

wish to say a few words supporting the Eyes (Authority for use for therapeutic purposes) Bill, 1980, which has been introduced by our hon. Minister of Health, Shri Sankaranand.

Since the Bombay Corneal Grafting Act, 1957, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, has been found to be deficient in certain respects, this bill has been brought forward exclusively for the Union Territory of Delhi. I am happy that at least after 18 years of working of this defective and deficient Bombay Act this legislative attempt has been made by the Government. If this Bombay Act has been found to be deficient in Delhi, it should be equally so in Maharashtra. I wonder how many mishaps have taken place in Maharashtra during the past 25 years when this Act is in force there. After all the people in Delhi and in Maharashtra are the citizens of our country. I request the hon. Minister of Health to instruct the Maharashtra Government to make necessary amendments to this Act, on the lines of Delhi Bill. I would even go to the extent of saying that this Delhi Bill should replace the Act in Maharashtra, which is defective and deficient.

It has become a common feature that even M.B.B.S. doctors undertake eye operations. Cataract operations are being conducted by inexperienced and novice Doctors. It need not be said that eyes are the most sensitive organs of the human body and the greatest care has to be taken about the treatment of the eyes. Many eminent medical men, both nationally and internationally, have averred that India has the largest number of blind people in the world. Many State Governments have taken up programmes for giving vision to the blind. When D.M.K. was in power in Tamil Nadu, our Government held many eye-camps under the charge of world-renowned eye-surgeons like Dr. Venkatasamy. Today, unfortunately, the eye-camps are being held under the charge of inexperienced Doctors. I request the hon. Minister of Health to issue strict directives that eye-camps should be conducted by experienced eye-doctors.

I would like to another important issue. In this Bill it has been stated that the person who wants to donate his eyes after his death should give authorisation in the presence of two or more witnesses—Clause 3 of the Bill—and at least one among them should be a near relative like spouse, parent, son, daughter, brother or sister. It may happen that a person meets with an accident and at that time none of his relatives is near him. Does it mean that he cannot donate his eyes without this kind of authorisation? I demand that Clause 3 of this Bill should be suitably amended as to incorporate that the person wanting to donate his eyes after his death need give oral or written declaration to that effect.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This Bill is a wholesome legislative measure which will enable the Government to have eye-banks for the benefit of blinds in the country. This should not be confined to the Union of Territory alone; it should be extended to the whole country. I commend this Bill to the unanimous approval of this House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) :  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नेत्र चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग का प्राधिकार) विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहां पर दुनियां के मुल्कों के मुकाबले सब से ज्यादा अन्धे लोग हैं। लोग अन्धे किस प्रकार होते हैं, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी दी है कि कुपोषण की वजह से . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा रुकिये, प्रधान मंत्री स्टेटमेंट करेंगी।

15.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE.: SITUATION IN  
 LEBANON

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Will you allow clarification afterwards?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think any clarifications are necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a statement about a subject which is stirring most of the world, including people within the United States of America, and as we have read in the newspapers, in Israel itself. The last weeks have been full of anguish for us. I should like to tell the House that on our part we have taken every possible initiative. I have personally written to certain heads of States including President Reagan, President Brezhnev, President Mitterand. Through diplomatic channels and other eminent people who have come here, we are pursuing these matters. The House knows that the situation is an extremely tragic one and full of danger for us, and for our friends. Much that we have stood and struggled for is threatened.

I shall now read the statement.

The unprovoked Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians has aroused deep anguish and revulsion in the entire world community. This Israeli action is a flagrant violation of all canons of international law and behaviour. It is indicative of an arrogance which has shown callous disregard for the rights of other nations and peoples.

Since the invasion on June 6, the efforts of the international community to secure the vacation of aggression have made no progress, as Israel continues to defy counsels of restraint. It has callously ignored the unanimous Resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the Resolution adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Israeli blockade of West Beirut is now being further tightened. Many hundred thousand residents are totally deprived of essential supplies of water, electricity, food and medical assistance. The entire civilian population is being starved out. The cease-fire, such as it is, is fragile and precarious. Beirut could well be totally destroyed and its population annihilated. This unabashed use of force is totally con-

trary to all norms and tenets of international behaviour. Israel's cynical and contemptuous disregard of international opinion, its continuing aggression and its use of military means to seek political objectives provide a very sad precedent for the future.

At a time when there were hopes for some progress in the resolution of the Palestinian problem, Israel has chosen to exacerbate it, thus imperilling the possibilities of long-term stability in the sensitive and strategic West Asian region. Israeli attempts to wipe out the Palestinian Movement cannot succeed in the long run. A popular movement, based on the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, cannot be put down by the use of arms. History is replete with instances of the failure of military force to crush such popular movements. Israel will be well advised to pay heed to the growing world-wide vocal concern, including the voices of thousands of its own people who have demonstrated against this invasion of Lebanon.

On behalf of my Government, I should like to call upon nations who are in a position to influence Israel to take immediate steps to lift the siege of West Beirut and withdraw its troops to its own territory. After this immediate objective is achieved, negotiations must begin for a just, comprehensive and durable solution which is acceptable to all concerned. Such a solution must ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent nation-state.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Vyas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must permit one clarification...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not done. We will have a discussion later.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I had demanded that the consulate office in Bombay should be closed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The Israeli consulate office should be closed...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We want a statement that the Indian soil

should not be permitted to be used for vicious propaganda against. . . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: They are saying without my permission. I am not allowing anybody.

Now, Shri Vyas.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed anybody. Nothing should go on record without my permission.

I have asked Mr. Vyas to continue.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The statement made by the Prime Minister should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already decided to have a discussion on External Affairs.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. We are going to discuss it. Nothing is to be recorded. Only Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas holds the floor.

(Interruptions)\*

15.21 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL—  
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas to continue his speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा था और यह निवेदन कर रहा

था कि यह बिल हमारे लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है क्योंकि इस देश में जितने अन्धे हैं उतने शायद दुनियां के किसी मुल्क में नहीं हैं। उन अन्धों को आंख देने का जो यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य है। यह सरकार एक ऐसा बिल लायी है जिस के जरिए से हम जितने अन्धे लोग हैं उन को आंख दिला सकते हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मेरा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव है कि यह जो कानून आप यहां के लिए लाए हैं ऐसा कानून सारे देश में लागू होना चाहिए। इस की आवश्यकता इस वजह से है कि हमारे राजस्थान में अभी आप ने सुना होगा, कुछ दिन पहले कुछ ऐसे अनाड़ी लोगों ने इस प्रकार के कैम्प लगा दिए जिस से आंख वाले लोगों को भी अन्धा कर दिया। ऐसे गलत आपरेशन कर दिए जिस से सैकड़ों आदमी अन्धे हो गए। ऐसे लोगों के लिए कोई कानून तो आप ने बनाया नहीं जिस के जरिये उन को पकड़ा जा सके। उन को अब तक पकड़ा नहीं और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। उन के लिए जो जेल में जगह होनी चाहिए थी उस के बजाय आज भी वह खुले फिर रहे हैं और आपरेशन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो ऐसे गलत लोग हैं जो जानते नहीं, जिन्होंने कोई विद्या पढ़ी नहीं, कोई डाक्टरों पास नहीं की और आपरेशन कर दिया उन के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था कानून में होनी चाहिए जिस से उन्हें सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सके।

इस में आप ने ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि किसी इंस्टीच्यूशन से सर्टिफिकेट ले कर ही वह आंख निकाल सकेंगे। तो आंखों का आपरेशन करने वाले लोग

\*Not recorded.