

[Shri Bal Ram Singh Yadav]

area have to face a number of difficulties. About 20 lakh people live in Mainpuri district. It is a very backward area of Uttar Pradesh. A large number of farmers of this area are living below the poverty line. Wheat, paddy and sugarcane are the major crops of this district. The farmers grow these crops with their sweet labour but they are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. Thus the farmer is getting poorer day by day and hence remains unemployed. That is the reason why maximum number of dacoities are committed in Mainpuri district of the State and crimes are increasing continuously over there.

Sugarcane is grown on a large scale in Mainpuri district. If a sugar mill is set up in this area, it will not only bring about improvement in the economic condition of sugarcane growers but will also pave way to development. I have been requesting the Government for the last three years that a sugar mill in the cooperative sector should be set up in Mainpuri without any delay. I hope that the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies will take effective steps in this direction soon.

(iii) Demand for promotion of the indigenous system of medicine.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) ;
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following important matter under rule 377.

Sir, many efforts have been made to provide medical facilities in the country, but it involves an expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakh to produce a medical graduate and about Rs. four lakhs on a post graduate in medicine. Even after spending such a large amount of Government money, no doctor is ready to start his practice in a village because on the one hand, he earns less there and on the other, it is not possible for him to treat complicated diseases due to lack of proper facilities. Government has already abolished the practice of imparting under graduate medical education, which cost less and was also useful for villages. In my view, till sufficient modern equipment and other facilities are arranged by the Government, only the traditional Indian system of medium can be useful and effective because even today 'Vaidyas' and 'Hakims' are treating

complicated diseases successfully throughout the length and breadth of the country. Actually speaking, there is no other better and cheap medical system than this in a vast country like India. In this connection, example of China is worth following. In that country also, there is an old tradition of rural vaidyas. Chinese Government is providing all facilities to them and they are treating the patients successfully. If traditional medical system is made effective here also, a large number of poor people of this vast country can receive timely and proper treatment.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Health to kindly issue necessary orders to practise Indian traditional system of medicine without any delay so that low cost treatment could be made available to the people.

(iv) Need to increase the limit of loans to farmers according to the value of their land.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House to the following important matter under rule 377.

Agriculture is the backbone for the economic development of this country. The Government has initiated many schemes for development of agriculture. But what to talk of getting benefits, the small and poor farmers of the country have become debtors of the cooperative Department and the Banks so much so that they have to languish in Tehsil jails for 14 days in default of repaying a loan of as small an amount as Rs. 100—200. But no such action has ever been taken against debtors who owe lakhs and crores of rupees to the Government. By this, the people belonging to poor and middle classes as also the farmers gather a feeling that double standards are adopted in the enforcement of law in this country. Through legislation, Government has fixed limits for grant of loans from banks to the people running business and industries and the businessmen and the industrialist can avail of the loan facility from any bank upto their respective limits. In this connection, I call upon the Central Government that farmers should be issued pass-books after valuing their land holdings. Based on the value of their land holding, credit limit should be fixed for the farmers also so that

they could get loans from banks from time to time to meet their requirement and could save themselves from the exploitation at the hands of money-lenders. This will enable the farmers to sell their produce at a remunerative price. Thus, the farmers will be able to prosper by saving themselves from exploitation.

I hope that keeping in view the seriousness of this important issue, the Government will take necessary action for the development of farmers.

(v) **Need to take steps to encourage family planning in order to check rise in population**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following important matter in the House under rule 377.

Due to increasing population of the country, the people will not get any benefit, howsoever high may be the level of development. The child of development will die in infancy. The State Governments are making full publicity in this direction and large amount of funds are being spent but the result shown is very poor. According to my information, the statistics presented with regard to vasectomy and tubectomy are all fabricated. Due to increase in population, neither drinking water nor houses, cloth or other necessities will be available in coming years. We shall have to feel the pinch for all this. Pollution will increase and so will unemployment.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take charge of this work and observe strict compliance of instructions to check the increasing population. It can be possible only when the people, especially, the Central and State Government employees with a family of one or two children are encouraged by giving preference in job opportunities, promotions, awards, allotment of house and admission in educational institutions. They should also be given preference in services of daily life such as, trains, buses, hospitals and bank loans and shop allotment. Those who do not observe these norms should be penalised by denying them these facilities.

(vi) **Demand for saving certain SC and ST inhabited villages in Jahanabad (Bihar) from being submerged.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

want to raise the following important matter in this House under rule 377.

India is a country of villages, a vast part of which is inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who do not have their own house to live in. In Jahanabad district of Bihar State, most of the Harijans live alongside the river banks. For example, village Malhipatti in Arbal Block located on the bank of Sone river is no more worth inhabitation. Villages situated on the banks of rivers Ghosi, Falgu, Dargha, Yamuna and Valdaiya which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes are often swept away by the current of these rivers thereby affecting 15 thousand people. I demand from the Government that these villages should be saved under the Central Flood Control Scheme and Malhipatti should be brought under the Indira Awas Yojana. If these villages are not saved right now, half of these villages will be washed away by the current of the river during ensuing rainy season.

(English)

(vii) **Demand for welfare measurers for women.**

BEGUM AKBAR JAHAN ABDULLAH (Anantnag) : Women in India are yet to receive a proper deal despite several measures that have been taken by the Central and State Governments regarding their emancipation.

Women's problems arise from the fact that their literacy percentage in India is one of a lowest in the world. This in itself generates a spiral of ignorance as illiterate mothers cannot be expected to educate their children.

I, would, therefore urge upon the Government of India to make female education a compulsory element of the New Education Policy in the sense that concrete steps be taken to ensure vigorous enrolment of female students in schools and the trend in respect of drop-outs be arrested and adequate hostel accommodation for female students, particularly in rural areas should be ensured.

I would also like the Central Government to make out a scheme whereby women's education is organised in a manner that