

yet to hear from the Civil Aviation Ministry whether this aircraft would be required.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** You have asked whether these planes would be suitable for the airlines, but I think what is more important is that the whole economic aspect should have been gone into, whether the manufacture would be an economic venture or not. If it is economic, then only the opinion of the Indian Airlines should have been called to go further into the matter.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** First of all we have to find out whether this aircraft would be required, and if so, in what numbers. Then the quest on whether manufacturing would be economic or not and what would be the terms of collaboration would be gone into.

#### Psychological Effects of Birth Control Methods

\*543. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to assess the psychological effects of various birth control methods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide follow-up services to loop and sterilisation cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(b) The problem of psychological effects has been studied in relation to Vasectomy and Tubectomy, the relatively old and popular methods in the Programme. The use of pills is still in the experimental

stage and, as such, little can be said about their psychological effects. The case of IUD is peculiar in nature as its immediate physical effects became so prominent that very little can be studied as regards psychological effects which require relatively longer use on a continuous basis.

The psychological effects of Vasectomy has been studied in three dimensions-general satisfaction, changes in sexual desire or activity, and change in general health. The four studies made so far indicate that the percentage of satisfied people ranges between 73 to 92%.

Three studies on Tubectomy show almost 100% satisfaction.

(c) The importance of providing follow-up services to loop and sterilisation cases has been recognised and necessary directives have been issued to all concerned.

**श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के पटल पर जो विवरण रखा है उससे मालूम होता है कि संतति निरोध के लिए तीन तरीके काम में लाये जाते हैं—एक तो वैक्सटामी, दूसरा ट्यूबेक्टामी और तीसरे पिल्स । जहाँ तक वैक्सटामी और ट्यूबेक्टामी का सवाल है, उन्होंने अपने विवरण में कहा है कि ये संतोषप्रद हैं लेकिन पिल्स के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी उन पर एक्सपेरिमेंट जारी है । मेरी अपनी निजी सूचना यह है कि जहाँ तक पिल्स के इस्तेमाल का सम्बन्ध है, उससे स्त्रियों के सिरके बाल गिर जाते हैं और उनमें अरुचि की भावना उत्पन्न होती है । अतएव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिल्स के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अभी तक जो गवेषणा की है उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

जहाँ तक नसबन्दी का सवाल है, उन्होंने बतलाया है कि इससे 73 परसेन्ट से 92 परसेन्ट तक संतोषप्रद परिणाम निकले हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक मैंने सुना है, नसबन्दी से पुरुषों में स्त्रैण भावना उत्पन्न होती है । अतएव मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या जानकारी है ?

के लिए पूछा, साइकोलोजिकल इफेक्ट के लिए पूछा ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : So far as the pill is concerned, we have already replied that it is in an experimental stage, and we are watching it. So far as vasectomy is concerned, the psychological effects were studied in three dimensions : one, general satisfaction ; two, changes in sexual desire or activity and three, change in general health. (*Interruption*) The PRAI study in Uttar Pradesh, published in 1966 reports 73 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. Poffenberger and Shethi study in Gujarat reports 87 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. K. Dandekar in Maharashtra reports that 92 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. In a study at Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu, done by Srinivasan and Kachirayan, it is reported that about 75 per cent of the respondents reported favourable to neutral attitude towards vasectomy. Thus, the percentage of satisfied people seems to vary from State to State, and it ranges between 73 and 92 per cent.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो संतति निरोध के वर्तमान उपायों के विरुद्ध हूँ और इसके लिए हमारे महापुरुषों ने जो उपाय बतलाये हैं मैं उन्हीं का हामी हूँ परन्तु यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोका जाये और उसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि गांवों में, शहरों में सभी जगह संतति निरोध के उपायों का प्रचार किया जाये। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कुछ विशेष सम्प्रदाय के लोग जो मुस्लिम धर्म को मानते हैं उनके मुल्लाओं और उल्माओं ने फतवे दिए हैं कि संतति निरोध के उपायों को काम में नहीं लाना चाहिए। और जहां तक आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का सवाल है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा प्रश्न करिए। आप तो भाषण में पड़ गए। आपने सेटिस्फैक्शन

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं यही पूछ रहा था कि जहां तक शहरों में जनसंख्या घटाने की बात है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन ट्राइबल एरियाज और देहातों में एक सम्प्रदाय के लोगों में इन प्रयोगों के प्रति जो एक विरोध की भावना फैलायी जा रही है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? यानी ट्राइबल और बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इन उपायों के प्रचार के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the communities are concerned, I can assure him that we have taken statistics also. All communities and religions—the percentage is practically the same. 0.2 or 0.3 per cent is the difference. So far as the villages are concerned, my hon. friend will be happy to know that even the rural ladies from the rural, remote areas come and tie the pill in their sarees and take them away. To that extent, now, it has become popular. We are also trying the Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine. Some prescriptions now are the stage of being put into the market, and I think we will be able to succeed and popularise it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The percentage gives a very wrong idea and a wrong impression of the total psychological effect. Even one case of failure creates a very adverse effect on the society and the psychology of the people, and it spreads like wild fire. May I know, therefore, what steps the Government have taken to see that, whenever any particular problem relating to failure of these methods occurs, it is immediately countered to check the adverse effects ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is not a question of failure, but a question of psychological effect. So far as vasectomy and tubectomy are concerned, now we have been able to prove that they are reversible and after some time they can revert back to what they were. Even so far as adverse

