

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** First of all, I would like to say that the suggestions given by the hon. Member are very good. My officers would find out the possibility of containerisation and other modes. The second thing is, for a kind of ships that are available, we have practically for the whole year the passage clear for them to move about.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Next Question.

**Concentration of Bangladeshi migrants**

\*563. **DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:**†

**SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 63 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th July, 1992 and state:

(a) the localities in Delhi where Bangladeshis are mainly concentrated and whether the police maintains a regular record of such persons; and

(b) in what manner the illegal Bangladeshi migrants are earning their livelihood and whether Government have given them the facilities of issue of ration card supply of electricity and water connections?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Based on the report received from the Delhi Administration localities with concentration of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh are shown in the Annexure (See below)

Attempts made in the past to ascertain the exact number of illegal immigrants

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi.

have not yielded the desired information. The task of identifying them is complex and massive because of ethnic similarities and lack of co-operation and awareness on the part of local population.

The illegal immigrants manage to earn their livelihood by engaging themselves in the informal sector. Certain minimum facilities including facility of Public Distribution System provided to people living in Jhuggi clusters/slum areas may also have been availed of by these immigrants.

**Pockets of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in Delhi**

- (1) Seelampur
- (2) Seemapuri
- (3) Azadpur Market area
- (4) Nizamuddin PS Area  
Ganda Nala, Barapul
- (5) Jangpura-B
- (6) Shamshan Ghat near Nizamuddin Basti
- (7) Defence Colony Area Ansari Nagar, Sadiq Nagar
- (8) Cluster around Jama Masjid Opp. Dariba Gate
- (9) Alaknanda PS Kalkaji
- (10) Railway Colony Ajmeri Gate near Katra Razi Masjid
- (11) Yamuna Pushta
- (12) Market in Sarai Rohilla.

**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Madam, this is a very important question to which I expected a very specific reply from the Ministry, but it is something strange. The questions that I have referred to in my main question are Unstarred Questions 63 of 8th July, 1992 and another No. 52 of 8th July, 1992. Both the questions related to the same problem. If you refer to your answers, you have said, "There are reports of influx of Bangladeshi nationals in Delhi and other parts of the country. Since most of Bangladeshi nationals enter surreptitiously and go underground, no precise figures are available as to how many such persons are living in India." Then you have also said that as soon as they are detected they are pushed

back to Bangladesh, and mobile task force have been constituted for detection of infiltrators. I have asked a specific question about Delhi, the capital of India. You have given me a list of places where Bangladeshis are living. How have you identified them? If you have identified them, why have you not pushed them back? You have not given me the number. I have asked a specific question whether the police maintains a regular record of such persons. There is no reply. As a matter of fact, all your answers are evading the real information. Why should you suppress this information?

The first thing is whether the police maintains a record of those persons. If they are surreptitiously entering, are they not a security hazard in this country? They come and they dissolve somewhere in the population and you don't maintain even a record of their entry in this country, in the capital of India. You have given the number of places where they are staying as 12. May I ask you whether you consider them as security hazards or not? If you consider them security hazards, what steps have you taken?

Are you maintaining a police record of them or not? Then you say that as soon as they are detected, they are pushed back. How many of them in this period, at least in one year, have you pushed back?

**उपसभापति :** पहले एक सवाल पूछ लीजिए ताकि जवाब आ जाए ।

**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Then you say that you have constituted a mobile task force. Is there any mobile task force in Delhi? What is that outfit? What is the constitution of that task force? Would you please give me all this information?

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Madam, the hon Member has asked me a very appropriate question, and I have certainly answered this question before, in reply to an Unstarred Question which he has already mentioned. In Delhi, actually, the Delhi Administration has identified these areas, which the hon. Mem-

ber happened to refer now, after conducting a series of surveys. The first survey was conducted in 1984-85 by a team of officers from the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Food and Civil Supplies Department and the concerned local police. This was restricted to certain areas where, at that time, we found that there was likelihood of more people from Bangladesh coming in and settling down in Delhi. Later on, in 1987 again a survey was conducted in other areas by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. Following that survey, these 12 areas were, more or less, identified. That is one part of the question I am trying to analyze.

