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Wednesday, November 2, 1988
Kartika 11, 1910(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREA TEDAS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Volume XLIII, Twelfth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]
No. 1, Wednesday, November 2, 1988/Kartika 11, 1910 (Saka)

| | COLUMNS |
|--|---------|
| Obituary References | 1-6 |
| Oral Answers to Questions : | 6-31 |
| * Starred Questions Nos. 3 and 5 to 9 | |
| Written Answers to Questions: | 31-185 |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1,2,4 and 10 to 20 | 31-53 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 1,2 and 4 to 77 | 53-185 |
| Announcement by the Speaker <i>re.</i> notice from Delhi High Court | 185-189 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 189-190 |
| <i>Re.</i> Statutory Resolution in Relation to the State of Mizoram | 190 |
| Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 191-194 |
| Statement <i>Re.</i> Crashing of an Indian Airlines Aircraft at Ahmedabad and A Vayudoot Aircraft near Guwahati on 19th October, 1988. | 194-197 |
| Shri Shivraj V. Patil | |
| Matters Under Rule 377— | 197-203 |
| (I) Demand for proper preservation of historical places and antiquities especially those found in —Moradabad district | 197-198 |
| Shri Hafiz Mohad. Siddiq | |
| (ii) Demand for resolving the problems of agitating dock workers at New Mangalore Port | 198-199 |
| Shri G.S. Dasavaraju | |

* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

| | COLUMNS |
|--|--------------------|
| (iii) Demand for directives to nationalised and cooperative Banks to grant farmers etc. affected by heavy rains — Shrimati Usha Choudhari | 199 |
| (iv) Demand for re-scheduling timings of trains running between Barmer and Agra Fort— Shri Virdhi Chander Jain | 199–200 |
| (v) Demand for a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court in Chhatisgarh region— Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra | 200–201 |
| (vi) Demand for a State Coaching Centre of NIS in Cannanore (Kerala)— Shri Mullappally Ramachandran | 201 |
| (vii) Demand for filling up vacant posts in Regional Oil Seeds Research Station, Kadiri in Anantapur district (Andhra Pradesh)— Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy | 201–202 |
| (viii) Demand for restoring the original timings of the Mahalakshmi Express starting from Bangalore Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer | 202–203 |
| Statutory Resolution <i>Re</i> : Approval of President's Proclamation in Relation To the State of Mizoram S. Buta Singh | 203–274 262–274 |
| Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy | 206–214 |
| Shri N. Tombi Singh | 215–223 |
| Shri Sharad Dighe | 223–227 |
| Shri Bajju Ban Riyan | 227–233 |

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(viii)

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Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)

Shaminder Singh, Shri (Faridkot)

Shankar Lal, Shri (Pali)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Shanmugam, Shri A.C. (Vellore)

Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)

Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Jaipur)

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)

Shervani, Shri Saleem I. (Budaun)

Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)

(x)

- Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri** (Rajnandgaon) **Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)**
- Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)** **Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)**
- Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi** (Chikmagalur) **Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)**
- Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Moradabad)** **Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)**
- Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)** **Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)**
- Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)** **Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)**
- Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap (Pilibhit)** **Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)**
- Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain (Padrauna)** **Sukhadla, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)**
- Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)** **Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)**
- Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)** **Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)**
- Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad (Jaunpur)** **Suman, Shri R. P. (Akbarpur)**
- Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap (Maharajganj)** **Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)**
- Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap (Sarguja)** **Sunder Singh, Ch. (Phillaur)**
- Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)** **Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)**
- Singh, Shri Ram Narain (Bhiwani)** **Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)**
- Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)** **Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)**
- Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar (Azamgarh)** **Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)**
- Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Allahabad)** **Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)**
- Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)** **Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana (Narasaraopet)**
- Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampore)** **Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)**
- Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)**
- Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)**
- Sodli, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)**
- Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)**
- Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)**
- T**
- Tandel, Shri Gopal K. (Daman & Diu)**
- Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar (Kaliabor)**
- Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)**
- Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)**
- Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)**

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha (Kutch)**Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)****Thambi Dural, Shri M. (Dharmapuri)****Thangaraju, Shri S. (Perambalur)****Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)****Thomas, Shri Ihampan (Mavelikara)****Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)****Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna (Kakinada)****Thungon, Shri P.K (Arunachal West)****Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)****Tilakdharl Singh, Shri (Kodarma)****Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)****Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani (Aligarh)****Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra (Chandauli)****Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar (Khalilabad)****Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)****Tur, S. Tarlochan Singh (Tarn Taran)****Tyagi, Shri Dharmavir Singh (Muzaffar-nagar)****Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)****U****Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)****V****Van, Shri Deep Narain (Balrampur)****Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai (Patan)****Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)****Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)****Verma, Dr. C.S. (Khaqaria)****Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)****Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)****Vlr Sen, Shri (Khurja)****Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lai (Bhilwara)****W****Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja (Mysore)****walla, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)****Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)****Y****Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)****Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhepura)****Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)****Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)****Yadav, Shri Shyam Lai (Varanasi)****Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)****Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)****Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)****Yadava, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)****Yashpal Singh, Shri (Saharanpur)****Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)****Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chatra)****Z****Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)****Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)**

LOK SABHA

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Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker
Shri M. Thambi Durai

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Shrimati Basavarajeswari

Shri Zainul Basher

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Shri Somnath Rath

Shri N. Venkata Ratnam

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

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| Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Railways. | Shri Madhavrao Scindia |
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| Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Surface Transport and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. | Shri P. Namgyal |
| Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. | Shri Radha Kishan Malaviya |
| Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare | Shrimati Sumati Oraon |

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 2, 1988/ Kartika
11, 1910 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of six of our former colleagues, namely, Shri R.D. Bhandare, Dr. Karni Singh, Sarvashri S.B.P. Pattabhiramarao, Lakshmu Bhawani, P. Thanulingam Nadar and Anant Prasad Sharma.

Shri R.D. Bhandare was a member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1973 representing Bombay-Central Constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier, he had been a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly during 1957-60. An able administrator, he resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha in 1973 on his appointment as Governor of Bihar and held that office upto June 1976. Thereafter, he assumed the office of Governor of Andhra Pradesh from June 1976 to February 1977.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Bhandare took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and served as Chairman of several Parliamentary Committees including the Committee of Privileges. He also served as

Leader of the Opposition in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during 1960-62.

A veteran social worker, educationist and Professor of Law, Shri Bhandare worked *untiringly* for the eradication of untouchability and for welfare of the weaker sections of society. Shri Bhandare was a Founder Member of the Republican Party of India and remained its President from 1964 to 1966. He was also associated with several educational organisations and served as member of the Bombay University Senate, Executive Council of the Benaras Hindu University and Court of Jawaharlal Nehru University. He was a member of the Parliamentary Committee to draft the New Education Policy of India. He did research in the Social and Political Institutions of Buddhist times in the Bombay University and also published a book titled 'Problems of Buddhists in India'.

A widely travelled person, Shri Bhandare served as advisor to the Delegation to the 22nd Session of the UN General Assembly in 1967. He was one of the Indian delegates to the IPU conference held at Vienna in 1969.

Shri Bhandare passed away at Bombay on 5th September 1988 at the age of 73.

Dr. Karni Singh was a member of the First to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-77 representing Bikaner constituency of Rajasthan.

An able parliamentarian, Dr. Karni Singh served as a member on the Consultative Committees of several Ministries of the Union Government. A social and political

worker, he served as member of the All Party Committee on Political Defections.

An eminent sports personality, Dr. Karni Singh represented India in several championships abroad and won many medals. An ace shooter of rare distinction, he represented India in the shooting events at the Olympic Games held in Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964 and Mexico 1968. He also participated in the World Shooting Championships at Oslo, Cairo, Bologana and San Sebastian. He won silver medal for India in Clay Pigeon trap shooting at Cairo in 1962. He remained the unbeaten National Champion in clay pigeon trap shooting from 1960 to 1977. It was in recognition of his contribution to sports that he was honoured with Arjun Award in 1962.

A widely travelled person, Dr. Karni Singh was gifted with high *Erudition*. He authored a book titled 'The Relations of House of Bikaner with the Central Powers 1465-1949'.

Dr. Karni Singh passed away at New Delhi on 6th September 1988 at the age of 65.

Shri S.B.P.Pattabhi Rama Rao was a member of the Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabha during 1971-84 representing Rajahmundry constituency of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh during 1952-67 and 1968-70, respectively.

An able parliamentarian and administrator, Shri Rao served in the Union Council of Ministers as Minister of State for Finance and as Minister of State for Industry. He also served as Minister in the then composite Madras State during 1952-54 and in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1954-62. He was Chairman of several Parliamentary Committees, including the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit and the Estimates Committee.

An agriculturist, a prominent lawyer and

social worker, Shri Rao served as Executive Member of the Madras State Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. during 1944-52. He was a Member of the Southern Board of Directors, Reserve Bank of India during 1964-52. He was the Chairman of the National Shipping Board during 1972-74.

A widely travelled person and a veteran academic, Shri Rao was associated with Andhra University as member of its Senate and Syndicate during 1938-52 and 1942-52, respectively. He was also the Pro-Chancellor of Sri Venkateswara University during 1954-55 and 1956-62 and of Andhra University during 1957-63. He was recipient of Hony. D. Litt. from Andhra University and Doctor of Laws from Sri Venkateswara University for his accomplishments in letters, art and Science.

Shri Rao passed away at Madras on September 21, 1988 at the age of 77.

Shri Lakhmu Bhawani was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Bastar constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Bhawani took keen interest in co-operative movement and served as a member of the Board of Directors of Co-operative & Land Mortgage Bank, Bastar District.

Shri Bhawani passed away at Bastar on 26, September, 1988 at the age of 71.

Shri P. Thanulingam Nadar was a member of the Second Lok Sabha from Nagercoil constituency of the then Madras State during 1957-62. Earlier, he had been a member of the Travancore Legislature during 1948-49 and later he was elected twice to Travancore Cochin Legislature during 1949-50 and 1953-55.

An advocate by profession, Shri Nadar was an active political worker. He evinced keen interest in the development of agriculture.

Shri Nadar passed way at Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, on 3 October, 1988 at the age of 73.

Shri Anant Prasad Sharma, was a member of the Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-67 and 1971-77 respectively, representing Buxur constituency of Bihar. He had also been a member of Rajya Sabha during 1968-71, 1978-83 and again from August, 1984 to 2 April, 1988.

A veteran freedom fighter and trade unionist, Shri Sharma left college studies to join the National Movement for Freedom. He was associated with several trade union organisations in various capacities. He represented Indian Labour at the International Labour Organisation at Geneva in 1956 and also at the Golden Jubilee of ILO in 1969.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Sharma served as Member of the Railway Convention Committee during the Third Lok Sabha. He was Chairman of the Committee on Petitions in 1971. Later he was inducted in the Union Council of Ministers and held several portfolios with distinction during 1974-77 and 1980-83.

A widely travelled person, Shri Sharma was the leader of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. He represented India at the Anniversary Celebrations of Iraqi Revolution held at Baghdad in 1970. He was a member of the goodwill Mission to Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Libya and was also the Indian Delegate to the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of United Nations Organisation in 1970.

He adorned the gubernatorial office and served as Governor of Punjab and west Bengal.

Shri Sharma passed away at New Delhi on 11 October, 1988 at the age of 69.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the be-

reaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of Filaria Research Centre in Alleppey

*3. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No.774 regarding elephantiasis cases in Kerala and state;

(a) the reasons for substantial increase in the number of cases of elephantiasis reported during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have taken any new measures in the recent times to check the disease in view of the steady increase in the number of cases reported;

(c) whether a proposal is pending with Union Government for setting up a Filaria Research Centre in Alleppey, which is the most affected district in the country; and

(d) if so, the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The reasons for an increase in the number of elephantiasis cases detected are due to

(i) increased case detection facilities

in general;

(ii) increased case detection through activities of the Integrated Vector Disease Control of Indian Council of Medical Research in Shertallai in Alleppey District;

(iii) increased health education in the area, resulting in increased reporting in the clinics.

The Government have introduced a Science and Technology Mission Mode Project on mosquito control through biological and environmental measures. The results of the pilot project have been highly encouraging and indicate a possibility of reduced transmission of infection through these measures.

The proposal for establishing a Filaria Research Unit at Alleppey was received in the Indian Council of Medical Research. The strategy for filariasis control has shifted from the conventional measures to increased emphasis on biological and environmental control. The results of the pilot Vector Control Project are encouraging and the State Government should now implement this approach in all the endemic areas of the State, including Alleppey District. In addition to the Vector Control Project, the I.C.M.R. is setting up a new chemotherapy study with ivermectin at the Alleppey Medical College. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases has a filariasis research unit at Shertallai in Alleppey District which undertakes epidemiological studies and control measures. Under the National Filariasis Control Programme a Control Unit was established in Alleppey town to undertake anti-larval measures and a filaria clinic is providing facilities for diagnosis and treatment. There are, thus, adequate institutional facilities available for control as well as research activities on filariasis in Alleppey District. The Government of India, therefore, do not intend to establish another research unit on Filariasis.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
In answer to my question, the hon. Minister

says that the reasons for an increase in the number of elephantiasis cases detected in Kerala are the increased case detection facilities in general. It is very surprising.

In another reply to my question on 1st August 1988, the hon. Minister had replied that the cases reported in Kerala in 1985 were 2639, and 2878 in 1986, but in 1987, the number was 3832, i.e. there was an increase of more than 1,000 cases during one year. These cases are detected mainly in my constituency, viz. Alleppey; and there is an alarming situation in that district, and in that State. To my knowledge, or even to the knowledge of the State Government, there is no increase in any of the facilities for the detection of these cases during this period.

So, more and more cases being detected, means that more and more persons are infected with this disease. So, I would like to know what steps Government have taken after this alarming trend of increase in the case of elephantiasis has been detected.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: With whatever the hon. Member has said, I agree. In the years 1985-87, the number of cases has increased no doubt. But we have taken all these measures: in Alleppey, we have started four institutes. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD)'s one branch of Regional Filariasis Training and Research Centre, Calicut has a unit at Shertallai. ICMR's Integrated Control Vector Unit of Pondicherry has a unit at Shertallai. ICMR proposes to commence filariasis chemotherapy in association with T.D. Medical College, Alleppey. The National Filariasis Control Programme in Alleppey alone; one Control Unit and a Filariasis Clinic.

As the hon. Member is asking about his own constituency in Kerala, there are 16 control units, one survey unit and 8 filaria clinics already in Kerala State. All these things are going on in the constituency of the hon. Member. So, we want to eradicate or control elephantiasis in this way.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
All these facilities were there in Kerala even

before this increase was detected. With all these facilities, there was an increase in 1987, by about 1,000 cases. But in 1986, Government have agreed, and the ICMR has even written to the local Government and the Medical College, Alleppey that there, they have decided to set up a filaria research unit in the T.D. Medical College, Alleppey. Even after that, when the cases have increased, Government have now gone back on their original decision. Government now says that they do not intend to set these up. I would like to know what is the reason for Government going back on their original decision, when the disease is spreading on a large scale, and there is an alarming situation.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The Government is not going back, on what Government had said earlier. The hon. Member will be happy to know this. In addition to the Vector Control Project, ICMR is setting up a new chemotherapy centre to study this Ivermectin at the Alleppey medical college. Along with this, filariasis studies will be continued. So, what we have said in the past, we are going to fulfil.

I hope the hon. Member will be happy.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There are certain diseases, which were said to have been eradicated completely. One among them is this. There was a scheme by the Government to eradicate malaria, filaria and small pox. Now all these things are coming back, especially at this place which my friend mentioned, viz. Shertallai. That is a place where elephantiasis and filaria are there very much.

These diseases are communicated by mosquitoes. I would like to know whether you have done any investigation into it and all that. The mosquitoes are now very much on the increase. What is the method by which something is done not only in Alleppey and Kerala but even in Delhi? In the NDMC area, mosquitoes are there in great numbers and they are continuing to cause malaria. What is the scheme or what is the proposal

of the government to see that it is effectively contained ? Has the government got any scheme for that? Has anything been done on those lines?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: We are supplying to the State Governments all these drugs and the Larvicide also. If the hon. member wants to know about it, I can tell him that from 1985-88, we have made supplies to all the States whatever they needed to eradicate or to control elephantiasis. So, from our side, we are making all possible arrangement to eradicate and control this elephantiasis, Kala azar and other diseases also.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: They are coming back.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Though the Question pertains to Kerala, I may point out that the situation in Orissa is equally alarming. What steps have been taken or are you going to take to eradicate this disease or to control this disease in Orissa?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The Government is giving medical aid and drugs to other States. In the same way, for Orissa, we are supplying them to the State Government; and as and when the State Government requires anything from the Government of India, we will come to their help definitely.

Specialised Treatment Facilities in North Eastern States

*5. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of the North-Eastern States have to incur huge expenses for getting specialised treatment available to them only in metropolitan and other developed cities;

(b) whether Government are considering to expand medical facilities in the backward areas of the North-East in terms of number of beds and sophisticated equipments etc.; and

(c) if so, the hospitals and medical centres identified in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Task Force appointed by the Government of India to recommend the upgradation of medical facilities in North Eastern States has recently submitted its report. The report of the Task Force has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their consideration. The Planning Commission have intimated that the recommendations of the Task Force are technically sound and these will be kept in view while formulating Annual Plan in 1989-90 and the 8th Five Year Plan of Health sector programmes of North Eastern States depending upon the priorities of the problems and availability of resources. As a first step, the Planning commission have agreed to provide an additional sum of Rs. 4.25 crores during the year 1988-89 for strengthening the diagnostic and treatment facilities in Assam.

(c) The recommendations made by the Task Force for expansion of medical facilities in identified medical colleges and hospitals are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

The Task Force appointed by the Government of India in August, 1987 submitted its report in July, 1988 and has recommended the expansion of various speciality departments in the existing medical colleges and provision of more specialised treatment facilities in the hospitals situated in North Eastern States. The institutions identified by the Task Force are as follows:

ASSAM

- (1) Medical College, Guwahati.
- (2) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
- (3) Medical College, Silchar.

MANIPUR

- (4) Regional Medical College, Imphal

- (5) District Hospital, Imphal.

MEGHALAYA

- (6) Civil Hospital, Shillong.
- (7) Reid Chest Diseases Hospital, Shillong
- (8) Ganesh Das Maternity & Children Hospital, Shillong.

TRIPURA

- (10) G.B.Hospital, Agartala.
- (11) V.M. Hospital, Agartala.

MIZORAM

- (12) A new Hospital has been recommended.

SHRI N.TOMBI SINGH: I would like to appreciate what the Minister has done and express my gratefulness for the deep interest he has taken in the specialised treatment for the north-eastern areas. I am also happy to see the detailed and comprehensive answer given by him. As you know, north-east comprises so many small States; and Assam, of course, is in the north-east. Now the answer in part (b) on page 2 reads as follows:

"As a first step, the Planning Commission have agreed to provide an additional sum of Rs. 4.25 crores during the year 1988-89 for strengthening the diagnostic and treatment facilities in Assam."

I appreciate it. But he should be more concerned about the small States like Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Would you consider increasing medical facilities in these areas, as you have done in the case of Assam, because Assam is more or less an advanced sister among the seven sister States?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: We have done in the case of Assam as this was a recommendation of the Secretary of the Planning Commission prior to the appointment of this Task Force. After we have received the Task

Force report, the whole thing is being examined and it is being considered by the Planning Commission. As the hon. Member has said, we will definitely consider all these steps in the North East region and I think the idea and the reason for the appointment of this Task Force was to strengthen the medical facilities in the North East region. So, I can assure the hon. Member that we will make efforts to fulfil what we have said.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : There has been a protracted demand for a specialised treatment facility for the whole of North East region on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Because of the very serious problem of communications the people from the North Eastern States have to go to different places for treatment in specialised fields and for that they have to incur a lot of expenses and face a lot of difficulties. In order to remove this ; there has been a prolonged demand for a specialised centre. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any decision in this regard and whether the Task Force has made any specific recommendation in this respect ? If so, is the Government of India considering the demand made by the Regional Medical College, located in Imphal, which serves all the smaller States?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The Regional Medical College has to be strengthened and the Task Force report which is being examined by the Planning Commission, as I have said, has examined it. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, to achieve the basic medical requirements the following specialist services/departments are going to be upgraded: medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, paediatrics, orthopaedics and psychiatry. Once these basic requirements are achieved the following additional specialised services may be created: cardiology, neurology, nephrology, cardio-therapeutic surgery. These things are under consideration for creating these specialised services in the North Eastern region. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware and

whether the Task Force has taken note of the fact that the incidence of cancer is the highest in the North Eastern region and particularly in Assam, not only in comparison to the other parts of India but compared to the whole world.

