का रेड़; भानुमती ने  
कुन्जा जेड़ा।

What is all this? Though the persons who would give the training may be taken either from the Agricultural ministry or any other only in that case the staff working in the Community Development would be expected to be imbued with the requisite spirit. All this training should be conducted under the auspices of the Community Development Department.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** One or two minutes more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have every regard for the hon. Member, but I have been seeing that they are encroaching upon the privileges of the Chair. The earlier speaker when I rang the bell said he would take five more minutes. He assumes to himself the authority to take as much time as he likes. I have to adjust how much time a Member should be given, and it is not for the Member to decide how much time the Chair should allow him.

Hon. Members should respond to the bell when it is rung; because it is they themselves who have placed this

restriction on themselves. It is their own imposition and they should not think that it is coming from outside. Unless we adjust ourselves to that it would not be possible to complete our work within the time-limit that we have imposed.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** I will obey the Chair and finish my speech with the remark that all these points that I have made should be taken in the spirit in which they have been offered by way of constructive criticism.

With these remarks, I support the grant.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Paadit D.N. Tiwary. He will have to finish at 5.28 because I want to call upon an hon. Member from this side of the House before we rise.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria):** I shall require at least 15 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Fifteen minutes would be all right.

**पं० दू० ना० तिवारी :** उपायक महोदय, कम्युनिटी डिविनेशनेट का काम जिथ नियम से बुझ किया गया है और जो इस का आवृत्ति वा, आज हमें पांच वर्ष अवधीन होने के बाब यह देखना है, कि क्या यह पूरा दृष्टा है या नहीं। बहुत से डिविनेशनेट इनाम गवर्नरेट डारा लोले थे हैं और जब हम ने इन को लोला वा उस बक्त हम ने यह आशा की कि पांच वर्षों के अन्दर ये भूपने रैटों पर लड़े हो जायेंगे, इस के बाब इन को सरकारी महायता नहीं दिलेगी। हां हम ने यह कहा वा कि बुझ सलाह प्रधार ये जाहेंगे, कुछ ईक्सिक्यूटिव एवं यदि वे जाहेंगे तो वह इन को बिलती रहेगी। आज हमें यह देखना है कि क्या ये अपार घरने रैटों पर लड़े हो सके हैं या नहीं। आज हमें यह

देखना है कि क्या हम ने उन में इतनी ताकत भर दी है कि जिस के आसरे वे आगे आपना कार्य चला सकें ।

यह ठीक है कि देहातों में जो बी० डी० बी० साहब है वे भीटरों में चूमते हैं । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि भोटरों में उन के लिये कुछ लेकिन इस के साथ कुछ बेस्टेज भी हुआ करती है । बहुत सा ऐट्रोल वे आपनी एंटरटेनमेंट के लिये भी खर्च कर देते हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है । इसको रोका जाना चाहिए ।

एक किस ब गवर्नरेंट ने निकाली थी और उसका नाम या "एज अदर्स सी इट" या "यू अदर्स आइज" । इसमें तारीफों के पुल बांधे गये थे । बात यह है कि दूर के जो लोग आते हैं उनको वही गांव दिखाये जाते हैं जिन की हालत अच्छी होनी है ताकि उन पर जो इमरेशन पढ़े वह अच्छा पढ़े । इसको भी मैं एक जरूरी बात नमामिता हूँ । लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि आप दर असल क्या कर रहे हैं । इसके बारे में आपने जो इंडिपूर्शन कमेटी बिठाई थी, उसकी क्या राय है, उस पर भी हमें नीर करना है । इसके बाब्ह ही साथ हम सोग जो कुछ देहातों में जा कर रेखते हैं और उसके प्रावार पर जो कुछ यहाँ कहते हैं, उसको भी आपको ध्यान से सुनना चाहिए और उसको भी कुछ महत्व देना चाहिए और जो सजैन यहाँ पेश किए जाते हैं उनकी भी कुछ कह होनी चाहिए ।

इस चीज को हमने जिस नियत से कुछ किया था, उसके बारे में जो कुछ आपने लिखा है, उसमें से मैं एक साइन पहकर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । यह यह है :-

In any case, the village panchayat and the village co-operative should be induced to play a basic role in the planning and implementation of the programme, the

N.E.S. staff serving as the stimulating agency, with due administrative provision being made for this agency to be treated as the overall rural development arm of Government.

