

he is not paying heed too it; he seems to be too busy with cricket and Goa.

Sir, earlier the same kind of job was taken over by Air India from the Thai Airways and all those affected were absorbed by the Air India authorities. There was an agreement and the agreement was that the Bangladesh Biman will get some concessions from Air India because the Services of these 28 people will be lent to the Air India. However, after some time, the Air India wanted no more service from them and as a consequence, these 26 people of Bangladesh Biman were retrenched. The argument seems to be that since they are employees of Bangladesh Biman, Air India is not responsible for that. This is what the Air India authorities tried to convey to the Minister and the gullibility of the Minister has really surprised me. This is happening. There is 500-day *Dharna*.

Last time, when the Janata Dal Ministry was there, I was with the Civil Aviation Minister. I talked to him also. Almost the day or during the week, Shri V.P. Singh agreed, while going there in Calcutta, their Ministry toppled. Unfortunately since then I was trying.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time would you need please?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will be brief. But imagine my brevity comparing with the 500 days of *dharna* and at least three lives of the Bangla Desh employees who have died in the meantime.

What is regrettable is that these 25 residual employees have also, in order just to survive there, introduced a trolley service selling cigarettes, etc. I, therefore, request that they should be given an urgent sympathetic consideration by the Minister. If the Minister fails, we request the Prime Minister to look into the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, this is my constituency's question. The persons who have died, as have been referred to by

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, belonged to Barasat, which is my constituency. They have died of starvation. It is a human problem. It is not a question of political consideration. (*Interruptions*) I have found that they have started a tea-stall at the gate of the airport just for their survival. Nobody is interested to see that the airport should not be clean. Nobody wants that the airport should not be kept properly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That point has already been made. I don't think that many Members are needed.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRICHITTA BASU: Therefore, I would appeal to see that 25 employees are reinstated so that they can live. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only Mr. Ram Naik's statement will go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, three days back 'Hindu Divas' was observed in the country on the 14th September. It was celebrated with a view to developing the Hindilanguage giving it due respect and also giving respect to region languages. In this context, I would like to know your attention to an urgent matter about the metropolitan city from which I have been elected. The name of my city is *Mumbai*, but several people say Bombay in Hindi. The Englishmen could not pronounce *Mumbai* and so they named it Bombay.

In the Hindi version of the Indian Constitution, the name of my State in the lists of State, is "Mumbai". At that time, there was no Maharashtra or Gujarat but *Mumbai* State only. I had made this submission during the last Lok Sabha to hon. Shri Rabi Ray and he uling on 12 April, 1990 in the Lok Sabha that my city should be called *Mumbai* in Hindi. Similarly, the Chairman, ave a Rajya Sabha agreed with *Mumbai* was accepted in Hindi. I me and discussed it with

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. I would 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 in 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 not 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* 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, Palghat has become Pallakad, Trichur has become Trisur and Konnanar has become Kannoor. 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.