PROF. N.G.RANGA: Why is it so?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : It may be because of taking raw betel-nut. There has been a persistent demand for having a full-fledged cancer institute. I would like to know whether the Task Force has taken note of it, and if so, the reaction of the Government to it, and whether the Government will go ahead with the creation of a full-fledged cancer institute.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Regarding cancer, as the hon. Member has said, I also had been to Assam and I was given the same information there. Since the Task Force has submitted a report, it is being examined by the Planning Commission.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Has the Task Force taken note of it?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : I will see that. It is not included because I have not seen the report myself—and if there is no provision of a cancer institute we will make every possible effort to have the cancer institute or cancer centre there.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister deserves our thanks for paying his attention towards the points his attention was drawn about providing specialised treatment facilities in North-eastern States, Gujarat and people living in rural and backward areas of the country. The problems of specialised treatment are prevalent all over the country. It is also seen that the facilities of specialised treatment have been made available at small places, experts have been appointed and modern equipments have been provided there. The equipments go out of order

after one or two months and it takes years to repair them. The specialists sit idle and thus the people do not get these medical facilities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that these equipments are repaired immediately and people continue to avail of the benefit of the facilities at the places where these modern and sophisticated equipments have been provided and specialised persons have been appointed.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government aims at achieving the goal of "Health for all by 2000". As regards the various equipment about which the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the august House, these things come under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. If the State Government find any difficulty in repairing these equipments, the Central Government will definitely extend all possible help. No matter if the equipments are being used in a primary Health Centre or in a Community Centre by the specialists, the Central Government is paying due attention towards them and keeping contact with the State Governments in this regard. Whenever this issue is taken up we consult them and take their views.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Sir, this question relates to North Eastern States. You are aware that the North Eastern States are very much backward in all respects. So far as health is concerned, the people of the North Eastern States have to go to Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Vellore,, Patna and other places for specialised treatment. Till date the Government has failed to set up specialised hospital in the North Eastern States — for the people of Manipur, for the people of Mizoram, for the people of Arunachal Pradesh and other North Eastern States.

Our experience is that the hon. Minister is very much expert in assuring the House that the matter is under consideration. This phraseology which we have been hearing has got no meaning. The matter is under

consideration' is a very bad phraseology. He should answer it specifically when he is going to do.

Sir, last time I put a supplementary question regarding printing of immunisation card. The hon. Minister assured in the House that it will be looked into and the entire card will be printed in Assam. This time again the tender has been called to print it outside the State vicinity. What has happened to his assurance. I am asking the hon. Minister as to what he is going to do so far as the health of the people of the North Eastern States is concerned, where there is no hospital for specialised treatment.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Sir, the hon. Member has reminded me. So, I would also like to remind the hon. Member that regarding immunization card, I assured the House and I had asked the hon. Member to come and meet me for a discussion and if there was any difficulty, we could sort it out. (*Interruptions*) Let me speak also... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The matter was raised in the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The hon. Member did not turn up. We had taken up this matter. I am not making any false assurance. If I make false assurance, then it will not give any result. We had taken up this matter seriously at that time and I again request the hon. Member that if he comes out with..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : I did not agree (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Sir, moreover this question does not relate to immunization ..(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the task force recommended..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Whether it is a task force or not, we are not concerned. We want that the things should materialise

as assured and it should be specific. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : As I have said, the task force has recommended upgradation of various specialities/departments. This is going to be implemented in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Supply of Spurious and Substandard Sterilizing Agent to Government Hospitals

*6. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drugs Control Authorities have unearthed a large scale racket in which distributor of a pharmaceutical company made lakhs of rupees by supplying a spurious and sub-standard sterilizing agent to Government hospitals in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any persons were arrested in this connection and if so, the follow up action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

On receipt of information that M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals, Madras was indulging in clandestine manufacture and sale of 'Lysol' to Government Hospitals in Madras, the Central Drug Inspector, South zone, Madras raided the premises of the said firm on 5.9.1988. Preliminary investigations have confirmed that M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals, who have only a Wholesaler's Licence were manufacturing Lysol without a Manufacturing licence. Investigations have further revealed that the firm had purchased only 15,000 litres of Lysol I.P. from M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

Ltd., Calcutta but had supplied 70,000 litres of Lysol to various hospitals in Madras.

The Drugs Inspector immediately seized the blank labels found in the premises as well as stocks of Lysol available in the premises, Jerry cans, caps and other material used for clandestine manufacturing of the drug. As per the procedure laid down, samples of Lysol were sent for testing to the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta on 15.9.1988. The test report has been received by the Deputy Drug Controller, Madras on 31.10.1988, confirming that the samples are not as per standard specifications, because of the presence of alkalinity and lesser content of cresol.

The Deputy Drug Controller, South Zone, Madras who is the Controlling Officer is now taking steps to launch prosecution against M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Madras under the relevant provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act.

The State Drugs Authorities have been advised to suspend the wholesaler's Licence held by M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras pending completion of investigation and formal launching of prosecution.

Soon after the premises were raided by the Central Drug Authorities, a letter was addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime Branch) informing him of the illegal activity of the firm and requesting him to take necessary action in the matter under the Criminal Law. No arrest has been made by the Police so far.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: This is only a tip of the iceberg. The spurious drugs have assumed threatening proportions to the health security of India. The hon. Minister certainly knows that the consumption of drugs has increased by more than 500 per cent during the last decade. But with regard to the infrastructure which is available now both at the central as well as state levels for detecting spurious drugs, it has remained constant. It has not been increasing commensurate with the consumption of drugs.

The net result is that it has become quite easy for drug pedlars to pass off spurious drugs as in this case. In this case, he brought 15,000 litres of disinfectant while admittedly he sold about 70,000 litres of this material to Government hospitals in Madras. That means, a quantity of 55,000 litres or more than three times the quantity he bought, he was himself illicitly manufacturing. That is what he has disclosed. Will the hon. Minister assure us that he will constitute a special task force to detect cases of spurious drug manufacturing and its distribution and what has been the increase in the infrastructure for vigilance on this aspect during the last five years?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA : As far as this question is concerned, M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals of Madras had a licence to sell drugs in wholesale. And they bought only 15,000 litres of Lysol from M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during the period 1.3.1988. They manufactured 70,000 litres of lysol over the level of Bengal Chemicals. That was detected. After detection the Central Drug Inspector enquired into it. We have received test report only yesterday. We have directed the Central Drug Inspector there to recommend suspension of licence and take necessary action. It is for the State Government to take action against them. From our side, we have advised the State Drug Controller to suspend the licence and to take necessary action for prosecution against this firm.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The consumption of drugs has gone up by 500 per cent whereas the infrastructure for the purpose of detecting various spurious drugs remains constant over the last five years. I have asked whether the Government is prepared to assure us that they will constitute a special task force for the purpose of going into and detecting spurious drugs, whether they are going to increase the task force and whether they will review as to how many cases have been detected, prosecuted and guilty persons punished and convicted?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : I have taken

note of what the hon. Member has said. Since the number of cases of drug abuse are on the increase and spurious drugs are also being supplied, we will definitely increase the task force and we will take necessary action and see what is the actual requirement in the State and how we can control these spurious drugs.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, this Act has two enactments — one was passed in 1940 and the other in 1950. The answer woefully reveals that the guilty person has not been arrested so far. They have informed the police there and have asked the police to arrest him. Then, his licence has not been suspended because the regional authority has been requested to suspend the licence. That means, the Task Force or the Central investigating agency is not powerful or has not the authority to arrest, suspend and charge-sheet him. Under the Act, the Inspector is entitled to charge-sheet. Is he not entitled to arrest him? Is he not entitled to initiate proceedings against him? So, will he take steps to see that the Act is reviewed and re-amended to suit the demands of the times. For instance, only the Inspector is entitled to prosecute the offender under the Act; the aggrieved party or the person who has suffered on account of these drugs is not authorised to prosecute the offender, the guilty person. So, he is helpless. The dichotomy or the trichotomy in these forces, that is, the Regional Drugs Officer, the Central Drugs Authority and the police, have to combine themselves to launch the prosecution. So, will the hon. Minister review the functioning of the Act and will he take appropriate steps to rectify the defects in the Act and enable the private persons to prosecute the accused persons?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Sir, we will definitely look into the whole thing because the things are very serious also. In this case, since they have received the report only on 31.10.1988, that is, only three days before, after that we have advised the Central Drugs Inspector there to take necessary action. So, again I assure the hon. Member that we will review the whole thing and if any amend-

ment is to be made in the Act, we will come before the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now-a-days 'dengu' and viral fever has spread in all the colonies and all the houses of Delhi. The fever does not subside before seven days, even if one takes medicines or not. It means that most of the medicines manufactured to check this disease are spurious ones. Just now, the hon. Minister stated in the reply to the question that the Government cancels the license of the company found to be guilty of manufacturing spurious or sub-standard drugs. But I know that as a matter of course these companies are hardly detected. Even if they are detected their licences are cancelled for two days, Saturday and Sunday only. The Government detected 14 companies in Delhi which were manufacturing spurious or sub-standard drugs, but no action has been taken against any of them. A company called Gratus Farma was found involved in manufacturing spurious drugs and a patient died at the Safdarjang Hospital due to these drugs, but no action has so far been taken against the company by the Government. Hence the hon. Minister's claim that the Government takes action against companies manufacturing spurious drugs appears to be ridiculous. Having these things in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government will take action against the companies manufacturing spurious and sub-standard drugs under the criminal procedure behind the bars so that the results of the spurious drugs could be avoided and there is no fun with the lives of people.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, stringent action has been taken and is being taken against the companies manufacturing spurious drugs. I have already discussed with the hon. Member about the company he made a mention of Licence of company has been cancelled. We have also asked the Controller of Drugs to take stringent action against the company found involved in manufacturing spurious drugs. Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the august House that we are concerned not only for Delhi but also have directed the State Government's to take a serious view in this regard. The controllers of Drugs in the States also take action against the companies in various States which are found involved in manufacturing of spurious drugs. We take action on the basis of information we receive from the States. The hon. Member made a mention of some of the companies in Delhi. In this connection I would like to reassure that as and when we have received a complaint against any company regarding manufacturing of spurious and sub-standard drugs by it, enquiries have been made and the company has been penalized after the completion of the enquiry. So far as the question of imposing penalty is concerned, I am sure that the hon. Member will agree with me that it is the look out of the judiciary. We only prepare cases for persecution and file the suit in the courts. Imposing of penalty does not fall in our jurisdiction, it is under the jurisdiction of the courts.

[*English*]

Report on Cholera Epidemic In Delhi

*7. Dr. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report brought out by a voluntary health organisation in Delhi on the recent cholera epidemic in the city;

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action on the findings and observations made in the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the report of the Voluntary Health Association of India on the Cholera epidemic in Delhi. A copy of the report has been procured from the Voluntary

Health Association of India on 27th October, 1988. The report is under examination.

DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incidence of cholera epidemic in our country in recent months has gone up like anything. It is more so particularly in rural as well as urban slum areas. So, in view of the recent experiences, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the recent efforts made and what are recent methods adopted to prevent cholera epidemic, particularly in rural as well as urban slum areas.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: As far as the report is concerned, we have received it as to how to control the gastro-enteritis and cholera in the villages. Generally the Malaria Eradication Department takes all the insecticides to those places and fogging and spraying machines are also geared into service in villages. The State Governments are also assisted in supplying these fogging machines and spraying machines. These are the preventive measures which we have to take first. As regard Delhi, we had inoculated during the time of cholera and gastro-enteritis in the month of July 1988. We had also supplied potable water and also other means of water supply with cleanliness. That is all being done the State Government and also here the Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation have managed it well and about this I have already said.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister whether during the cholera epidemic that took place in Delhi last time, in the Medical Experts meeting it was decided not to use the then available cholera vaccine because it would not be useful to meet or counter the epidemic which spread in Delhi at that time. Is it a fact that in spite of the expert medical opinion, those ineffective drugs had been used in Delhi and inocular were administered as a result of which the cholera epidemic could not be contained in time?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Sir, in the

Expert Committee meeting held in the month of January 1988, the efficacy of vaccine was discussed and the expert committee gave an opinion that the vaccines were useful to the extent of 50% to 60%. The instructions of the Expert Committee which gave this report in January 1988, was that we had to give these vaccines in two doses. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the efficacy of the vaccine has been proved and after inoculation there was lesser number of cases and after that it subsided.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the experts are of the opinion that drinking water being supplied in South Avenue, North Avenue and in other parts of Delhi is the main cause of outbreak of cholera. If the Government has received report to this effect, I would like to know whether steps would be taken to remove the shortcoming, if there is any, in the water supply system of Delhi?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of water supply to Delhi is concerned, this work is undertaken by the Municipal Corporation. When cholera and Gastro-enteritis broke out, Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation had made arrangements to supply clean and potable water to the colonies affected by the epidemic because the cause of the outbreak of these diseases was contaminated water. Hand pumps in these areas were found to have been sunk upto a very short depth. Choking of nullahas and accumulation of dirt and garbage were the other factors which contributed to the outbreak of epidemic. We shall consider the report submitted by the experts and shall issue necessary directions. A meeting will be called to consider the recommendations in order to ensure that such an epidemic does not recur.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the hon. Minister order inquiry into the reported complaints of stagnation of water in the overhead tanks in North Avenue? I want the hon. Minister to say something about it.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: He has mentioned about the over head tanks of North Avenue, I have listen to his point attentively and I shall issue directions to the concerned officials about it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I had raised this issue in the last session also when cholera broke out in Delhi. Hon. Minister had replied at that time that he would order an inquiry into it and would come to the House with the facts. This session has already started and I do not know whether inquiry has been conducted or report received by the hon. Minister? When cholera took the form of epidemic, I had told in this House that there had been reports that instead of cholera vaccine, water injections were given to the affected persons. Since this point was not replied to at that time, I want it to be replied today.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The injections which were given at that time, were not of water. What was given was cholera vaccine. I had received your complaint that cholera vaccine were not actually given to the people in the affected areas. I had said earlier also that we were getting vaccine from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh) as also from our other units. We have been monitoring it all along and no such complaint has been received from anywhere. We have made every effort from our side. Yours was the only complaint received. Not a single complaint was received by the Delhi Administration from any part of the city where vaccine was given. Since you have raised this issue today again, I shall get information about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Question No. 8.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vora, it is your monopoly today. You are not giving chance to any body else.

[*English*]

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: I am really thankful to all hon. Members that they have asked all questions regarding health, so, naturally.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have become cautious about their health.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right but what is needed is that the hon. Minister should also pay attention to their health.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members. Question of deterioration of my health does not arise when you are all sitting here. My health improves at the very sight of your faces.

[*English*]

Opening of New Hospitals In Tamil Nadu

*8. Shri P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new hospitals in Tamil Nadu, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the facilities and services which Government propose to make available in these hospitals, especially for rural population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) and (b). Under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, 24 Community Health Centres are proposed to be established in Tamil Nadu during the year 1988-89. Each Community Health Centre will be a referral hospital for a rural population of 80,000 to 1.20 lacs. It would provide:

1. The services of four specialists i.e. medicine, surgery, obstetrics and paediatrics.
2. 30 indoor beds.
3. X-ray facilities.
4. Laboratory facilities.

Shri P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population covering from 80,000 to 1.2 lacs is very high. Is there any proposal for starting a community centre for every 50,000 population?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Sir, the norms were fixed earlier. For a population of 5000 we have opened sub-centres, for a population of 30,000 we have opened primary health centres and for a population of one lakh to 1,20,000, community health centres have been opened and the State Governments are opening them. If the State Government wants to alter anything, it may write to us and we will definitely look into it.

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Doctors posted in rural areas are not willing to join there. They prefer only cities and town areas. In order to encourage the doctors posted in rural areas, are there any additional facilities going to be given to them by the Government?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The VIII Finance Commission gave a fixed amount of about Rs. 58.50 crores for Health Sector. That amount was given to all 18 States so far for giving facilities to the doctors who were posted in the rural areas. As these facilities are already given, it is for the State Governments to definitely think about the facilities given by the Government of India at that time on the recommendation of the VIII Finance Commission and to see how far they have been utilised. Definitely the State Government have to look into all these cases.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Under minimum needs programme, you are putting up 24 hospitals, referred hospitals and all those

things. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there are 382 units. But you are having only 370 primary health centres. In each and every unit you got any plan or programme with regard to Tamil Nadu where there is no popular Government. Only the President's rule is there. They are not sending any plan or programme to the Government of India.

I want to know from the hon. Minister at the time of formulating the plans and programmes for the VIII Five Year Plan period, whether you are going to increase the number of primary health centres in the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: During the VII Five Year Plan, we had a target of opening PHC, sub-centres and community health centres. When the Seventh Five Year Plan was drawn, at that time, there was a popular Government in Tamil Nadu. According to their recommendation and their advice, these plans were chalked out and accordingly the number of primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres have been fixed. As the hon. Member said, at present, there is the President's rule. Generally we write to the States including Tamil Nadu also if they have any idea of changing the norm. There is no bar, I think, from the Government of India side. If they want to open more, they can change the norms and inform us. It is for them to incur the expenditure and bear the cost also. If they want to have our advice, instructions, we will definitely look into the proposal, the moment we receive from the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, today how is it that there are questions only on human sickness, sickness of Health Department, sickness of industries.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Moral sickness.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said that attention needs to be given to hon. Mem-

bers' health also.

[*English*]

Alarming Increase in spurious Drugs

*9. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the past few years there has been an alarming increase in spurious drugs all over the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the consequent increase in the case of ill-effects of such drugs, resulting even in deaths, if so, Statewise details of such cases;

(c) whether Government propose to provide in the relevant law death penalty in cases of death resulting from use of spurious drugs; and

(d) if so, when such a legislation is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) On the basis of information received from the States, 48 out of 18,504 samples of drugs tested in 1984-85, 32 out of 19,035 samples tested in 1985-86 and 72 out of 28,382 samples tested in 1986-87 were found to be spurious.

(b) Government have not received any such reports from the State Governments.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration. Section 27 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended in 1982, already provides for the penalty of life imprisonment in respect of manufacture, stocking or sale of spurious drugs resulting in or likely to result in death.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is hardly any State in the

country where the use of spurious drugs has not resulted in deaths. But it is a matter of regret that so far no offender has been awarded capital punishment, not even in Delhi. The Chairman of Narcotics Board, Shri Kumar has stated that Narcotics Act will be amended to check smuggling of narcotics so that 15 years imprisonment could be awarded for the first offence and capital punishment for second offence. My question to the Government is that why should we not make such a provision for spurious drug manufacturers also, so that the term of imprisonment in their case could also be enhanced. Is the Government thinking in terms of bringing a new bill? So far as the question of foreign countries is concerned, no such cases are seen there. I want to know the reasons why such inhuman acts continue to be committed in our country?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the points raised by the hon. Member, I would like to say that the figures in respect of all States are with me and, of these samples, very small number was found to be spurious. Therefore, there is no proposal before the Government to amend the existing Act. The Act, as amended in 1982, already provides for the penalty of life imprisonment in respect of manufacture, stocking or sale of spurious drugs. As such, there is no need for further amendment. However, as I said earlier, information about spurious drugs is received through the State Governments. No such information has been received by the centre from any State. We are writing to them regularly because it is a very serious matter and most of the hon. Members have expressed their concern about it. We shall write to State Government about it and shall also arrange a meeting in order to have a serious discussion on it.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Many people sell medicine in black market in order to avoid payment of excise and other taxes because the rate of excise duty is as high as 300 per cent. Will the Department of Health and the Department of Finance consider bringing forward a new legislation to control

this malpractice? Will the Government consider evolving a clear cut policy under which a lower rate of taxation for the poor and a higher rate of taxation for the rich could be provided?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The Government ensures availability of medicines on control rates under the national programme. Category I medicines are made available on control price. We had considered this issue last time also and the Government has constituted an expert committee for the purpose. After the expert committee submits its report, we are going to consider which of the medicines used by the poor could be made available in the market on 'control price' under the national programme.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: During the last Session, in reply to my question, the Minister of State for Health, Kumari Saroj Khaparde, had assured that the Bombay Medical Store under the administrative control of the Union Health Ministry had actually sent a number of drugs which were below standard. They were substandard drugs and some of them were sent to certain hospitals even though the letter of intent was not there. The Minister of State had assured in reply to my question that all concerned will be subjected to a serious inquiry and results of the inquiry will be placed on the Table of the House. I would like to know whether that inquiry has been conducted and what are the findings of the inquiry.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Regarding the supplies from the Bombay Medical Store, in the last Session, the Government has replied. So, as the Member has desired, we will come out with the report and we will inform the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Child Labour

*1. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the

Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in child labour in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what steps other than legislation are being taken by Union Government to curb child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). It is not possible to maintain figures regarding number of child workers in the country on a yearly basis.