इतना ही नहीं, हमारी नियत यह भी थी -

Simultaneously, action will have to be taken to strengthen the financial resources of local organisation like panchayats, district boards, and co-operatives. There must also be undertaken an intensive programme of education and orientation of the membership of these bodies with a view to stimulating initiative, responsibility and use of organised action.

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि आपने कुछ एक्सीवीटेम्प हामिल की है, कुछ सड़कें बनाई हैं, कुछ स्कूल लोडे हैं, कुछ लोगों को तालीम दी है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने लोगों को इस काबिल बनाया है कि वे आपने पैरों पर लड़े हो सकें ।

आपने कुछ एमेनीटीज भवश्य दी है । लोगों की, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या आमदनी बढ़ी है ? जो दरन इंडिटेनेस या, क्या वह कम हुआ है ? क्या उसकी किंगम आपके पास है ? कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्नाकम बुन जाने के बाद गांवों वालों काढ़ो कर्वा या बह बटा है या नहीं बटा है । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के नाम सुने विभिन्न प्रान्तों के किनने ही गांवों में जाने का बौका मिला है । जिस किसी भी गांव में मैं गया हूँ मैंने पूछा है कि इस ब्लाक के बुनने से पहले गांव वालों पर कितना कर्ज या और आज किनना है जबकि चार बरस गुजर गये हैं, इस का युहे कोई जबाब नहीं मिला है । इस के बारे में फ़िगर्स किसी के पास नहीं हैं, किसी के पास फैक्ट्स नहीं हैं । ऐसी हालत में कैसे मालूम हो कि उन लोगों की माली हालत अच्छी हुई है या खराब हुई है । केवल कुछ एमेनीटीज दे देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

[ श्री दाठ नाठ तिवारी ]

आप को उन की माली हालत को बेहतर बनाना होगा । इस के बास्ते आप क्या कर रहे हैं, मह मैं आप से पूछता हूँ । आप पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, आप सिंचाई की सुविधाये प्रदान करने में कुछ काम कर रहे हैं, आप करटिलाइजर उन के लिये मुहैया कर रहे हैं । लेकिन कोई परमार्गेट बेनिफिट आप उन को क्या दे रहे हैं और इस बेनिफिट को मैं इस माने में लेता हूँ कि उन की माली हालत सधर जाये ।

दूसरा मकान आप का इन को शुरू करने में यह था कि लोगों में इनिशिएटिव पैदा हो, लीडरशिप की भावना पैदा हो । लेकिन मेरे देख रहा हूँ कि लीडरशिप आज गवर्नर्मेंट आफिशल्स के हाथ में है, लोगों के हाथ में नहीं है । बी० डी० घो०, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मीजिस्ट्रेट, एस० डी० घो० लोग जाते हैं और काम शुरू करा के आ जाते हैं । ये लोग यह नहीं करते कि लोगों की सलाह से ले, लोगों की राय से से और उन की राय पर चले । आप एडवाईजरी नेटवर्क करते हैं लेकिन उस का भी जो प्रेजिडेंट होता है वह बी० डी० घो० ही रहता है और वह यह चाहता है कि लोग उस की हां में हां मिलाते जाये । अगर कोई डिफर करता है तो उस को हटाने की भी कोशिश की जाती है । आप का प्रोग्राम यह भी था कि नान-आफिशल्स को इन कमेटियों का बेयरमैन आप बनायेंगे लेकिन आप वह भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । एक आध जगह पर अगर कोई नान-आफिशल बेयरमैन थे भी, उन को भी हटा दिया गया है । आप ने पालिसी को चंच कर दिया है । इन कमेटियों में अगर कोई सजैक्षण दिये जाते हैं तो उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । एक आध जगह जहां पर कोई नान-आफिशल बेयरमैन था, वहां पर जो गवर्नर्मेंट आफिशल थे, वे उस के साथ कोप्रोट्रेट नहीं करते थे । ऐसी सुरक्षा में आप किस तरह से लोगों में

