

ment servant to go on different lines.. How can there be ? They can have the one or the other.

श्री मान सिंह बमो : मन्त्री जो ने जा यह कहा था कि वह चाहे तो आप्णन न करे तो...

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: If they stand together, they stand together on this also.

दुप वरुण से प्रभावित बालक

* 523. श्री ना० क० शेजवलकर :
श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरों में तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत बालक क्रमशः कुपोषण में तथा अल्पवित पोषण में प्रभावित होते हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक किस-किस तरह के पग उठाये गये हैं और उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

CHILDREN AFFECTED BY MALNUTRITION

*523. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:| SHRI J. P. YADAV: SHRI SUNDAR SINGH:
BHANDARI: SHRI PREM MANOHAR;

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

(a) what is the percentage of children who are affected by malnutrition and under feeding every year in the urban and the rural areas, respectively; and

(b) what is the nature of the steps taken so far in this connection and what has been the outcome thereof?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Data regarding incidence of malnutrition among children in the urban and rural areas are not available. However on the basis of surveys carried out in different parts of the country, it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the children in the country suffer from some form of malnutrition or under-nutrition.

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

STATEMENT

A co-ordinated approach towards the problem of mal-nutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government. This comprises supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, production of nutritious processed food and its distribution, increased production of food in every possible manner, nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes, and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measure's are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among children: —

1. Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:—
 - (a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme;
 - (b) Feeding through Balwadis;
 - (c) School feeding programme; and

{The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. K. Shejwalkar.

{[] English translation.

(d) M.C.H. milk feeding programme -
2. Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly

available cheap foods for providing nutritious diet to their children.

3. Treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition through M.C.H. Centres.

4. The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein malnutrition among children and other vulnerable groups by starting projects for the manufacture of high-protein foods such as 'BALAHAR', J MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.

5. Production of adequate quantity of food of right quality to the extent possible.

6. Provision of adequate distribution machinery to ensure adequate amount of food to all segments of population.

7. Control of environmental sanitation in order to reduce infection which always precipitates mal-nutrition; and

8. Specific ameliorative measures against certain mal-nutrition conditions like anaemia, goitre, kerato-malacia etc.

Since nutrition programmes take considerable time to yield measure-able effects, it is too early to indicate the outcome of the above steps.

†[स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० एल० चन्द्रशेखर) :
(क) नगर एवं ग्राम क्षेत्रों के बच्चों में कुपोषण के आयात के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर यह अनुमान

† [] Hindi translation.

लगाया गया है कि देश के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषण अथवा अल्प पोषण से किसी न किसी रूप में पीड़ित हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा कुपोषण सम्वन्धी समस्या को हल करने के लिये समन्वित रूप से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जिसके अन्तर्गत रोगानुकूल व्यक्तियों को अनुपूरक खाद्य देने का कार्यक्रम, पौष्टिक खाद्य तैयार करना और उसका वितरण, हर सम्भव तरीके से खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना, पोषण सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देना और उसका विस्तार, व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रमों तथा कुपोषण के प्रारम्भिक रोगियों का पता लगाना तथा उपचार करना जैसे कार्य सम्मिलित हैं। बच्चों में पोषण के स्तर को सुधारने के लिये नीचे लिखे उपाय बरते जाते हैं :—

1. विभिन्न एजेंसियों की सहायता से चलाए जा रहे नीचे लिखे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अनुपूरक खाद्य दिए जाते हैं :—

(क) व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भोजन देना;

(ख) बाल वाडियों के माध्यम से भोजन बांटना;

(ग) स्कूल आहार कार्यक्रम; और

(घ) प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य दुग्धाहार कार्यक्रम।

2. माताओं को पोषण विषयक शिक्षा देना ताकि वे आम तौर पर उपलब्ध मसूने भोजनों में से अपने बच्चों के लिये पौष्टिक आहार की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

3. प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों द्वारा कुपोषण के प्रारम्भिक रोगियों के उपचार करना ।