The number of child labour in the country can only be ascertained either by a regular census or by a comprehensive and representative sample survey. The census of India is decennial while the figures on the basis of surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are available every 5 years. As far as the statistics pertaining to child labour are concerned, National Sample Survey (NSS) is considered more reliable because the questionnaire used for the purpose is more comprehensive as compared to the one used for census of India. It is not possible to say whether there has been any increase or decrease in the number of child workers during the last two years because the last round of National Sample Survey (38th Round) was conducted with reference to 1983 and the last census was with reference to 1981. However, it is possible to compare the figures regarding the estimated number of working children (in the age group 5 to 14 years) in 1977-78 and 1986 on the basis of the 32nd and 38th rounds of the National Sample Survey. The figures of child labour in 1986 are estimated on the basis of the figures of population of the relevant age group as projected by the Expert Committee on Population Projections and using the work participation rate as ascertained by the 38th round of N.S.S. These figures are as follows:-

| | 1977-78 | 1986 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Number of Children (Age group 5 to 14) | 171.95 Million | 183.20 Million |
| Number of Working Children (Age group 5 to 14) | 16.663 Million | 16.668 Million |

Thus it will be seen that while the population in the age group 5 to 14 registered an increase of 11.25 million between 1977-78 and 1986, the number of working children practically remained the same during the period. This means that the percentage of working children to the total child population in the age group 5 to 14 came down from 9.7% to 9.1%.

Government is fully aware that child labour cannot be curbed by legislation alone. Therefore, the National Child Labour Policy 1987 has been launched, which includes enforcement of the laws pertaining to the child labour, focusing of general development programmes for benefitting child labour and their families, and project - based plans of action for child labour.

[*Translation*]

Development of Towns

*2. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of population prescribed for a town to become eligible for assistance under Government's plan for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) whether there is any proposal to relax the relevant conditions in respect of those towns which exist in thinly populated hill areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Presently towns with a population upto

one lakh as per 1981 Census are considered under the Scheme.

(b) and (c). No separate criteria has been laid down for hill areas. However, there is no lower limit of population for towns under the Scheme as long as the project pertains to an urban area.

[*English*]

Procurement of Sub-standard Supplies of Equipments for Clinical Labs in Delhi Hospitals

*4. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of procurement of sub-standard supplies of equipments and chemicals in pathological labs and other wings of certain hospitals in Delhi have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in regard thereto;

(c) whether Government have seen a report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 8 October, 1988, regarding a lab technician in Kalawati Saran Hospital having suffered a miscarriage owing to alleged harassment inflicted for exposure of procurement of sub-standard supplies for the clinical laboratory; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Allegations regarding

procurement of sub-standard equipment and chemicals for the laboratory in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital were received by the Deputy Medical Superintendent. An Enquiry was conducted by the Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Senior Medical Officer in charge of Stores, Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital. The allegations were found to be incorrect as the test report on all these items were found to be satisfactory.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The allegations were enquired into by the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lady Hardinge Medical College and found to be incorrect.

Bonded Labour

*10. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a demand for undertaking an all India survey to identify bonded labour and for setting up a National Commission on Bonded Labour; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government for undertaking an all India survey for identification of bonded labour. As the responsibility for identification of bonded labour rests with the State Governments, they have been advised periodically to undertake such surveys for the purpose. The Government is also not considering setting up a National Commission on Bonded Labour in view of above.

Modernisation of Silk Industry

*11. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have considered the silk industry's demand for modernisation;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments for modernisation of the silk industry, the Central Silk Board (CSB) has set up a net work of R & D units for propagating modern and improved techniques of mulberry cultivation seed production and silk-worm rearing to improve Productivity as well as quality of silk production. Similarly through the Demonstration-cut-Training Units set up by CSB., modernisation of the silk reeling and processing industry is being promoted.

With a view to encourage modernisation of the silk reeling, processing and weaving industry and keeping in view the requirements of the silk export sector, the Government have permitted the import of 27 silk machineries under O.G.L. in the new Import-Export Policy 1988-91 with duty concession. Further, import of 2 more silk machineries has recently been allowed under O.G.L.

Achievement of Afforestation Targets by National Wastelands Development Board

*12. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the afforestation targets set by the National Wastelands Development Board for the current Plan;

(b) the progress made so far in this direction; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Afforestation targets are fixed on an year to year basis. The targets and achievements of the first three years of the Seventh Plan are as under:

(Area in million hectares)

| | Target | Achievement |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1985-86 | 1.45 | 1.51 |
| 1986-87 | 1.71 | 1.76 |
| 1987-88 | 1.79 | 1.77 |

For 1988-89, the target is 2.00 million hectares. The progress till September 1988 is reported to be 1.35 million hectares.

Draw of Lots under Rohini Residential Scheme

*13. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided not to draw any more lots in respect of allotment of residential plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme but to allot plots according to the seniority list prepared on the basis of the dates of registration; and

(b) if not, when the next draw of lots for plots is scheduled to be held?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The allotment under the Scheme will be made in future on the basis of a seniority list of the remaining registrants prepared by computer on random method in Delhi Development Authority. The draw of lots will be only to decide the plot numbers to the individual registrants in the computer prepared seniority list. The date for next draw will depend on developed plots becoming available.

Increase in Encephalitis Cases

*14. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of encephalitis is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of such patients alongwith the number of deaths, per year, during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to control and eradicate the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) In the last five years, the number of cases and deaths according to reports received from State Health authorities are as under:-

| Year | Cases | Deaths |
|------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1984 | 3370 | 1405 |
| 1985 | 2490 | 916 |
| 1986 | 7500 | 2627 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------|------|
| 1987 | 3515 | 1346 |
| *1987 | 4661 | 1562 |

*(as per reports received upto 31.10.1988).

(b) State-wise Statement showing the number of cases and deaths during the last 3 years is given below.

(c) According to the Expert Committee report, the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of J.E. are:-

- i) Fogging/ultra low volume spray with malathion for at least 4 weeks.
- ii) Intensification of antilarval operation in affected areas.
- iii) Pyrethrum space spray for atleast 4 weeks in areas where residual spray is not feasible.

iv) Indoor residual spraying with Benzene Hexachloride in an area of 2-3 K.Ms. around a case of Japanese encephalitis.

v) Extension of Health Education through publicity with the help of different media and eliciting community participation in control and prevention.

vi) Early identification and proper care of patients in the hospital.

All the State Governments/U.T. Administration have been advised to take suitable measures.

On the basis of a recent assessment of Japanese Encephalitis in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, the Govt. of India have decided to establish a Research Centre at Gorakhpur for Japanese Encephalitis through the Indian Council of Medical Research.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---|-------------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 26. | | Rajasthan | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. | | Sikkim | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28. | | Tripura | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29. | | Tamilnadu | 71 | 32 | 851 | 432 | 581 | 296 | 103 | 53 | Oct.11 |
| 30. | | U.P. | 1187 | 409 | 1773 | 616 | 172 | 76 | 4044 | 1254 | Oct.24 |
| 31. | | West Bengal | 385 | 154 | 1045 | 345 | 1669 | 599 | 243 | 143 | Aug. |
| | | Total: | 2490 | 916 | 7500 | 2627 | 3515 | 1346 | 4661 | 1562 | |

Note: 1. *Include 116 cases, 31 deaths for 1986 and 12 cases, 2 deaths for 1987 of Andhra Pradesh admitted in Karnataka Hospitals.
 2. † reported by STM Calcutta.
 Blank = Till date Nil.

IDBI Loan to Spinning Mills

*15. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has refused to provide long term loans to the spinning mills in the cooperative sector in the cotton growing backward regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the spinning mills in Vidarbha and Marathwada are facing closure due to refusal of long term loans by the IDBI; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide loans to the spinning mills in Vidarbha and Marathwada?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, if the Hon'ble Member is referring to the new spinning mills being set up in Vidarbha and Marathwada, According to Industrial Development Bank of India, it would not be proper to support these projects for the present, having regard to the capacity for spinning units already built-up in the country and the fact that the unimplemented projects are based on conventional technology.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the fact that the reference seems to be for new spinning mills which are still under implementation.

(d) This Ministry has advised Industrial Development Bank of India to consider the financing of the unimplemented cooperative spinning projects favourably.

[*Translation*]

Migration of Rural Agricultural Labour

*16. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the rural agricultural inter-State migrant labour in 1988 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken to check their migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). No data on migration of rural agricultural labour are maintained and hence it is not possible to determine whether rural agricultural inter-State migration increased in 1988, over the previous years.

(c) It is not proposed to check inter-State migration of agricultural labour.

[*English*]

Sick Textile Mills in Gujarat

*17. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has given a guarantee of Rs. 100 crores to banks for financing marginally sick textile units;

(b) if so, the total financial aid provided to sick textile units Gujarat after Government has given this guarantee; and

(c) the details of the textiles mills provided with funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The subject matter of the question relates to the Government of Gujarat. This Ministry does not have anything to do with it.

Import of Foodgrains

*18. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of foodgrains imported during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 so far;

(b) whether Government propose to review its import policy in view of record Kharif production this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There was no import of wheat or rice during 1987-88. However, during 1988-89, 2 million tonnes of wheat at an approximate F.O.B. cost of US\$ 242 million and 8.5 lakh tonnes of rice valued at about US\$ 212 million have been contracted for import.

(b) and (c). The Government is keeping a close watch on the food position in the country and keeps open the option to import further quantities if required.

Civic Amenities in Mayur Vihar, Delhi

*19. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to provide infrastructural services like water, sewerage, roads and electricity before allotting land to group housing societies;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the steps taken to provide peripheral services to Samachar Cooperative Group Housing Society in Mayur Vihar Extension Phase II; and

(d) the time by which infrastructural services are expected to be provided to the said society?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority is required to provide developed land to the Group Housing Co-operative Societies.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority has already provided peripheral road to the Samachar Cooperative Group Housing Society, Mayur Vihar Ph. II. The work for providing sewerage is in progress. Action has been initiated to extend electricity from DESU. Water supply and storm water drains are expected to be provided by the time construction is completed by the Society.

World Bank Assistance for Slum Improvement

*20. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has any scheme whereby financial assistance is given to States for slum improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh for slum improvement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The Government of India negotiates projects in the Urban Development sector for World Bank assistance. There is no project specifically for 'slum improvement' assisted by the World Bank. However, all on-going urban development projects include a slum upgradation/improvement component. The details of the on-going projects in the urban development sector are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of on-going projects in the urban development sector

Madras Urban Development Project-II

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Total cost of the Project | : | \$ 87.90 M |
| 2. Loan assistance of IDA | : | \$42.00 M |
| 3. Project period | : | 1981-87 |
| 4. Slum component | : | coverage of 50,000 households \$ 22.7 M |

Kanpur Urban Development Project

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Total cost of the Project | : | \$ 50.70 M |
| 2. Loan assistance of IDA | : | \$ 25.00 M |
| 3. Project period | : | 1981-87 |
| 4. Slum component | : | coverage of 20,000 households \$ 8.7 M |

Calcutta Urban Development Project

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Total cost of the Project | : | \$ 303.10 M |
| 2. Loan assistance of IDA | : | \$ 147.00 M |
| 3. Project period | : | 1983-89 |
| 4. Slum component | : | Rs. 18.23 crores (Bust improvement) |

Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Total cost of the Project | : | \$ 50.10 M |
| 2. Project No. | : | 2329 IN |
| 3. Loan assistance of IDA | : | \$ 24.10 M |
| 4. Project period | : | 1983-1989 |
| 5. Slum component | : | coverage of 37,000 households \$ 7.7 M |

Bombay Urban Development Project

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Total cost of the Project | : | \$ 256.70 M |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|

- 2. Loan assistance of IDA : \$ 139.00 M
- 3. Project period : 1985-90
- 4. Slum component : \$ 34.00 M

Gujarat Urban Development Project

- 1. Total cost of the Project : \$ 130.51 M
- 2. Loan assistance of IDA : \$ 62.00 M
- 3. Project period : 1985-91
- 4. Slum component : \$ 10.51 M

Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Project

- 1. Total cost of the Project : \$ 237.80 M
- 2. Loan assistance of IDA : \$ 130.00 M
- 3. Project period : 1987-94
- 4. Slum component : \$ 8.3 M

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

- 1. Total cost of the Project : Rs. 632.60 crores
- 2. Loan assistance of IDA : \$ 216.5 M
- 4. Slum component : 94,000 households
\$ 31.7 M

Setting up of Health Survey Units In Remote Areas

1. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Health Survey Units in remote areas so that health scheme benefits percolate down to the poorest of the poor in the remote rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL

VORA): (a) Six Health field Survey Units have already been set up in the country to undertake surveys/studies on various health aspects. However, they do not provide any health service.

(b) Question does not arise.

Production of Sugar

2. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugar during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether the production of sugar during 1987-88 was more than the production during 1986-87 and if so, the reasons for the increase in the price of sugar in the open market;

(c) whether sugar is being imported to meet the increasing demand;

(d) if so, the quantity of sugar imported and proposed to be imported during 1988-89; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase production of sugar in the country in the coming years to reduce imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The production of Sugar during the sugar years 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 85.02 lakh tonnes and 91.03 lakh tonnes respectively. However, due to steep rise in internal consumption during 1987-88 to 93.01 lakh tonnes as against 87.75 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 and due to speculative tendencies, there has been some rise in the prices of open market sugar since July, 1988.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the increased level of sugar production the import of sugar was restricted to a small quantities of only 0.43 lakh tonnes during the financial year 1988-89 so far. Further import of sugar if any, will be decided after considering the domestic availability, demand and other relevant factors.

(e) Additional capacity for sugarcane crushing is being licensed for setting up of new sugar factories and expansion of existing factories. Also, financial assistance is given to the sugar factories for development of sugarcane as also for modernisation/expansion of the factories, enabling them to increase sugar production. Government have also taken suitable measures to improve the viability of the industry to enable the sugar factories to pay the remunerative cane price to the farmers expeditiously for stabilising the sugarcane production in the

country.

Food Corporation of India Godown in Una

4. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has sanctioned the construction of a godown at Una in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the likely date by which the construction work would be taken up, the target date for its completion and the storage capacity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of construction of the godown at Una is Rs. 20.86 lakhs.

(c) The construction would be taken up during the current year and is expected to be completed by March, 1990. The capacity of the godown would be 2500 tonnes.

Import of Homeopathic Medicine "Cineraria Maritima Succus"

5. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in quality of homeopathic medicine "Cineraria Maritima Succus" produced indigenously and imported;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been a steep fall in demand of this medicine in CGHS dispensaries after discontinuation of German Cineraria Maritima Succus; and

(c) whether Government propose to improve the quality of indigenous Cineraria

Maritima Succuss and if so, the manner in which it is to be made?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) There is no difference in the quality of Homeopathic Medicine Cineraria Maritima Succuss produced indigenously and imported.

(b) No Sir, There has been no fall in the demand of this medicine in CGHS dispensaries after discontinuation of German Cineraria Maritima Succuss.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above. However, the quality of indigenously made Cineraria Maritima Succuss purchased under CGHS is regularly got tested from Homoeopathic Pharmacopia Laboratory, Ghaziabad before it is purchased and supplied to the beneficiaries.

[*Translation*]

Measures to Combat Viral Fever In Delhi

6. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Delhi is in the grip of a new type of viral fever;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to combat this dreaded disease; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is no chemotherapy for any viral infection. However symptomatic treatment and other supportive therapy are being provided to the affected persons. Other preventive measures such as fogging

and anti-larval measures are also being carried out in the affected areas.

[*English*]

DDT Deposits In Fatty tissues of Indians

7. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians have the highest D.D.T. deposits in their fatty tissues and are consuming a mass of carcinogens;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been or is being chalked out to check the safety of food, water and the air consumed by the people in the country; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Water Supply In Delhi

8. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi citizens are not getting same water supply as before;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to restore the normal water supply?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Delhi faced water shortage during summer of 1988 due to severe drought conditions causing less regeneration of water in the Jamuna river. The production of

water during summer was only 384 mgd against the total production capacity of 409 mgd. Since the onset of monsoon in July, 1988, there has been no shortage of raw water and the normal water supply has been restored.

Cigarette Advertisements In "Swagat"

9. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to advertisements about some luxury brands of cigarettes in the illustrated magazine "Swagat" brought out under the auspices of Indian Airlines; and

(b) whether Government propose to put a stop on such advertisements in its sponsored magazines in view of Government's policy to discourage smoking?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Modernisation of NTC Mills

10. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted to IDBI up to August, 1988 for modernisation of NTC Mills;

(b) the number of proposals accepted, rejected and the reasons for rejection; and

(c) the total amount of loan to be provided by IDBI to NTC under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The number of such proposals is 21.

(b) I.D.B.I. has so far sanctioned modernisation schemes in respect of 6 NTC units, covering an amount of Rs. 14.33 crores. No proposal has so far been rejected by them.

(c) This depends on the proposals cleared by IDBI after examining the cases submitted by NTC.

Research Centres for Yoga

11. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram are engaged in research work in the field of Yoga; and

(b) if so, the details of their research centres and the successful researches done by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and the Central Research Institute of Yoga (CRIY) are engaged in research in the field of Yoga. However, the Vishwayatan Yogashram (VY) is primarily engaged in training of Yoga teachers/instructors.

(b) The CCRYN has been rendering financial assistance to 13 institutions for conducting research in Yoga. A list of such institutions is given in the statement below. The results obtained from the projects relating to Gastro-intestinal disorders; Bronchial Asthma, Respiratory diseases, Diabetes Mellitus, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Peptic Ulcer and arthritis have been highly encouraging and it can be said that the research studies have been quite successful.

The CRIY is conducting research at its centre at New Delhi. It does not have any other research centre. The research studies

conducted in this Institute have proved that a majority of non-insulin dependent diabetics (adult on-sat, Type II) can be managed with yoga practices. In bronchial asthma, yoga practices bring about an improvement in lung functions, exercise tolerance and symptoms. Patients of gastro-intestinal disorders of irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and hyperacidity got complete relief with yoga treatment. Fundamental research

studies on yoga, done in this Institute showed that yogic practices bring about a balance in autonomic nervous system functions. The studies conducted to investigate certain traditional yogic concepts on nostrilar breathing dominance (Swaradaya) have found to be validated. On the basis of the research conducted in CRIY, more than 20 research papers have been published or presented in scientific journals/conferences.

