

कानी के बावजूद वे ज़िद करके उन स्थान पर पहुँचे और उस समय वे उस बलिदान स्थली को देखकर फूट-फूटकर रोने लगे थे। भारत के लिए इससे बड़े शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है?

इसके बाद 25 मार्च, 1970 को उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री अनवर अहमद ने इस स्मारक का शिलान्यास भी किया, लेकिन उसका भी वही हथकड़ियाँ जो जनता को धोखा देने के लिए पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा किए गए तमाम शिलान्यासों का होता रहा है। छः महीने बाद लोग शिलान्यास का पत्थर भी उखाड़ कर ले गए।

कानपुर शहर आज फिर साम्प्रदायिकता की चपेट में है। साम्प्रदायिकता की आँधी के विरुद्ध सीना तानकर खड़े होने वाले व्यक्ति की आज कानपुरवासियों को बड़ी ज़रूरत है। विद्यार्थी जी की बलिदान स्थली पर यदि स्मारक बहुत पहले ही बन गया तो वह स्मारक साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध धर्मनिरपेक्ष शक्तियों का एक प्रेरणास्थल होता, लेकिन अफसोस कांग्रेस की सरकारें इस दिशा में अंधी बनी रही।

अब विद्यार्थी जी के जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के मौके पर राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा सरकार के सामने यह चुनौती है कि वह साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की विद्यार्थी जी की शानदार परम्परा को किस तरह आगे बढ़ाए। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम तथा साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध विद्यार्थी जी की गौरवशाली भूमिका को आज पूरी शक्ति के साथ जनता के सामने लाने की ज़रूरत है।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि नई सरकार विद्यार्थी जी के इस जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष में उनकी शहादत का उचित सम्मान करेगी।

Hardships being faced by Doctors

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman. Through this special mention I wish to draw the attention of the Government

and this House to the hardships that have been faced by the members of the medical profession in this country today. There was a time not long ago when the doctors in this country were called members of a noble profession. But today the wrong policies of the Government and a callous attitude of the administration towards the hardships being faced by the doctors is creating a very erroneous public image which is doing a double harm. On the one hand justice is not being given to the doctors and on the other, the people are having a quality of medical care which could be improved and because the providers of the medical services are in a state of harassed mind and body, the people are suffering today on account of the deterioration, on the quality of medical services. In a short time, I cannot narrate all the things but I want to give one or two glaring examples. See the conditions of those doctors who are serving the Government. They take to the democratic methods, form associations, but nobody listens to them till they go on strike. They went on strike in 1987. It was a long and very painful strike, the people suffered and so also the image of the medical profession. But at the end of the strike, there was a Memorandum of Settlement which was signed between the doctors and the Government. Two years have elapsed but nothing was done to that Memorandum of settlement. In the year 1989 again doctors went on strike just to press their demands that what was agreed to by the Government in 1987 should be implemented now and again there was a long drawn negotiation and again the Memorandum of Settlement signed for the second time between the Government and doctors has not been implemented. Do we want another strike? I do not know, Sir. The problem is that the Ministers change and unfortunately, in the Ministry of Health, there have been many changes in the last

[Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain]

five years, but the bureaucrats have been giving different meanings to simple words which are written in plain English. There is no problem. Yesterday, there was the Congress Government and the then Minister of Health is a Member of this House. Why can't the present Health Minister talk to yesterday's Health Minister and sort out the differences, sort out the problems of the Government doctors and prevent the possibility of strike which is threatening us today and help the people and help the doctors?

The second example I want to give about those who are in practice. Do you know, Sir, that in Delhi and this is only in Delhi and in no other city of the country—the doctors if they start their clinics or medical establishments in their residential areas, a criminal prosecution is there against them? So many honourable doctors of this city are facing criminal charges in the courts of Delhi because they are running their medical establishments in residential areas. So many times, so many successive Governments have assured that this kind of draconian laws will be repealed but I am sorry to say that that has not been done. They want these doctors to shift their clinics to the commercial areas. It will make the clinics and the medical services more expensive and it does not have any sense. A thesis can be written on the working conditions of doctors but nobody is listening to them and I want the Government to listen to reason and facilitate the doctors to serve the people of Delhi and to provide medical services which are very much in need.

I want to give another example. There was a medical centre in North Delhi. About three months back, one death took place. Now, everybody is aware that medicine

is a profession where we treat the people and we fight death. Now in the fight and struggle against disease and death, it is not always possible that all deaths can be prevented. Some people do die and they shall die. They die in the hands of the doctors. But these doctors who have put in a lot of money, time, energy in their career to train themselves, have obtained loans from the governmental institutions. So how do we justify this treatment to a team of reputed doctors, who have degrees, qualifications and everything and they have taken huge loans from the Government, when, on one single day, one Government order says that this medical centre is closed because there was a death which took place there? Now populism cannot settle the scientific points. Everybody knows that the maternity mortality rates are the highest in this country. A lot of women die in this country while trying to give birth to the child. That is a larger issue. Does it mean that the delivery centre or the medical centre or the nursing home is closed where such important services are being provided because one death has taken place there? Can it be closed on this account? It is being done because the doctors are being projected in a wrong manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRI M.A. BABY): Now please conclude your delivery.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I wish to conclude, Sir, by making an appeal to the Government that they should be reasonable and they should do what they have agreed to do in the past and they should not do what is not to be done by passing such orders. I request the Government to look into the matter that I have raised in this House and repeal such actions which are not based on reason but are based on the whims of a few individuals. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.A. BABY): Now, we will take up further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Shri Kapil Verma.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): But the Minister for Civil Aviation is absent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.A. BABY): There are representatives of the Government.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): I have taken the consent of the Deputy Chairman.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I was allowed by the Deputy Chairman to raise a matter immediately after the special mentions are over. May I now raise it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.A. BABY): But unfortunately, it is not... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapil Verma.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION—CONTD.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the first thing that the Government has to do is to restore the confidence of people, airlines travellers, which, needless to say, has been badly shaken because of the recent incidents, accidents, and the grounding of A-320s. I welcome the announcement of the Government and the Minister from time to time that they will not compromise on the safety of the travelling public. But I want to say that many things are lacking in maintenance and some other important aspects. For example, our airports are not equipped with proper navigational aids and that is a very important point. If navigational aids are not there, then it would be very difficult.

I hope the Minister will resolve one particular controversy to which I will make a special mention. I am told that Bombay and Delhi have Grade-II landing instruments, but there is a controversy about it. The airport authority says that it is all right but the pilots are not using it. On the other hand, the pilots say it is not working. This controversy must be settled.

The second thing is that the International pilots are wary of using Delhi and Bombay airports. They are hesitant and reluctant. They say that they must have modern landing systems. So, you should not only resolve the controversy but equip these places, these airports, with modern landing systems, landing aids and all that, so that there may be no difficulties.

Then, for pilot training, there is an institute, flying academy, in which there is some rivalry about which our Minister is well aware. They say they are short of aircraft. I do not think they should be starved of resources. Something must be done quickly.

Another reason for accidents is bird-hit. Their rules, laws and regulations require that within ten kilometres there should be no meat shop. I think these rules are not being observed strictly by the local authorities and the local people. That is why so many bird-hits take place. All jhuggis and jompris around airports should be taken note of it. These bird-hits cause not only accidents but loss in crores and crores of rupees. Precious foreign exchange is needed and money is needed for repairs. So, something is to be done in this regard.

Then, with regard to the controversy about A-320 aircraft, I will request the honourable Minister to place all the papers about this major controversy which has arisen on