The second aspect is how many people have been deported from India or from Delhi, and what is the method? Madam, we have deported a total number of 2,75,759 Bangladeshi people, detected at various points of time, from India to Bangladesh.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** From Delhi?

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** From Delhi, in this particular year we have deported, up to July 1992, 427 Bangladesh nationals. One problem which the hon. Member may also be aware of, and which I have already mentioned in another context, is that here, in Delhi when we conduct a survey always it is practically difficult to identify who is a Bangladeshi and who is a normal Bengali, because both of them speak the same language.

**SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:** Normal Bengalis look like Dipen Ghosh !

.. (Interruptions) ...

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** That was one of the practical difficulties that we have found.

**SHRI DIPEN GHOSH:** Can you take the help of Mr. Solanki? He can identify an Indian but he cannot remember a name? Bangladeshis, Indians, Ceylonese and Pakistanis all look alike.

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Because it is mostly Bangladeshis, I think Mr. Dipen Ghosh will be able to help us more!

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You may take the help of Mr. Dipen Ghosh!

SHR M. M. JACOB: Madam, the real problem is, we tried at that time but identification was found to be really difficult. Even then, we thought of inducting some people from Bengal itself and ask them to go around. An Action Plan has been drawn up. The particular plan which you have talked about, the task force, is operating in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Here in Delhi an Action Plan has been drawn up and the Action Plan includes carrying out further surveys, detection and deportation. That was how we were able to deport, this year, 427 Bangladeshi nationals, as I have said.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, it is now accepted by him that there is a large number of Bangladeshis in Delhi, and he has also accepted that it is difficult for him to identify them. Now this is a very serious problem. They can cause security hazards and they can cause political, social and economic hazards. The problem has very wide dimensions. You have deported as many as 2,75,000 people, but according to the information which I have collected, there are 10 million people who have already entered into Bihar, Bengal and Assam. So the question is, this is a very serious problem which infects the whole of the country. Now, many of them have been enlisted as voters. This causes a political problem. Many of them have been issued ration cards which has, again, a direct effect on our Public Distribution System and the weaker sections of this country. Now, may I know whether the Government is thinking of issuing identity cards to Indian citizens and maintaining a National Citizens Register so that we don't have to take recourse to Mr. Dipen Ghosh every time to identify whether one is a Bangladeshi, or even to Mr. Solanki?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Why don't you take recourse to Mr. Solanki?

... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Mr. Solanki has a memory problem !

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Then, how are you going to delete their names from the voters' list? Elections in

Delhi are going to come. We had a very serious problem earlier in Assam. So, would you like to enlighten this House whether you will maintain a citizens' register same photo identity cards, delete the names of those Bangladeshis who are non-Indian citizens, from the voters' list and also detect and deport them with the help of anyone, Mr. Dipen or Mr. Solanki?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Regarding the important aspect about election and all that which the hon. Member has mentioned the Election Commission is the agency which has the power or superintendence, direction and control of revision of electoral rolls. The Chief Election Commissioner has already... (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just listen. Please listen to him... (Interruptions) Mr. Joshi, please listen to him. Please let him answer.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: He has already initiated steps for a door-to-door survey for enumeration of names of voters for the election, from August 24 onwards. The enumeration staff is expected to conduct a door-to-door survey to ensure that a person who is not eligible to be enrolled as a voter as per the provision of law, is not included. Naturally, a Bangladeshi national, if he is detected as a Bangladeshi national, will be denied entry into the electoral rolls.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Suppose surreptitiously he has gone on record... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The persons who entered into India after the 25th of March, 1971, are not to be included in the electoral register.

The hon. Member has mentioned about ration cards. I think, in 1990, the then Prime Minister went round some of the jhuggis and directed the officials to give ration cards to everyone in the jhuggis coming from any part of the country because it becomes very difficult to detect.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, no.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: So, on that day ration cards were given invariably to all the people. I am saying from the offi-

cial information which I have got. So, ration cards were issued to people living in our city at that time, in 1990. Later on, normally when people merge in the community, it is very difficult to deny a ration card to a person unless it is proved that he is an outsider. That was the problem confronting us at that time.