STATEMENT

List of yoga Scheme Financed by CCRYN with Date of commencement and Time of Completion

| S. No. | Name of the Instt. | Name of Research Scheme | Date of commencement | Date of Termination |
|--------|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Govt. Yogic Treatment Cum-Research Centre, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur (Old Scheme) | (i) Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in Bronchial Asthma (ii) Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in Chronic Gastere-intestinal disorders. | 1.12.71 | 31.12.84 |
| 2. | Shivanand Math & Yogashram Sangha, Gauhati (Assam) | i) Chronic Peptic Ulcer ii) Hypertension iii) Respiratory Tract Infection (Non-specific) | March. 73 | 31.12.84 |
| 3. | Indian Institute of Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupati. | A. Therapeutic response of Yoga in management of diabetes mellitus Bronchial asthma & Hypertension. B. Studies on the efficacy of Yoga in the promotional and maintenance of normal health aspects in yoga trainees. | April, 75 | 31.3.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--|---|-----------|----------|
| 4. | Prof. K.N. Udupa, Institute of Medical Sciences, B.H.U. Varanasi (U.P.) | Studies on the Scientific basis of Yoga. | Jan. 1976 | 31.3.83 |
| 5. | G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi. | Yogic Exercises in the management of irritable Bowel Syndrome. | 21.4.80 | 30.6.84 |
| 6. | Vemana Yoga Research Institute, Secunderabad (AP) | i) To study the Mecanisim involved that bring about bio-chemical changed. | 1.1.82 | 31.12.84 |
| | | ii) Studies in Astham effect of Pranayama. | 1.3.82 | 28.2.85 |
| 7. | Govt. Yogic Treatment Cum-Research Centre, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur, (New Scheme) | Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in some Psychiatric and Psychosomatic disorders. | 1.1.83 | 31.12.85 |
| 8. | Swami Dayanand Siksha Sadan, Fategarh UP. | Uddar Vikram Avem Vataj Rog Shod Pariyojna | 5.6.83 | 4.6.86 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|--|--------|----------|
| 9 | Govt. Ayd. Hospital Jammu. | The Effect of yogasanas, pranayam, dhyam & yogic kriyas in the cases of peptic ulcer & other associated G-II disorders mainly due to stress. | 1.1.84 | 31.12.86 |
| 10. | Yoga Research Institute Vijayawada(AP). | Yogasanas in the treatment of chronic diseases. | 1.2.84 | 31.1.87 |
| 11. | Shivanand Math & Yogashram Sangha, Shivanand Yogic Hospital, Calcutta. | Evaluation of Yoga therapy for Arthrites. | 1.3.84 | 28.2.87 |
| 12. | S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur (Raj.) | Shankh Prakshalan as an alternative to dialysis and renal transplantation in the treatment of patients with chronic renal failure. | 1.3.84 | 28.2.87 |
| 13. | Banaras Hindu University Varanasi (U.P) | Physiological and Tehrapeutic studies on yogic Satkarmas. | 1.1.85 | 31.12.87 |

Supply of Sub-Standard Drugs to Hospitals and C.G.H.S.

12. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Delhi Hospitals where drugs being used were found to be of sub-standard quality during surprise raids in 1988 and the names of companies which supplied drugs in these and other major hospitals in Delhi and for the Central Government Health Scheme during 1988; and

(b) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to check supply of sub-standard

drugs to Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) During the year, 1988 a few samples (as per details given in statement-I below) were lifted from various C.G.H.S dispensaries/Hospitals by the Drug Inspectors Delhi Administration. Five drugs failed in tests and the reports of the rest of the drugs are awaited. The details are given in statement-II below.

(b) The protesting of drugs by the Medical Store Depot which supplies the drugs to the Government Hospitals will help in checking the supply of sub-standard drugs.

STATEMENT I

| Sl.No. | Date of Drawal | Name of Drug of Sample | Batch No. | Name of the Firm | Result |
|--------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | 25.01.1988 | Syp. Ampicillin. | 378 | Impha Lab. | Awaited |
| 2. | 29.01.1988 | Tab. Nifedipine 10 mg. | 653 | Shivcham | —do— |
| 3. | 29.01.1988 | Sod. Valporate 200mg. | 102 | Everest Chem. | —do— |
| 4. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Erythromycin | 7218 | Alpine Inds. | —do— |
| 5. | 1.03.1988 | Syp. Paracetamol | SMO34 | Swiss & French | Failed |
| 6. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Virpaili | V-7 | Allied Pharma | Awaited |
| 7. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Methyl Dopa. | RC-16. | Allied Pharma | Awaited |
| 8. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Methyl Dopa | RC-19. | Allied Pharma | Awaited. |
| 9. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Ranitidine 150 mg. | ULT07 | Dee Pharma | Awaited. |
| 10. | 01.03.1988 | Tab. Picitane | 124 | Everest Chemical | Awaited. |
| 11. | 01.03.1988 | Syp. Supristol | 255 | Garman Remedies | Awaited. |
| 12. | 11.05.1988 | Cap. B.C. Forte | 64Mfg. 1071 | Medochem | Awaited |
| 13. | 11.05.1988 | Tab. Erythromycin | DG 15 | Allied Pharma | Awaited |
| 14. | 11.05.1988 | Tab. Sod. Valporate 200mg. | 102 | Everest Pharma | Awaited. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|------------|---------------------------|---------|---|----------|
| 15. | 11.05.1988 | Pulv. Unidal. | P-07 | Unicure Pharma | Fail |
| 16. | 29.07.1988 | Tab. Paracetamol | 188 | Ushika Pharma | Failed. |
| 17. | 29.07.1988 | Cap. Ushivit. (B.C Forte) | 66 | Ushika Pharma | Failed. |
| 18. | 29.07.1988 | Cap. B.C. Forte | B.F.08 | Paam Pharma | Failed |
| 19. | 28.07.1988 | Tab. Piroxican 10 mg. | 651 | M/s. Sivchem Pharma | Awaited. |
| 20. | 28.07.1988 | Syp. Francozone | AXs-342 | M/s. Axis Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd. | Awaited. |
| 21. | 14.09.1988 | Tab. Nefedipin | 104 | M/s. Swiss & French | Awaited. |
| 22. | 14.09.1988 | Syp. Nufen-A. | AYs.342 | M/s. Axia Chemi. | Awaited. |

STATEMENT -II*List of Sub Standard Drugs*

| S.No. | Name of Drugs | Batch No. | Name of firm with address |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| 1. | Syp. Paracetamol | SM 034 | M/s. Swiss & French Pharma, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi 32. |
| 2. | Pulv. Unidal. | P-07 | M/s. Unicare Pvt. Ltd., Noida. |
| 3. | Tab. Paracetamol. IF | 188 | M/s. Ushika Pharma (P) Ltd., Shahdara Delhi. |
| 4. | Cap. Ushivit. | 66 | M/s. Ushika Pharma (P) Ltd. Shahdara Delhi. |
| 5. | Cap. B.C. Forte | BF-09 | M/s. Paam Pharma, New Delhi. |

Victims of Epidemics

13. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in Delhi who were the victims of cholera, gastro-enteritis and other epidemics, during the current year, separately.

(b) how many of them died due to each of them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of diseases in an epidemic form in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to the information compiled in the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of cases/deaths due to cholera, gastro-enteritis and other diseases in Delhi during the current year is as under:-

| Disease | 1988 (Provisional) | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Cases | Deaths |
| Viral hepatitis | 3334 | 103 (7/88) |
| Polio myelitis | 1420 | Not reported |
| Cholera | 1688 | 8 (15-10-1988) |
| Gastro Enteritis | 84855 | 787 (9/88) |
| Enteric fever | 4302 | 9 (7/88) |
| Meningitis | 2027 | 407 (24-9-88) |

(c) The steps taken to prevent outbreak of these diseases include supply of safe drinking water; safe disposal of human excreta, improvement of environmental sanitation, personal and food hygiene, chlorination of unsafe drinking water, anti-cholera and typhoid inoculations to high risk groups in

affected areas, strengthening of health education through mass-media such as TV, Radio, Posters Pamphlets etc. Specific treatment is being provided for Meningococcal Meningitis cases with injectible Penicillin etc. and contacts are being treated with chemo-prophylaxis with sulphha drugs.

[Translation]

News Item Captioned "Phir Kahar Dha Sakta Hai Yeh Bukhar"

14. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Jansatta" dated 8 October, 1988 under the caption "Phir Kahar Dha Sakta Hai Yeh Bukhar";

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the causes of the said fever;

(c) whether the medicines for treatment of the said fever could not be developed so far; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. The Government has seen the news item appeared in Jansatta dated 8th October, 1988.

(b) and (c). This fever is suspected to be of viral in origin and clinically resembles dengue fever. There is no chemotherapy for any viral infection including dengue.

(d) Symptomatic treatment and other supportive therapy are being provided to the patients. Other preventive measures include residual insecticidal spray and anti-larval measures.

[English]

Implementation of Nutrition Programme

15. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nutrition programme is not being implemented properly; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). A number of Nutrition programmes are currently under operation in the country. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) providing a package of services to the vulnerable group of children and women of reproductive age group is the major nutrition programme. On going efforts to achieve better co-operation between Health and Human Resource Development/Social Welfare Sectors are being made. Constant efforts are also being made to improve the training of the ICDS and health functionaries and develop an effective monitoring system.

Crisis in Handloom Sector

16. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing crisis faced by the handloom sector resulting in closure of handloom units all over the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the price and ensure regular supply of cotton yarn to the handloom sector;

(c) the steps taken to rationalise the distribution of handloom yarn to the weavers;

(d) the amount of financial assistance extended to the handloom sector in the form of additional share capital or interest free loans during 1987-88; and

(e) the latest revised price for janata cloth supplied by the handloom sector and the date of revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) On account of rise in prices of cotton yarn due to high cotton prices and poor off-take of cloth due to erosion of purchasing power in rural and urban areas, mostly on account of drought conditions and floods, there has been reduction in levels of handloom weaving activity in some areas.

(b) and (c). Government have taken the following corrective measures to check the rise in prices of cotton yarn:-

- i) Export of staple cotton has been suspended.
- ii) Import of cotton has been permitted against export of cotton yarn/cotton fabrics and made-ups on advance licence basis.
- iii) Export of hank yarn upto 60s counts has been stopped.
- iv) Import of 1 lakh bale of cotton, duty free, for production of hank yarn for supply to the handloom sector has been permitted. The price advantage accruing out of the import of duty-free cotton will be passed on to handloom sector.

In order to provide relief to the handloom industry, the Central Government has been implementing various schemes such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, Loan Assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of existing units, yarn supply operations of National Handloom Develop-

ment Corporation etc.

With the above measures, the prices of cotton yarn have started showing a declining trend in recent times.

(d) An amount of Rs. 466.75 lakhs was released during the year 1987-88 to different States to strengthen the share capital base of Handloom Primary/Apex Societies and Corporations.

(e) The Consumer Price of Janata cloth is fixed by the Central Government on the basis of costing particulars relating to price of inputs, conversion cost and, overheads furnished by State Governments at a given time. There is no single price fixed for Janata cloth throughout the country. The Consumer Prices of Janata cloth produced in all states were revised upwards by 20% in 1977 and 15% in 1981. Apart from these two general revisions, the Consumer Prices of certain sorts of janata cloth produced in the following States have also been revised on requests received from the concerned State Governments.

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date from which Consumer Prices of Janata cloth have been revised.</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> |
| 1. Bihar | 3.2.1988 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 9.2.1988 |
| 3. Karnataka | 4.2.1988 |
| 4. Haryana | 26.5.1988 |
| 5. Gujarat | 31.5.1988 |
| 6. West Bengal | 23.6.1988 |
| 7. Assam | 24.6.1988 |
| 8. Andhra Pradesh | 1.7.1988 |
| 9. Tamil Nadu | 13.7.1988 |

| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 13.7.1988 |
| 11. Orissa | 26.7.1988 |
| 12. UP | 16.8.1988 |
| 13. Rajasthan | 1.9.1988 |

Medical Colleges in Private Sector

17. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private medical colleges functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the colleges working without recognition by the Medical Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The number of private medical colleges functioning in the country State-wise are as follows:-

| | | |
|------|----------------|----|
| i) | Andhra Pradesh | 1 |
| ii) | Gujarat | 1 |
| iii) | Tamil Nadu | 4 |
| iv) | Maharashtra | 4 |
| v) | Karnataka | 14 |
| vi) | Punjab | 2 |

(b) The following medical colleges are functioning without recognition by the Medical Council of India;

| | |
|----|--|
| i) | Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. |
|----|--|

- ii) Medical College, Karansad, Gujarat.
- iii) Sri Ramchandra College of Health Sciences, Porur, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
- iv) P.S.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, P.S. Govindaswamy Naidu and Sons Charities, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
- v) Medical College, Annamalai, Tamil Nadu.
- vi) Rural Medical College, Joni, Maharashtra.
- vii) Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad, Maharashtra.
- viii) Amrawati Medical College, Amrawati, Maharashtra.
- ix) O.S.S. Medical College, Mysore, Karnataka.
- x) Sri Adichunchanegiri Medical College, Javaranhalli, Vellur, Mandya District, Karnataka.
- xi) M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
- xii) Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
- xiii) Kempagowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka.
- xiv) Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamka, Kolar, Karnataka.
- xv) Al-Ameen Medical College, Sijapur, Karnataka.
- xvi) B.L.D. Medical College, Bijapur, Karnataka.
- xvii) Sri Siddharaha Medical College,

Tumkur, Andhra Pradesh.

The Executive Committee of the Medical Council of India at its meeting held in June, 1988, after considering the inspection reports has approved temporarily for one year from 1988 M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore, Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore and Kempagowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore affiliated to Bangalore University, subject to certain conditions.

Health Centres In Lakshadweep

18. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of health centres working at present in Lakshadweep;

(b) whether all the health centres as provided in the current 5 year plan have since been set up;

(c) whether the existing centres are effective and the reports received about their working are satisfactory; and

(d) the number of health centres proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) As on 1.7.1988, one community health centre, 7 primary health centres and 14 sub-centres were functioning in Lakshadweep.

(b) A target of establishing 10 (additional) sub-centres during the Seventh Plan was fixed for Lakshadweep. However, no sub-centre has been established so far according to the information available with this Ministry.

(c) According to the information available with this Ministry, all the sub-centres of Lakshadweep are functioning without Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

(d) The Union Territory of Lakshadweep is required to establish 10 sub-centres during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan so as to achieve the Seventh Plan targets.

Pension Scheme for Journalists

19. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group setup to go into the question of pension scheme for journalists and non-journalist employees of newspapers establishments has elicited opinion for various sectors of the newspapers industry including journalists of small newspapers; and

(b) if so, when the group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely date by which the group may submit its report.

Heart Attack Due to Indiscriminate use of Birth Control Pills

20. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate use of birth control pills can cause heart attack, especially in the case of women with a known history of heart disease, high blood pressure, blood sugar, high cholesterol in the blood, mental stress, over-weight, smoking and excessive use of alcohol;

(b) whether incidence of heart disease is rising in the country and spreading fast among the younger generation and women who in the past were considered free from this disease; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) The oral contraceptive drugs are inadvisable for women with atherosclerotic coronary heart disease because they may increase the risk of hypertension and are associated with an increased occurrence of cerebrovascular accident and myocardial infarction. The risk is accentuated in older women and in those who smoke cigarettes.

(b) No such data is available.

(c) The question does not arise.

Committee to Find out Causes of Viral Fever

21. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee of medical specialists has been constituted by Government to find out the causes of spread of viral fever epidemic in the country, particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not constituted any expert committee of Medical Specialists to find out the causes of viral fever in the country, particularly in the capital. However a team of scientists from National Institute of Virology, had visited Delhi to investigate the outbreak of viral fever.

High-rise Buildings in Delhi

22. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert body recently

gave its approval for construction of high-rise buildings with several storeys in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this concept of bringing up multistoreyed buildings in New Delhi is in keeping with the concept under which the city was originally built;

(c) whether the construction of more multi-storeyed buildings will not add to the congestion in the metro-polis with fast growing population; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto keeping in view all these factors and also the fire hazards to which high rise buildings are subjected to?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). Guidelines about regulating high-rise construction in Delhi have been recently issued by the Govt. after considering various points of view. These guidelines take into account the historical character of the city as well as its changing needs, and optimum utilisation of valuable urban and consistent with the needs of containing congestion and pollution and related matters.

The bye-laws and regulations of the Local Bodies already contain provisions relating to fire hazards arising out of high-rise construction.

New Method to Stop Pregnancy

23. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method to prevent conception has been discovered by the researchers of the Centre for Advanced Research in Reproduction in Biology at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 29 September, 1988;

(b) whether Government have examined the new discovery; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Estrogen, the female hormone is essential in the implantation process in the non-human primate. Preliminary studies at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have indicated that the drug Tamoxifen interferes with the implantation in bonnet monkeys due to its anti-estrogenicity. Studies have been taken up in Indian Council of Medical Research for confirming efficacy of the drug.

Eradication of Mosquitoes in Delhi

24. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mosquito menace has increased in the capital of late;

(b) whether the anti-mosquito drive in the Capital has slackened;

(c) the number of times anti-mosquito operations were carried out in Delhi during the last one year; and

(d) the steps being taken to eradicate mosquitoes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Mosquito menace has increased in the capital due to heavy rains.

(b) No.

(c) Regular anti-larval measures and focal insecticidal spray are being done by the local bodies.

(d) The following steps are being taken to control the mosquito menace in the capital.

(1) Regular anti-larval measures in the mosquito breeding places with

larvicides eg. MLO, Temephos, Fenthion and Paris Green.

- (2) Minor Engineering measures for source reduction and maintenance of drains.
- (3) Pyrethrum space spray in and around the Malaria positive houses.
- (4) Malathion fogging operation during transmission season.
- (5) Biological control by use of Larvivorous fish.
- (6) Prompt detection of malaria cases and treatment.
- (7) Health Education for personal prophylactic measures.

Deaths due to Sterilisation Operations

25. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States/Union Territories have been asked to thoroughly investigate all cases of post-sterilization operation complications and deaths;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has helped in reducing the post-sterilisation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Various guidelines/instructions have already been issued to various States/UTs.

(b) and (c). This Ministry is taking all possible steps to minimise the deaths/complications due to sterilisation operations in collaboration with the State Health Authorities. Letter about investigating all cases of deaths have been issued only on October

13, 1988, hence, it is too early to evaluate the out-come of the implications.

Dog Bite In Delhi

26. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people are afraid of rabies from dog bite due to the increase in number of stray dogs in some regularised colonies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No information regarding the increase in the number of stray dogs in some regularised colonies of Delhi has been reported to this Ministry. However, rabies are due to the bite of rabid dogs.

(b) Under Municipal Bye-laws, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee are taking steps with the assistance of their dog catching squads to catch stray dogs at regular intervals. kill the dogs humanely and bury them in the dumping grounds hygienically.

Rise in Population of Delhi

27. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Delhi has shown an enormous increase since 1981 census, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the increase; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) It has been estimated by the Expert Committee on Population Projections that the population of Delhi which was 62.2 lakhs in 1981 (1st March) would increase to 82.5 lakhs in 1988 (1st March). This represents an increase of 20.3 lakhs in a period of seven years.

(b) Besides urbanisation, immigration has been the main reason for population growth of Delhi. Further in recent years, the natural growth rate (difference between birth and death rates) of Delhi remained higher than all India level as per Sample Registration System Estimates (SRS).

(c) Draft Regional Plan 2001 for Delhi interalia envisages to achieve a manageable Delhi by 2001 AD. To control the growth of Population of Delhi, the National Capital Region Planning Board proposed to:-

- i) decelerate the growth of Delhi Union Territory to achieve a manageable Delhi by 2001;
- ii) to control the population increase of Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) excluding Delhi to

achieve a moderate growth; and

- iii) to induce the growth of urban population in the areas beyond Delhi Metropolitan Area in the National Capital Region. Besides, Family Planning Programme is also being implemented to control the population in Delhi.

