

what he said. I just want to bring to your notice :

"The STC has decided to...."

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to read the newspaper here.

SHRI E. AHMED : I am quoting.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not quote the newspaper.

SHRI E. AHMED : The attitude taken by the STC has put the small and medium newspapers in difficulty and hardship. They are put to trouble. Unless the Government takes a decision and asks STC to rectify the misappropriation and irregularities committed by it, small newspapers will be in trouble. Therefore, will the hon. Minister make a statement because a serious situation has arisen out of it?

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : The controlled rice in FCI godowns in Koraput district, i.e. in my district, has exhausted. The State Government is unable to provide adequate supply of rice to the tribal people living in that district. In the market, rice is being sold at about Rs. 6 per kg. Therefore, I request the Civil Supplies Minister to supply sufficient rice to those areas as early as possible.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Due to faulty food policy of the State Government, no rice is available to the people. The Government of India should come forward.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Allow other Members to speak. It is not like that.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : In Orissa, the rice is being sold at Rs. 12 per kg. The Central Government is silent. The Minister of State for Agriculture has gone there but he did not help.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : How

much do you want you tell me? Whatever you wanted, we have given. Your system is wrong.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The Government of India should come to the rescue of the people. The State Government is pursuing a wrong policy.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : There is enough food stock. They should direct the dealers to distribute the foodgrain that has been built up in the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Minister to have a talk with those hon. Members who are speaking on it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Before elections, to collect funds, scarcity conditions had been created.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : In Andhra Pradesh, several crores of rupees have been collected by the Chief Minister from the rice millers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : He is making a baseless allegation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like this. Let there be some order in the House. I am asking other Members to speak. Please have pity on the Members who have not been given an opportunity.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to a news report published in a French weekly news magazine, namely *L'Evenement Du Judi*. It focusses on the sale of human organs for transplant in Bombay and Madras. The headlines say, "Transplants of shame". The major part of the investigation carried out by the news magazine was in a village Villivakkam near Madras. It was reported 400 of the 3000 inhabitants have sold kidneys in return for between rupees twenty thousand and rupees thirty thousand.

The report features an interview with Dr. Kesava Reddy of the Guest Hospital in Madras who has performed 680 transplants with organs taken from live donors.

At a Conference in Munich, Dr. Reddy shocked his Western colleagues by saying that :

"What is the cost of life in this Country? When a train derails, the family of each victim receives between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 30,000. Rs. 27,500 for a kidney is just".

The magazine also published an interview with Dr. Gilbert Benoit who presides over the Parisian Chapter of France—Transplants. He says :—

"Because of India, the neighbouring countries will never be able to effectively set up a system for taking organs for transplants from dead bodies."

He continues :

"I do not wish to judge Indian doctors but I think it is the responsibility of the State to see that the heritage of the nation—human life—is preserved in equal measure for everyone."

When such advice is showered upon us, we bend our heads in shame.

I urge upon the Government, therefore, to look into the matter and to have a probe into it.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIPAL SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue. The hike effected by the Government in the prices of petroleum products have pushed up the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene quite sharply. The traders are resorting to adulteration in these products with the result that tractors, diesel pump sets and other automotives of the farmers and the people in general are facing great hazards. The Government must do something to check it.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foremost issue posing before the nation today is whether we would be able to control the growing extremism and terrorism in the country? The answer to this question is neither with the politicians nor with the military officers or the administration. The main cause of growing terrorism and extremism in the country is the wavering policies of the Government, narrow minded and parochial politics and cheap political gains of the politicians for the fulfilment of which they use the police force and not to nab the criminals in the national interest. The result was that whichever party came to power, they grossly misused it for their selfish ends.

In the present day politics, the police have cultivated a habit of using the political elements for their gains. Terrorism and extremism gets strength in the country when politicians use professional and hardened criminals to make their vote bank stronger and thereby ensuring their election victory. Thus, the politicians render the police force inactive by giving patronage to hardened criminals. The result is that this deviation from duty on the part of the police force puts them in a dilemma when faced with extremist and terrorist elements.

Therefore, if we want peace, prosperity and development in the country, forces of extremists and violence will have to be liquidated with a heavy hand. Adequate electoral reforms will have to be introduced so that the poor and weaker sections of the society could get a right to vote in order to strengthen the foundations of democracy.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government had laid the foundation stone of Rampur-Deval bridge on the river Ganga in Buxar district of Bihar in 1938. But construction work on the bridge has not started till today. Although it is now more than three years since the foundation stone was laid, the Central Government has not