4. खाद्य विभाग ने बाल आहार, बहुदेशीय खाद्य (मल्टी-गरपज फूड) मां का दूध छुड़ाने वाला खाद्य (वीनिंग फूड) आदि जैसे उच्च प्रोटीन युक्त आहार तैयार करने की परियोजनाएं चला कर बच्चों तथा अन्य रोगानुकूल वर्गों में प्रोटीन विषयक कुपोषण को रोकने के लिये कदम उठाए हैं ।

5. पर्याप्त मात्रा में अच्छी किस्म के खाद्य पदार्थों का यथाम्भव उत्पादन ।

6. जटिलता के सभी वर्गों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में भोजन मिले, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वितरण की पर्याप्त मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करना ।

7. कुपोषण को हमेशा भड़काने वाले संक्रमण को कम करने के लिए पर्यावरणिक सफाई का नियन्त्रण है; और

8. रक्त क्षीणता, गलगण्ड, कैरेटो-मेलेशिया आदि जैसी कुपोषण का कतिपय स्थितियों के विरुद्ध विशेष सुधारक उपाय ।

पोषण कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावकारी परिणाम प्राप्त होने में काफी समय लग जाता है इसलिए उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही से क्या निष्कर्ष निकले इतनी जल्दी यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है ।]

श्री ना० डु० शोजवलकर : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन प्रान्तों में ये लोग कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर चुके हैं और कब से किये गये हैं । क्या वर्ष के अन्त में उसका कोई सर्वे भी किया गया है और इसके लिये व्यय का कितना प्रावधान उन्होंने किया है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: In Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Bihar and

Maharashtra, surveys have been carried out under the auspices of ICMR as well as the Nutrition Research Laboratories. As far as allotment of funds for these projects is concerned, I would like to have notice of a separate question.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट ले डाउन किया है उसको जरा पढ़कर देखेंगे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो बच्चों की कक्षा में स्वास्थ्य के विषय में पढ़ाया जाता है कि घर सफ़ मुथरा बनाना चाहिये, शरीर की रक्षा होनी चाहिये, तो आपने एक जगह भी नहीं लिखा है कि कौन-कौन से विभाग ने इसमें काम किया है, कौन-कौन से विभाग इस बारे में मगनिवत रूप से कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

अभी दो प्रकार के विभागों द्वारा कुपोषण सम्बन्धी समस्या को हल करने के समन्वित रूप से प्रयास किया जा रहा है । तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के सरकार के कौन-कौन से विभिन्न विभाग हैं जो इस तरह का कार्य कर रहे हैं । यह तो मेरा पहला सवाल है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कितन-कितन विभाग ने कितना रुपया पंचवर्षीय योजना में या सालाना योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में खर्च किया है । प्रश्न में इन चीजों के बारे में सूचना मांगी गई थी, मगर सरकार की ओर से यह सूचना नहीं दी गई है । कुपोषण से कितने लड़के अपने देश में अफैक्ट हुए हैं, इस बारे में भी आपने कोई सूचना नहीं दी है । आपने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि 50 प्रतिशत तक बच्चे कुपोषण अथवा अल्प पोषण से किसी न किसी रूप में पीड़ित हुए हैं और इसके साथ ही आपने यह बतलाया कि विभिन्न एजेंसियों के जरिये इस सम्बन्ध में महायत्ना कार्य चल रहा है । तो आपने यह नहीं बतलाया कि वे कौन-कौन सी एजेंसियां हैं जिनके जरिये यह काम चल रहा है और देश के कौन-कौन से हिस्से में पौष्टिक भोजन बांटा जाता है । अगर

