

been started. I am not against commercialisation; but we have to recapitulate our memory when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the House told that generally the brilliant cream of the society, mean and omen, go for medical education and engineering. Engineers create permanent structures, infrastructural facilities, in the country and the medical people save the human life. By commercialising the medical institutions, they are taking five to seven lakh rupees as capitation fee and more than one to two lakh rupees as tuition fee. So, when the Government is not able to create more medical colleges, let the private institutions come; there is no hesitation. But the Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha—the hon. Members of Parliament—have visited several places. So, let the Government come forward with an Ordinance based on the Joint Select Committee's report. The House, I agree, will have deliberations on the Joint Select Committee's report and go through as to how the safety valve can be provided in that particular legislation. At the same time, the Government is also bringing the doctors and the medical practitioners under the Consumer Protection Act. I do not deny that. But, at the same time we have to see whether the Safety valve can be provided in the Medical Council (Amendment) Act, as in the case of Chartered Accountants there is a Board in which they have provided for that and all these things. When we suffer, we cry for a good doctor. [Interruptions] So, I want to bring this to the notice of the Government through you, Sir, and make an appeal to have an ordinance immediately to stop the mushroom growth of these institutions and the commercialisation of education.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, towards a very important matter that on the 24th of July, 1992, sophisticated weapons have been seized in Ahme-

dabad and they are such terrible weapons that those can destroy a whole brigade. Among the weapons seized are rocket launchers, and hand grenades are in the largest quantity. Other than these more than 50 A.K.—47, rifles have also been seized. Till now, the terrorists in Kashmir and Punjab were supplied most modern weapons from the other side of our borders, but since those borders have been sealed, now a new route has been forged for the supply of weapons, through Gujarat. Now, the terrorists of this country, are being supplied modern weapons by Pakistan through Gujarat border.

This stock of weapons has been found from two houses in Juhapura and Palari in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this serious matter that the Gujarat Government has been totally failure in stopping this clandestine supply of arms. It is feared that much more weapons are being smuggled into our country.

I would like to know from the Government as to why all this is happening in Gujarat, it is a very serious matter because M-5 has been found marked on the weapons which have been seized there, what does it mean? Has the matter not been examined yet? I would like to know from the Government as to what action it has been taken against the police officials who have been found involved in this case of supply of weapons to the terrorists. I also urge the Government that those officials who have worked hard to catch this stock of weapons should be rewarded suitably to boost their morale.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker Sir, a severe drought condition has arisen in Madhya Pradesh this year also due to failure of rains. The entire Madhya Pradesh has come within the grip of severe drought, due to the absence of rainfall. Till now, there was only shortage of foodgrains due to drought but year scarcity of water is also here due to drought. In my knowledge out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, 35 districts are in the grip of drought.