

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Demand to instal cyclone warning system on coastal line in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. PENCHALAIHAH :** There are several thousands of villages situated on the Sea Coast in our country which are vulnerable to the recurring cyclones causing considerable loss to the people. At monotonous intervals the Union Government is rendering relief assistance. But enough interest in altering the coastal people well before the incidence of cyclone has not been taken. The cyclone warning arrangements in our long coastal line is very very inadequate. The tidal waves with a speed of 80 to 120 kms batter the poor villagers living in the small thatched huts during the cyclones. There are also no proper cyclone shelters in all these villages. The wrath of nature is beyond the capacity of the feeble people living on the coast-line. It may be recalled that in Divi Seema area in Andhra Pradesh, thousands of people have died recently in an unprecedented cyclone. Most of the victims were fishermen belonging to Scheduled Castes.

In view of this, I urge upon the Union Government to take urgent steps to instal and strengthen the cyclone warning system on our coastal line, especially in Andhra Pradesh giving succour to the suffering people on the coast.

(ii) Problems being faced by Indian doctors in Britain.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Thousands doctors from India and other Asian countries, who have served the British health services for years, face the grim prospect of losing their jobs and repatriation shortly.

The first batch of about 1,500 overseas doctors, whose temporary five year registration ends in February next, would lose their jobs and their right to practise in this country, leaving them with the choice of either returning home or changing their profession.

Under a law passed by the British Parliament in 1978, overseas doctors were required to sit for an examination before being allowed to work in "educationally approved

posts". Those who passed the test were then given limited registration up to five years although they could apply for full registration later, to be granted at discretion by the Medical Council. But full registration is rarely given to overseas doctors.

Britain has over 10,000 doctors from India alone and they form the backbone of the British health service but now the threat of repatriation is being faced by them.

British Medical Association has demanded regulations controlling both the number of such doctors working in Britain and the length of time for which they can practise and as such, the Indian doctors are under pressure from various quarters.

Government should take up the matter with British Government to check the undue hardship being caused to the Indian doctors in Britain.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iii) Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach) : Of late the work in the Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad has become a mess. There is a steep decline in the performance and administrative efficiency of this important office in as much as in most cases the passports, which used to be issued within a month of the date of application, are (now) not issued even six months after the receipt of applications in the office. In many cases the delay in issue of passports is deliberate. The people, mostly poor and illiterate, face great inconvenience in getting passports and feel harassed.

The deteriorating state of affairs warrants immediate remedial action including reshuffling of staff, if necessary.

(iv) Admission of students in Delhi University.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, in honour of Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, I will read in Hindi.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लगभग 5,000

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.