

है। वहां पर भयावह स्थिति बनी हुई है, एक संकट की स्थिति बनी हुई है। यह एक राष्ट्रव्यापी आन्दोलन का रूप ले सकता है। अभी तो आप डांगी के सत्याग्रह को ही रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। इस योजना को आप रोकिये। सौभाग्य से इस देश के जो उप-प्रधानमंत्री हैं वे कृषि मंत्री भी हैं। यह सरकार किसानों के समर्थन में अनेक योजनाओं का ढोल पीटती है। लेकिन किसानों के विरोध में इस प्रकार के काम भी कर रही है। इससे वे किसानों के जन मानस को अपनी तरफ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इस योजना को तुरन्त बन्द किया जाएगा। श्री देवीलाल जी जनाग्रह से क्या कहते हैं कि इसने लैंड की योजना बन कर रहेगी। चींटाला भी कहते हैं कि यह योजना बनकर रहेगी। दोनों वाप-बैटे ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं। इस देश के किसान आपको सदन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस संबंध में डिप्लोमेशन प्रधानमंत्री जी से मित्र है। वोट बच में श्री प्रधान हैं। इस देश की बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति है। इस योजना को सरकार को वापस लेना चाहिए और जो किसानों में अंतोः व्याप्त है उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। यादव जी आप किसानों के बहुत बड़े समर्थक रहे हैं। आप अपनी सरकार से इस योजना को रद्दवाइए। मैं चेतावनी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को नहीं रोका गया तो स्थिति बंद से बदतर हो जाएगी। इस योजना को आप वापस ले लीजिये।

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है
(व्यवधान) :

श्री शंति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं भी इसमें अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। इस योजना को रोकना चाहिए।

उपसभापति : सभी इसमें शामिल हैं। श्री सिन्हा रज़ी, अब आप बोलिये।

श्री संयव सिन्हा रज़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
मैं बाहर से फेर वापस आ गया हूँ।

उपसभापति : मैं किसी को बाहर नहीं निकाल सकती हूँ।

Strike by CGHS Employees

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh) : Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important issue which is affecting the general health of our people.

As you know, with effect from 7th March 1990, about 7,000 Central Government Health Scheme employees have, been on strike. Their demands are very simple but the Government has not yet paid attention to their demands. About 40 lakh people who are beneficiaries of the CGHS are affected and the strike in every Health Centre and Hospital run under this Scheme is affected. About 17 cities are affected and about 250 CHGS dispensaries are closed down, not that they are closed down by way of a lock-out but, actually there is no staff of the C and D categories there and these Health Centres and Hospitals are being run in every unhygienic conditions. The 40 lakh beneficiaries under this scheme include VVIPs, Members of Parliament and Ministers also. There are no medicines and no first aid is available. The doctors are sitting there and only giving prescriptions.

My humble submission is that the demands of the employees are very reasonable. They want at least one promotion in the whole tenure of their service. Their second demand is that they should be given "Patient Care Allowance" on par with employees in the Central Government hospitals. They have been struggling for their demands from June 1988.

[Shri Syed Sibtey Razi]

There was an agreement with the Health Department but it has not yet been given effect to. Also there was an assurance given by the then Health Minister. A delegation of the employees had met the Prime Minister and they have submitted a memorandum to the Health Minister, but nobody is intervening in this crisis. Therefore, Madam, through this Special Mention I am trying to draw the attention of the Government and saying that the employees' case should be heard and some *via media* should be found because lakhs of patients are suffering and there is a crisis in the Central Government Health Scheme. Madam, if you want to know the problem, you can go and see it yourself. Many Members of Parliament also go to the CGHS Health Centres. We ourselves are suffering, but we are not concerned about ourselves alone. We are also concerned about the problems being faced by lakhs of people who are deprived of basic medical aid.

Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and I would once again draw the attention of the Government to this problem and say that their demands are very genuine. The previous Government had accepted their demands. The new Government which is too much concerned about employees' welfare, must accept their demands which are very reasonable and find a solution within 24 hours.

Thank you.

Need for protection of Girl-Child

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Madam, I rise to invite the attention of the whole country through this House by my Special Mention today on the girl-child, because this year is being celebrated as the International Year of the Girl-child. I need not tell you that

women as a whole suffer gross discrimination, particularly in the developing societies. India not being an exception, there is a strong son-preference and a consequent bias and prejudice against girls. In fact a girl-child is treated as a woman while she is still in the womb. The grossness and the extent of this discrimination can be seen from the fact that we had to ban the foetus test in our country, because the moment it was discovered that a foetus was a female, in many cases the parents would go in for abortion. We have also in our country, though very rare—and elsewhere in the world also—still, unfortunately, cases of infanticide so far as girls are concerned.

There are 130 million girl-children under the age of 14 in our country, and their basic right to education, health, employment, nutrition and medical care is constantly denied.

The denial starts from breast-feeding. It is well established that sons are better breast-fed than daughters. Even the best food is reserved for sons, and daughters get comparatively what is left over. In terms of hospitalisation, it has been established that if four children need hospitalisation, out of the four sons at least three sons would be taken to the hospital, but when it comes to girls, out of four, hardly one would reach the hospital. I think this very serious imbalance and discrimination against the girl child must now be put an end to. The same thing is true about their education. There are far many more drop-outs from among the girl children than the boys. All in all, the result has been that whereas everywhere else in the world the average life span of a woman is longer than that of a man, in our country the average life span of a woman continues to be less than the average life span of a man. I think there should be proper incentives to girls to become literate, to get education.

Many measures may be suggested like strengthening of the legislation.