(श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह)

करने वाले हज़ारों यात्रियों को प्रति दिन सवा रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति का अतिरिक्त यात्रा भार देना पड़ रहा है।

अतः इस सदन के माघ्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस राजमार्ग का सर्वें करके इस पर निर्मित पुल का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाये, उन्हें बड़ा किया जाये, इस राजमार्ग को अन्य राष्ट्रीय मार्गों की भांति अधिक चौड़ा करके दोहरी यातायात के साधनों से सुलभ बनाया जाये।

(xiv) Spread of 'Handigodu' and 'Manganakayile' diseases in Malnad Distt. of Karnataka and Eastern parts of Kerala

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Handigodu disease affects bones and joints irrespective of age or sex and cripples the affected person. It leads to death of the victim ultimately. No medicine is found effective till now. 184 cases of complete crippling have been reported by the Karnataka Government even though their number is ten-fold. No serious steps seem to have been taken to prevent the deadly disease.

The other disease spreading in Malnad area is causing grave concern to the people is called "Manganakayile". This is found in Shivmogga, Hassan, Coorg and Dakshina Kannada districts of Karnataka and is now spreading to the eastern part of Cannonore and Wynad districts of Kerala. This is a contagious and fatal disease This is spreading unchecked causing great concern among the people. So far no medicine is found effective to prevent or cure the disease It is believed that the monkeys spread the disease and it is deadly to them in particular. Hence the name also.

Both the diseases are found in Malnad or in the Western Ghat area. It is a very backward area and majority of the people are illiterate, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and agricultural and plantation labourers who are affected most. Many of them are seriously thinking of migrating to other places. So, it is the urgent duty of the Government to direct IOMR to rush a team of doctors and scientists to conduct **necessary** investigation and study about both the deadly diseases by starting a research institution in the affected areas at once. Only by taking such effective measures it is possible to create confidence among the people and dissuade them from migrating to other places.

(xv) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru University, the prestigious university of our country, is currently going through a severe crisis. The trouble in the University has been brewing since April this year. Brutal police lathi charge and mass scale arrest of the students have occurred. The University was closed sine die for a long period.

The University has re-opened on 22nd July, 1983. The different measures taken by the authorities were intended to isolate those students who indulge in anti-social activities. None in this country, who has a democratic sense, would tolerate any rowdyism in the campus. In order to run the institution smoothly congenial relationship among the teachers, students and employees is very much necessary. Any deterioration of this relationship has to be prevented. But things are happening just in the reverse in the JNU. Here in the name of stopping rowdyism, the authorities have chosen to stop admission of students for the current year. It has resorted to mass scale rustication of students and issuing of threats that any teacher or employee joining any movement would be punished. Police has been posted in the campus. Derecognition of students union is being thought of. All these are not only not helping in the restoration of normalcy in the campus but also appearing as repressive. An enquiry Commission headed by a retired judge has been going through the charges against 44 students. Even before completion of this Enquiry, students were denied their right to register as students and consequent hostel and other facilities. After the Supreme Court's directive registration was granted but not the implied other facilities. This is a blatant violation of principles of natural jsutice.

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I urge upon the Government to immediately start admissions for the current year and to restore democratic rights of all concerned in University.

(xvi) Installation of a T.V. transmitting station at ujjain and high powered transmitting stations at divisional headquarters of M.P.

श्री सत्यनारायएग जटिया (उज्जैन) : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में दूर-दर्शन विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत घोषित नए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से 70 प्रतिशत जन संख्या प्रसारण से वंचित रहेगी जबकि सरकार का लक्ष्य देश की 70 प्रतिशत जन संख्या तक दूरदर्शन प्रसारण निर्धारित किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर भोपाल में उच्च शक्ति तथा दस स्थानों पर अल्प शक्ति प्रसारण यंत्र की स्थापना प्रस्तावित है । किन्तु उक्त प्रस्ताव से जहां मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौड़ झावुआ, खंडवा, शाजापुर, राजगढ़, गुना, शिवपुरी, भिंड, मु०ैना सहित आधे से अधिक जिला केन्द्रों को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण उपलब्ध नहीं होगा यहीं दो तिहाई जंनसंख्या तक प्रसारण नहीं पहुंच पाएगा । प्रसारण को व्यापक बनाने हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि उज्जैन सहित सभी संभाग के मुख्यालय केन्द्रों पर उच्च शक्ति प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएं। उक्त उच्च शक्ति प्रसारण केन्द्रों के स्थापित होने तक सभी संभाग मुख्यालयों पर अल्प शक्ति दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्रों से दूरदर्शन का प्रसारण किया जाए । सरकार द्वारा घोषित उच्च शक्ति तथा अल्प शक्ति दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्रों की स्थापना का कार्यक्रम निश्चित कर निर्धारित समय में पूरा किया जाए तथा वर्त-मान में दूरदर्शन प्रसारण में जो कमियां हैं उन्हें दूर किया जाए ।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह है कि उज्जैन में दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करें तथा मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन प्रसारण को अधिकाधिक जनसंख्या तक पहुंचाने के लिए सभी संभागीय मुख्यालय केन्द्रों पर उच्च शक्ति प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएं जिससे मध्य प्रदेश के भी जिलों को समान रूप से दूरदर्शन प्रसारण की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके ।

(xvii) Irregularities in Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Television is an acknowledged mass media disseminating knowledge, information and providing entertainment to the people. Its efficacy lies in communicating in audiovisual form the subject matter to the masses in different parts of the country.

This House has often discussed the functioning of Doordarshan Kendras, types of programmes provided by them, and the scope of improvement in the quality of programmes.

Citizens of Bombay have been perturbed at the way the Doordarshan Kendra in that commercial capital functions. Apart from the poor quality of the programmes which leave much to be desired, irregularities, malpractices prevail on a large-scale in Bombay Doordarshan Kendra. Government is thus defrauded of large amounts. There are instances of fictitious and bogus payments.

With a view to perpetuate this nefarious game, artists and writers of repute are kept at bay as they would not succumb to the irregular practices followed. Every check should be exercised to ensure that payment is not made to fictitious persons.

Such malpractices bring into disrepute the entire functioning of Doordarshan Kendras. I, therefore, demand that a through inquiry should be conducted into the affairs of various sections of Bombay T.V. especially Gujarati section which is bound to bring out many skeletons from the cupboards of those indulging in highly objectionable, unlawful, malpractices in conducting Doordarshan programmes.