

who crossed into Pakistan, was detained there. It happens, Sir, because sometimes persons inadvertently stray into Pakistan side or lose their way in the Rann of Kutch and other places and when they go to Pakistan side they are imprisoned and nothing is heard about them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has got any assessment about how many Indians may be there in Pakistan jails. That is No.1. Secondly, I want to know whether this fact is known and whether in the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan this subject was taken up for discussion and solution.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This number is bound to fluctuate from day to day because in most cases people go without proper documents, they are apprehended there and prosecuted. Now we cannot, in the very nature of things, keep account of how many have gone without travel documents. That is why it keeps on changing. Sometimes it is said to be 300 and sometimes it is said to be 400. It goes on changing. So it is not possible for me to give a definite figure as on any date or as a general figure. As a rough figure, as I said, it is 300. But, I cannot really vouch for the accuracy of that figure in the circumstances which I have just stated. We had been taking up these matters, particularly, about the missing Defence personnel about which several questions have been answered in this House and we have taken up this matter; whenever we met the Pakistani side, we have raised this matter. As is well known, these matters are under discussion. As I said now that the Consular access has been agreed to things are likely to improve.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many persons have

come from there to India and they are staying in India. We are not taking such strong action. I want to ask whether the Minister has found out from Pakistan Government under what law or under what rule of their own country, our people have been kept in their country for eight years or so. Is there any martial law or any law under which they are kept there I want to know this.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is obvious that this is a case of excessive excess, if I may put it that way; we have lodged a protest. Nothing has come back to us. If there is a reply received, then we will know about it.

C.G.H.S. Facilities in Various Cities.

*924. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for having Central Government Health Service facilities in different cities; and

(b) reasons for not providing CGHS facilities in cities which fulfil all conditions but have not been given this facilities so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Presently Central Government Health Scheme has been extended to 15 cities. Wherever it was introduced for the first time, a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within a radius of three kilometers, has been considered necessary for economic viability.

The present policy is to consolidate scheme in the cities where it is already in operation.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमें खेद है कहते हुए कि माननीय सदस्यों

के अधिकार की रक्षा इस सदन में नहीं हो पा रही है। आप अगर प्रश्न का देखते और जवाब का देखते तो मेरा विश्वास है कि आप इस कभी नहीं अलाऊ करते यदि पहले मंत्रालय से यह जवाब आया होता। प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है :

'the criteria for having Central Government Health Service facilities in different cities;'

काइटीरिया की कहीं बात ही नहीं करते हैं। दूसरी बात मैंने पूछी है :

'reasons for not providing CGHS facilities in cities which fulfil all conditions but have not been given this facility so far?'

अब यह जो जवाब है इसमें कहीं चर्चा ही नहीं है काइटीरिया की यह कहते हैं :

'Presently Central Government Health Scheme has been extended to 15 cities. Wherever it was introduced for the first time, a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within a radius of three kilometers, has been considered necessary for economic viability'.

'The present policy is to consolidate scheme in the cities where it is already in operation.'

अब यदि यही जवाब है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। हमने पूछा है कि किस आधार पर आप सी.जी.एच.एस. की फॉर्सिलिटो देते हैं? तो यह पहले आधार बताएं तब मैं सप्लीमेंटरी पूछूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Perhaps, thereon, Member has not been able to understand the answer itself. We have given the criteria.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The Minister is not in a position to understand my question. If this is the answer, then, I have nothing to say. Why should he say that I am not in

a position to understand the reply. Let him reply and then I shall ask my supplementary.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have given the main answer to his question. If he wants to put a supplementary question let him put it.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: My question has not been replied. I have asked for certain criteria fixed by the Government. Let him give the criteria. What is this? I have asked for the criteria. What are they?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, if the hon. Member has read the report of the Estimates Committee submitted to this House, on 12th March, 1982-see page 7 under the heading 'Criteria for setting up dispensaries, we have given that in the table.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: He has to give the answer here. It is there in the book. What is this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As per the existing criteria, a dispensary can be opened under the scheme for a minimum of 2,000 beneficiary families residing within a distance of about 3 k.m. from the proposed dispensary premises. In the cities, where the CGHS is not in operation, a minimum of 3 dispensaries are necessary to make it economically viable.

This is the criterion. Is it not the criterion?