‘निशिवेटिव’ की भावना आगृह कर सकते हैं, किंतु तरह से उन में लीडरशिप की भावना पैदा कर सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इन एरियाज में जो काम होता है उस के करने के लिये आप को काम पंचायतों की सहायता लेनी चाहिये, कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज की हैल्प लेनी चाहिये । पैर जगहों की बात तो मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन कोसी में मैं ने देखा है कि आप पंचायतों को तथा लेवर कोओप्रेटिव्स को जो काम हीं पाय, है, ऊर्जा, बोर्ड, ऊर्जे, ने, यहां, प्रब्ल्यू, नर्टर्ड में किया है । आप ने देखा होगा कि वहां पर लालों रुपये का काम इस तरह से करवाया गया है । आप ने, जिन्होंने काम किया, उन को भजदूरी अवश्य दी लेकिन काम को आर्गेनाइज़ वहां के लोगों ने धन्यवाद आप किया । वे लोग इस के लिये आप पर निर्भर नहीं रहे । वहां पर अफसरों ने काम करने की उन को फीडम दी । भारत सेवक समाज के तत्वावधान में उन्होंने काम कर के दिखाया । गावों में पंचायतों पर इस का भार ढाला । आप को चाहिये कि आप पंचायतों को काम करने की फीडम हैं, कोओप्रेटिव्स को काम करने के लिये आप आने को कहें । यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप का काम अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा ।

मैं आप को बनानाना चाहता हूँ कि  
आप ने जिस मतलब ने निये इस काम को  
शून किया था वह नहीं पूरा हो पा रहा है ।  
इस मध्यन्त मेरे इवैत्युपरिकामेंटी की  
रिपोर्ट मेरे संपर्क पैरा आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना  
चाहता हूँ ।

In the undertaking and implementation of the constructional programmes, there has been a considerable volume of public participation; in the increasing of the producing potential.

यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन आगे कहा गया है

On the other hand it does not appeal that there has been anything like a corresponding growth of the spirit of self-reliance and initiative, nor has there been any wide-spread use of community organisations as such for the planning or implementation of development programmes. By and large, neither panchayats nor co-operatives have been used to any significant extent as the organisational media through which the movement is attempting to bring about economic development in the villages.

यह आप की इवेल्युएशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। एक प्रदर्श भी इट के नाम से आप ने जो किताब लापी है, वह कोई भाने नहीं रखती। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि इन को लाने की कोशिश कीजिये और जो डिफेंट्स हमने यहाँ पर प्लाइट आउट किये हैं उन को दूर कीजिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि उस विभाग में बड़ी कम्प्लेंसेंसी है। लोगों ने तारीफ कर दी कि एक भील सड़क बन गई, ४ स्कूल बन गये और एक कम्प्युनिटी हाल बन गया और आप के अफसरान एक कम्प्लेंसेंसी में पड़ जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहबान आपस में बातचीत न कर के मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुने और उन का जवाब दे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I also find that there are loud voices on my right. The Minister cannot hear.

पांडित द्वारा नां तिवारी : आप की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Rural development not only involves the stimulation of rural consciousness but also requires incentives, skills, and supplies with the help of which alone this con-

sciousness can lead to the emergence of concrete results. This particularly applies to things like seeds, fertilizers, warehouse facilities . . ."

दूसरी बात युक्त यह कहनी है कि आप के द्वारा गावों में कम्प्युनिटी व्हाक्स लालने के बाद गावों में एम्प्लायमेट कितना बढ़ा है इस की जानकारी इस रिपोर्ट में दी जानी चाहिये थी। इस रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया जाना चाहिये था कि कितने लोगों को काम मिला, खेती में कितनी तरक्की हुई और गावों में कौटुंब इक्स्ट्रोज और दूसरे चरेल बच्चों में कितने लोगों को हम खपा सके और कितने आइडिल हैंड्स को हम काम पर लगा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में फीगर्म देनी चाहिये थी और उस हालत में यह मालूम किया जा सकता था कि कम्प्युनिटी व्हाक्स लालने के बाद लैंड पर कितना प्रेशर हम कम कर सके और कितने आदमी हम खेती बांडी से अन्य काम बच्चों पर लगा सके। मालूम होता है कि इस तरफ आप का ध्यान कम गया है और आप ने कम तबज्जह की है . . . .

