

the omission and they issued an order on 6 June, 1991 that the name Election of my Constituency worth be called 'Uttar Mumbai'. Gradually, Doordarshan and Akashvani used the word *Mumbai* in Hindi for Bombay, could hence of my In the dal Doordarshan used the name of *Mumbai* for Bombay. We know that Englishmen could not pronounce the names of many cities and Consequently they distorted them to their convenience.

But after independence, the names were again weather bulletin, changed to their original name. Baroda became Vadodara, Mutra became Mathura, Gauhati became Guwahati, Meerut became Meerath, Benaras became Varanasi, Puna became Pune and similarly many other cities got their original names but it was not done in case of Mumbai.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mumbai is afore, from the point of view of proper, it should now be translated. The simple rule in grammar is that if my name is Ram Naik, it will be the same in any language whether it is Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi or English. Similarly, changing the name of *Mumbai* is against the rules of grammar. The Mumbai Municipal Committee and the Government of Maharashtra have written to the centre that Mumbai should be used in English as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, You might be surprised to know that I have received a notification of the Kerala Govt. wherein names of 17 places have been changed to their original names. I congratulate them for this. Trivandrum has become Thiruvananthapuram, Quilon has become Kollam, Cochin is Kochi, Palaghat has become Pallakad, Trichur has become Trisur and Konnannur has become Kannur. The Kerala Govt. stated that this has been done because the Britishers had changed the names of these places to suit to their convenience and the Government wants to restore them to their original names and respect the sentiments of the people. The same is being done in foreign countries also. Ceylon has become Sri Lanka, Peking has become Beijing and recently after the revolution in Russia Leningrad has been changed as St. Petersburg. Therefore, my

demand is that the Government should respect the sentiments of the people.

Similarly, the United Nations Conference of Standardisation of Geographical names published a map in 1981 wherein they stated which city should be called by which name. In that, also, there is Mumbai in English. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that the old name of Bombay in English should be changed to *Mumbai* in English also.

In 1953, some guidelines for changing the names of cities were issued. When I raised a question regarding the name of those cities, whose names have been changed as per these guidelines, I was told on April 21, 1990 that no city has been renamed and that only the name of few villages have been changed.

Both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs, hail from Maharashtra. Therefore, it is my humble submission to them that they should pay their attention towards this matter and see to it that this city is called 'Mumbai' even in English. If this is not done, we will be forced to launch a movement.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far more than 2,000 adivasis have died of epidemics like dysentery, cholera, Malaria and Meningitis etc. and lakhs of people are still in the grip of these diseases in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. On September 14, the Chief Minister said at a Press Conference in Raipur, that in Bastar District, dysentery has claimed 700 lives since January. The information given by the Chief Minister is incomplete. 800 people had died by the end of March itself. From May onwards, the epidemics have spread to Bijapur-Konta and the whole northern Bastar. 500 people have lost their lives in the Bijapur Tehsil alone. There, both the Health department and the District Administration have failed to provide medical treatment and relief to the lakhs of affected people.

Cholera and dysentery have claimed 700 lives in the Koraput district of Orissa, adjoining Bastar district. Medical specialists are of the opinion that the cholera bacteria found there, can not be controlled with any medicine available in the country. As an adjacent district, there is every chance of this bacteria spreading to Bastar also. If this happens, lakhs of adivasis will have an untimely death.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to take the medical services in Bastar and Koraput District, under its direct control and also take effective steps to prevent the spread of the epidemics. Instead of delving into constitutional provisions like Central or State Jurisdiction, this matter should be taken as a special case, as the lives of lakhs of Adivasis are at stake.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobicheti palayam): Mr. Speaker Sir, cotton production at present is just sufficient to meet our domestic requirements. But the indiscriminate export of cotton and cotton yarn has resulted in acute shortage of cotton and cotton yarn in the Indian market.

This has resulted in steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn in the Indian market. As a consequence, the handloom industry is in doldrums. The weavers are out of employment everywhere in our country, especially, in Tamil Nadu and more particularly in my constituency, Gobichettipalayam.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that the domestic demand of cotton is first met before any export is made. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned about Koraput which is adjoining Bastar district. He has mentioned that about 700 people have died. I would say that it is not 700 people but it is 7000 people who have died in Koraput District.

Yesterday, I met the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa. He had informed me that the figure is round about 7000 (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, it is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow him to speak. He is speaking. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. PRADHANI: They have died not only due to epidemic but also partially due to starvation and malnutrition. The food supply in that district is not being done due to agitation by the FCI and also due to non-availability of the railway rakes. I had approached you more than once that these irregularities are going on in the Koraput District. I met the Prime Minister two or three times. I had sent a number of letters to the Chief Minister. It is a disgrace that again the FCI people are going on strike from the 7th October, 1991. If it becomes a reality, then the death toll in the tribal areas may go up to one lakh and not seven thousand.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir through you, I would like to bring to the notice the demand for setting up sugar mills in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister of U.P. has urged upon the Union Government to release the letter of intents for setting up nineteen new sugar mills in the State since it was absolutely necessary in view of the marked increase in the production of sugarcane and ensuring its maximum crushing.

In U.P., nearly one lakh and sixteen thousand tonnes of sugarcane is produced and only 33 percent of the sugarcane produced was crushed by the existing 105 sugar mills, the remaining 67 per cent sugarcane was used in manufacturing Khandsari gur and also for fodder with the recovery of 5 per cent as against the recovery of 10 percent to 11 per cent by the sugar mills. If you compare the total sugarcane crushed by sugar mills in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, it is more than 75 per cent of the production.