

है। यहाँ पर सजिकल खण्ड एवं आपरेशन थियेटर बन कर तैयार है, परन्तु उनके लिए साज-शैया, उपकरण, चिकित्सकों, नर्सों, तृतीय एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हुई है।

अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि ऐसे उपयोगी संस्थान की दिल खोलकर आर्थिक मदद की जाए ताकि हृदय-रोगियों की चिकित्सा में और आसानी हो जाए। आशा है, सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर तत्काल आकृष्ट होगा।

(viii) NEED FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF CIRCULAR RAILWAY PROJECT IN CALCUTTA.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura) : The implementation of Circular Railway project in Calcutta will solve to a great extent the acute problem of city transport. Surface transport system in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs has reached a saturation point and the number of commuters is increasing day by day. In the near future, it will reach a staggering figure of 85 to 90 lakhs. The overcrowding in trams and buses of the city has become phenomenal. The present road capacity of the city is a meagre 6 per cent, compared to around 21 per cent in Delhi, Bombay and Madras. The Metro Railway will contain the situation to some extent, but it may at best provide for when completed only one million passengers per day. So, it is necessary to initiate without delay a complementary system of transport in and around the city.

In January, 1947, the Government of India recognising the necessity of re-organisation of railway facilities in and around the city of Calcutta, set up a committee popularly known as Ginwalla Committee. This Committee recommended that Calcutta should be provided with an electrified Circular Railway running roughly through the fringes of its Municipal boundaries on all four sides. Since the formation of Ginwalla Committee, various Committees have gone into the question of construction of Circular Railway in and

around Calcutta and recommended for it. In 1977, the Left Front Government of West Bengal took up the issue with the Union Government and engaged the Railway India Technical and Economic Survey, Ltd. (RITES) to study techno-economic feasibility of Circular Railway in and around Calcutta. The RITES in its report opined that link lines require to be built for Circular Railway including a line from Princepghat to Dum Dum are technically feasible. I urge upon the Government to take up the project without further delay.

(ix) NEED TO PASS THE DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL IN THE CURRENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

SMT. PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central) : Sir, the Joint Committee the examine Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 presented its report and the recommendations, to give teeth to the toothless Act, on 11th August, 1982. On 26th July, 1983 Prime Minister had assured a delegation of women's organisations, Dahej Virodhi Chetana Manch, that the Bill would be introduced in the Monsoon Session. However, no draft of the comprehensive Bill has been circulated to the Members up to this day.

Brides are being burnt. The disease in the capital is taking a turn of a epidemic and is spreading to different parts of the country. Unless Government amends the Act on the basis of the recommendations, brides cannot be saved and the greedy in-laws and husbands would go scot free. I, therefore, request the Government to pass the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1983 during the current session.

(x) NEED TO CHECK THE ACTIVITIES OF RECRUITING AGENCIES AND TAKE STEPS TO LIBERALISE PROCEDURE OF SELECTION OF NURSES AND PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL GOING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

SHRI ZAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : It is widely reported in various national newspapers that a large number of nurses and para-medical personnel, mainly Keralites, are discriminated,