स्कूलों में इस तरह का आहार बांटा जाता है तो कौन से स्कूलों में और किस के जरिये बांटा जाता है। प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य दुग्धाहार कार्यक्रम कहां-कहां पर आपने लागू किया है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When a person makes a speech and suggests about ten or twelve points, how can we get on with the question time? The question time becomes a debate. I want the co-operation of everyone to see and try to put questions straight and get answers straight but not put ten questions in one speech and then ask the Minister to reply.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वे जवाब दें क्योंकि प्रश्नकर्ता का जवाब ठीक तरह से नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जवाब यह होना चाहिये था कि कहां पर क्या किया जा रहा है और उसका कितना असर हो रहा है। मगर इस तरह का जवाब मंत्री की ओर से नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह से देख लें कि जब मंत्री जी से कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो उसका उत्तर ठीक से आना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में आज देश में खाने के लिए अन्न मिलता है और इस बारे में गलत ब्योरा क्यों दिया गया है ? अगर गलत ब्योरा दिया गया है तो वास्तविक ब्योरा क्या है ? श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी को वास्तविक ब्योरा उपस्थित करता चाहिये ताकि यह मालूम हो सके कि उन्होंने कुपोषण को दूर करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय इस देश में किये हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : उनको जवाब मिल चुका है। आप से प्रार्थना है कि उन्होंने जो सवाल किया है उसको आप पढ़ें।

There is difference between "What is the nature of the steps taken so far;" and "what are the steps taken."

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आप दूसरा चैप्टर पढ़कर देखें। एक ही चीज न पढ़ें, दूसरा चैप्टर भी पढ़ें।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: The hon. Member has asked so many questions ...

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN; No point of order in Question Hour.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: How does a point of order arise? During the last two days ...

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, किसी प्रश्न की व्याख्या अगर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या स्टेट मिनिस्टर अपने-अपने ढंग से करेंगे, तो इससे प्रश्नकर्ता के प्रश्न का जवाब ठीक तरह से नहीं आयेगा। प्रश्नकर्ता ने अपने प्रश्न में यह प्रश्न किया था कि इस संबंध में अभी तक क्या-क्या पग उठाये गये हैं। इसका मतलब हुआ कि अभी तक इस संबंध में क्या-क्या काम किये गये हैं और कौन-कौन से काम नहीं किये गये हैं ?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: How does the point of order come in? You have ruled that no point of order can be raised during the Question Hour You are allowing the point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The questioner can put his question in his own manner and certainly the Minister can interpret it in his own manner and try to come to conclusions.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप चेयरमैन हैं और आपको स्वयं इस बारे में इन्टरप्ट करने का अधिकार है। किस-किस तरह के पग उठाये गये हैं और इस संबंध में देश में क्या-क्या काम किया गया है इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने कोई उत्तर नहीं

दिया है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह प्रश्नकर्त्ता के प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर नहीं है। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में इस तरह के मंत्री हो गये हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐसे अर्थ करने वाले हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बतलायें कि उन्होंने जो अभी यह कहा कि यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है इसके बाद जो शब्द उन्होंने कहे वह मैंने नहीं सुने। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बतलायें कि उन्होंने इस शब्द के बाद क्या कहा।

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने कहा ऐसे अर्थ करने वाले हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह आपको अधिकार है कि हमारी बात सही है या मंत्री जी की बात सही है। इस तरह से अगर सदन में बंगलिंग करेंगे . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I listen to every one, but there is a lot of confusion.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ प्रश्नकर्त्ता जो प्रश्न करता है उसका उत्तर मंत्री जी को सही रूप में देना चाहिये और यह आपका अधिकार है कि आप मंत्री जी से कहें कि वे इसका उत्तर उचित रूप से दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is replying to the question. Please sit down.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: We are not brought here all of a sudden. What right has he got more than any other Member?