उत्तराधिकारी भगवान्देव में से एक ध्यान देता रहा है।

पंडित द्वारा नां तिवारी भाफ कीजियेगा, आप से मेरा मतलब मिनिस्टर भगवान्देव से था और मैं आप की आर्जत उन को एड्स कर रहा हूँ। तो मैं कह रहा था कि उन का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये ताकि लैंड पर प्रेशर कम हो और लोग दूसरे काम और बच्चों में सगे और यह आनएम्प्लायमेट की समस्या सफलतापूर्वक हल की जा सके।

तीसरी ओर जिस की कि तरफ मैं मिनिस्टर भगवान्देव का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि गावों में आप के जाने के

[श्री डा० ना० तिकारी]

वाद और कम्युनिटी ऐवलपमेंट अकास्त लगाने के बाद गांवों में पहले की अपेक्षा सड़ाइ लगाए और मुक़्काहमेवारी कम हुई था नहीं, उस के बीच आंकड़े इस रिपोर्ट में दिये जाने चाहिये थे। इस का जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं पर नहीं है कि पहले अनुक गांव में कितने मुक़्काहमे होते थे और अब कितने होते हैं। विलेज बॉर्ड और बी० डी० ओड० ने लगाने को सीधर भाला लगा है और गांव पंचायतों के चुनाव वही गाइड करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे सोग गांव बालों को निर्भीक बनायें ताकि सोग दलालों को न चुन कर अच्छे सोगों को चुने। यह सब डाइरेक्टरसंस आप को देने चाहिये।

मैंने यह भी कभी कभी देखा है कि आप के जो बी० डी० ओड० या गवर्नरमेंट आफिल्स्ट हैं, वे ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज में जहाँ पीलिटीशियन भी जाते हैं, वहाँ दल बनाते हैं और वे दोनों पक्षों को लड़ा कर भौज उड़ाते हैं। उन को इस बात का डर लगा रहता है कि अगर ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में एक राय रही तो फिर उन पर काम का ब्रेशर काफ़ी बढ़ जायगा और उन की नुकताबीनी भी होने लगेगी और कम्युनिटी अकास्त के लिये जो मोटर होती है और जिस को कि वह नाजायज तौर पर काम में लाते हैं, उस को बह न ला सकेंगे और इसलिये वे दोनों को आपस में लड़ा देने की तरकीब करते हैं। इस और भी हमारे अंती महोदय को आन देना चाहिये।

गवर्नरमेंट को ऐसे बी० डी० ओड० रखने चाहिये जोकि लगन और ईमानदारी के साथ अपने कर्तव्य को निवाह सके और ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज में ऐसे सोगों को लिया जाव जोकि ट्रिपु रिप्रेवेंटेटिव्स हों और जोकि डिएरेक्टरसंसी काम कर लें।

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug):  
I am conscious that I am addressing a tired House.

I have tabled a cut motion which aims at the reduction of a substantial sum of Rs. 8 crores from the Demands. I have tabled this not because I am against these schemes or these projects, but to show to the Government that the people, especially the villagers are not getting the benefit as is sought to be made out, and also to show the wasteful expenditure that is being incurred in the course of the working of these community projects and NES schemes.

Our hopes were raised when these two schemes were introduced on the ground that the Government, especially the popular Government was going to fulfil the pledge to revive the rural life and bring about their uplift, bring about socio-economic changes in their life and provide them with all amenities that are needed for a comfortable life. Our hopes and expectations rose still further when we read the enormous literature that was circulated to us. This literature really contains very noble ideas and very noble sentiments. It points out that all Government agencies should work together as a team and aims at bringing closer and closer together the Government agencies and the village folk, and also bring together as has been pointed out in the report, the representatives of the people and the villagers. It has also been pointed out in the literature that the aim is to bring about a radical change in the outlook of the villagers, to establish village leadership, to make them organise themselves into various institutions and also to make them take an interest in all the work that is being done under these schemes. These sentiments are really laudable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can continue on Monday.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I may point that I will not be here on Monday morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we can sit another ten minutes and let the hon. Member finish.