Regarding national register, we have not found it feasible at the moment to maintain a national register like that and issue identity cards. Identity cards are issued to people living in the border areas of most of the States, and the State Governments have been authorised, financial support has been given, to issue identity cards to people living on the border areas, to identify who is a local resident and who is an infiltrator so that pushing them back is easier. But even tiny cards by locating the persons who arose in border places like Rajasthan that there were no people coming forward even to take identity cards. So, we have to devise some effective methods, to see how best we can issue identity cards by locating the persons who are Indian citizens, because people are not coming forward. Public co-operation is the only method by which you can solve it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shastriji.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We should have a complete record of Indian citizens. ... (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhawan, your name is not there, please.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If maintenance of a national register is not supposed to be a feasible proposition, does the Government have any other proposal to maintain a list of Indian citizens?

उपसभापति : शास्त्री जी आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। अगर वह आपका सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, तो

I will permit him. Then, you should sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You should issue specific identification cards for identification of Indian citizens, number one.

उपसभापति : आप उनका सवाल पूछ लो... (अवधान)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Number two, you have not answered my specific question whether you consider that Bangladeshis are in Delhi or not? (Interruptions)

उपसभापति : आपने अपनी पार्टी के क्वेश्चनर का सवाल पूछ लिया, यह शास्त्री जी पूछ लेंगे।

श्री विष्णुकान्त शास्त्री : महोदया, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देशी और बंगाली का अंतर पश्चिम बंगाल में लोग कर सकते हैं अगर राजनीतिक इच्छा हो तो। जहाँ राजनीतिक इच्छा नहीं होती, न वे पश्चिम बंगाल में करते हैं न वे दिल्ली में करते हैं। सवाल यह है कि राजनीति इच्छा रखकर दृढ़ता के साथ अगर हम समस्या को नहीं सुलझाएंगे तो यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न करेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ये अवैध अप्रवासी अनौपचारिक रूप से कार्य करके अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते हैं। हो सकता है कुछ गरीब रिकशा चलाकर, मजदूरी करके काम चलाते हैं लेकिन दिल्ली के बड़े-बड़े अखबारों ने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने, नवभारत टाइम्स ने और दूसरे अखबारों ने यह कहा है कि दिल्ली में आजकल जितने अपराध हो रहे हैं उन अपराधों के अधिकतर कर्ता ये बंगलादेशी प्रवासी हैं और इन अखबारों में बताया गया है कि वे तस्करी करते हैं, वेश्यावृत्ति कराते हैं, वे हेरोइन और मादक द्रव्य बेचते हैं, वे महिलाओं को विदेश में...

उपसभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछिये

That is not the question. What is it that you want to ask from the Minister?

**श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री :** मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस गम्भीर संकट को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षा के आधार पर दिल्ली में शांति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए इन बंगलादेशी प्रवासियों के विरुद्ध माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम हुए ?

**उपसभापति :** जवाब तो दे दिया विस्तार से ।

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Adequate instructions have been given to the Administration and to the Police to keep a watch on these things. Many of the things which the hon. Member has said are very good suggestions. One difficulty which we also face is that even when low employment and cheap labour is available, even the people living in Delhi don't reveal who are the persons from outside.

**श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री :** अगर गृह मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय असमर्थ हैं इन अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिए तो उन्हें गद्दी छोड़ देनी चाहिए । अगर देश में अवैध नागरिकों का पता नहीं लगा सकते, उन के अपराधों को रोक नहीं सकते तो उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है... (व्यवधान)

**श्री एस० एस० अहलवालिया :** क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया है कि बंगलादेशी लोगों ने... (व्यवधान) आपको वैश्यावृत्ति के बारे में कैसे पता लगा ? (व्यवधान)

**श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री :** आप अखबार पढ़िये । यह इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में, नवभारत टाइम्स में आया है । आप बताइये यह सच है या झूठ । (व्यवधान)

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please take your seat. Dave Ji, I have not permitted you. Please take your seat. I am not permitting anybody to speak like this. I am not permitting.