Refund of Security Deposits of Emigrants

28. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the State-wise number of persons who got their security deposits refunded during 1987 from the banks on their return after completion of their employment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): State-wise data in respect of refund of security deposits is not maintained. However, the amount refunded by the various Protectors of Emigrants during 1987 as security deposits and the number of persons involved is as follows:-

| <i>Name of POE</i> | <i>No. of persons</i> | <i>Amount of security deposit refunded</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Bombay | 12,411 | 3,05,04,537 |
| Delhi | 22,112 | 52,82,000 |
| Madras | 1,132 | 39,51,914 |
| Trivandrum | 7,132 | 1,46,48,747 |
| Chandigarh | 676 | 17,13,193 |
| Cochin | 5,297 | 1,58,84,303 |
| Calcutta | 56 | 1,78,500 |

Forest Clearance Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

29. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRON-

MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded any schemes for forest clearance during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes for road construction, irrigation and water supply, electrification etc. which have been forwarded to Union Government; and

(c) the names of the schemes for which no clearance has been given so far along with the dates from which they are pending with the Union Government and the reasons

for delay?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are shown in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the current calendar year.

| S.No. | Name of the project | Date of receipt of the proposal in this Ministry. | Present Position |
|-------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Furniture shop in Kullu District. | 18.1.88 | Rejected |
| 2. | 132KV transmission line for interlinking existing Dehar-Shimla line | 1.3.88 | Approved |
| 3. | Dalhousie-Chamba UHF (Microwave) project. | 2.3.88 | Approved |
| 4. | Drinking water supply in Una district. | 2.3.88 | Approved |
| 5. | Construction of flow irrigation scheme in Shimla district. | 16.3.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 6. | Construction of Patient Hut and Eye Hospital in Kullu district. | 16.3.88 | Approved. |
| 7. | 400 KV D/C transmission line for Chamera Stage-II from Karian (HP) to Mahanpur (J&K) | 16.3.1988 | proposal with-drawn by the State Government. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| 8. | Augmentation of Shimla water Supply scheme from Dhalli to | 28.4.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 9. | For I.T.B.P. Camp in Shimla district. | 9.5.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 10. | Remodelling of drinking water supply scheme, Jubbal Bazar. | 14.6.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 1. | Providing entry and exit from the Pathankot-Mandi-Kullu Road to the Indian Oil Petrol Pump. | 16.6.88 | Approved. |
| 12. | Construction of Primary Health Centre in Kangra district. | 16.6.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 13. | Construction of Assu Deon road in Kullu district | 7.7.88 | Approved. |
| 14. | Construction of Firing Range by the SSB Organisation. | 28.7.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 15. | Construction of Inspection. Hut-cum-complaint office by the Irrigation-cum-Public Health Department | 8.8.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|---------|---|
| 16. | Construction of School Building and Play Ground at Tharas in Kullu district. | 23.8.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 17. | 400 KV Transmission line from Chamera Stage-II to Mahanpur. | 23.8.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 18. | Construction of Jhatingri Tiun-Kamand Kataula-Bajanra Road | 22.9.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 19. | Construction of 132 KV Transmission line from Dehra to Ghurkari | 29.9.88 | Essential details sought from the State Government. |
| 20. | Construction of Holiday Home for Railway Staff at Manali. | 5.10.88 | The proposal is under process. |

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

30. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 8095 regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) the names of 539 colonies, out of 607, already regularised by the DDAMCD;

(b) the names of 56 colonies which have been rejected and 7 which have been transferred to notified slums;

(c) whether any decision has been taken regarding regularisation of the remaining 5 colonies; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the names of the colonies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The names of the 539 colonies out of 607 colonies already regularised by DDA and MCD are given in the Statement I laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6691/88]

(b) The names of 56 colonies which have been rejected and 7 colonies have been transferred to notified slums are as per Statement II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6691/88]

(c) and (d): Out of five colonies, two colonies viz. Om Vihar and Sawan Park Extension—Harijan Colony have since been regularised, and the cases of the remaining three colonies i.e. (i) Arya Nagar (ii) Sadhora Kalan Chowki No. 2 and (iii) Nai Basti Harijan Colony have yet to be decided.

Opening of Procurement Centres by FCI

31. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State and Union Territories in which the Food Corporation of India is procuring foodgrains from the farmers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the farmers have to sell their produce at rates lower than those fixed by the Food Corporation of India in certain areas where there is no procurement centre near about and if so, the steps taken to rectify the position;

(c) the norms adopted by the F.C.I. to open procurement centres in rural areas; and

(d) the action taken to open more procurement centres in paddy growing areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India is procuring wheat and paddy from the farmers in the following States/Union Territories:

States: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Union Territories: Delhi and Pondicherry.

(b) Government have not received any report of distress sale of wheat/paddy by farmers.

(c) and (d). The number and location of procurement centres, as also the agency to undertake the procurement in a particular area, are decided by the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations. In addition to the procurement centres allotted to it, the F.C.I. have plans to operate certain mobile procurement centres during the current kharif season in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, on an experimental basis, to cover interior areas.

Procurement, Import and Export of Rice

32. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are expecting a bumper kharif paddy crop during 1988 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of rice producing States and the target fixed in regard to the production and procurement during the year 1988, State-wise;

(c) whether better quality of rice is being exported and if so, the quantity exported during 1987-88, and likely to be exported in 1988-89 and the estimated foreign exchange earnings therefrom; and

(d) whether the import and export policy for rice has been chalked out for the year 1989-90?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes Sir, However, no firm production estimates are yet available.

(b) A statement indicating major rice producing States and the production targets fixed for the year 1988-89 is given below. Estimates of procurement in various States are also indicated in the statement below.

(c) and (d). During the year 1987-88 an estimated quantity of 3,66,111 metric tonnes of basmati rice and 22,808 metric tonnes of non-basmati rice valued at Rs. 339.98 crores and Rs. 12.37 crores respectively was exported. Since export of rice is effected by private trade and is dependent on various factors such as domestic production, market availability, its price and international trading

environment, no estimates in regard to quantum of rice to be exported in 1988-89 and 1989-90 can be furnished.

STATEMENT*Production target for rice during 1988-89.*

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>State</i> | <i>Quantity (Lakh Tonnes)</i> |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 83.60 |
| 2. | Assam | 30.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 61.60 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 8.90 |
| 5. | Haryana | 18.70 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 23.00 |
| 7. | Kerala | 11.00 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 53.00 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 25.50 |
| 10. | Orissa | 55.30 |
| 11. | Punjab | 56.10 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 54.10 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 89.00 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 87.00 |
| 15. | Others | 22.70 |
| All India | | 679.50 |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Procurement Estimates</i> | <i>Quantity (lakh tonnes)</i> |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----------------|----|
| 2. | Haryana | 8 |
| 3. | Punjab | 35 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 12 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | 8 |
| 7. | Others | 6 |
| 8. | All India | 90 |

Import of Edible Oils by FCI

33. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils imported by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there are complaints in regard to the distribution of edible oils amongst the States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to allot the requisite quota of imported edible oils to each State to meet the demand;

(d) whether a large quantity of imported edible oils is damaged every year in FCI godowns; if so, the loss incurred during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce such damages/losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India is not engaged in the import of edible oils.

(b) and (c). There have been no specific complaints regarding the distribution of

imported edible oils from any State Govt./ UT. However, the States/UTs have been requesting this Deptt. to allot to them higher quantities of edible oils. The allocation of edible oils to the States/UTs is made on monthly basis depending upon a number of factors like, demand of the States/UTs, availability of oils with STC availability of indigenous oils in the open market and its prices thereof and the pace of lifting of edible oils by the States/UTs. in the previous months.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Area under Mulberry Cultivation

34. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation of mulberry and other three types of plants for production of silk in the country during the year 1987, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether there is any programme under consideration of Government to enlarge this area;

(c) whether some other States than those having this cultivation have been chosen for cultivation of mulberry and other types of plants for silk production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A Statement showing the details of State-wise area under cultivation of mulberry, tasar, eri and muga host plants for the financial year 1987-88 is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The new States where cultivation of mulberry has been introduced in recent times are Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Non-mulberry varieties are basically confined to traditional areas. However, of late, efforts have been made to encourage tasar production in Karnataka and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

State-wise area under silk worm food plants as on 1987-88

(in Hectares)

| Sl.No. | State | Area under MULBERRY during 1987-88 | Estimated forest area** under | | | | | *7010 (Total) |
|--------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|--|------------------|
| | | | Tropical Tasar | Oak Tasar | Muga | Eri | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 43,289 | 13,02,000 | — | — | — | | |
| 2. | Assam | 962 | — | 24000 | 5765 | — | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 37 | — | 1225000 | — | — | | |
| 4. | Bihar | 832 | 9,18,000 | — | — | — | | |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 160 | — | 1,39,000 | — | — | | |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,541 | — | 15,000 | — | — | | |
| 7. | Karnataka | 1,40,456 | 5,21,000 | — | — | — | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|------|-------|
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 783 | 50,44,000 | — | — | — |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 509 | 10,04,000 | — | — | — |
| 10. | Manipur | 1,000 | — | 40,000 | — | — |
| 11. | Mizoram | 600 | — | 15,000 | — | — |
| 12. | Meghalaya | 874 | — | 15,000 | — | — |
| 13. | Nagaland | 8 | — | 23,000 | — | — |
| 14. | Orissa | 640 | 20,24,000 | — | — | — |
| 15. | Punjab | 65 | — | — | — | — |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 31,772 | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Tripura | 857 | — | — | — | — |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 2,586 | — | 3,00,000 | — | — |
| 19. | West Bengal | 14,536 | 3,55,000 | — | — | — |
| 20. | Rajashtan | 96 | — | — | — | — |
| | | 2,41,603 | 111,68,000 | 17,96,000 | 5765 | *7010 |

* Break-up not available.

** Varieties of non-mulberry silk worms viz, tropical tasar, oak tasar, eri and muga are reared by utilising nature grown food plants available in scattered form in forest areas. As such precise assessment of the extent of these non-mulberry silkworm food plants being actually utilised for rearing is not available.

Enquiry Report on Spread of Cholera In Delhi

35. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a probe was ordered into the causes of spread of cholera in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any dereliction of duty could be pinpointed; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Measures to combat Cholera/Gastroenteritis primarily include provision of potable drinking water; conservancy services and disposal of solid and fluid effluents. On the Medical side they include curative facilities, propagation of rehydration procedures, inoculation and health education.

Adequate action on all these aspects was taken within the framework of plans carefully prepared by the Medical Department of the Delhi Administration.

The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration had been asked to examine the role and responsibility of the various agencies concerned with conservancy, provision of safe drinking water and preventive and curative medical measures. The Chief Secretary has commented adversely on the pre-monsoon drive undertaken for desilting of drains and maintenance of pumps for evacuation of sullage and storm water. He noticed the reduced allocation of funds provided by the M.C.D. for this purpose. He has taken particularly adverse notice of the state in which pumps in resettlement colonies were handed over by D.D.A. to M.C.D. The Chief

Secretary recommended that in accordance with the material available in the Report of Director Vigilance. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, departmental action should be taken against the concerned officials who were derelict in carrying out the requisite pre-monsoon actions.

Indo-Jordan Cooperation In Man-Power

36. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Jordan propose to formalise an agreement defining cooperation in man-power related affairs;

(b) whether the Union Labour Minister visited Jordan during September, 1988; and

(c) if so, the main subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of understanding on man-power between India and Jordan has been signed in Delhi on 22nd October, 1988. The main purpose of the Memorandum is to protect and safeguard the interests of Indian workers in Jordan.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Capacity Enhancement In Textile Units

37. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand that Government should allow closure of unviable textile units while permitting enhancement of capacities;

(b) whether there is also a demand for allowing duty free import of technology and supply of raw material at concessional rates to ensure the economical performance of the textile mills;

(c) whether Government have ac-

cepted these demands;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The closure of unviable textile units and capacity expansion by existing units/capacity creation by new units is subject to general industrial policies as incorporated in the 1985 Textile Policy Statement. As regards import of technology and supply of raw material decisions are taken by the Government from time to time as per the requirement of the situation.

National Commission on Rural Labour

**38. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Rural Labour has submitted any interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) by what time the final report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) The term of the Commission, which was set up on 11th August, 1987, is for a period of 3 years. It is expected that the Commission will submit its final report by August, 1990.

Slow Modernisation of Textile Mills

**39. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of modernisation of textile mills has decelerated considerably despite an average estimated investment of Rs. 200 crores per annum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India had disbursed Rs. 182 crores only against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 483 crores; and

(d) if so, the reasons for slow disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Judging from the response to the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme and the other schemes for the purpose operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India etc. it can be presumed that there may not be any deceleration in the overall modernisation efforts by textile units.

(c) As on 31.8.88, disbursements under the Fund Scheme stood at Rs. 245.28 crores in 95 cases against sanctions of Rs. 620.53 crores in 14 cases.

(d) Disbursement of loan assistance is linked to the implementation schedule of the modernisation scheme. As the overall period of implementation is about 15 months there is bound to be time lag between sanctions and disbursements. In addition, proposal involving package of reliefs etc. from other agencies take a longer time and various other reasons could also delay disbursements unavoidably.

Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation

**40. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:**

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

ment opportunities.

3. Population control measures must be made really effective in both urban and rural areas in order to stabilise the urban situation.

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Land

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has presented its final report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Commission; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Commission are given in the Statement below.

(c) It is proposed to process the recommendations of the Commission in consultation with Union Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories Administrations.

STATEMENT

Dimensions of Urbanisation

1. The urban centres which can generate economic momentum and require priority in development have been identified. They include National Priority Cities/ (NPCs), State Priority Cities (SPCs), Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions (SPURs) and the small towns which serve the rural hinterland. From the 8th Plan onwards the fullest support must be given to the development of the identified growth centres.

2. The process of urbanisation can and must be used to improve agricultural performance and create localised employ-

4. Since the most disastrous feature of Indian urbanisation has been the failure to anticipate the rising demand for urbanised land, a key resource of urban planning, the supply of such land should be given the top most priority.

5. A Settlement Survey of India should be established at national level and a Directorate of Urban Land in each state. At the city level there should be an Urban Land Manager under the control of the District Collector.

6. The urban land tenure system must be changed to ensure security of tenure.

7. Future land requirements, especially for housing the poor, should be anticipated and provided for.

8. Squatting on public land may be regularised where possible, but land required for public and social purposes must be protected and selective re-location of squatters from ecologically sensitive land must be undertaken.

9. The State must intervene to provide equitable access to land.

10. To bring increasing quantities of land to the market the Urban Land (Ceiling Regulation) Act, 1976, should be drastically amended, and supplemented by taxation measures that would discourage land owners from keeping their land vacant and encourage proper utilisation.

11. Various forms of land assembly, through land exchange schemes, layout approval and other similar measures should

be encouraged.

12. The Land Acquisition Act should be amended to eliminate delay and ensure timely payment to the affected citizens.

13. All laws which inhibit or restrict the recycling of land should be suitably modified.

Water and Sanitation

14. A holistic rather than a compartmentalised view of water resource management should be taken.

15. Water, being an absolutely critical input for human survival, must be treated as such and accorded a suitably high priority in the planning process.

16. The immediate objective should be the provision, on an equitable basis, of at least 70 litres of water per capita per day in urban areas for domestic requirements.

17. To ensure better maintenance of existing water systems, an additionality of Rs. 1000 crores per annum must be provided to local bodies. Waste water recycling and its use for non-domestic purposes should be encouraged.

18. To ensure water conservation, a differential tariff on water use should be applied, with a sharp increase in the rate charged for consumption in excess of 100 litres per capita per day.

19. Legislation should be introduced to control water drawal even from private sources in order to maintain the water table. This may include nationalisation of all water sources.

20. The collection of solid waste and its use in composting and as an energy source should be made more efficient. Where possible the service should be transferred to private hands.

21. Laws relating to control of pollution

must be strictly enforced.

Energy

22. Energy demands of urban areas must be anticipated and advance action taken to meet them and optimise energy use.

23. Energy supply planning and pricing should be used to influence activity location.

24. Land-use planning should be used as a means of reducing the energy needs of the transport sector.

25. Development control rules and building bye-laws should be modified to ensure the construction of energy-efficient buildings.

26. An integrated pricing and supply policy, covering all fuels, should be evolved to achieve equity and efficiency.

27. A data base on energy use in urban areas should be built.

Transport

28. To ensure increase in city efficiency, land-use and transportation planning should be integrated.

29. The bias towards personalised forms of transport must be corrected and mass transportation encouraged. By allowing a wide variety of multi-purpose vehicles to operate, including luxury buses, the use of road space by private cars must be reduced.

30. Short-term, affordable solutions rather than capita intensive, long-term plans should be resorted to. This implies optimising the use of currently available transportations mode.

31. Cycling and pedestrian facilities should be improved.

32. Management of transportation at

city level should be unified under a single authority.

Ur-ban Poverty

33. The amelioration of urban poverty should be accorded the same priority as that given to rural poverty.

34. Four lakh urban youth should be selected from poor households every year and trained in skills for which there is a demand.

35. Self-employment of the urban poor must be encouraged by an appropriate credit-support programme.

36. Production and market support should be given to the self-employed urban poor.

37. City planning should be geared to providing shelter and sites for employment generation programmes. Local bodies should be supported in their efforts to create special employment facilities including work-sheds for tiny manufacturers.

38. The shelter programme should be used to provide employment to the urban poor.

39. Wage employment for the urban poor should be provided through a programme for creation of such urban assets as water supply, drainage systems, land development, etc.

40. The public distribution system should be strengthened to meet the consumption requirements of the poor.

41. Community development should be the strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the poor and an Urban Community Agency should be set up at national level.

Housing

42. Housing policy must aim at in-

creasing the supply of serviced land and low-cost shelter, improving and upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock.

43. The State must facilitate housing and ensure access to basic inputs. It should not become a real-estate developer.

44. The sites and services programme should be extended to cover the entire cross-section of society. Besides providing housing, the programme should be used to generate employment.

45. Apart from providing access to land, the housing programme must also provide for finance, infrastructure development and community facilities.

46. Inner city upgradation and housing repair must be encouraged.

47. Public agencies in the housing sector should be restructure for fulfilment of their new role as facilitators rather than providers of housing.

Urban Form

48. Rent acts should be modified to limit tenancy protection to the poor and the existing tenancies and to provide for annual revision of rents to reflect increases in the cost of living, the increase varying between residential and non-residential premises and houses above and below 80 square metres.

49. Low-rise, high-density development should be the predominant built-form in urban India.

50. Municipal regulations regarding minimum plot sizes, buildable plot area, etc., should be amended, building envelopes designed and building codes modified so that the desired built-form is achieved.

51. Controlled streetscapes should be achieved through mandatory building lines and developing appropriate building envelopes.

52. Public squares, parks, promenades and other nodal points of urban centres should be rehabilitated by restricting vehicle entry and ensuring controlled development. Civic landmarks should be treated as urban events which lend identity to a city neighbourhood and enhance civic pride.

53. Land allocation must be consistently monitored and readjusted to ensure equitable city growth.

Conservation

54. Conservation should go beyond preservation of monuments and encompass the whole build heritage.

55. Rules and regulations should be amended to encourage conservation of the living environment.

56. City planning must encourage conservation of old city areas and not just development of new areas.

57. Direct fiscal and other incentives should be offered as an encouragement to individuals to conserve places and sites.

Spatial Planning

58. There is a need to supplement economic development planning by inter-sectoral coordination through the spatial planning process. Spatial planning at state and district level should concentrate on National Priority Cities, State Priority Cities and Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions with a view to bringing about integrated development. Therefore, multi-level spatial planning at the national, state and district level is recommended.

59. At the city level, to make planning more comprehensive, the local government should adopt the three-fold development planning process, viz. Master Directive Plan for the entire city, and Execution Plan and Action Area Plans as programmes, taking into consideration major sectors of development such as employment, housing, trans-

port, and the essential urban infrastructure. The execution plan should replace the present zonal development plan and should correspond in periodisation to national and state Five Year Plans, thus forming a capital investment plan as a budgetary tool and also as an instrument of coordination and implementation of public and private sector projects. The action areas plans should be used as a means of detailed planning.

Finance

60. The priority accorded to urbanisation in the Five Year Plan should be raised from the current share of about 4 per cent of the total to at least 8 per cent. Half of this should be from the central sector.

61. To ensure devolution of funds from the State governments to local bodies, there should be a constitutional provision for setting up quinquennial State Finance Commission.

