

people have to go to Etah which is 53 kms. away from Aliganj. It causes great hardship to the litigants in pursuing their cases. While Kasganj and Jalesar in Etah Distt. are having Munsif's court, there is no such facility in Aliganj Tehsil. The necessity and importance of having a Munsif's court at Aliganj is, therefore, being greatly felt by the people and the Bar alike.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to take up the matter with the Law and Justice Department of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh emphasising the need for a Munsif's court at Aliganj Tehsil. It is also in keeping with the policy of the State Government. Opening of a Munsif's court would not involve such expenditure but would certainly eliminate the hardship of the litigants in going to Etah in connection with their civil and criminal cases.

I would suggest that, to begin with, a temporary Court of Munsif may be started and with the experience gained a decision to set up a permanent court of Munsif may be taken up at a later state.

[*Translation*]

- (vii) Demand for constructing a permanent bridge over Yamuna river near Shankarpur in Agra district, U.P. and for declaring Fatehabad Tehsil as dacoit infested area

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : The Central Government have declared 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as dacoit infested areas. Agra district of Uttar Pradesh is also one of them. But the dacoit Infested Area Scheme is being extended only upto Bah tehsil of Agra district where sanction has been accorded for the construction of pucca bridges across chambal river near Bateshwar (Naurangighat) and Pinahat, and the area of Fatehabad tehsil adjoining Bah tehsil, though badly affected by the dacoit problem and economically, socially as well as educationally quite backward, has not been covered under the dacoit infested area. There is an urgent need for constructing a pucca bridge on Yamuna river near Shankarpur. Presently, there is a temporary pontoon bridge there which is dismantled during rainy season, as a result of which

the normal life is disrupted and traffic movement is blocked. It causes indescribable difficulties to the people. If a pucca bridge is constructed there, it will also connect the region with the National High-way No. 2 near Fatehabad. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to accord approval to the construction of a pucca bridge across Yamuna river near Shankarpur during 1987-88 and to declare the particular area of Fatehabad tehsil, which is located along the Yamuna river as dacoit infested area.

[*English*]

- (viii) Need to give early clearance to various projects of Orissa State for rapid industrialisation

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, for rapid industrialisation of Orissa, the State Government have taken up the question of establishment of several industries in the State and some allied matters with the Government of India. But the decision of the Government of India on issue of Letter of Intent, location of unit, import of machineries, grant of IDBI assistance and development of ancillary industries etc. in respect of the following proposals is yet to be received.

1. Petro-chemical complex at Paradeep in Cuttack district
2. Free Trade Zone
3. Terophaleic Acid Project
4. Vanaspati Plants of IPICOL
5. Neelachal Ispat Nigam
6. Vanaspati Plant by Orissa State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited, Bhubaneswar
7. Kesinga Paper Project
8. Declaration of Kalahandi district as 'No Industry District'
9. Location of Optical Fibre Cables and System Project of M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited at Bhubaneswar
10. Plant for manufacturing Tape-Dock mechanism and V. C. R.
11. Establishment of an Earth Station and Super Computer at Bhubaneswar.

- 12] Kesinga Spinning Mills.
13. Need for IDBI assistance for establishment of Balia Pal Spinning Mills.
14. Synthetic Spinning Mills, Keonjhar.
15. Synthetic Spinning Mills, Phulbani.
16. Slag Cement Plant at Rourkela.
17. Ancillary and Downstream Industries of NALCO.
18. Enhancement of limit on Margin Money Assistance to sick SSI units from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to sympathetically consider the request of the State Government in this connection and communicate their decisions early and thus encourage the State Government to fight out traditional backwardness and entrenched poverty of Orissa.

12 28 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL, 1986—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up item No. 14—further consideration of the motion moved by Kumari Saroj Khaparde, on the 13th March, 1987. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain will continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was expressing my views on the Mental Health Bill, 1986 which has been introduced in the House. During the course of my speech, I had made it clear that there were many patients suffering from mental diseases in the country who were being treated in "Devasthan" or by quacks instead of being treated in hospitals and nursing homes. Their method of treatment is also very strange. In some cases they resort to beating, in others they assault the patient on the head with a hot iron rod or resort to some other merciless methods of treatment. Stringent action should be taken against the institutions or persons indulging in such acts. I have thoroughly studied this Bill, but I find that no provision has been made to impose

restrictions on such evil practices or to stop such evil deeds. The way these quacks indulge in illegal and inhuman acts, especially in rural areas, there is need to adopt stringent measures against them. In this connection, I have moved an amendment also, so that a provision to award them punishment is also made. This is absolutely necessary. I would like to give an instance in this regard.

In the modern times, even serious cases of mental disorder can be fully cured. The most important thing to which attention has not been paid and to which I had made a mention earlier also, is that the definition of mental illness has not been made clear. There is need to elaborate it. If this is not done, then diseases caused by mental tensions like hysteria, obsession and depression will also be included in it. The people who can be easily treated as out-door patients will be brought under the scope of this Bill. This would result in a great resentment among the people and the objective of the Bill will be defeated. The provision relating to filling up application forms for minor mental disorders, which can be treated as out-door patients, is uncalled for.

In rural areas, serious cases of hysteria which can be cured are subjected to cruelty and tortured by 'ojhas' (witch doctors) I mean to say that such a provision should not be made applicable to the patients suffering from hysteria as it is a curable disease. This aspect should be given careful consideration. Such patients can be treated by diploma holder doctors and those holding M. D. degrees. The persons who are suffering from minor mental disorders and who do not wish to be admitted to a hospital, should not be required to fill in this application form. The procedure adopted for the admission and discharge of surgical and medical cases should be adopted in the case of such patients also.

There is need to encourage out-door patient services so that patients suffering from mental disorders can seek treatment as out-door patients because the number of such patients in the country is very large. The number of doctors who can treat such patients is only 400 at present in the