

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is difficult to understand what is the meaning of minority education and majority education. Anyway, I am not asking the Government to take firm action to see that education is equal for everybody. But, one thing I want to know categorically. In the name of so-called rights for the particular groups of people or so-called religious education, the kind of education the students get there does not help them to stand in life in the future. Therefore, I think persuasion, consensus campaign and the modern ideas will be helpful for them to make a future for themselves. So, I would like to know whether that will be introduced in this very institution with care and real sympathy for the people who go there in the name of religion. Have you been trying to do that?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, the Constitution, however, does not define a minority and the limits of their rights vis-a-vis the State. Specific aspects in this regard have been determined through the judgments of high court; and Supreme Court. Generally, the picture in the light of court judgment is that the minority institution should have proper space and the facilities for health and hygiene, provision of adequate educational facilities as may be required under terms of affiliation and has the syllabi prescribed by the affiliating board or university. These requirements coupled with the provisions of the NPE would ensure the recognised minority institutions to conform to the principles laid down in the core curriculum.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It depends on the terms of the affiliation if it is a university and naturally, university will insist on the implementation of its own rules and regulations etc. So, there should be no difficulty in making the minority institutions conform to the rules of the university or rules of the Government, or rules of the New Education Policy. There should be no difficulty on that. If the Hon. Member wants to ask me what a minority institution is Mr. Owaisi just said that a minority institution is one run by minorities. The management is from minority. That is what

we understood by minority institutions. As my colleague has pointed out, minority as a word, has not been defined in the Constitution. From the judgments of Courts we glean what all I have just said.

[Translation]

Doubling and electrification of railway lines

* 970. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work of doubling of railway line between Saharanpur and Moradabad and between Delhi and Saharanpur via Meerut will be completed; and

(b) when the railway line between Delhi and Jammu-Tawi via Saharanpur is proposed to be electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Double line already exists between Saharanpur and Moradabad. Between Delhi and Saharanpur, double line exists on Delhi-Muradnagar and Tapri-Saharanpur sections. Doubling of line between Muradnagar and Tapri is not planned at present.

(b) Delhi-Ghaziabad section has already been electrified. There is at present, no proposal to extend electric traction beyond Ghaziabad towards Jammu Tawi, via Saharanpur.

SHRI RAM SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that electrification has been carried out at certain places on both the lines and double line exists between certain stations whereas the line is single between certain stations. May I know the norms adopted for electrification and for laying the lines?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Electrification of the track and laying of double line depends upon the quantum of goods and passenger traffic.

[English]

It is in accordance with the operational requirements and there are no specific guidelines as such.

[Translation]

Survey is conducted and wherever it is found necessary or where there is a possibility of increase in traffic or where the line is more busy, we undertake electrification and laying of double line programme there.

SHRI RAM SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Double line exists between Saharanpur and Tapri and Delhi to Ghaziabad. If there is double line between Delhi and Saharanpur, then there will be no need to stop the goods or passenger trains at Ghaziabad to receive the incoming trains and release the outgoing trains. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether incomplete double line does not cause inconvenience in transportation of goods and passenger traffic?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No, Sir, there is no inconvenience.

[English]

Deaths due to consumption of spurious drugs

*971. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to consumption of spurious drugs in the country during 1986-1987, State-wise; and

(b) the names of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to information available, 14 deaths took place at J.J. Hospital, Bombay in January-February, 1986 due to administration of adulterated Glycerol (Glycerine).

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister is very intelligent and also my friend. But I challenge the figures given by her. You know that children are dying in the villages, in cities and in hospitals in every corner of the country due to spurious medicines and spurious polio vaccine. Therefore, I want to know whether she proposes to conduct a survey and intimate the results thereof. May I know the action being taken by the Drug Controller in this connection. May I also know about the steps being taken by the Drug Controller to check the mushroom growth of spurious drugs manufacturing companies in whole of the country, especially in Bombay, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Most humbly I would like to submit to the Hon. Member that....

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: I have put my question in Hindi and I want reply to be given in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not prevent English-speaking Minister to reply in Hindi...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: The Hon. Minister knows Hindi and I request that she may reply in Hindi.

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 regulates the import into and manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the country. Under this Act, the Central Government is responsible through the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation for controlling the quality of imported drugs as well as the drugs manufactured in the country by laying down certain regulatory measures and standards of the drugs and importing new