श्री राजनारायण : इस सवाल में तीन मंत्रियों का झगड़ा है। एक मर्तबा तो

श्री के०के० शाह बोलते हैं, एक मर्तबा चन्द्र-शेखर जी बोलते हैं और फिर मूर्ति साहब कहते हैं कि उनके पास सब पेपर हैं और वे भी उत्तर देना चाहते हैं।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: The hon. Member has asked many questions. We have answers to some questions and to other questions the simple answer is we do not have an all-India survey of either under—or malnutrition and their incidence that leads to morbidity. For some areas on random sample surveys the Government, university and scientific organisations have carried out researches. I have a very long statement and if the Chairman will permit me, I shall be able to give the substance of it to you. If not, Sir, because this question involves not only the Ministry of Health and Family Planning but also the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Community Development, also a Committee in I.C.M.R., also a Committee in the Planning Commission and other voluntary external agencies, all are involved in having a nutrition policy under the overall supervision of the Government of India—the questions are so many. . . . (Interruption). If you can have patience, I shall give you what surveys have been done, what results have been achieved, and in view of the results what steps the Government of India are taking. But the notes here cover about eight closely typed pages, and if you ask a series of questions and if the Chairman will direct me, I will place on the Table of the House the detailed statement.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : माननीय मंत्री जी के नोटिस में मैं एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जहाँ सर्वे शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है उसमें राजस्थान का नाम नहीं है। राजस्थान में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से बच्चों को पौष्टिक भोजन न देने की वजह से मौर्टेलिटी रेट बढ़ गई है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि 5, 7 वर्षों से जो लाल ज्वार दी जा रही

है उसका असर बच्चों की तन्दुरुस्ती पर पड़ रहा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कम्पलेट्स आई हैं या नहीं? मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसलमेर जिले में इस साल रिलीफ कैंम्पों में लाल ज्वार दिया गया है। क्योंकि यह एक अपौष्टिक पदार्थ है जिसकी वजह से 400 बच्चे इसके शिकार हो गये हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस इन्फार्मेशन को लेकर इस बारे में जांच करेगी?

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक दूसरी जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि बाड़मेर नाचना की तरफ लोग लोणा खाते हैं। लोणा एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसको उंट खाते हैं। यह खाने में खारा होता है और इसको पानी से धोकर मीठा किया जाता है। इसमें बाजरा और अजवायन मिलाकर लोग इसे खाते हैं। अगर सरकार को इसे देखना है तो मेरे पास इसका नमूना है। क्या सरकार के नोटिस में इस प्रकार की अपौष्टिक पदार्थ के बारे में जानकारी आई है? अगर आई है तो इसके संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि यह अपौष्टिक पदार्थ जो लोगों को राशन में दिया जाता है उसको रोका जा सके तथा इसके खाने से जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको भी रोका जा सके।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: This particular case has not come at least to the Ministry, and since the hon. Member has raised it, I shall certainly enquire into it and give a proper reply next time. I am sorry, I do not have the information now.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: Sir ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, there are four Members belonging to the same party and I have to call them one by one. Mr. Prem Manohar.

श्री प्रेम मनोहर: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कृषोषण और अपर्याप्त आहार रोकने के लिये योजनाएं

बनाई गई हैं उन पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है और इस सब का प्रैक्टिकल क्या रिजल्ट निकला है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने स्वयं इसको माना है:

"Since nutrition programmes take considerable time to yield measurable effects, it is too early to indicate the outcome of the above steps."

इससे स्पष्ट है कि जो भी सरकार ने योजनाएं बनाई हैं उनका अभी कोई प्रैक्टिकल रिजल्ट नहीं मालूम हुआ है। तो क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इन योजनाओं पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और उसका प्रैक्टिकल रिजल्ट क्या निकला है?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: Two questions have been asked. One is: how much money has been spent—if the translation is correct—on non-traditional programmes. That covers just about everything. So, we cannot give any precise answer.

The second question is: What results have been obtained in any plan or programme or policy to combat mal and under-nutrition. You do not get results there even in five or ten years. It takes a long-range evaluation, and the hon. Member will have to wait for it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: आपने कोआर्डिनेशन के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। आपने बताया कि उसकी कोई कमेटी बनी हुई है.....

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: From the detailed questions and detailed answers, it is absolutely clear that we are not even seized of the enormity of this problem. He mentioned 50 per cent, which is the percentage of children who would come under malnutrition. I have not the slightest doubt that Dr. Chandrasekhar knows that in the rural areas it will be much bigger than 50 per cent. Now, in view of the fact that this is a very important

matter and that it is not merely something which can be disposed of during Question Time, can we have an hour or so to discuss this matter? He himself says that this matter involves many other Ministries and so on and so forth. Mal-nutrition of our children is one of the most rampant and most widespread evils in this country. We have hardly solved the fringe of the problem, and I know that the Minister is deeply concerned. Can we have an hour to go into this matter in greater detail?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very difficult; we do not have much time.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: I support this demand, Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given some statistics . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, don't you support this suggestion?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I support it always. Why half-an-hour? I should say, one hour.

