

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। इन दंगों में वहाँ के विश्व-विद्यालय का कुछ सम्बन्ध रहता था। तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि वहाँ के सेट-अप के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जायेगी जो वहाँ के सेट-अप को तैयार कर सके ताकि कोई पुराने जर्म्स रह गये हों तो उनको बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया जाय और यह एक राष्ट्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय के स्वरूप में आ सके।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, the Aligarh Muslim University is a national institution. An enquiry was undertaken at the instance of the Government. I think it was in 1961; I don't remember the exact time. The report of that enquiry committee was discussed in both (ho Houses. After that the Gajendragadkar Committee also made a reference to the character of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University as well as other Central Universities. In the light of this, the Government have no proposal under their consideration to appoint another committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chandrashankharan.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, I may be pardoned when I state that questions of this nature harm the interests and the integrity of this nation. In view of the suggestion contained in part (a) of this question, may I have an assurance from the hon. Minister, and may I know whether it is not a fact, that not only the entire Muslims in this country extended their solid support to the defence of this country at the critical hour, but also the staff and students of the Aligarh University extended their solid and unstinted support to the defence of the country in its hour of need ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As far as I am aware, immediately after the news was made known to the nation, the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the staff and students, offered his services. The Chancellor of the University

wrote to the Prime Minister. He sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, I think, offering the unconditional support of all elements in the University to the Government in that hour of need.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The Minister replied to part (c) of the question in the negative. May I know from the Minister whether he has ascertained the facts from the University authorities or from the District Magistrate about part (c) of the question ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir. I have made enquiries from both the University and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It is on the basis of the reports of both that I have given my answer to part (c).

NUMBERS OF GRADE IV PERSONS WORKING IN HOSPITALS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT REGIONS

*530 SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nurses, including matrons working in different Government Hospitals in and around Delhi/New Delhi:

(b) the number of the grade IV staff of such employees; and

(c) the number of them who are natives of (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Tripura, (iv) Assam (v) Meghalaya, (vi) Manipur and (vii) Nagaland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. DEBIPRASAD CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Name of the Hospital Institution	Number of nurses, including matrons working in different Government Hospitals in and around Delhi/New Delhi	Number of the grade IV staff of such employees	Number of them who are natives of (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Tripura, (iv) Assam, (v) Meghalaya, (vi) Manipur, and (vii) Nagaland.
1. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	123	213	West Bengal—One class IV employee.
2. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi	517	1067	West Bengal—One class IV employee Assam—2 Nursing Sisters.
3. N. D. M. C. Hospital, Moti Bagh-I	12	35	Nil
4. G. B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi	127	198	Nil
5. Kalavati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi	70	89	Nil
6. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi	230	575	Nil
7. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi	436	486	West Bengal—8 Nursing staff.
8. Irwin Hospital, New Delhi	453	895	Nil
9. Delhi Nagar Nigam, (Health Department) Delhi	572	1,368	No such record is being maintained.
10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	356	438	West Bengal—1
11. Delhi Administration (Irwin Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital, Harinagar Hospital, Police Hospital, Mental Hospital and Dr. Joshi Hospital)	634	1,334	Nil

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: The statement has given figures and I have added them up. The question is relating to West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. It appears that in the Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi, there is a total of 336 employees out of which only one class IV employee comes from West Bengal and no other Nurse or class IV employee comes from any other State. In the Safdarjang Hospital, out of a total of 1,584, there is only one class IV employee from West Bengal and no other from all the States. In the N. D.M.C. Hospital, Moti Bagh—1, the total is 47 but representation of all the States in the Nurses cadre and class IV employees cadre is nil. In the G.B. Pant Hospital the total is 325 but the representation is nil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly put your question.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : I am giving the figures by totalling them up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The figures are already there.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : The total figures are not here.

In the Kalavati Saran Childern Hospital the total is 159 but the representation is nil. In the Lady Hardinge Medical college & Hospital, the total staff is 922 out of which there is Nursing staff of only 8 from West Bengal; other employees are not represented by any of the States. In the Irwin Hospital, out of a total of 1,348; the States' representation is nil. In the Delhi Nagar Nigam (Health Department) the total is 1,940 but no such record is being maintained there. In the All-India Institute of medical Sciences, the total is 794 and there is only one from West Bengal. Last but not the least, in the list of Hospitals under the Delhi Administration, representation of all the States is nil. So, my first question is how is it that representation of the States is so small or almost nil while Delhi is supposed to reflect the map of the whole of India by getting people from all over the country for employment in the capital ?

