

subject. We have to just look for the State Governments' response to this. We are given in our answer that of the several States, only five have agreed to this proposal, four have offered their conditional approval and five have given their feedback. So, these are all facts. There is no reason for us to quarrel with the State Governments because it is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : I know all this. But I do not want you to push everything to the State. I wanted some coordination from the Centre. That is all.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Sir, we do really applaud the services of service-minded good doctors with high quality. But in recent times, a lot of corruption is taking place in several medical institutions of the country including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences where the Medical Superintendent himself was involved in a corruption case. I think that this is a very serious issue. I do not know whether it is because the pay scales are bad. If the pay scales are bad, that has to be looked into. But it is not only a case of pay scales but also it is a matter of corruption which is rampant everywhere. But as far as the medical field is concerned, where the doctors are involved, where their service is very much necessary, where poor patients have to get proper treatment from the medical institutions, I think this type of corruption is something which is to be taken into account very seriously. What is there in the mind of the hon. Minister to see that this type of corruption is uprooted?

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI : I thank the hon. Member. Corruption as such is not a recent a phenomenon. It has not come just six or eight months back. It has been there. Somebody said that it is a part of the society. But I do not disagree with that. If the hon. Member also helps us in rooting out corruption, I will be grateful to him. As and when this comes to our notice I will come out with the details.

DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL : Government doctors have demanded the pay scales of the level of IAS Officers. I want to know whether the Government is planning to create distinguished professors posts in all the medical colleges. The hon. Minister has already decided to create a distinguished professor's post in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I would like to know whether the Government can pass on this message to all the State Governments to create distinguished professors; posts in all the medical colleges.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI : Sir, this question concerns only the AIIMS.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now many hon'ble Members have expressed concern about

emigration of doctors to USA and other countries due to lower pay scales here. In our country, the basic work of doctors is to provide medical facilities from villages. Adivasi areas to cities. I also want that their pay-scales should be increased, so that they may not migrate to other countries. After revision of pay-scales of doctors, they should go to villages and Adivasi areas to provide medical facilities, but it has been observed that they do not go to villages and Adivasi areas and get basic medical facilities available to people over there. Whether the Central Government is going to make any legislation in this regard or it would be left as a subject of the State Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Virender Singh, please ask your supplementary. There is no time, please.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH : If there is no time, then there is no use of making this statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your supplementary question.

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH : My question is that whether the Central Government would make any legislation which will make it obligatory for doctors to go and provide medical facilities in villages and Adivasi areas?

[English]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI : Sir, this question is about the pay and allowances of the doctors community working in urban areas as well as in rural areas. Pay and perks are subjects that are considered by the respective Pay Commissions and the recommendations of the Pay Commission are periodically accepted or reviewed by the Government.

[Translation]

Repatriation of Bangladeshi Infiltrators

*225. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangladeshi Infiltrators repatriated from Bihar and West Bengal from 1990 to 1997;

(b) whether it is obligatory to inform the West Bengal Government before repatriating Bangladeshi infiltrators;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to Government of Bihar regarding repatriation of Bangladeshi Infiltrators;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
 (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The powers under the Foreigners Act, 1946 to identify, detect and deport foreign nationals regarding illegally in various parts of the country have been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The data pertaining to the number of illegal migrants deported, Statewise, is not maintained Centrally. However, the information received from the Government of West Bengal indicates that 50,132 Bangladeshis were deported during the period 1994 to 1998 (upto May).

(b) No, Sir. However, if any foreign national claims to be a resident of a particular State, the concerned State Government may be consulted for purposes of verification, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Instructions issued by the Central Government for identification, detection and deportation of foreign nationals have been endorsed to the State Government of Bihar also.

SHRI BRIJ MOHAN RAM : I would like to know whether the Government are considering to form five kilometer wide national security corridor at the border of Bangladesh-West Bengal and Bihar to stop the entry of infiltrators. Whether the State Governments will be assigned any responsibility or not?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : The people who are having geographical knowledge about the Bangladesh-India border may be aware of the fact, that fencing is not so easy on eastern border. Even then, principally, decision to do fencing over there has been taken. Alongwith decision to construct roads and bridges has also been taken. By September, 1998, the task of constructing 2116 kilometres long roads and fencing 789 kilometres of border has been accomplished. But we are worried about how to stop infiltration. Keeping this fact in mind we are trying to make B.S.F. more powerful and alongwith it we are continuing dialogue with Bangladesh Government. But even then if this problem is not solved, then it will become a little difficult to maintain friendly relations which we have developed in the recent past. In this regard, dialogue is on with them.

SHRI BRIJ MOHAN RAM : In view of the report submitted by the Intelligence Agencies about the Bangladeshi infiltrators, what steps Government propose to take to stop the intrusion in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and other States.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Whenever, a foreigner infiltrator enters the country without documents, the necessary directions are issued to all the States about it. The hon'ble Member has asked about the number of Bangladeshi infiltrators deported from Bihar and West Bengal after 1990. I have given the reply on the basis of information received from the West Bengal. The details about deported persons are not maintained at Central level, but because a question about it was asked, therefore, the West Bengal Government has informed us that from May 1994 to May 1998, 50132 illegal migrants have been retriated to Bangladesh. The Bihar Government has not provided any information in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Implementation of Family Welfare Programme

*226. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the family welfare and immunisation programmes are being implemented smoothly in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State where the said programmes are not being run smoothly; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (d) Immunization programme is part of Family Welfare Programme. Family Welfare Programme for addressing the child survival issues, maternal health issues and contraception issues is being implemented over the whole of the country. Judging by the success in individual States in bringing down the birth rate the programme has been successful in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh and Pondicherry where near replacement level birth rates have been achieved. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Lakshadweep are at a stage where they can be expected to achieve similar