62. The tax base of local bodies must be strengthened.

63. Four major banking institutions — a Metropolitan Cities Development Bank, a National Housing Bank, an Urban Infrastructure Development Bank, and an Urban Small Business Development Bank — should be set up.

Management

64. The Planning Commission should have a full-time member in charge of urbanisation.

65. The Urban Development Ministry should be nodal and should have divisions dealing with urbanisation and urban poverty alleviation.

66. At the national level, there should be a National Urbanisation Council, with a counterpart State Urbanisation Council in each state. The councils will formulate urbanisation policies.

67. To encourage citizens' participation there should be an Indian Council for Citizens' Action, with counterparts at State and city level.

68. The municipal administration should be restructured so that cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs have a two-tier administration consisting of the city corporation and local councils.

69. The division of functions between the elected, deliberative wing and the executive wing of local bodies should be codified. The responsibility and accountability of each functionary must be made specific and the management of city services professionalised.

70. The supersession of local bodies should be the exception rather than the rule, and the holding of elections for reconstituting a superseded local body within the specified period should be made mandatory and the municipal electoral process brought under the umbrella of the State Chief Electoral Officer.

Information System

71. Various data sources at national level should be modified to provide spatially disaggregated data.

72. Access to data at source should be made easier.

73. Two new data systems pertaining to land and the environment should be organised.

74. The information system should be designed to facilitate decision making.

75. The information system at local level should use data generated through the normal administrative processes.

76. To facilitate urban planning location-specific information systems should be devised.

77. Remote sensing should be used to monitor changes in regional land-use and expansion of urban areas.

78. Pilot projects for developing integrated urban information systems should be launched in selected major cities.

N.U.J. Demand for Revision of Tentative Proposals made by Bachawat Wage Boards

41. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Union of Journalists (India) has demanded drastic revision of the tentative proposals made by the Bachawat Wage Boards for working journalists and non-working journalist newspaper employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Proposals as announced by the Wage Boards are only tentative and the Wage Boards have called for the comments of all concerned. The National Union of Journalists (India) have furnished their comments to the Wage Boards. The Government will consider necessary action on the final recommendations of the Wage Boards.

Environment and Forest Clearance of Development Projects

42. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development projects

pending clearance from environmental and forestry angles, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The details of development projects pending clearance from environmental and forestry angles are given in the Statements I & II below.

(b) The forestry clearance is now to be given within six weeks of the receipt of the proposal, if found complete in all respect. In cases of environmental clearance, if all the particulars, information and action plans are available, the Ministry takes the decision within three months of receipt of the proposal. As decisions can be taken only after the complete information is received, it is not possible to specify the time by which, the proposals which are pending for want of information can be cleared.

STATEMENT I

State-wise details of proposals of development projects pending decision for the forestry clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act., 1980 as on 30.9.88.

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>State/UT</i> | <i>No. of proposal in which the complete information from State Government not received as on 30.9.88.</i> | <i>No. of proposals which are under consideration</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 41 | 7 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23 | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 4 | 4 |
| 4. | Bihar | 34 | — |
| 5. | Goa | 4 | — |
| 6. | Gujarat | 150 | 20 |
| 7. | Haryana | 2 | 3 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 41 | 9 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 4 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 88 | — |
| 11. | Kerala | 17 | 2 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 183 | 26 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 140 | 49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 14. | Manipur | 2 | 1 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 2 | — |
| 16. | Mizoram | 3 | — |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1 | — |
| 18. | Orissa | 23 | 5 |
| 19. | Punjab | 3 | 1 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 34 | 4 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 8 | 2 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 30 | 4 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 122 | 33 |
| 24. | Tripura | 12 | — |
| 25. | West Bengal | 7 | 2 |
| 26. | Andaman & Nicobar | 9 | — |
| 27. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 3 | — |
| | | 988 | 177 |

STATEMENT II

Projects pending for environmental clearance as on 30.9.1988.

| State/Union Territories | Mining | Hydro-Electric and Irrigation | Thermal Power | Industry | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Assam | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Bihar | 10 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 13 |
| Goa | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Gujarat | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 |
| Haryana | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Kerala | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| Maharashtra | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| Karnataka | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 | — | 3 | — | — | 12 |

| 1 . | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Orissa | 3 | — | — | 5 | 2 | 15 |
| Punjab | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Rajasthar: | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| West Bengal | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Andam:n & Nicobar | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Total | 45 | 12 | 29 | 35 | 19 | 140 |

Child Exploitation

43. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Hindustan Times" dated 13th September, 1988 captioned 'child exploitation unabated';

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto;

(c) the laws prohibiting child labour in operation in the country;

(d) the machinery established to enforce the laws prohibition child labour in the organised and unorganised sectors of the industry; and

(e) the steps proposed to make the machinery more effective?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is already aware of the problem of child labour in the country and has been taking necessary steps to tackle the problem.

(c) to (e). Employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986; the Factories Act, 1948; the Mines Act, 1952; the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the States' Shops and Commercial Establishments Act etc. The State Governments are the appropriate Governments for enforcing these Acts in a

majority of areas in which children work. All the State Governments have been addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the legal provisions pertaining to child labour.

Allotment of Plots under Rohini Residential Scheme

44. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants for allotment of plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme who are still to be allotted plots category-wise;

(b) the reasons for not drawing a time schedule for allotment of plots by draw of lots or otherwise as a period of 7 years has already elapsed;

(c) whether the DDA proposes to send an interim communication to all the applicants in the waiting list indicating the likely time by which they would get the allotment; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 51,652.

The category-wise break-up is as follows:

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|--------|
| (i) | EWS/Janata category | — | 6,595 |
| (ii) | LIG | — | 25,465 |
| (iii) | MIG | — | 19,592 |
| | | | 51,652 |

(b) As the services which have to be provided in coordination with the MCD, DESU etc. are not fully available and the development of plots has not been possible,

time schedule for allotment of plots has not been drawn up.

(c) and (d). The seniority list for the

remaining registrants is being prepared by the Computer Cell, DDA. After the same is prepared, it will be published in the Press. It is not proposed to send any interim communication to the applicants in the Waiting List individually.

Soviet Assistance for Mass Transit System

45. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-
MAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to construct a mass transit system like the metro on a turnkey basis in major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the offer made;

(c) whether Government have since decided to take up the work with the help of Soviet Union; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) and (b). During the recent visit of a Railway delegation to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government have shown interest in exploring the possibility of providing assistance on turn-key basis for construction of metro railway system in Indian cities. They have also indicated their willingness to consider suitable financial package including financing of the local costs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

WHO Assistance for Research on AIDS

46. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has justified the thrust on research on AIDS because the disease is infectious and affects the general public;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to boost the research on AIDS;

(c) whether the WHO has given any kind of help to India for research on AIDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Govt. of India in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research have initiated several research activities on AIDs.

(c) and (d). Yes. The WHO has assisted in training of scientific personnel from India in research laboratories abroad on several aspects of HIV infection, management and treatment of AIDs cases.

Rise in AIDS Cases

47. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cases of AIDS in the country are continuously rising over the past few months;

(b) if so, the exact number of AIDS cases reported in the country during the last 6 months;

(c) the reasons for the increase in such cases; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to control the AIDS diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Till 15th October, 1988, 23 cases of AIDS have been reported. The number of AIDS cases are few to comment on any trend of increase over a few months.

(b) Four AIDS cases have been reported during the last 6 months.

(c) There is at the moment no evidence that there is an increase in cases of AIDS in India. Of the 23 cases reported 7 were foreigners; 12 Indians appeared to have acquired the infection abroad; only four cases appeared to have acquired the infection in India.

(d) The following measures are being taken by Government to prevent AIDS in the country:

- (1) A cell has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to coordinate AIDS Control activity in the country.
- (2) 40 Surveillance Centres have been established in the country to screen high risks groups.
- (3) All these centres have been provided with diagnostic reagents and equipment package have also been provided to most of them.
- (4) Restrictions have been imposed on import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.
- (5) All the State Health authorities/hospitals STD clinics have been alerted to be vigilant.
- (6) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.

(7) All the State Health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

(8) Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for Health care personnel.

(9) All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

(10) *Foreigners*

- I. New foreign students being admitted in any of the Indian Institutions are required to undergo AIDS test. Anybody found positive is repatriated to his country.
- II. It has been decided to screen for AIDS the foreigners intending to stay for more than one year in India. Members of the diplomatic missions and foreign journalists accredited to the PIB are exempted from the test at this stage. Anybody found positive is to be repatriated to his country.

Hike in prices of pulses

48. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Prices of all pulse varieties go up" as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 30 September, 1988, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the prices of all pulses soaring high and the steps taken to

make pulses available at a reasonable price through the public Distribution systems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The news-item published in the Hindustan Times of 30th September, 1988 indicated prices of several essential commodities including pulses being sold at Super Bazar, Delhi compared with the prices prevailing in Karol Bagh, New Delhi. The prices of pulses in general have been high and some of them exhibited a rise during September, 1988 due to shortfall in production on account of drought in 1987, lean season, and disruption in supplies on account of floods and heavy rains in some areas.

The Government has taken a number of measures to contain rise in the prices of essential commodities including pulses. The main thrust of the Government policy has been increase to production of various essential commodities particularly of those like pulses which are in short supply. Although pulses are not distributed by the Union Government through Public Distribution System, some State Governments have distributed pulses under their public distribution system. To augment the domestic supplies, Government has allowed import of pulses under Open General Licence and its export has also been banned. From time to time, the Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors have been urged to enforce strictly the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, Storage (Control) Order and other similar legislations against hoarders, block-market-ers and anti-social elements.

Roller Flour Mills in West Bengal

49. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSOT-TAMBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has rejected all the bids offered by the roller flour mills in West Bengal for buying wheat which was to be auctioned by the

Food Corporation of India last month;

(b) whether the FCI has also decided not to supply wheat to the flour mills in Bengal under any quota system; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Allocations to roller flour mills have been stopped since 1st August, 1988. Limited quantities of wheat are being supplied by calling tenders on month to month basis from the roller flour mills only. For the month of August, 1988, no wheat was supplied to the mills in West Bengal because of low price offered by them in the tenders. For the month of September, 1988, tenders received could not be opened because of court orders. For supplies for the month of October, 1988, also the processing of tenders will depend on the orders of the court.

Encouragement to Silk Worm Rearing

50. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to encourage better silk worm seed production and industrial rearing of silk worms in order to enable the producers of mulberry to secure better price for the cocoons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to supplement the efforts of State Govts. to improve silk worm seed production in the country, the Central Silk Board has established a net work of 24 Seed Production Units under its National Silk Worm Seed Project. Further, the Board has also established 236 Chawki rearing centres

for supply of Chawki worms to farmers to improve quality and productivity of cocoons. As a result of this, the productivity has increased by 3-4 kg of cocoons per 100 dfls, thereby ensuring a better price to the farmers.

In addition to this, Central Silk Board has established a net work of 63 research Extension Centres in the country to educate farmers in improved technologies of silk-worm rearing. Pamphlets on improved techniques of mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing have been printed in 8 languages and distributed to the farmers.

Demurrage Paid By Food Corporation of India

51. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the account of demurrage paid to the Railways by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise, and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Demurrage charges paid to the Railway during the last three years are as follows:

| Year | Lakh Rs. |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 1985-86 | 809.38 |
| 1986-87 | 823.82 |
| 1987-88 | 789.65 (Provisional) |

Low productivity of labour combined with poor infrastructural facilities is the main cause for accrual of demurrage.

(b) The following steps have been taken to reduce accrual of demurrage:-

(i) Handling arrangements at rail-

heads have been strengthened.

(ii) Action is taken against handling and transport contractors or departmental labour whoever is found responsible for delays.

(iii) The railways are persuaded to waive demurrage charges in cases where unloading delay is beyond the control of FCI or due to lack of adequate infrastructural facilities.

[Translation]

Child Labour

52. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one third of total number of child labour in the world are in India;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that child labour are also working in some of the hazardous industries; and

(d) if so, the names of such industries and the number of child labour working there?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir. The statistics published by ILO do not lead to such a conclusion.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Children below 14 years of age are working in some occupations and processes like carpet weaving, manufacture of matches and fireworks etc., in which their employment is prohibited under the law. However, no accurate statistics are available about the number of children engaged in hazardous occupations.

Cure for Encephalitis

53. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any successful cure or sure drug for encephalitis; and

(b) if not whether any research is being made for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). There is no successful cure/chemotherapy for Japanese Encephalitis. However, a vaccine has been developed at Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with Japanese collaboration, which is presently being used in field trial conditions in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. In addition, National Institute of Virology, Pune, is also engaged in research activities in developing a vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis using Indigenous strain.

Radio Therapy Facility for Treatment of Cancer In Hospitals

54. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no big hospital of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has independent "radio therapy" facility for the treatment of cancer and the available radio therapy facility is also not being utilised fully;

(b) whether according to a report of World Health Organisation more than 60 percent cancer patients require radio therapy treatment at one or the other state;

(c) whether Indian Medical Council has also been making recommendation for it since 1971; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to provide independent radio therapy facility in big hospitals of various States and to stress upon them to make use

of such facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d). The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(a) The following hospitals in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have radio therapy facility:

BIHAR

1. Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur.
2. Patna Medical College Hospital, Patna.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. S.N. Medical College Hospital, Agra.
2. J.N. Medical College & Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
3. Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.
4. Hanuman Prasad Poddar Cancer Hospital, Gorakhpur.
5. J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur
6. K.G. Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow.
7. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi.
8. Indian Railways Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Varanasi.

According to rules all the hospitals/medical colleges/other institutions have independent radio therapy departments and they are being utilised fully.

(b) Cancer patients are given radio

therapy treatment depending upon the condition and stage of the disease.

(c) The Medical Council of India has prescribed a separate speciality of Radio-diagnosis and Radio-therapy for the award of separate degrees/diplomas in the respective departments.

(d) institution which desires to set up radio therapy facility has to apply for clearance by the Standing Committee on Tele - Therapy Units set up by the Government of India and the Committee gives clearance only when the institution possesses necessary staff to man the radio therapy department. Under the Cancer Control Programme, the Government of India gives financial assistance @ Rs. 12.00 lakhs to institutions to set up cobalt therapy facilities. It is proposed to cover all the recognised Government Medical colleges in the country to set up cobalt therapy facilities in a phased manner.

[English]

Survival Rate of Trees/Saplings

55. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10th December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5166 regarding survival rate of trees/saplings and state:

(a) whether a sample survey of survival rate of trees planted during the last five years under different afforestation schemes in five States viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has actually been taken;

(b) if so, the findings of the sample survey in the areas covered so far in each of these States;

(c) whether sample surveys would also be extended to other States, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, where dependence upon forests is a major occupation and the green cover needs special attention of the Government;

(d) if so, the likely date by which these three States would also be covered; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A sample survey of survival rate of trees has been carried out by Indian Institute of Public Opinion in 4 districts each in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for all afforestation programmes for the period 1983-84 to 1987-88. 80% samples were from farm forestry plantations.

(b) The findings of the sample survey with regard to survival rate in per cent are given below:

| State | Farm Forestry | Non-Farm* Forestry | All Plantations@ |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Gujarat | 43.67 | 70.38 | 63.64 |
| Karnataka | 61.60 | 82.95 | 79.40 |
| Tamil Nadu | 52.92 | 61.63 | 60.57 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 70.42 | 59.61 | 60.69 |
| West Bengal | 69.88 | 67.03 | 67.56 |

* Includes all components of plantations other than Farm Forestry.

@ Weighted average.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During 1989-90.

(e) Does not arise.

Shrinkage/Expansion of Green Cover Area

56. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shrinkage or expansion in the Green Cover (Forest Area) has been reported by the States during the Seventh Plan till date;

(b) if so, the exact decrease or increase in the forest area of each State/Union Territory as on 31st March, 1988 compared to the position on 1st April, 1985; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage the adequate coverage/extension of the area under the forests and the target set for achievement by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The exact area of increase or decrease in green cover between 1st April, 1985 and 31st March, 1988 has not been assessed. However, an area of 100160.29 hectares has been allowed to be diverted for non-forest purposes during this period. Year-wise information is given in Statement I. below.

An area of about 5.04 million hectares has been planted during the first three years of the plan viz., 1985 to 1988. Details of

afforestation carried out State/Union Territory wise is given in Statement II below:

(c) National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation programme in the country with people's participation. The following schemes are being implemented by it:

- i) Operation Soil Watch
- ii) Rural Fuelwood plantations
- iii) Decentralised Nurseries
- iv) Grant in aid to voluntary agencies
- v) Social forestry through Employment generation programmes.

A total afforestation target of 10 million hectares has been fixed for the Seventh Plan.

STATEMENT I

Diversion of Forest Land for Non-Forest use from 1985 to 1988.

| Year | Forest Land Diverted in Hectares |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1985 | 10,608.07 |
| 1986 | 11,963.11 |
| 1987 | 72,780.05 |
| 1988 (upto 30.6.1988) | 4,809.06 |
| Total : | 1,00160.29 |

STATEMENT II

Area afforested in the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985 to 1988)

| S.No | States /UTs | (Area in ha.) |
|------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 454074.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 17756.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 75968.50 |
| 4. | Bihar | 369300.00 |
| 5. | Goa, Damn & Diu | 9381.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 345475.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 102929.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 97918.00 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 71879.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 400747.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 212034.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 575573.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 381333.00 |
| 14. | Manipur | 22702.50 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 26328.50 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 72777.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 50625.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | 329838.50 |
| 19. | Punjab | 82590.50 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 173644.50 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 15944.50 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 255401.00 |
| 23. | Tripura | 36506.00 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 641685.00 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 196104.00 |
| 26. | A & N Island | 15887.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|----------------------|------------|
| 27. | Chandigarh | 447.00 |
| 28. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 4871.00 |
| 29. | Delhi | 5304.50 |
| 30. | Lakshadweep | 39.00 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 1712.00 |
| Total : | | 5046775.50 |

Supply of Sub-Standard Drugs to Flood Affected Areas

57. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of drugs supplied to flood affected areas have been found to be of sub standard;

(b) the names of companies which supplied drugs to the flood affected areas during 1988 in Delhi , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Companies Whose Drugs Found Sub-Standard

58. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of companies whose drugs were found to be sub-standard during the last two years and the companies out of them which are supplying drugs to Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : State Drug Controllers are the licensing authorities for manufacture and sale of drugs in their respective States. The quality of drugs is monitored by them through sampling by State Drug Inspectors and testing by the Government analysts. The detailed records including names of manufacturers whose drugs are found not of standard quality are maintained by the State Drug Controllers. However, Government agencies which purchase drugs from Government get samples tested before accepting supplies. In case of emergency situations, like natural calamities, at times, supplies are taken on warranty/guarantee basis followed by tests thereafter.

The information regarding total number of samples reported not of standard quality for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as follows:”

| | Total samples tested | Found not of standard quality |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1985-86 | 19035 | 2705 |
| 1986-87 | 28382 | 4066 |

Arrears of E.P.F

59. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Employees Provident Fund collected but not deposited with Government by the employers at the beginning and the end of each of the last three financial years;

(b) the names of the major defaulters with cumulative arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs at the end of 1987-88;

(c) whether any public sector/joint sector undertakings were in the arrears as on 1st April, 1988; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the amounts involved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) The total arrears of E.P.F. contribution from the Unexempted establishments at the end of last three financial years were as given below:

| As on | Amount (Rupees in crores) |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1.4.1985 | 52.30 |
| 31.3.1986 | 58.30 |
| 31.3.1987 | 71.97 |
| 31.3.1988 | 78.74 |

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is given below;

(c) Yes, Sir. Some public sector undertakings were reported to be in arrears.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha separately.

