

[*Translation*].

**(vi) Need to construct a rail bridge
between Pableja and Digha in Bihar**

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar. There has been a continuous demand of a railway bridge over Ganga river between Pableja and Digha for last so many years, but instead of constructing a bridge, the available facility of shipping service between Pableja and Mahender has also been discontinued. As a result of it, thousands of people of Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj in Northern Bihar and Deoria, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh who used to travel by ships, are facing extreme difficulty. Now the journey has become more costly and time consuming. I would cite an example. It used to be a three hours journey from chapra, the district headquarter of Distt. Saran to Patna, but now it takes 4 to 5 hours. It is a matter of regret that whenever we talk about the shipping service, the Government gives the excuse of Mahatma Gandhi Setu.

Therefore, I demand that a railway bridge should be constructed on Ganga river between Pableja and Digha and till then, the ship service may continue as earlier.

**(vii) Need to continue the free medical
facilities to the poor in Government
hospitals in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): It has been a policy of the Government of India to provide free medical facility to the poor and it has also been mentioned in the Twenty Points Programme. But in Uttar Pradesh the general public has been deprived of the medical facilities hitherto available to them. Earlier every outdoor patient had to pay 50 paise for registration, but now it has been increased to Re. 1. Besides, the admission fee for indoor patients has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. Earlier the patients of general ward were given meal free of cost, but according to the new orders the cost of meal will be charged from the patients. Not only this, the blood test, X-Ray, other tests, plaster etc. were earlier

free of charge to the patients, but now Rs. 5 is being charged for each test. Not only this, Rs. 5 is being charged for glucose drip to a patient when he is in critical condition which hitherto was free of charge.

Everywhere you have to deposit the charges whereas earlier there were no such charges. Therefore, I request you to exempt the poor people of Uttar Pradesh from these new charges imposed by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

I would request the hon. Minister to take personal interest in it and if more facilities cannot be provided, at least the people should not be deprived of those facilities which were hitherto available to them.

[*English*]

**(viii) Need to revamp the motivation part
of the family planning programme
by imparting education on family
planning to the youth and the
eligible couples**

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Education on family planning particularly to our youth is essential today. Almost every body the world over rightly feels that we have made tremendous progress both in our economic as well as political fields. We have almost brought a social upheaval in our country. But much remains to be done. The problem becomes more acute because the fruits of our economic achievements have not gone over to our teeming millions. The main reason, I feel, is that we have produced too many mouths to feed. There is the need for family planning.

I this field of checking the growth of too many mouths we have been working and progressing. But the crux of the matter remains that the 'motivation' part of the family planning programme needs to be immediately revamped. One such method in this direction would be to educate our youth, the 'eligible' couples and even the grown up children in the open fields as well as in our schools/colleges etc. I understand that this matter is receiving due attention of our policy makers. What I would emphasise is that this 'aspect' of the

programme which is the need to of the hour has to be given due weightage in our policy making programmes towards making successful the family planning programme in our country.

12.15 hrs.

ATOMIC ENERGY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986—Contd

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K.R. Narayanan on the 26th November, 1986, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1986 and would like to give some suggestions. I expect from the hon. Minister that in view of the increasing importance of the atomic energy, he will bring a comprehensive legislation in the near future in which every aspect will be considered seriously and priorities will be fixed as per our needs. Energy is becoming increasingly important for our development. At present, 40 per cent need of our energy is met from non-commercial sources, such as fuel wood, dung, biogas and other sources. Electricity meets only 17 per cent requirement of our energy. If we look at the energy consumption all over the world, we shall find that per capita consumption in our country is 1/10th of the world average. It is very clear as to how much energy we shall require in the coming time and how much more energy can be generated by exploiting our resources. In the field of atomic energy we have not only become self-sufficients but we have also developed sophisticated technology in this field which is much more advanced than other countries.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

In this field of Atomic Energy, at present our country holds the Sixth position. This Bill has mentioned about some minerals and other things and about the acquisition of land. I would like to submit that it was necessary to amend the Sections 6 and 11 of the Act of 1962 to provide that the acquisition of land should not be treated as purchase of land. It will definitely benefit us and will remove unnecessary difficulties and objection in the exploration of the minerals. But we have to see that we have fixed our target of 10,000 MW generation of nuclear power by 2001 A.D. whereas at present the generation capacity of our nuclear plants is about 117 MWs. We have set a target to achieve a capacity of about 2300 MW. by 1990. We have a Nuclear Power Board which has formulated its programmes for the next 15 years to generate electricity through Atomic energy plants for which it has demanded a sum of Rs. 14,000 crores. If we have to achieve our target of 10,000 MW. capacity and to we have to develop Atomic energy to meet our needs, we shall have to provide financial resources for it. We have to provide sufficient funds for this purpose in the Budget.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a total allocation of Rs. 2800 crores has been made for atomic energy, out of which Rs. 315 crores for R and D work, Rs. 1075 crores for industry and minerals and Rs. 1410 crores for power generation have been provided. I fail to understand how the target can be achieved by allocating only Rs. 1400 crores in every five year plan against the total requirement of Rs. 14000 crores. Therefore, it is necessary to provide more and more funds for this purpose. If we convert the present Nuclear Power Board, which is an autonomous body, into a corporation and float public equity, we would be able to mobilise sufficient funds and this target can be achieved. The Tarapur Atomic Plant was set up with the help of U.S.A.

Thereafter, Rajasthan Atomic Reactor was established with the assistance of Canada and Indian engineers and scientists. Then Madras Atomic Power Plant.