Now, he has given some statistics. But it seems that the hon. Minister himself does not believe in Government statistics. In a long interview to the American journal Newsweek which was published with his photographs and other things, he said that the statistics of the Indian authorities and the Government are not to be believed; neither the Central Government nor the State Governments believe them. I have got that Newsweek and the interview is there. And many other things he has said derogatory to India. I am not going into them. But he had a fling at the statistics supplied by the authorities and the Government. Do I understand that he has changed his mind and he has begun to believe the statistics given by his Ministry or the Government? Would he like to make a correction in the Newsweek which he is now buying at Government expense and distributing here amongst people? I should like to have a little clarifica-

tion about his position with regard to Indian statistics.

Sir, in our country, 75 per cent, of the people are under malnutrition. Malnutrition of children will be of a much higher order. How is it that he tells us that it is only 50 per cent? I should like to know how he has worked it out.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: Since the hon. Member mentioned about the interview in the Newsweek, I would like to categorically say that there was no interview with the Newsweek. He was confusing the name of the journal which I am not prepared to supply to him. It is for him to find out the correct name of the journal. It is for him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the journal?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: You will have to find out. Why should I say?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I seek your protection. He has asked me to find out. Tomorrow I will bring it. I am not a great scholar like him. But I did not give an interview to the Americans. Kindly tell us the name and tell us why are there such things said in that American journal.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: Secondly, about the question of statistics, as a statistician, I might say that there are scanty and scrappy statistics in some areas of our national endeavour which we find to be wrong, and we correct and refine and co-ordinate by taking sample surveys. The all-India statistics we do not have in many areas and we only take sample surveys. Even surveys, as I said earlier, we do not have for all-India including all the States and the Union territories. Therefore, we take a sample survey, random or representative or density, and process it on the basis of all-India character. I am afraid the hon. Member has not seen the point.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why can't he tell the name? It is not fair. Suppose I have committed an error in giving the exact name, he can tell us; he can correct me. Even the hon. Mr. Morarji Desai corrects us sometimes. Why cannot he correct? He can tell the name of the journal. Tomorrow I shall produce the interview with his photographs and all that. Everything will be before you. You can do it now. You do it.

(No reply.)

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Sir, everybody knows that the children of India, not only the children but the people of India, are very much undernourished and malnourished. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that some of the children's food, whether in the form of milk or pills, which is given to the various institutions, the so-called social workers and the Government agencies. 90 per cent, of that goes either to the hotels or to other places for blackmarketing, and that they are making money. "What provision has the Government of India for the State agencies have to see that these people and their favourites do not make money in the name of the innocent children, and what are the things that you are doing for them? I have seen; it has become a great tragedy. I think it is a thing which can never be excused, and still it is going on. We go on begging for children's food in all sorts of countries. And here you allow your social workers, the so-called social workers, the favourites of the Government to make money in the name of innocent children and we are not ashamed of it.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, "we have several schemes, such as giving *bal ahar*, children's mid-day meals and supply of free milk, which programmes are administered through the respective State Governments. The hon. Member might be right in the sense that here and there there might be a case of corruption.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: More so here than in others.