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Madam, if one Member asks a question I can answer... (Interruptions)

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** This is not correct. I am very sorry to say that this is not the way to ask a question.

**शास्त्री जी** आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया, वह जवाब दे दिया । (व्यवधान)

**श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय :** उपसभापति महोदय, बंगलादेशी प्रवासी दूसरी जगहों पर और दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं जैसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में बताया । बंगलादेशी लोग विशेषकर त्रिपुरा स्टेट से आते हैं । त्रिपुरा स्टेट तीन तरफ से बंगलादेश से घिरा हुआ है । मैं जून महीने में अगरतला गया था बिल्कुल बार्डर से लगा हुआ है...

**श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिंदे :** पांच किलोमीटर पर है ।

**श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय :** एक किलोमीटर भी नहीं है ।

**उपसभापति :** आप सवाल करिये ।

**श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय :** अक्सर यह देखने में आया है कि बंगलादेशी लोग खुले आम अगरतला में आते हैं, रिक्शा चलाते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं, मछली भी बेचते हैं । उनको किसी प्रकार की रोकटोक नहीं है । जब भी कभी सेक्योरिटी की बात आती है, पाकिस्तान से हो या बंगलादेश से हो तो हमारी सरकार यह कहती है हमने बार्डर पर सेक्योरिटी लगा रखी है, तार खींच कर लगा रखे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ जो त्रिपुरा स्टेट से बंगलादेशी लोग हमारी दिल्ली में, पश्चिम बंगाल में, बिहार में, असम में, त्रिपुरा में आते हैं । उनकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने कोई कारगर कदम उठाये हैं ?

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Madam, the Border Security Force has been strengthened when we noticed that the infiltration is taking place in large numbers in one State. Then, the strength of the task force and prevention of infiltration of foreigners is another scheme where we are giving support to the State Government at the border area for detecting

Bangladeshi illegal entrance into the State. And also introduction of the identity cards and construction of the border roads another method which have been adopted. We have also undertaken fencing. Madam, as you know, there is a long stretch of land including Tripura and there are large patches of riverine where we cannot have any fencing or any other mechanism. This is also a problem. So that means it is not a very easy task. However, I will welcome all the suggestions from the hon. Members. If they are innovative ideas, other than what we are now following up, I shall be happy to listen and then implement them.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Madam, this is a national question and I think all of us will agree that objectionable people from adjoining countries should not yet involved. That creates a problem. But I think the question that has been asked by Mr. Joshi is highly politically motivated, highly politically motivated. It is very dangerous that systematic attempts are being made to give it a communal complexion. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, I am on a point of order.

श्री एस० एस० अहलवालिया : इनका क्या हाल हो जाता है, सब खड़े हो जाते हैं... (उत्तराधान) ।

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Madam, you have identified him and he is asking a question.

उपसभापति : आप सब बैठिये । डाक्टर साहब बैठ जाइये ।

Please sit down. Just a second. You cannot raise a point of order during the Question Hour. If I find... (Interruptions)...

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I won't allow this reference to be made. Under no circumstances... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise a point of order during the Question Hour.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I strongly refute this charge... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Mr. Joshi, will you please take your seat? आप बैठ जाइये ।

Please take your seat.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: They want to make every issue an election issue.

उपसभापति : आप लोग जरा बैठिये ।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: He is a senior Member... (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have identified him, he has got a right to ask a question.

I have permitted him...

... (उत्तराधान) । आप बैठिये ।

You allow me to handle the situation.

आप बैठिये ।

Please take your seat... (Interruptions).

... Mr. Desai, please take your seat. I will tell you... (Interruptions)...

आप सब बैठ जाइये ।

I said, Dr. Sahib, please बैठ जाइये ।

Every Member who comes to this House is political person. Every Member asks a political question. He has got a right to ask this question. ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam he has a right to ask a question but he has no right to refer to my question... (Interruptions)... No. It cannot be allowed... (Interruptions)... He has got a right to ask a question but he has no right to make any insinuation.