STATEMENT

Names of unexempted establishments which were in default of E.P.F. dues of more than Rs. 10 lakhs as on 31.3.1988.

| Sl.No. | Name of the establishments |
|--------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/s. Andhra Co.op. Spinning Mills, Guntakal.
2. M/s. Andhra Cotton Mills, Cuddapah.
3. M/s. Karimnagar Co.op Spinning Mills Anthergaon.
4. M/s. Azamjahi Mills, Warangal.
5. M/s. Nellimerla Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Nellimerla.
6. M/s. Chirala Co. op. spinning Mills, Chirala
7. M/s. Bajrang Jute Mills, Guntur

BIHAR

1. M/s. National Jute Mfg. Corpn. Unit of RBHM Katihar.
2. M/s. Katihar Jute Mills Katihar
3. M/s. Gaya Cotton Jute Mills, Gaya.
4. M/s. Bihar Sugar Works Pachrukhi.
5. M/s. Reliance Fire Bricks and Pattery Co. Ltd., Dhanbad.
6. M/s. Kumardhubi Engg. Works, Dhanbad.
7. M/s. Bihar State Agra Industrial Development Corpn. Patna.

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

DELHI

1. M/s. Hindustan Samachar Co-op Society Ltd.
2. M/s. Sahara Deposit Investment (P) Ltd.

GUJARAT

1. M/s. The Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ahmedabad.
2. M/s. Rajprakash Spg. Mills Ltd. Bombay.
3. M/s. Navijivan Mills Kalol.
4. M/s. Indequp Engg. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
5. M/s. Kankariya Paper Mills, Kalol
6. M/s. Central Pulp Mills, Songarh.
7. M/s. New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar.

HARYANA

- 1 M/s. Auto Pins (I) (P) Ltd. Far dabad.
2. M/s. Jalani Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Usha Spg. Wvg. Mills..
4. M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd.
5. M/s. Jalani Tools (I) (P) Ltd

KARNATAKA

1. M/s. Shankar Textiles.
2. M/s. Ganesar Textiles.
3. M/s. Siddeshwara Textile.
4. M/s. Bellary Spg. Mfg.

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

KERALA

1. M/s. Ponmudi Tea Estate, Ponmudi, Trivandrum.
2. M/s. Punalur Paper Mills.
3. M/s. Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Trichur.

4. M/s. Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project, Mythiri.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. M/s. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.
2. M/s. Kalyanal Mills, Indore.
3. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.
4. M/s. Mire Mills Ujjain.
5. M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgoan.
6. M/s. New Bhopal Textiles Mills, Bhopal.
7. M/s. Mukanchanda Mills Ltd. Indore
8. M/s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain
9. M/s. Bimal Mills Ltd., Ujjain.
10. M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore.
11. M/s. Hope Textiles Mills Ltd., Indore.
12. M/s. Indore Textiles Mills, Ujjain.
13. M/s. Shre Sajjan Mills, Ltd., Ratlam.
14. M/s. Bilaspur Spg. Mills. & Industries Bilaspur.

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|--|
| 15. | M/s. Gajra Gears Pvt. Ltd. |
| 16. | M/s. M.P. State Textiles Corpn. Ltd. Bhopal. |
| MAHARASHTRA | |
| 1. | M/s. Jaifabs Textiles Mills. |
| 2 | M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd. |
| 3. | M/s. Bhandari & Porwal Engg. (M/s. Ogale Glass Works). |
| 4. | M/s. New India Rayon Mills Ltd. |
| 5. | M/s. Fuel Injections Ltd. |
| 6. | M/s. Simplex Woolen Mills. |
| 7. | M/s. Ellora Silk Mills. |
| 8. | M/s. Palghar Rolling Mills. Pvt. Ltd. |
| 9. | M/s. India United Mills. |
| 10. | M/s. Bharat Textile Mills |
| 11. | M/s. Digvijay Textile Mills. |
| 12. | M/s. Saksaria Cotton Mills. |
| 13. | M/s. New Kaiser-I- Hind Mills. |
| 14. | M/s. Hind Cycle Ltd. |
| 15. | M/s. Shri Sitaram Mills. Ltd. |
| 16. | M/s. Jarr Manufacturing Co. Ltd. |
| 17. | M/s. Shivaraj Fine Art Litho Works. |
| 18. | M/s. Phonix Mills. Ltd. |
| 19. | M/s. Amravati Growers Co-op Spg. Mills. |
| 20. | M/s. Sadhana Textile. |

| 1 | 2 |
|------------------|--|
| 21. | M/s. Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd. |
| 22. | M/s. Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills. |
| 23. | M/s.S.B. Tiwari Beedi Ind. Solapur. |
| ORISSA | |
| 1. | M/s. Shree Durga Glass (P) Ltd. Or/64 |
| 2. | M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd. OR/20 |
| 3. | M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. |
| 4 | M/s. Pur. Electrical Division At P.P.Pur. |
| 5 | M/s. Cuttack Electrical Division, Jebra Cuttack. |
| 6 | M/s. Cadre Committee, Angul Central Co-op. Bank |
| PANJAB | |
| NIL | |
| RAJASTHAN | |
| 1. | M/s. Man Industrial Corpn Ltd Jaipur. |
| 2. | M/s. Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Jaipur. |
| 3 | M/s. Food Corpn. of India, Jaipur. |
| 4. | M/s. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd. Ehilwara. |
| 5. | M/s. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals, Kota. |
| 6. | M/s. Manglam Cement, Kota. |
| 7. | M/s. Jaipur Udyog. Ltd Sawaimadhopur. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

TAMIL NADU

1. M/s. Bharathi Mills, Pondy.
2. M/s. Anglo French Textiles, Pondy.
3. M/s. Pilot Pen Co. (India Ptd. Pozhal, Madras).
4. M/s. Sudersan Finance Corporation, Madras.
5. M/s. Sudarsan Chits (India) Ltd., Madras.
6. M/s. Mahalakshmi Mills, Madurai.
7. M/s. 5 No. Beedi Trust, Melapalayam.
8. M/s. Sundram Spg. Mills (P) Ltd., Komarapalayam, Salem.
9. M/s. Tiruppur Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Tiruppur.
10. M/s. Sri Ramalinga Choodamoiga Mills Ltd. Tiruppur.
11. M/s. Sri Hari Mills (P) Ltd., Ondipudar, Coimbatore.
12. M/s. Radhakrishna Mills. Coimbatore.
13. M/s. Madhu Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
14. M/s. The Bhavani Mills. Ltd. CBE-21.
15. M/s. Somasundram Mills. Ltd. Coimbatore.
16. M/s. Kaleeswar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore. 9.
17. M/s. Vasantha Mill Coimbatore.

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

18. M/s. Mettur Textiles Industries Ltd., Metturdam.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.
2. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
3. M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
4. M/s. Atherton Mills, Kanpur.
5. M/s. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathra.
6. M/s. Postal Seal Corporation, Aligarh.
7. M/s. H.R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly.
8. M/s. Co-Operative Crugs & Pints, Almorah.
9. M/s. Tiger Hardware & Tools Ltd., Aligarh.
10. M/s. U.P. Seeds & Tarai Development Corpn, Nainital.
11. M/s. U.P.S.S. C. Ltd., Gorakhpur.
12. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd, Barabanki.
13. M/s. Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills, Hardoi.
14. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd. Barabanki.
15. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd, Deoria.
16. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd. Beharaich.
17. M/s. Nawabganj Sugar Mills. Co. Gonda.
18. M/s. U.P.S.S.C Ltd. Chitauni, Deoria.

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------------|--|
| 19. | M/s. U.P.S.S.C Ltd. Siswa Bazar, Gorakhpur. |
| 20. | M/s. Associated Journals, Lucknow. |
| 21. | M/s. U.P. Instruments Ltd, Lucknow. |
| 22. | M/s. Meerut Straw Board Mills., Meerut. |
| 23. | M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd. Meerut. |
| 24. | M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd., Bulandshahar. |
| 25. | M/s. Ratna Sugar Mills, Jaunpur. |
| 26. | M/s. Bhadohi Woollen Mills. Bhadohi, Varanasi. |
| <i>WEST BENGAL.</i> | |
| 1. | Betram Scot, Titagarh. |
| 2. | Bengal Fine and Spnng. and Textile and Weaving Mills (No.1) Hooghly. |
| 3. | Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mill, Hooghly. |
| 4. | Bangadays Cotton Mills, Panihati. |
| 5. | Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah. |
| 6. | Canteen Carpentry Works. |
| 7. | Carter Poolor and Co., C. utta |
| 8. | Central Cotton Mills Howrah. |
| 9. | Chandamin Tea Estate, Siliguri. |
| 10. | Damdima, Jalpaiguri. |
| 11. | M/s. Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Calcutta. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|--|
| 12. | M/s. Momor Begahouse Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. |
| 13. | M/s. Kerala Valley Tea Estate. |
| 14. | M/s. Krishna Silicate Glass Works, Calcutta. |
| 15. | M/s. National Iron and Steel Ltd., Howrah. |
| 16. | M/s. Hooghly Dock and Port Engg. Ltd., Howrah. |
| 17. | M/s. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hooghly. |
| 18. | M/s. Shallimar Works. |
| 19. | M/s. Shri Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills., Falta, Titagarh. |
| 20. | M/s. Eastern Paper Mills. |
| 21. | M/s. Das Consultants, 21 A-Shakespear Sarani. |
| 22. | M/s. India Hard Metals Ltd. |
| 23. | M/s. Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd. |
| 24. | M/s. Sri Engg. Product Ltd., Hooghly. |
| 25. | M/s. Hind Galvanising & Ingg. Co. Ltd. Howrah. |
| 26. | M/s. Shri Bajran Electrical Steel Co. (P) Ltd. Howrah. |
| 27. | M/s. Bengal Enamel Works Ltd. |
| 28. | M/s. Empire Jute Co.Ltd. |
| 29. | M/s. Indo Japan Steel Ltd. |
| 30. | M/s. Naskar Para Jute Mills Co. Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 31. | M/s. Prem Chand Jute Mills Ltd. |
| 32. | M/s. Tecalmit India Ltd. |

Research to Eliminate Nutritional Deficiency Disorder

60. SHRID.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether outcome of the research to eliminate nutritional deficiency disorders is not implemented properly, resulting in the increase of PEM (Protein Energy Mal-nutrition) among the people in the country;

(b) the number of children affected by night-blindness, a disease caused by Vitamin-A deficiency; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent PEM (Protein Energy Malnutrition) among the children from the poorer sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : (a) Research findings regarding nutritional deficiencies can be taken up for implementation only after conducting appropriate field trials.

(b) The prevalence of deficiency signs related to vitamin 'A' deficiency are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Government of India has initiated a number of nutrition action programmes particularly for the prevention of malnutrition. These programmes are:-

1. Special Nutrition Programme (food Supplementation Programme). In this programme

pre-school child gets a supplement of about 300 to 350 calories and 8 to 10 G protein per-day and the women (pregnant and nursing) get double this quantity for a period of 250 to 300 days in a year. This is being operated by Ministry of Human Resources Development.

2. Massive dose vitamin A programme where all children of pre-school age are provided with a massive dose of 2,000 IU of vitamin A once every six months. This programme is operated by Health Department through its Primary Health Centres.
3. Anaemia prophylaxis programme: This programme is for prevention and control of nutritional anaemia which is prevalent in women of child bearing age and pre-school children. In this programme iron and folic tablets are distributed to pregnant and lactating women for at least 100 days in a year. Children upto 12 years are also covered. This programme is also operated by Health Department through its PHC net work.
4. Integrated Child Development services: This is a comprehensive programme sponsored by Ministry of Human Resource Development. This programme delivers all the above nutritional inputs as a package alongwith other health and health education inputs. In other words it includes supplementary feeding, massive dose of Vitamin A distribution, folifer tablet distribution, universal immunization programme, formal and non-formal education etc.

STATEMENT

Percentage Prevalence of Deficiency Signs Related to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.

| | Conj. Xerosis | | Bitot Spot | | Total Vitamin 'A' deficiency | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Pre-school Children | 5—12 yrs. | Pre-school Children | 5—12 years | Pre-school Children | 5—12 years. |
| Kerala | — | 0.4 | — | 0.4 | — | 1.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3.0 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| Karnataka | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 9.3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 8.2 |
| Maharashtra | — | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Gujarat | — | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 |
| Orissa | 9.8 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| West Bengal | 4.9 | 2.1 | 4.9 | — | 11.5 | 2.1 |

Survey Conducted by Heart Care Foundation Regarding heart Attack and High Blood Pressure

61. SHRI P.M.SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in "The Hindu" dated the 10 October, 1988 (Delhi Edition) regarding a recent survey conducted by the Heart Care Foundation among citizens of Delhi showing a high incidence of heart-attack and high blood pressure;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have compared the incidence in the Capital with the all-India data and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have received any formal report and recommendations made by the Heart Care Foundation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An epidemiological study has been planned by ICMR to study the prevalence and risk factors of coronary heart disease to be carried out in both rural and urban population.

(c) The All India incidence levels for coronary heart disease are not available. The Delhi study is the first to provide incidence figures from India.

(d) The Government of India have not received any formal Report and recommendations from the Heart Care Foundation in this regard.

(e) The question does not arise.

Vacation of Government Accommodation by Ex-Ministers

62. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-Ministers are still keeping Government accommodation in their possession, if so, their names, since they are in unauthorised occupation and also the amount due from such one of them;

(b) the names of ex-Ministers still occupying Bungalows meant for a Minister;

(c) the names of former Members of Parliament who are still in occupation of Government accommodation in Delhi and the amount due from each one of them; and

(d) the details of action taken to get such premises vacated from ex-Ministers/ex-Members and the concessions extended to them, if any?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Welfare of Beedi Workers

63. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers, State-wise; and

(b) the details of steps being taken for the welfare of beedi workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) The estimated number of beedi workers is given state wise in the Statement below.

(b) Under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 130 dispensaries and one 10 bedded hospital have been set up to provide free medical

treatment to beedi workers and their families. 24 new dispensaries have been sanctioned and are likely to be set up in the year 1988-89. Several other welfare schemes to extend educational, housing, recreational and family welfare facilities have also been evolved.

The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 has also been enacted to provide for the welfare etc. of the workers in the beedi and cigar establishments.

STATEMENT

The estimated number of Beedi workers (State-wise).

| Name of State | Number of Beedi workers. (Lakhs) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Karnataka | 3.55 |
| 2. Kerala | 1.11 |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh | 4.50 |
| 4. Rajasthan | 1.16 |
| 5. Gujarati | 0.75 |
| 6. Orissa | 1.60 |
| 7. West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya | 4.50 |
| 8. Andhra Pradesh | 2.00 |
| 9. Tamilnadu | 2.25 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 5.78 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 2.05 |
| 12. Bihar | 3.50 |
| | 32.75 |

Hike in Rice Quota to Tribals

64. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the rice quota for tribals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States where the foodgrains are being supplied at subsidised rates at present;

(c) whether any demand has been made by the States for improvement in the implementation of Integrated Tribal Development project; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) Issue of foodgrains under the scheme for distribution of rice and wheat at specially subsidised prices in the integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and the tribal majority States are made out of the allocations for the Public Distribution System to the States/ Union Territories. No separate allocations are made by the Central Government for the purpose.

(b) A statement showing the names of States/Union Territories having ITDP areas and the tribal majority States where foodgrains are being supplied at specially subsidised rates under the scheme is given below.

(c) and (d). Some State Governments have requested extension of the scope of the scheme to cover areas predominantly populated by tribal but not falling under the ITDPs. However, it has not been possible to accede to this request.

STATEMENT

Names of the States/Union Territories having ITDP areas and Tribal Majority States and where foodgrains are being supplied at specially subsidised rates.

Sl. Name of State/Union Territory No.

1 2

ITDP States/Union Territories

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Orissa
12. Rajasthan
13. Sikkim
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
19. Daman

1 2

TRIBAL MAJORITY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

20. Arunachal Pradesh
21. Meghalaya
22. Mizoram
23. Nagaland
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
25. Lakshadweep

Import of Vaccines to Prevent Aids

65. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declined to import vaccines for AIDS from the USA, or some other developed countries and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to invent a vaccine for the disease in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Until now, no vaccine for cure of AIDS has been discovered in the world. So the question of importing the vaccine does not arise. Global research efforts are underway to find out a vaccine for AIDS. So far, these efforts have not been successful but with increase in knowledge about the virus, it may be possible to produce and test a potentially useful vaccines.

Delay In Settlement of EPF Cases

66. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employees Provident Fund cases pending finalization, region-wise, as on 31 October, 1988;

(b) the number of such cases pending for the last three years, five years and more than five years, region-wise, together with the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases decided after the death of subscribers by the EPF authorities, region-wise together with the reasons therefor and the action taken against the persons responsible for it; and

(d) the steps being taken to streamline the work relating to finalisation of EPF cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) Statement-I showing the total number of E.P.F. cases pending finalisation region-wise as on 31.3.1988 is given below.

(b) As on 31.3.1988, only 6 cases were reported to be pending for more than one year, in Uttar Pradesh region, mainly for want of certain particulars relating to payments.

(c) During the year 1987-88 24,420 claims of odd deceased subscribers were finally settled. The region-wise break-up of the claims settled is as given in Statement-II below. The information about the claims received before the death of subscribers but settled after their death, is not available.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the EPF Organisation in the recent past for streamlining the procedure for settlement of claims:

(i) claim forms have been suitably modified, for furnishing the details of contribution for the current period:

(ii) The procedure for verification of the signature in the claims forms attested by the prescribed au-

thorities, has been dispensed with; and

(iii) It has been decided that where claims have been partly settled, the final claim may be settled without insisting on fresh claim.

STATEMENT-I

Region-wise pendency of P.F. Claims the year 1987-88

| <i>Region</i> | <i>No. of pending cases</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 6387 |
| N.E Region | 1035 |
| Bihar | 1813 |
| Delhi | 611 |
| Gujarat | 6618 |
| Haryana | 1357 |
| Karnataka | 4005 |
| Kerala | 1957 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 816 |
| Maharashtra | 9865 |
| Orissa | 1401 |
| Punjab | 3097 |
| Rajasthan | 541 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6174 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4414 |
| West Bengal | 8002 |
| Total: | 58,093 |

STATEMENT-II*Region-wise break up of Death cases Settled during the year 1987-88*

| <i>Region</i> | <i>No. of Death cases settled.</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1047 |
| N.E. Region | 315 |
| Bihar | 769 |
| Delhi | 475 |
| Gujarat | 1501 |
| Haryana | 378 |
| Karnataka | 1462 |
| Kerala | 1446 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 810 |
| Maharashtra | 3441 |
| Orissa | 655 |
| Punjab | 624 |
| Rajasthan | 501 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3686 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2683 |
| West Bengal | 4627 |
| Total: | 24,420 |

Increase In Production of Jute Bags

67. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether study has been undertaken to establish the merits of jute bags containers over the synthetic ones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the study ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for production of jute bags and containers to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). International Jute Organisation has requested the Govt. for undertaking a study to establish the merits of jute bags. There is adequate production of jute bags in the country to meet the demand, both current and anticipated. Govt. have taken various steps to improve the efficiency and to stimulate demand in the jute sector through establishment of Jute Modernisation Fund, Jute Special Development Fund and enactment of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

Textile Exports to Non-Quota Countries

68. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand to diversify textile exports to more-non-quota countries for expansion of textile exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which the export of textiles is likely to be boosted as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (d). As almost full quota utilisation has been achieved in export of textile items, Government has taken number of steps to increase textile exports to non-quota countries. 5% additional CCS has been recently announced on export to non-quota markets. An intensive publicity campaign is being launched. Trade delegations to non-quota countries to explore the markets are being taken. Additional quota is given to exporters to non-quota market

under the quota distribution policy. It is anticipated that the above steps will increase the exports to non-quota markets substantially.

**Purchase of Homoeopathic Medicine
Cineraria Martima Succuss**

69. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the standards laid down for testing homoeopathic medicine 'Cineraria Martima Succuss':

(b) whether C.G.H.S. dispensaries are buying this medicine as per international standards; and

(c) if so, the quantity purchased by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL JORA) : (a) The standard for testing Homeopathic medicine Cineraria Martima Succuss has been laid down by the Purchase Advisory Committee of CGHS and the medicine is got tested from Homoeopathic Pharmacopia Laboratory, Ghaziabad at sample stage as well as the time of receipt of actual supply.