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I know the criteria. There should be a certain number of Central Government employees on the basis of which CGHS Dispensaries are opened. Now, the hon. Minister is reading out this particular criterion. This is not an answer to my question. (Interruptions)

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI. If he wants to know the criteria, he

can ask the same in his supplementary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very simple thing. Here it is stated that a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within the radius of three kilometers has been considered necessary for economic viability. You can question that criterion, if you want.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What did the Estimates Committee say? Did it agree to this? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what is given in the answer.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: If that is the criterion, how many C.G.H.S. dispensaries are there in the country?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There may be many more cities which comply with these criteria. But criteria alone will not enable the Government to set up dispensaries. There are other requirements for setting up the dispensaries. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are there sufficient number of patients?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he says. This is for minimum number of 2000 to 2500 Central Government employees.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To fulfil the criteria is one thing and to set up a dispensary is another thing because to set up a dispensary is not only on the basis of economic viability but also the financial constraints of the Government is to be considered. If I can point out to the hon. Members of this House, we wanted to extend this facility to all the employees where the criterion is fulfilled in other cities. But may I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that at the time

of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was envisaged that the CGHS would be extended to new cities which had a concentration of at least 7500 Central Government employees, at least 3 dispensaries could be opened and arrangement made for supply of medicines. So, wherever 7500 Central Government employees are there we wanted to extend this facility. (Interruptions) These dispensaries could be opened and arrangement for supply and medicines, etc., could be made. But the plan allocation for the CGHS was reduced from Rs. 2621 lakhs firstly to Rs. 1500 lakhs and then to Rs. 1200 lakhs, as a result the projects and targets for CGHS had to be pruned. It was therefore decided that the limited financial allocation made available for the CGHS should be utilised for the consolidation of the scheme in the cities where the scheme is already operating. That is the reason why we have not been able to extend this facility to other cities. It is not only fulfilling of criteria but we must also have the financial allocation for the same.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मझुं खेद है कि बारबार पूछने के बावजूद भी मंत्री जी अभी तक यह नहीं कह पाए कि काइटीरिया क्या है। हैर, अगर आप इसको वाजिब मसभतें हैं तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं रस्मी तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की राजधानी पटना क्या काइटीरिया फुलफिल करती है? अगर करती है तो वहाँ पर सी जी एन एस की फॉसिलिटो देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member is now coming to the real question. He wants to know whether we could extend this facility to other cities where the criteria are fulfilled, particularly in Bihar. But I have already said that in Patna we have dispensaries.

I think, Patna is in Bihar (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But is Bihar in India? We want to know that first (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has asked for information about Bihar, and I mentioned Patna, because the dispensaries are there.

ASIAD, 1982 Project

*925. SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure on construction of various projects for Asiad, 82 has exceeded Rs. 840 crores;

(b) if so, break up of expenditure under different heads; and

(c) whether the progress rate of Construction of various projects is as per schedule and Asiad 82 will start in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The overall estimate of expenditure by Government on construction of various Asiad projects, as approved by it, stands at Rs. 36.83 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The progress of construction of various Asiad projects is satisfactory and these will be completed well in time for Asiad, 82.

Asiad, 82 will start on time.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि यादव का मामला था, वैसा ही मेरा भी मामला है। मेरे क्वेश्चन के पाट (बी) का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार और यू पी पास पास ही है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न दिल्ली और देश से संबंधित है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एशियाई खेलों पर कुल 36.83 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय का मालूम नहीं है, या उन्हें उत्तर खोजने में दिक्कत हुई है, क्योंकि मंत्रालय की ही सूचना है कि इस संबंध में 8 मुद्दों पर खर्च हो रहा है, जिसमें याता-यात पर 35 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल स्टेडियम की मरम्मत पर 3 करोड़ रुपए, लोधी रोड पर दो मंजिला स्टेडियम पर 16 करोड़ रु. वातानुकूलित स्टेडियम पर, जो विश्व में चौथे नम्बर का होगा, 15 करोड़ रुपए और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम पर 10 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च होगा और इस तरह कुल मिला कर 152.25 करोड़ रुपए का यह व्यय है। यह गवर्नमेंट की सूचना है कि एशियाई खेलों पर इतना रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, क्या ये हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को छिन्न-भिन्न नहीं करेंगे। ये खेल केवल 19 नवम्बर से 4 दिसम्बर तक होंगे। जिस दिन प्रधान मंत्री का जन्म-दिवस है, उस दिन—19 नवम्बर को—इन खेलों का उद्घाटन किया जाएगा। क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री के जन्म-दिवस पर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चरमगर्न की कोई योजना तो नहीं है?

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान बेव : प्रधान मंत्री के नाम को इसके बीच लाने का क्या मतलब है? आपकी गाड़ी पटरी से उतरती जा रही है। आपने पूछा क्या और अब जवान क्या मांग रहे हैं?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह ** है, मालूम हो गया।

आचार्य भगवान बेव : आप उनको ** है, जिनकी हवा निकल चुकी है, जिनका पंचर हो चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई रीनिवेंट क्वेश्चन करते, जो ठीक लगता। मतलब की बात काँजिए।