उपसभापति : आप बैठिये ।

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not going to permit this. This is

not a communal issue. He is trying to communalise it. I will not allow it. This is a question which deals with the security of the nation. They are trying to make it a communal question. These things should not be allowed. (Interruptions). This cannot be allowed. I cannot allow this to be communalised.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Why is he preventing him from putting the question? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस० एस० अहलुवालिया : ये सदन की परम्परा को तोड़कर एक नया कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये कौन हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... ये! कर रहे हैं इस के अंदर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : आपकी भी कमाल की बात है जो आप यह कहते हैं कि हर शब्दस को हर किसम का सवाल उठाने का हक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : आपकी भी कमाल की बात है जो आप यह कहते हैं कि हर शब्दस को हर किसम का सवाल उठाने का हक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस० एस० अहलुवालिया : ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कहना नहीं मानते हैं। ये हाई कोर्ट के आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I said, "Order". Please sit down, all of you.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Let the hon. Member ask his question. Madam, you allowed him to put the question first. (Interruptions). He can not object to that.

†[] Transliteration in Arabic script.

\*Exchanged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Madam, you have given a ruling. That has to be respected. The ruling that has been given has to be respected. Are they defying the ruling? They cannot defy the ruling.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This cannot be communalised. No.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : कौन बर्दाश्त करेगा इसको। ... (व्यवधान) ... कमाल कर दिया आपने। ... (व्यवधान) ... सदर साहिबा, बिठाइए पहले उन लोगों को।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : कौन बर्दाश्त करेगा इसको। ... (व्यवधान) ... कमाल कर दिया आपने। ... (व्यवधान) ... सदर साहिबा, बिठाइए पहले उन लोगों को।

उपसभापति : आप भी बैठिये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : हम भी बैठ रहे हैं। उनसे भी कहें बैठने के लिये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : हम भी बैठ रहे हैं। उनसे भी कहें बैठने के लिये।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Every day... (Interruptions). Everybody should sit down. I said everybody should sit down. Please sit down. (Interruptions). Everybody should sit down, please. Take your seats. Just a minute. (Interruptions). I want order in the House. Everybody who comes to Parliament is a political person and everybody, every day, asks political questions. They put political questions to the Government and the Government answers them. The Member has put a question to the Government. Let the Government answer it.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sadar Sahiba, they have converted a simple question into a communal question. What is this? (Interruptions).

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No. (*Interruptions*). He is trying to communalise it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Madam, this is a very wrong attitude on their part. I do not think that any hon. Member can possibly.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER . . . These are the double-standards. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House is on his legs. Let him speak.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam, I do not think that any Member in the House can possibly take the position that he will defy the orders of the Chair and at the same time.... (*Interruptions*).... prevent any other hon. Member from putting a question. (*Interruptions*). You cannot do that. I do not think you have any right to do that.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: You cannot convert the question into a communal question. (*Interruptions*).

DR. Z. A. AHMED: Madam, my question is whether the Government are aware of the attempts being made to start communal riots in certain areas. (*Interruptions*). Are the Government aware of the fact that attempts are being made to start communal riots? (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has put a question to the Government. Let the Government reply.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : नेशनल सवाल को कम्युनल सवाल बना दिया गया है। तमाशा बना दिया इल लोगों ने, ठेकेदारी हो गयी है इनकी।

شری سکندر بخت : نیشنل سوال کو کمیونل سوال بنا دیا گیا ہے۔ تماشا بنا دیا۔ ان لوگوں نے ٹھیکیداری ہو گئی ہے۔

DR. Z. A. AHMED: Madam is the Government aware of the fact that attempts have been made.... (*Interruptions*)... What steps is the Government going to take about it? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): Repeat this question. (*Interruptions*)

DR. Z. A. AHMED: Is the Government aware of the fact that attempts have been made to start communal rioting in Delhi on this question in those areas and start killing people?

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Madam, let the Minister answer this question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, the Government is keeping a close watch on the situation. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Now, statement by Minister correcting answer to question.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Representations from DTC commuters

\*564. SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV:  
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the commuters in Delhi regarding the insufficient number of buses on certain routes;

(b) what has been the growth in the number of commuters and the number of buses during the last three years;

(c) whether the problems of Delhi commuters would be redressed by introduction of private buses; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):