DR. DEBIPRASAD CHATTO-PADHYAYA : Sir, the problem is very simple. All the vacancies for class IV posts are notified to the local employment exchanges.

But the salary and allowances of the class IV employees are very poor, as we all know. So, people from the far eastern Indian States like West Bengal and Assam do not take the trouble of coming down all the way to Delhi for the poor-salaried posts. That explains the poor percentage of class IV employees in the Delhi hospitals.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : Since he has made an assumption which is his own, will the Government take the trouble of making an open advertisement in all the papers all over India and also of asking the State Governments to select some persons so that they can come here and accept these ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You said all the papers all over India.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : Major papers, not all the papers.

MR. CHAIRMAN - You said 'all the papers'.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : All the States.... I stand corrected, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT : There seems to be a Misunderstanding that the Hospitals in Delhi or elsewhere are representative institutions where other States should have some quota. It is really fantastic to suggest that we should ask all the States to send their representatives for the various categories of posts. All the hospitals send their requirements to the employment exchanges and if any body applies and if he is found suitable on merits and acceptable, he is employed. There are no applicants as such. Therefore going to the press will create a problem. You may not have suitable persons and there is no question of representation from Assam, Kerala and so on.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: What is the problem if you advertise ?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no problem at all.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : I think the practice which is being followed in the Delhi Hospitals is quite good because, so far as class IV staff is concerned, they should be recruited locally and this should be applicable to all the States in India. It is very difficult to recruit Class IV staff by advertisement in the papers.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : How do you allow this ? He is not asking questions. These are his impressions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put your relevant question.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : I am coming to my question,

MR. CHAIRMAN : You come at once.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : The hon. Member was asking question. After 20 years we cannot arrive at a question and do you think after a few days he can do it ?

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : I shall stand corrected, If the minister will look into the fact that the same rules can be applicable to all institutions all over the country, that is, for Class IV posts, local staff should be recruited as far as possible.

DR. DEBI PRASAD CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is a wider question and I would not like to go into it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This is very difficult. The Minister said it is a vital question.

HON. MEMBERS : Wider, he said.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Wider ? Surely he can give a wider answer.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Is it not a fact that sometime ago there was a regional interest exhibited all over India in the matter of recruitment of class IV ? Is it not a fact that the Government of India in a general measure issued instructions that the localities should be employed in the public sector undertakings ?

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT : Although it does not concern the ministry of Health particularly, I know that there were complaints from various States that in the public sector undertakings sometimes employees were taken from other States. Therefore instructions were issued that particularly in the lower group employees, persons from the local areas should be preferred. That would normally apply to other institutions but this does not concern the question of hospitals here. We go to the Employment Exchange and impartially select from the names suggested by them.

**INDO-RUMANIA DISPUTE REGARDING SAI!
PRICE OF SHIPS**

*531 SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI:
SHRI M. K. MOHTA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dispute has arisen between India and Rumania regarding the sale price of ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take the matter for arbitration ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Rumanian Shipbuilders have sought substantial increase in the price of the ships for which fixed price contracts had been executed in 1969.

(c) No Sir. The matter is at present under negotiation between the contracting parties namely the Indian Shipping Companies and Rumanian Shipbuilders for arriving at a mutually acceptable settlement.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : Since the Minister said that (his order was placed in 1969 and we are in 1972, if arbitration is not sought, what are the negotiations going on for and what settlement they expect if arbitration is not sought or we do not go to the court ? Is there any escalation clause in the contract so that they can charge more ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This agreement was concluded between the two Governments at the Ministerial level for the supply of these 10 bulk carriers in the years from 1971 to 1974. The actual contract was executed between the concerned parties—the Indian Shipping Companies on the one hand and the Industrial Export of Rumania on the other—one year later, and the delivery schedule was 1972 to 1975. The contract did not provide for any escalation clause and necessarily we would like to have the deliveries on schedule with in the price range fixed under the contract. So there is no question of going to arbitration at the moment nor is it contemplated. However