

कहते थे। मोहन सिंह ने 'राधा' नामक बाघिन के साथ संसर्ग से 34 बाघ शावक उत्पन्न किये। उन 34 बाघ शावकों में से 21 बाघ शावक सफेद रंग के थे। उन्हीं की संतति अमेरिका गयी, उन्हीं की संतति इंग्लैंड के ब्रिस्टल ज़ू में भी गयी और आज दुनिया में जितने भी सफेद बाघ हैं, सब मोहन सिंह के ही वंशज हैं। मोहन सिंह की मृत्यु 1969 में हुई। विंध्य की धरती पर 'विराट' नामक सफेद बाघ अन्तिम सफेद बाघ था, उसके बाद कोई सफेद बाघ वहाँ पर नहीं रह गया।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

महोदय, इसी मोहन के ऊपर वर्ष 1987 में डाक टिकट भी जारी किया गया था। वर्ष 2015 में रीवा में मुकंदपुर सफारी में दोबारा सफेद बाघ को एक कैप्टिव ज़ू में रखा गया था। आज उस ज़ू में 3 सफेद बाघ हैं और 4 सामान्य बाघ हैं। 2016 में यहाँ पर जो 26 जनवरी की परेड हुई थी, उस परेड में भी मोहन बाघ की झांकी प्रस्तुत की गयी थी।

महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोहन की जो जन्मभूमि थी, मातृभूमि थी, वर्तमान में उस टाइगर रिजर्व का नाम स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी के नाम के ऊपर है। मैं स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी के प्रति बड़ा आदर भाव व्यक्त करते हुए सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी स्मृति को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने के लिए आज भारत में अनेक संस्थाएँ हैं। इसलिए मोहन की स्मृति को बनाए रखने के लिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय गांधी टाइगर रिजर्व का नाम परिवर्तन कर मोहन सिंह के नाम पर रखा जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ajay Pratap Singh: Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), and Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha).

धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... धन्यवाद, अजय जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय अजय जी, आपका समय खत्म हुआ। माननीय श्री जगेश जी।

Demand to include Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) in Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

SHRI JAGGESH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an arrhythmia is any disorder of human heart rate or rhythm. It means that the heart beats too quickly, too slowly, or with an irregular pattern. This disorder results from problems in the electrical system of the heart. If this disorder is serious, a patient may need a cardiac pacemaker or an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). They are devices that are implanted in chest or abdomen, which control abnormal heart rhythms. It uses electrical pulses to make the heart to beat at a normal rate. If it senses dangerous rhythms, it delivers shocks. This treatment is called defibrillation. An ICD can help control life-threatening

heart rate disorder, especially those that can cause sudden cardiac arrest. Most new ICDs can act as both a pacemaker and a defibrillator. Many ICDs also record the heart's electrical patterns when there is an abnormal heartbeat. This can help the doctor plan future treatment.

Sir, my concern is, in all health-related central as well as State Government schemes, claim is extended only for single or double chamber pacemaker, but the cost of ICD and procedure for cardiac conditions is not covered by any health schemes. As many patients need ICD, especially rural and poor patients, patient has to bear the full amount for which the cost is very high and the patient is left with no other option but to live with the disease or die. If high-cost treatments, like these, are not included in the schemes, the rural and poor patients will suffer.

Therefore, I urge the Government to include ICD in health protection schemes, like, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, that is, the Ayushman Bharat, so that lakhs and lakhs of patients are benefitted with this. It will be a boon for patients suffering from this life-threatening heart disorder. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jaggesh: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab), Shri Sanjeev Arora (Punjab), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), and Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

Demand to provide facility of lawyer for the welfare of under trial prisoners

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I stand here as an MP, speaking for undertrial prisoners in India in this august House.

Thanks to my leaders, Ms. Mamata Banerjee and Shri Abhishek Banerjee and also my party Trinamool Congress. I spent half of this year, that is, 2023 in the Sabarmati Central Jail in Gujarat as an undertrial prisoner. Today, I want to speak about something which is the dark underbelly of our democracy. I am going to start with a very small fact, Sir. What percentage of the prison population in India is under-trials? Is it 10 per cent, 20 per cent? No, Sir. About 77 per cent of our prisoners are under-trials, which means three out of four people in our jails are technically innocent until proven guilty. Now, let me inform this august House about what a day of an