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DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: But to generalise and say that children are not getting the food allotted to them, I think, is too much of a charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to give a little more time for this because the next questioner. Mr. Muni-swamy, is not here. Therefore, I shall utilise another five minutes, so far as this question is concerned.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पर्याप्त पोषण क्या है। एक बालक के लिये पर्याप्त पोषण क्या है, यह सरकार हमें हमको बतायेगी *interruption* श्रीमन्, अगर हम आप को ओबे करें तो ये हमारा मजक बनते हैं। मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ और मैं लिख कर कुछ नहीं कहता।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I will tell about the problem in very simple terms in two sentences. The problem of malnutrition in India has been found largely because of lack of intake of sufficient amount of proteins especially by school and pre-school children. The problem arises because of two things. One is poverty about which we cannot do anything in the Ministry because the parents cannot afford to buy the children sufficient protein-based diet. The second problem is that even those who can afford what you call protective foods, protein-based foods, are not getting them because of ignorance and certain dietary habits. These two problems are there. The first problem we cannot combat because it is a wider problem of poverty, socialism must come in. The second problem we can tackle by telling the parents, the mothers, the school authorities, to give more protein to the children so that they can become healthy, mentally and physically and the problem of what we call intellectual dwarfism and physical dwarfism can be overcome.

श्री राजनारायण : हमारे सवाल का उत्तर ही नहीं दिया। एक बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के लिए कितनी कैलोरी की जरूरत है? इसका उत्तर मिलना चाहिए।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: Eighteen hundred to 2,400 calories.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: Apart from the malnutrition _____
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making it most difficult for me to conduct the deliberations of this House when so many people raise their hands and ask me to allow them to speak. How can I allow time to everybody?

SHRI SYED AHMAD: I want to contradict the hon'ble Minister. I can say with some personal knowledge that milk powder not only in seers but in maunds is sold in the black market, milk powder which is allotted to schools?

DR. B. N. ANTANI: Apart from malnutrition, has the attention of the Health Minister been drawn to the deleterious effect by consumption of a commodity called Kesaridal which results in malnutrition and paralysis? If his attention has been drawn to it, may I know, Sir, what steps does he propose to take to avoid such a thing?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: This is now an old question. The people have drawn my attention and we have given instructions that this dal should not be consumed.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I draw the attention of the Minister to the statement in which there is no reference to the propaganda work for the nutrition content in the country? I do not remember to have seen any film on nutrition being prepared by the Documentary Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. May I ask him whether it is proposed by the Government to conduct educational propaganda through film; and slides in respect of malnutrition?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I think we are doing it. I would like to assure him that we shall do more of it. There is the applied nutrition programme in the Home Science department of the colleges who are un-

dertaking this propaganda to educate mothers.

*524. [The questioner (Shri N. K. Muniswamy) was absent. For answer, vide cols 4354—56 infra.]

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

*525. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on Commercial and Cooperative Banks in India has recently recommended to Government for the formation of a Committee in every State consisting of the representatives of the land development banks, commercial banks and the Agricultural Finance Corporation to coordinate the activities regarding agricultural finance;

(b) whether the Committee has also recommended that the Reserve Bank of India should relax its policy regarding the use of extra cooperative funds so that the cooperative banks may be able to deposit their money in banks other than the State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar Of Cooperative Societies in each State is the competent authority to accord such permission. The Reserve Bank of India has already advised the state Registrars that there need be no objection to this; State and Central cooperative banks opening current accounts with other commercial banks and investing part of surplus funds of the State cooperative banks with such commercial banks as have rendered assistance to cooperative banking structure.

श्री आर० पी० खेतान : क्या मंत्री जी यह बातलागते कि उन्होंने क्या-क्या एडवाइस दी है इसके बारे में ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : यही तो बताया है कि रजिस्ट्रार को रिजर्व बैंक ने यह परमीशन दे दी है कि वे इस बात की इजाजत दे सकते हैं कि उनके पास जो सुरणाम रकम हो उसे कमशियल बैंक्स में जमा करा सकते हैं ।

श्री आर० पी० खेतान : टोटल रकम कितनी रिजर्व को है ?

