

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : और इसलिए हरिजन कंडोडेट्स के लिए नट फाउण्ड सुटेबल का चार्ज लगाकर उनको नहीं रखते हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके आरक्षण कोटे पर दूसरी जाति के लोगों की अग्रे तक आप नियुक्ति करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन क्या अब फ्यूचर में जो वेकेंसोज होंगे, उनमें जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कंडोडेट्स के लिए आरक्षित होंगे तो उस आरक्षित कोटे को आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कंडोडेट्स से ही पूरा करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : इस पर बड़ी गलतफहमी हो रही है। प्रश्न यह है कि हैड आफ कमीशन की सर्विस में कितने लोग हैं, समूचे सर्विस में शेड्यूल्ड कार्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नहीं है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि हैड आफ कमीशन वही होते हैं जो सीनियर होते हैं और 12-15 या 20 साल पहले जिनकी नियुक्ति होती है। उस कैटेगरी में जितने लोग हैं, वह संख्या मैंने दी। लेकिन आजकल अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कंडोडेट्स, उम्मीदवार, जिन संख्या में हमको चाहिये, उस संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं और उनको लेने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। दो-चार साल के बाद जब वे सीनियर हो जायेंगे तो वे भी हैड आफ कमीशन होंगे, यह मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 383 transferred.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: It is certainly a question to be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. I cannot understand this transfer. You read it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now transferred.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Wrongly transferred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next week we will take it up. There is no doubt about it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The subject itself has been transferred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does not matter. I will consider it.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: I know that 'recruitment of Indian labour and their sending to foreign countries' has been transferred to the Department of Labour but not the 'treatment to Indian labour abroad.'

श्री सभापति : इस वक्त रोकिये नहीं मैं उसका कंसाइडर करके नैक्स्ट वीक में डाल दूंगा। आप इत्मीनान रखें।

*383. [Transferred to the 17th September, 1981.]

*384. [The questioner (Shri Rameshwar Singh) was absent. For answer vide cols. 33-34 Infra.]

C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Ghaziabad

*385. DR. SARUP SINGH:†

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a local chemist in Ghaziabad refused to supply medicines to the Central Government Health Services dispensary in Ghaziabad because he has not been paid his dues for about one year and as a result thereof patients are being denied life-saving drugs prescribed by the specialists;

(b) whether it is a fact that patients from Ghaziabad are required to get the specialists' prescriptions countersigned by the Director CGHS in the Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, before they can purchase those medicines; and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Sarup Singh.

(c) if so, whether the Director CGHS is Competent to sit in judgment over the prescriptions made by specialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The approved local chemist in Ghaziabad had unilaterally stopped the supply of medicines. There had not been any undue delay in payment of his dues. Alternative arrangements were made for the supply of medicines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. SARUP SINGH: Sir, my information is that they had to pay Rs. 10,000 to the chemist. Then they paid Rs. 3,000, and even then he continued refusing to supply medicines. Rs. 7,000 have not yet been paid. That is number one.

Number two, they issued a circular on the 27th of June saying that all the prescriptions were to be counter-signed by the Director of CGHS, and this applied to all the dispensaries in Delhi and Ghaziabad. In the meantime, however, my information is that they have modified that circular exempting the dispensaries in Ghaziabad. But that requirement still applies to the dispensaries in Delhi.

And I am surprised that no reply has been given to the last part of the question which says:

"... whether the Director CGHS is competent to sit in judgment over the prescriptions made by (Government) specialists?"

You see, that means it covers Ghaziabad and Delhi. And I ask the Minister to tell me:

(1) When was the money paid to the chemist in Ghaziabad? How much money was paid? How much is still to be paid?

(2) When was the circular issued? Why was it issued? When was it modified? Why was it modified? Why does it still apply to the Delhi dispensaries?

(3) Why is the Director, CGHS regarded competent to sit on judgment over the prescriptions made by the Government specialists?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know as to why this person who was supplying drugs has stopped it, and the hon. Member's worry is how much money is paid to this man and how it is paid. The information that I have is, Sir, that there were various bills with regard to this particular supplier. The first lot consists of about 27 bills. The amount is Rs. 5,515.58. And the bills were received by the CGHS authorities on 15-12-1980 and they were paid by bank draft on 25-2-1981. Then there were 23 bills which were received by the CGHS authorities on 2nd March, 1981, and the amount was Rs. 7,434.82. And this was also paid by bank draft on 31st March, 1981.

श्री शंकरानन्द : क्या कितना है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Our information is that all the bills have been paid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of them?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is the information with me. All the bills have been paid, and now his agreement is coming to an end very shortly. And we have made alternative arrangements so that the beneficiaries do not suffer.

DR. SARUP SINGH: Sir, my last question has not been answered. The last part of my question was: Why did they issue that circular that prescriptions written by Government specialists should be counter-signed by the Director of the CGHS not only for the patients in Ghaziabad but also for patients in Delhi? That question should have been answered.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: They say all should go to Nirman Bhavan . . .

(Interruptions)

DR. SARUP SINGH: How do they expect the Director of the CGHS to be a greater specialist than all the Government specialists? This is a relevant question. He will kindly answer it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, as far as I know, we do not make any distinction between a Government specialist and a non-Government specialist. A specialist is a specialist (Interruptions) I am coming to that. Sir, a specialist initially prescribes medicines for a few days, two days, three days or seven days, depending upon the disease and the drug involved. And if the drug is to be supplied continuously for some more time after seven days, then it is said that if the drug is required beyond seven days, then it requires sanction of the higher authorities.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will tell you why Members will appreciate, Sir, that sometimes the drugs given initially are discontinued by the specialist himself, and if the patients want to take those medicines, for a month, it would be a waste. So, that is the reason. So, if the drug is to be continued for some more time, then the CGHS Director will have to say, "Yes, this is a drug which should be supplied further". That is the reason. Can the hon. Members say that we are intentionally harassing Members of Parliament? No. We want to supply the drugs for the other beneficiaries. Otherwise, it will be an avoidable waste. That is the reason behind it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So far as the specialist is concerned, who is the higher authority except God?

DR. SARUP SINGH: Sir, I do not want to waste your time but I think the spirit of the question has not been caught by the Minister. The spirit of the question was that for one full year in a certain town medicines were not available because the Government had not paid the bills, and the patients were suffering for one full year. And then money was paid. Secondly, everybody had to come to Delhi to get the prescription countersigned by the Director of the CGHS. Now they have stopped it. But it is still applicable to the dispensaries in Delhi. Therefore, this is a larger question. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, the patients are suffering and the whole Central Government Health Scheme is crumbling. Unless you look into this, you will soon discover—the MPs may be able to get some privileges which the Government employees and others will not be able to get—that the whole spirit of the scheme is in great danger. I think the Minister needs to look into this. And a last word, Sir, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he might take the suggestion and look into this matter. (Interruptions) Now we will give somebody else a chance because, इसका तो इलाज ही नहीं है। I think the matter has been sufficiently brought to his notice.

Impact of Unsuccessful Bangladesh Coup on India

*386. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:†

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent unsuccessful Chitagong coup resulting in the assassination of Bangladesh President Zia-ur-Rahman and several others, had any repercussions on India by way of exodus of refugees, illegal infiltrators across Indo-Bangladesh borders; and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. K. P. Salve