effect is concerned we have taken statistics in Delhi, Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and U.P. and except for the second time when Mr. Dandekar came with 54 per cent, it was between 7 and 12 per cent. There also, we have taken care. We are now examining those who have undergone vasectomy and tubectomy and if there is any adverse effect we are trying to remove it by proper methods.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों की नसबन्दी हो जाती है वह अपने को पूरा आदमी नहीं मानते हैं और उनके स्वास्थ्य पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ता है और उनके मन पर भी गलत प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका भी उन्होंने कोई अध्ययन किया है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने इसका जवाब दे दिया है। तीन हिस्सों में इसका अभ्यास किया गया। एक तो आदमी का खुद उसके दिमाग पर क्या असर होता है, जनरल सैटिस्फैक्शन, चेंज इन सैक्सुएल डिजाएर एण्ड चेंज इन सैक्सुएल ऐक्टिविटीज एण्ड चेंज इन जनरल हैल्थ अर्थात् उसका शरीर पर आमतौर से क्या असर होता है उसका भी हमने अभ्यास किया और उसकी फीगर्स भी जो अध्ययन करके हमने प्राप्त की हैं वह भी हमने दी हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Let younger people also say something. Mr. Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Vasectomy has been done on a large scale and in many cases, these operations have failed. And, the person who has done the operation does not know that the operation has failed and when they beget children, it leads to disastrous consequences in the family, and the family breaks up. May I know whether any post-operative steps are taken when a person has undergone vasectomy to find out whether the operation has really succeeded ? Has this aspect of the problem been gone into deeply ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is a good point that my friend has taken up. After vasectomy, for a period of 16 days to 1

month, one has to watch and therefore condoms are being used till the vein has been drained out. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You want to ask some question based on your personal experience ? (Interruption).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : We have been recently supplied with a pamphlet by Government, *Family Planning in Parliament*. I want to know what machinery they had to probe into this matter.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will find out.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that nirodhs are distributed and the number of births prevented is computed according to the number of nirodhs distributed, may I know whether Government have any independent machinery to estimate the number of births prevented, whether nirodhs are distributed or not ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This calculation, I am also trying to understand and I hope I will be able to explain it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Tamil Nadu has been sincerely implementing the family planning programme, but we are punished in the sense that we lost two representatives in Lok Sabha and we have also lost financial assistance from subsequent Finance Commissions because the assistance is based on population figures. Recently we saw a press note that the population figures may be pegged down to a particular year of census. May I know the particulars ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The question has been raised by a number of States which have succeeded in family planning that so far as allocations under the plan are concerned, the calculation should be pegged either to 1962 or 1967 or 1968 population figure. The question is under consideration as to what concessions can be given—whether it should be in this or some other form—to States which have succeeded in family planning.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Is the Cabinet considering it ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes.

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :** The Minister cannot correctly reply to the questions without personal experience of birth control. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is having family planning in his family ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can talk to him in his office.

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :** Let him reply to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will call both of you to my office.

#### Abolition of Lease-Hold System in Delhi

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\*544. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**  
**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the Delhi Municipal Corporation for abolishing the system of sale of residential plots and houses on leasehold in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demand ; and

(c) by what time a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) :** (a) No, Sir, not yet, but it is understood that a resolution on such lines was passed but the minutes are yet to be confirmed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise..

**श्री बलराज मधोक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि वह अभी तक उनके पास पहुंची नहीं है तो यह चीज तो सारे पत्रों आदि में छप चुकी है कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है और डी० डी० ए० और मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल ने भी पास किया

है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो मकान दिये जाते हैं, जमीनों दी जाती हैं उनकी आप पूरी कीमत कौस्ट आफ प्रोक्वोरमेंट आफ लैंड, कौस्ट आफ डेवलपमेंट ले लेते हैं फिर उसके ऊपर आप 3-4 परसेंट लीज चार्ज करते हैं तो म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन, डी० डी० ए० और मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल की मांग है कि जब आप पूरी कीमत ले लेते हैं तो उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार की लीज लेना ठीक नहीं है और लीज के बगैर फ्रीहोल्ड देना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। सरकार का क्या रिसपॉस है ?

**SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH :** I have already said that the resolution, as passed by the Metropolitan Council, has not officially been received by us. But certainly we have received a similar resolution passed by the Delhi Administration in the month of May 1970, more or less on similar lines. The point that the hon. Member has raised here is : what are the reasons for distributing land on leasehold and not on freehold basis ? This point has been considered on several occasions when this system was first introduced. Firstly, from the point of view of social justice it is necessary that when a land is acquired at a low cost for a specific public purpose the ownership also should lie with the government. Secondly, we have considered that it has a restrictive value of controlling the upward trend of land prices because the conditions of transfers are being regulated as per terms and conditions of the lease. Thirdly, we have considered that the legally enforceable agreement will have some restrictive effect on the coming up of bogus co-operative societies. In fact, it is a real danger nowadays that a big pressure is now coming on us by a number of co-operative societies who are co-operative societies merely by name because they do not have the resources for the development of land or for the construction of houses. But the moment a co-operative society is registered it is very difficult for us to say "no" to that kind of co-operative society. A legally enforceable agreement entered into between the party and the government will have considerable effect in controlling that type of things. Fourthly, leasehold agreement also gives the government a certain recurring