Shri Mohamed Imam: But when we actually come to the implementation of these schemes, to the mode of execution, it is there that I have to differ very radically from the Government.

I will be very brief. We are spending on an average about Rs. 12 crores on these schemes and we must just know and investigate with what results, whether we have been doing this to the maximum advantage of the people for whom we are spending, whether there has been corresponding benefit for the amount. The canons of finance lay down that we must confer the maximum possible benefit on the people with the minimum possible expenditure. It has also been laid down that the benefit conferred should be on the maximum number of people. It has further been laid down that the cost of administration in any such schemes must be as low as possible.

But, here, I must state, and it looks as if I am on strong grounds, that most of the amount that has been earmarked goes towards staff, towards establishment, and towards the implementation of such theoretical projects as do not directly benefit the people. I may give you one example. Each national extension service block gets a share of Rs. 4 lakhs. One block is expected to spend Rs. 4 lakhs on the villagers. But let me give a break-up of the expenditure that is incurred. Out of these Rs. 4 lakhs, nearly Rs. 1 lakh goes towards the pay of staff, establishment charges, travelling allowances and honoraria etc., because the cost of the establishment per month comes to about Rs. 20,000.

Then, the cost of the equipment also is very substantial. Then, the amount

spent on buildings also is substantial, so much so, that out of Rs. 4 lakhs, nearly Rs. 3 lakhs are taken away by staff, establishment, equipment, travelling allowances and cost of buildings; and only a small amount of Rs. 1 lakh is left to be spent on the essential needs of the villagers. The same thing is true regarding the community development block also. There also, I can say on good authority that a good deal of amount is being spent on staff, establishment, and things which could very easily be added in this manner. If you look at the Demands for Grants, you will find under each Demand, the cost of training, the cost of establishment, the cost of travelling allowances, and various other things which may not directly benefit the villagers.

The point that I want to make is that though we are setting apart a substantial amount, only a very little portion of it is actually spent on the people; and consequently, there is very little progress.

In this connection, I may point out that the local agencies and the local departments are not fully made use of. I would suggest that these local agencies and local departments must be made use of. There are local bodies which have done very good service, and there are departments which could very well be made use of, thereby avoiding all this wasteful expenditure. If all this amount could be handed over to the local bodies like the district boards or the taluk boards, I think we shall be saving a lot of expenditure and a good deal of amount will be available for being spent for the villages.

At present, we are having the block development officers, village level workers and various other people, who have very little influence with the villagers themselves. I know they cannot induce or influence the villagers to come and work or to co-oper-

[Shri Mohamed Inam]

rate in their schemes. They are all very new individuals, who are strangers to that area. Their main duty will be to tour in a magnificent jeep or to spend their time speaking to the villagers. But no substantial work is done.

Look at the amount of work that has been entrusted to them. They are expected to attend to agriculture, animal husbandry, communications, social education, irrigation, and what not, so much so that it looks as if they are Jacks of all but masters of none.

I can tell you from my experience and personal knowledge—that is what is being felt by the local people also—that their presence there does not help much in bringing about

the required progress among the villagers. I feel that on the other hand, Government should think of making use of the local talents. After all, it is only the local people and the local agencies that have any real influence on the villagers. A substantial portion of the amount that is available must be handed over to the local departments and to the local bodies who must be charged with the work that they have to do in this regard. If that is done, I am quite certain that the amount would be spent profitably and judiciously, and it will be spent for the advantage of the villagers.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 29th July, 1957.

[Saturday, 27th July, 1957]

	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE	5473—75	DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5475—5642
<p>The Speaker informed the House of the contents of a communication received from the Principal Information Officer regretting the advance release to the Press of an answer to an unstarred question in regard to which a point was raised in the House by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty on the 26th July, 1957.</p> <p>In view of this the House decided not to proceed further in the matter.</p>		<p>Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health concluded. The Demands were voted in full . . . .</p> <p>Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development commenced</p> <p>The discussion was not concluded . . . .</p>
PANEL OF CHAIRMEN	5520	<p>AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 29th JULY, 1957—</p> <p>Further Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Community Development . . .</p>

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had nominated the following Members to the Panel of Chairmen.

(1) Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.

(2) Shri C. R. Partabji Raman.