

[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji]

other countries whereas the total quantity produced in India from 1960's to now has been reduced from 1.6 lakh tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, that is, half of the total produce and we are not able to export this year. During this year the minimum export price has been enhanced by 10 per cent and the cash compensatory support is introduced at the rate of 5 per cent and if this 10 per cent of the minimum export price hike and 5 per cent of the introduction of CCS are taken into account the price of the raw tobacco leaf should have been enhanced at least by 25-30 per cent compared to last year. But the Tobacco Board is not prepared to see that this benefit percolates to the growers and they have imposed several restrictions at the cost of the tobacco growers for the sole purpose of benefitting the traders. Several representatives of the people like Mr. Jalgam Vengal Rao, Mr. Shiv Shanker, Mr. Veerendra Patil, President of the PCC(I) of the Karnataka State, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Dy. Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and several MPs both from the Treasury Benches as well as the Opposition Benches have complained to the Government that the Tobacco Board is playing to the tunes of the exporters. On the top if it, 25 Congress (I) Legislators from Andhra Pradesh have given in writing to the Government of India, more so to the Commerce Ministry, that the Tobacco Board is trying to exploit the tobacco growers and helping the tobacco exporters and traders. But the Tobacco Board as well as the Commerce Ministry have lent a deaf ear to all these complaints. The Tobacco Board has got no estimate and our foreign Embassies and our trade wings existing in various Embassies are not powerful enough to explore the possibility of exporting our produce. So, I would like to appeal to the Government, through you, Madam, to see that the STC gears up to the need of the hour and let STC give up its lukewarm attitude and see that all the outstanding stocks lying in the

platforms of the Tobacco Board are liquidated at the price as indicated by the Tobacco Board in the erstwhile meeting of the 10th March, that is, Rs. 20.50 per Kg. Unless this is done the people will lose faith thinking that this Government is postponing and giving some false promises. So, I would like to appeal to the Government to see that all the stocks are exhausted by the STC. Thank you.

1.00 P.M.

Demand to raise the age-limit for Civil Services Examinations

श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उप सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से और सदन के माध्यम से यह मांग रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो ग्रामिण भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवाएँ हैं और उससे सम्बद्ध जो सेवाएँ हैं इनमें बैठने के लिए जो अन्दरूनी या प्रत्याशी होते हैं उनके लिए आयु सीमा वर्तमान में 26 वर्ष है इसको बढ़ाकर 28 वर्ष कर दिया जाए जिससे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जो छात्र हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के जो लोग आते हैं और जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उनकी उपेक्षा न हो। कई वर्ष पूर्व दो या तीन साल तक यह आयु सीमा 26 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 28 वर्ष कर भी दी गई थी लेकिन 1987 से यह आयु सीमा पुनः 26 वर्ष कर दी गई है। सभी को समान अधिकार होना चाहिए और समान सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए, इस सिद्धांत को हमारे संविधान में माना है और मान्यता दे रखी है, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के जो छात्र हैं और वहाँ के जो बच्चे हैं उनको वे सुविधाएँ नहीं प्राप्त हैं जो कि शहर के लोगों को प्राप्त हैं या ऐसे बच्चों को प्राप्त हैं जो कि सम्पन्न घरों से आते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24-25 वर्ष की आयु तक वहाँ के छात्र स्नातक हो पाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ पर जो शिक्षण संस्थाएँ हैं और जो विद्यालय हैं वे उस प्रकार के नहीं हैं जिस प्रकार के शहरों के होते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वे सुविधाएँ नहीं होती हैं और न बैठने का स्थान होता है और न उनको अच्छे प्रकार के शिक्षक मिलते हैं और न पढ़ने की अच्छी व्यवस्था है जैसे कि शहरों में है। वे मेधावी छात्र होते हुए भी आयु के कारण कम्पीटीशन में पिछड़े जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा

अनुरोध है कि इस सार्वजनिक मन्त्रालय के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और जैसा कि पूर्व में दो या तीन वर्षों तक व्यवस्था जारी थी उसी प्रकार अब भी आयु सीमा 28 वर्ष कर देनी चाहिए जिससे आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चे हैं और जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न नहीं हैं वे भी इस प्रकार के कम्पिटिशन में बैठ करके अच्छी सेवाओं में जा सकें। वन्देवात।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: माननीया उप सभा-पति महोदया, श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय जी ने विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से जिस समस्या को इस सदन में रखा है और जो मांग की है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जो बच्चे हैं वे विलम्ब से शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करते हैं और विलम्ब से शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करने के कारण वे ग्रहिल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में आने की बाध्यता के कारण नहीं आ पाते हैं इसलिए यह आयु सीमा 26 से 28 वर्ष कर दी जाए।

Need for reorientation of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRA-VARTY (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is the only institute of this kind in our country today. The people of the country hold this institute in high respect and repose great confidence in it. We all know, Madam, it has been a common belief of our people that admission in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a sure way to complete recovery. They think it to be a sure success or sure recovery. So, we warmly congratulate all the medical staff of the Institute for enhancing the glory and prestige of the Institute. But, Madam, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is presently in a bad shape due to defective planning. It was primarily an Institute for referred cases. Patients are supposed to come in a filtered process from the States. This filtered process is not strictly followed. People come straight to the Institute for treatment and consequently, nearly 400 patients in each department wait

in OPD daily. In a span of three or four hours, attending physicians are to examine 400 patients in each department. Thus time schedule does not allow the medical staff to devote more than two minutes for each patient. Consequently, doctors are overburdened and the standard is bound to go downward in this case. What is more, referred cases do not get special or urgent attention as required due to the overcrowded nature of the Institute. Referred cases and OPD patients have to be treated in the same time schedule. This has happened due to wrong planning. I feel the Government should give serious thought in this regard. Though unpleasant, I would like to refer to one point that undue political interference in the treatment, appointment and promotion in certain departments of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been going on and this will surely adversely effect the high morale of the members of the medical staff of the Institute. Madam, the AIIMS needs a realistic planning. The present state of affairs, if allowed to continue for long, will surely adversely affect the working of this greatest medical institute in the country. Further, Madam, in this condition, this institute will fail to contribute to the medical research substantially as it has done before.

Lastly, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences should not be treated as an ordinary hospital. I would like to be assured by the hon. Minister concerned that the AIIMS will be allowed to play successfully the role of an institute of higher medical research. Thank you, Madam.