श्री पी०सी० सेठी : कुल रकम कितनी जमा की है उसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन तीन परसेंट टाइम डिमाण्ड लायबिलिटी का रख कर और 25 परसेंट दूसरा डिपॉजिट रखकर बाकी जमा करा सकते हैं ।

SHRI BANK A BEHARY DAS: In vitw of the facit that the agricultural sector has been negltcted throughout thi, period in the matter of credit— even the Government statistics show-that in 1951 hardly 2.1 per cent, of the total advance was made to the agricultural sector and the same percentage, that is, 2.1 stands even now—may I know, Sir, from the Minister whether the Government is considering to nee that the small agriculturists are helped by having the process of mortgage of the standing crop? Will the Credit Council consider this matter?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, it is true that up to March 1967 the total credit by the banks was 56.7 crores by the banks was Rs. 5657 croresfl which is about 2.1 per^ cent. But now measures have been taken that out of Rs. 464 crores deposit this year, they would be in a position to disburse Rs. 334 crores of additional outlay raising the advance towards the agricultural sector about 15.1 per cent.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: What about mortgage of the standing

craps? Are you prepared to consider this matter Of treating standing crops as assets for the purpose of calculation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is no proposal for the present for crop insurance. But certainly now credit is being advanced to the farmers on their production capacity rather than their other capacity.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: The hon'ble Minister said that there would be no objection the co-operative so-cities and co-operative banks to deposit their moneys in the scheduled banks provided the scheduled banks were rendering assistance to the cooperative sector. What is the type of assistance that the hon'ble Minister i has in mind? Can he dilate a little on the subject^{so} that the matter might be clear?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, now-most of these commercial banks have organised themselves Into a committee co-ordinating these agricultural loans, and about 37 commercial banks have already joined it. Now they are extending, their activities to the agricultural sector.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware that because the commercial banks are allowed to enter into the field of agricultural finance they have disturbed the usual channels of the co-operative sector. In view of this, will the Government assure this House that the finances of the commercial banks will be routed through the co-operative banks where the cooperative structure is strong enough to take care of agricultural finance?

SHRI p. C. SETHI; We would take all possible care to see that there is no duplication and that there is proper co-ordination.

SHRI N. PATRA: May I know, Sir whether there is a long-range policy of financing small *kisans*. No policy statement has been evolved. So long credit has been channelised through the banks or co-operative

societies. People have not sufficient creditworthiness. If you do not change your policy, it will be very difficult to reach the lower level to augment production.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have just now stated, the policy is not to advance loans only on the basis of their property or land but on the basis of their production capacity.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the State level co-operatives are concerned, they have

श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रथम (क) का उत्तर 'हां' में दिया है। जो सलाहकार समिति ने हाल में सरकार को यह सिकांरिण की है कि कृषि वित्त संबंधी गतिविधियों में तालमेल विधान के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक समिति का गठन किया जाये, जिसमें भूमि विकास बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और कृषि वित्त निगम के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हों, सचमुच में कितने राज्यों में इसकी स्थापना हो चुकी है या अभी विचारण करने लगे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I want notice for this.

श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : सवाल का जो (क) है उसका उत्तर आपने 'हां' में दिया है इसलिए मैंने पूछा है। किसी राज्य का नमूना है आपके पास कि किसी राज्य में इस तरह की समन्वित समिति बनाई गई है ?

श्री पी० पी० सेठी : "हां", हमने निति के संबंध में कहा है। अगर प्रत्येक राज्य की जानकारी चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : आप एक ही राज्य की जानकारी दीजिए। वास्तव में कहीं हथा ही नहीं है।
been established in all the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI BOMBAY ETC.

*524. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the constant and frequent failure of power supply in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) the effective measures that have been taken to obviate the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Power supply in Delhi, Bombay, etc.

Failure of power supply in the cities have not been frequent in the recent years. However, failures of power supply occur sometimes in certain areas of the power systems in the cities due to faults in the underground cables and cable-boxes, failures of insulators in overhead lines, breaking of conductors, birdage, falling of trees or colliding of vehicles with the poles of overhead lines, defects in equipment like failure of transformers, lighting arresters and circuit-breakers. The distribution system in Delhi is predominantly overhead and is, therefore, more prone to faults than underground systems.

In Delhi, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have taken up the following measures to minimise the failures of supply:

(i) The Undertaking have taken up laying of underground cables in a phased manner so as to ensure reliable service. So far about 07 kms. of overhead cables have been converted into underground. This represents about a fifth of the total to be converted.

(ii) Alternative feeders are provided in many areas and additional