

comprehensive law to save them from such exploitations and poor salary and service conditions.

I request the Government to take immediate steps to enact a comprehensive law to ensure strict adherence to the minimum salary and service conditions for the nurses and other para-medical staff working in the private sector in India, and to completely stop all kinds of exploitation by the employers/management

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All Members associate themselves with this.

Need to Impose Ban on the Sale of Tobacco Products at Public Places

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, cancer has become an important health problem in India with an estimated seven to nine lakh cases occurring every year. At any point of time, it is estimated that there are nearly 25 lakh cases in the country.

In India, tobacco-related cancer accounts for about half the total cancers among men and 20 per cent among women. About 42 per cent deaths are due to tobacco.

Prevention is better than cure. Today, at public places, mainly inter-State bus terminals, railway stations, cinema halls, schools, colleges, coaching classes, etc., one can see petty shops selling tobacco products. These include pan masala, gutkha, chewing tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco and zarda-scented tobacco pouches.

I strongly appeal the Government to ban these products, keeping in view the health hazards involved in their consumption, or else, the Government should impose

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

a heavy excise duty on these products and impose a ban on their sale near public places.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRAMUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the Hon. Member.

**Need to Allocate Adequate Number of Civil Servants in Jharkhand
for Effective Implementation of Welfare Schemes**

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI (Jharkhand) : Sir, I am laying my Special Mention on the Table of the House regarding the shortage of IAS and IPS officers in the State of Jharkhand, which is hampering the progress of the State.

उपसभापति जी, झारखंड में IAS, IPS आदि केडर के अधिकारियों के पदों की SFW स्थिति की नए सिरे से समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के अलावा राज्य में पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों का न होना और उनके transfers and postings में कथित अनियमितताएं सुशासन और अच्छे प्रशासन में बाधक बनी हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनकल्याण की कई योजनाओं पर सुचारु अमल नहीं हो सका है। झारखंड बनने के तुरंत बाद के वर्षों में राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास एवं पूंजी निवेश के लिए कई MoUs हुए, लेकिन इन्हीं कारणों से पर्याप्त follow up नहीं हुआ।

एक दशक के बाद भी राज्य विकास की वह गति नहीं पकड़ सका, जो उसके समकालीन राज्यों ने पकड़ी। छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तराखंड के बहुमुखी विकास की बातें हम सुनते हैं, लेकिन झारखंड भरपूर संभावनाओं के बावजूद पिछड़ा राज्य है।

स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री यह मानते हैं कि अधिकारियों को किसी योजना या परियोजना पर अमल करने का वक्त दिया जाना चाहिए और किसी योजना को वे पूरी तरह समझें, इससे पहले उनकी बदली होना ठीक नहीं है। झारखंड जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि असरदार प्रशासनिक तंत्र के अभाव में कल्याण योजनाओं पर अमल ठप्प हो। सरकार से मेरा आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि वह इस पर गौर करे और आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

**Need to Formulate a Policy for Making Parks Mandatory in
Every Residential Colony in the Cities**

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI (Karnataka) : Sir, Parks, recreation facilities and open spaces provide a multitude of benefits to both the people and the natural environment. Parks include small neighbourhood and pocket parks, trails, greenways, water shorelines, large planned urban and regional parks, and forested areas within and surrounding cities. They provide people with formal and informal gathering places