(b) No, Sir. CGHS observes the recommendations of Purchase Advisory Committee.

(c) The information is as under:-

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. | 1985-86 | 36,999 Vials. |
| 2. | 1986-87 | 51,779 Vials. |
| 3. | 1987-88 | 18,829 Vials. |
| Total: | | 1,07,607 Vials. |

Plan to Merge Non-viable Textile Mills

70. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation had drawn up plans to merge non-viable textile units with viable units to reduce its losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those plans have been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have provided adequate funds to the N.T.C. to enable it to fulfil its modernisation plans; if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to improve the performance of the N.T.C. to make it viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (d). The plans drawn up by National Textile Corporation for amalgamation/restructuring of unviable textile units is in the preliminary stages of examination and discussion at various levels.

(e) Because of resource constraints the Government have not been able to provide adequate funds to the NTC for its modernisation plans.

(f) NTC has drawn up mill specific action plans to improve the performance of its mills.

Removal of Encroachment of Public Land

71. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action for removal of the encroachment of public land in Yamuna Vihar, Delhi (Ghonda Residential Scheme) has been taken by the DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Action has been initiated to remove the encroachments in the colony in accordance with rules/procedure laid down.

Course on Cardiology and Critical Care Nursing

72. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a course on cardiology and critical care nursing was sponsored jointly by the Asian Pacific Society of Cardiology and the Cardiological Society of India was held on 1-2 August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some cardiologists of Delhi hospitals were sponsored to the course; and

(d) if so, the names of such cardiologists, hospital-wise, and the expenditure involved on each sponsorship?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMOTILAL VORA) : (a) The Government of India is not aware of any such course having been sponsored jointly by the Assian Pacific Society of Cardiology and the Cardiological Society of India.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

AIDS Cases and Deaths

73. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths on account of AIDS reported so far in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to cure the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE)

: (a) So far, 23 persons have been detected to have AIDS disease, of these 7 were foreigners, and 16 were Indians. 17 persons have died, five foreigners have returned to their country and one is alive.

(b) There are no specific drugs for cure of AIDS, nor is there any specific vaccine to prevent AIDS. One drug, AZT had been shown to be of use in prolonging survival in AIDS cases with Pneumocystis Carmi infection. Persons suffering from HIV infection get repeated attacks of opportunistic infections. Their infections are treated with appropriate anti microbial or anti-fungal agents. Drugs that stimulate immune system have also been used in the treatment of AIDS. In addition , these patients require supportive and symptomatic treatment. The surveillance centres and the States AIDS Cells try to follow up all seropositive individuals. In some hospitals, counselling cells have been established to provide health education and counselling to sero-positive individuals.

Central Aid for Government Homeopathy Medical College, Calicut

74. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested Union Government to provide Central assistance for starting post-graduate course in Homeopathy at Government Homeopathy Medical College, Calicut;

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the funds release/earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (b). In a letter dated the 27th April, 1988 the Government of Kerala informed this Ministry that they had decided to start a post-graduate course in Homeopathy at the

Government Homeopathic Medical College, Calcutt affiliated to Calicut University. According to the State Government, an Inspection Commission was appointed by the University to verify the facilities available for starting the post-graduate course at the said College. The State Government also enquired of this Ministry to indicate the possibility of extending Central assistance for the said purpose.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, there is no approved Central Scheme under which financial assistance can be provided for starting a Post-graduate course in Homeopathy.

Setting up of National Institute of Maternal and Child Health at Trivandrum

75. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala was requested in 1986 to send proposals for establishing a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether State Government had sent a project report for setting up the said Institute in Trivandrum Medical College campus; and

(c) if so, the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The proposals were called from all States and some states including Kerala responded.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Spread of Conjunctivitis In Delhi

76. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a gap of two years,

conjunctivities, the viral eye infection, is threatening to swamp the Capital in an epidemic form;

(b) if so, what are the measures being considered by the Government to take timely steps in this regard; and

(c) what are the total eye infection that have come after August and what were the measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Cases of viral conjunctivitis had occurred in Delhi. This is a seasonal condition for which treatment is available with Government Hospitals, Health Centres, Private Nursing Homes and Medical practitioners. Figures of eye infection cases are not maintained as it is not a notifiable disease.

Potable Water and Health Care for Residents of Resettlement Colonies

77. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the 44 resettlement colonies, jhuggi clusters and slum areas of Delhi was undertaken for adequate supply of potable water and proper health care of the residents; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : (a) Yes,

(b) According to the information received from the Delhi Development Authority there are 652 Jhuggi clusters in Delhi clubbed under 514 groups. An approximate population of over 11 lakh live in these jhuggi clusters. The facility of drinking water supply through Municipal hydrants is available for 210 jhuggi clusters (with an approximate population of 5.10 lakhs). It has been decided that drinking water to 102 Jhuggi clusters in Trans Yamuna area will be provided

by Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi through public hydrants and drinking water to the balance 340 Jhuggi clusters will be provided by slum wing of Delhi Development Authority either in the form of deep hand pumps or by laying distribution system of water lines to provide public hydrants. Till this work is completed slum wing is providing drinking water through water tankers/sintex tanks fitted on trucks and is supplying nearly 17 lakh litres per day for a population of 4.3 lakhs.

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

RE: NOTICE FROM DELHI HIGH COURT

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on the 27th July, 1988, I informed the House about the receipt of two notices from the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, requiring my appearance before the Bombay High Court on 19th July, 1988, for filing of an affidavit by me or the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, within three weeks from 28th June, 1988, in connection with the Writ Petitions No. 6157/87 and 1299/88 alleging that there was "a variance between the Bill (The Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985), as passed and gazetted with regard to the rate of the excise duty on the goods-cranes -Chapter sub-heading No. 8426-00".

The relevant papers were accordingly passed on to the Minister of Law and Justice of taking such action as he may deem fit to apprise the court of the correct constitutional position and the well established conventions of the House.

Subsequently, the Additional Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, in his letter dated 6th August, 1988, expressed deep regrets for the two notices addressed to me by his office reproducing the language

of the usual notice addressed to the parties and requested that these be treated as cancelled.

Again, on 23rd September, 1988, a notice was received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi requiring me to arrange to show cause in connection with Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4374/88 and Civil Writ Petition No. 1991/88 filed by Shri Ude Singh Dalai against the Union of India, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Hardwari Lai, M.P.

As per well-established practice and convention of Lok Sabha, I have decided not to respond to the notice. I have passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice for taking such action as he may deem fit to apprise the court of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

[*Translation*]

Why do you make a noise? Don't make a noise.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : (Adilabad) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the Kissan Agitation in Delhi. You have disallowed this Motion. I would like to submit that it is a very serious matter because the Kisans have declared (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, please allow the Adjournment Motion.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you

[*English*]

I have gone through it. In my judgement, this is a question....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Which question, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The question raised by Shri Madhav Reddy..

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
(Mahbubnagar) : Regarding what?

MR. SPEAKER : The question regarding the Adjournment Motion. In my judgement this is not a question which falls within that but it needs complete discussion on the floor of the House and I have allowed a discussion under Rule 193 even today if the time permits or tomorrow....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur) Sir, due to the strike in Air India, Indians working in the Gulf countries are stranded here. They have become jobless (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Reddi-ji, this is a question of policy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Demands always come and they will be always coming I have already allowed a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Sir, will you give us an opportunity to persuade you to accept our Adjournment Motion of Kisan Agitation?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):
Have they informed you regarding the parties to which they belong? Are we not entitled to identify them? We should know to which

parties they belong (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : They do not belong to your party (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not do it like that.

[*English*]

They belong to the parties on whose tickets they have been elected and they are sitting there. No problem.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In the meantime, changes have taken places. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We want to make a submission to you. We would like to persuade you that there is a case for an Adjournment Motion on Kisan Agitation. An unpecedented thing has happened as a result of which the ruling party had to change the venue of its rally. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, no, I have done it. It is a question which is always going on. I have allowed a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They wanted to stop the water supply and, therefore, we want to censure the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
It is a fit case for Adjournment Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have a right to censure the Government and there should be an Adjournment Motion (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: (Ahmedabad) We have requested for a discussion on the aircraft accident in Ahmedabad.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Air India Flights have been cancelled in Trivandrum and passengers are stranded (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: We want to censure the Government (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a fit case for Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is, there are always agitations. There are always demands. It is a question of policy, dialogue, discussion and representation. It is a question of policy and you have a full right to discuss it on the Floor of the House. But no question of Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Proclamation and Order Issued by the President in relation to the state of Mizoram and reports of the Governor of Mizoram sent to the President

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th September, 1988 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram published in Notification No. G.S.R. 905(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1988, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th September, 1988 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 906(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1988.

- (2) A copy each of the Reports dated the 6th September, 1988 and 7th September, 1988 of the Governor of Mizoram to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-6571/88]

Draft Notification regarding exemption to certain Government companies from requirements of the Companies Act under its Section 620

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalam I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Draft Notification No. 1/5/88-CLV (Hindi and English versions) regarding exemption to certain Government Companies from requirement of sub-section (3) (b) of section 209 of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said act. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6572/88]

12.09 hrs.

RE: STATUTORY RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MIZORAM

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In connection with the discussion on the Statutory Resolution in relation to the State of Mizoram in the House today, copies of the Proclamation, Order issued in pursuance of the Proclamation and the Governor's Report, are available at the Publication Counter.

Members may collect copies thereof from the Publication Counter.

12.9 1/2 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:-

1. The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 1988.
2. The Punjab Pre-emption (Chandigarh and Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1988.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Our people are dying in Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Khatauli. We are losing our lives.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed. I have allowed a discussion on that. I have already taken the decision.... (*Interruptions*)... I have already done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am raising a point of order. You have just now announced and we have also received a supplementary list of business saying that there will be a discussion on the problems of farmers and agricultural labour under Rule 193. I wish to point out to you and find out from you, have you taken note of the fact that during the Kisan agitation, water supply was cut and the Supreme Court had to intervene. We want to censure the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is a serious matter and I have already allowed a discussion. Whatever subject you want to discuss, you will be allowed to discuss.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How do we censure the Government? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing in the middle? Please go to your seats. It does not look nice that you should stand in the middle. I am requesting you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN SALAUDDIN OWAIISI: Our people are dying in Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar and Khatauli.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion on communal disturbances. I have already taken the decision... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the cutting off of the water supply if you are not allowing us to censure the Government, we have no other go except to walk out.

At this Stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Some other Hon. Members Left the House

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Farmers came to Delhi with their demands like bringing down the rates of electricity but the Delhi Administration failed to supply drinking water to them.

*At this State, Shri C. Janga Reddy Left the
House*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): In West Bengal one Minister has
resigned. It is a serious matter. The Govern-
ment should appoint a commission... (*Inter-
ruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Please ask the Home Minister to make a
statement Sir. People must be assured that
all steps are being taken for their safety.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken the deci-
sion, I myself am perturbed about it. I have
already allowed a discussion on it. We will do
it, don't worry.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Ask the
Government make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is no
statement from the Government itself. When
you will take up the discussion, one does not
know.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Manjeri): When will he make the statement
Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you make a state-
ment?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): When you allow the dis-
cussion, I will come forward with the state-
ment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It should be
done today itself. What do you mean by
postponing.

Ham ne mana ki taghافل na karoge lakin
khak ho Jayenge Hum, tum ko khabar
hone tak

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Innocent
people are being harassed and there is no
response whatsoever from the Government.
I am sure our hon. friend will let the Home
Minister respond to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, this is
a question, I think, which pains the mind of
every sane person. I think this is a blot on our
fair name that we still fight in the name of
religion. This is very bad. I do not like it. Not
only the Home Minister but we should all
try...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The dis-
cussion should be held at the earliest oppor-
tunity. There is no response from the Gov-
ernment immediately and we have to walk
out because there is no other choice left to
us.

*Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Some other
Hon. Members then Left the House*

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CRASHING OF AN IN-
DIAN AIRLINES AIRCRAFT AT AHME-
DABAD AND A VAYUDOOT AIRCRAFT
NEAR GUWAHATI ON 19TH OCTOBER,
1988

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir,
as the House is aware, two accidents involv-
ing Indian civil aircraft took place on
19.10.88. We share the grief of the family
members and friends of the deceased. The
brief particulars of the accidents are as fol-
lows:

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

An Indian Airlines B-737 aircraft VT-EAH was operating a scheduled passenger flight IC-113 from Bombay to Ahmedabad with 135 persons on board (124 passengers + 5 infants + 6 crew members). The aircraft was commanded by Capt. O.M. Daiaya with Capt. D. Nagpal as co-pilot. It took off from Bombay at 0605 hours and reported overhead Ahmedabad at about 0650 hours. While on the final approach at a distance of about 4 kms. from runway 23, it crashed into the ground. Prior to impact, the aircraft hit three trees. Almost the entire aircraft was burnt. 130 occupants died and 5 received serious injuries. I am informed today that one of the injured persons has expired. The last transmission from the aircraft was about 2 minutes prior to the crash when it reported turning inbound. No emergency had been reported by the aircraft. Airport and City Fire Services reached the site and rendered assistance. The Flight Data Recorder (FDR) and the Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) have been recovered).

Immediately after hearing the news, Indian Airlines set up special cells in Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad to assist the relatives of the victims. 121 bodies were identified and delivered to relatives at Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad. The rest were cremated/buried in a combined religious service on 23.10.88. Arrangements were made with the assistance of the Indian Air Force to transfer the bodies to Bombay and other destinations. Indian Airlines has been instructed to arrange for payment of compensation as soon as possible.

Indian Airlines is also making every effort to ensure that the 5 surviving passengers are given all medical and other assistance. The relatives of the survivors have been informed that in case they require transfer to a private hospital in Bombay/Delhi or any other place or if they need medical specialists, Indian Airlines would make necessary arrangements.

Government has appointed a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Ashok Mathur, a

Judge of the Rajasthan High Court. The Court will be assisted by three assessors who are experts in their field. They are S/Shri J.K. Mehra, K.B. Ganesan and Wg. Commander R.P.S.Garcha.

While details about this accident were coming in, another report was received at about 10 A.M. on the same day that an F-27 aircraft VT-DMC of Vayudoot which had left Silchar for Guwahati at 0808 hours to operate flight No. PF-704, had lost radio contact with Air Traffic Control, Guwahati after approximately 8.50 A.M.

It was commanded by Capt. B.S. Bhogal with Capt. K.R. Reddy as Co-Pilot. Search by Air Force helicopters later in the afternoon confirmed that the aircraft had crashed in the hills near village Noonmati in Assam. The aircraft had 34 persons on board. All of them were killed in the accident. Since the accident took place in hilly terrain, access to the site was extremely difficult. Finally, with the help of Police, Army, Indian Air Force and local people, the rescue team reached the spot. Two helicopters were pressed into service for establishing communication and carrying bodies. All the 34 bodies were recovered. 30 were handed over to the relatives and 4 were buried. Vayudoot opened four Control Rooms at Delhi, Calcutta, Guwahati and Silchar. These Control Rooms were manned by Senior officers to provide all assistance to family members of the ill-fated passengers.

Government has also appointed a Court of Inquiry to be headed by Justice Umesh Banerjee of Calcutta High Court to investigate into the accident. He will be assisted by three assessors who are technical experts in the field. These assessors are S/Shri J.D. Jejjina, a former Regional Director, employee of Indian Airlines, V Chellapa, former Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Deptt. and Capt. N.K. Dawar, Director Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, the Minister should also react on the undeclared strike in Air India. Hundreds of passengers

are stranded Trivandrum airport. Air India have indiscriminately cancelled a number of flights and many Keralites working in Gulf countries have lost their jobs because they could not reach in time.

The Minister should take immediate action and ensure that the flights are restored.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am sorry that some of the passengers are put to inconvenience. Some of the people in the Air India have started working to rule and because of that some difficulties have arisen. We are talking to them. And I hope that we would be able to find some solution. (*Interruptions*) This is the situation. I hope the hon. Members will bear with us. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You take up with the concerned Embassies and ensure that jobs are restored to these people.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I want to place on record the appreciation of the people of Ahmedabad for the quick response given by the Prime Minister and the Civil Aviation Minister to the tragic situation. However, there are ramifications of the situation and a discussion may be held.

12.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (I) Demand for proper preservation of historical places and antiquities, especially those found in Moradabad district

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the culture of India is not only ancient but also interesting. Indian civilization and culture been a part of the world civilization. Civilization is linked with the historical antiquities found in old cities. Besides, a number of buildings of

ancient times are there in the various parts of the country which tell us of their contemporary civilization, culture and technology and also how the foreigners came to settle down here and became a part of Indian civilization and culture.

2.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A number of ancient buildings and archaeological remains are there in Azampur, district Moradabad (U.P.) It is a place where some antiquities of the times of the Emperor Akbar have been found and it has also come to light that great personalities of that time like Abul Fazal and M.S. Jaizie received their education there. These buildings including the tomb of Sheikh Abdul Ghafoor and other tombs, a mosque, etc. were taken over by the Central Archaeological Department 10 years ago. It is a matter of regret that these buildings are getting damaged continuously and are not being maintained properly. In this connection attention of the Archaeological Department has been drawn many times, but the Agra Circle has not taken any step in this regard. Funds allotted for these buildings last year have been spent for other purposes.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to pay special attention towards these historical buildings especially those situated in Moradabad district of U.P. and to make full arrangements for their maintenance.

[*English*]

- (II) Demand for resolving the problems of agitating dock workers at New Mangalore Port

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Sir, the continued go-slow and work-to-rule agitation including strikes by listed dock workers at New Mangalore Port has badly affected cargo-handling operations and the matter had taken a serious turn when export cargo of 250 tonnes of cashew shell liquid

[Sh. G.S. Basavaraju] was stopped midway while being loaded into containers. The ship left the port without the cargo. The ship owners, agents and C.F. agents, who are involved in this, have failed in their efforts.

The general cargo export had declined by more than 30 per cent in 1987-88 from New Mangalore Port, mainly due to labour problems and the export of cashew kernels also declined during 1987-88.

I urge the Union Minister of State for Shipping Transport to intervene and settle the labour problems without further delay. Otherwise this will affect the country.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) Demand for directives to nationalised and co-operative Banks to grant loans to farmers etc. affected by heavy rains

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, heavy rains in Maharashtra specially in Vidarbha, Marathwada and Bombay this year have caused huge loss of life, wealth and crops. I urge the Central Government to give financial assistance to Maharashtra and also issue directives to the Reserve Bank and other financial institutions to liberalise the rules governing the advance of loans to farmers by the nationalised and co-operative Banks. Then we would be able to help the people belonging to the economically weaker sections and farmers throughout the country.

- (iv) Demand for re-scheduling timings of trains running between Barmer and Agra Fort.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Barmer-Agra Fort 207 up and 208 Down Express Train is an important train of the country which covers a distance of 850 kilometers. This train maintains the prescribed speed of an Express train from Barmer to Jaipur but

from Jaipur to Agra Fort it runs as a passenger train although it is an express train.

From Phulera to Agra Fort it remains under the charge of the Western Railway but their work is very unsatisfactory. At Agra Fort good coaches of the train are changed and the coaches are not looked after properly.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Railways to convert one of the 'Hawa Mahal' trains running between Barmer and Agra Fort and between Jaipur and Agra Fort into Barmer-Agra Fort Express with at least 15 coaches and its starting time from Barmer should be 4.30 P.M. instead of 4.00 P.M. and its arrival time should be 11 A.M. instead of 11.15 A.M. so that the utility of the Barmer Agra Fort Express is in the interest of the people. A passenger train comprising the remaining coaches be introduced between Jaipur and Agra by the Western Railway.

- (v) Demand for a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court in Chhatisgarh region.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to provide easy and cheap justice to the poor at their foot steps and that is why Lok Adalats are held.

Under this very policy, Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a decision that a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court should be set up in its Chhatisgarh region where one-third of the population comprises of Harijans, Adivasis and backward classes. The Central Government has given its approval but for the last two years the matter is still lying pending. The people of Chhatisgarh has been demanding it continuously and as their demand is not being fulfilled, they think that they are being ignored.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to set up a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court immediately in district Bilaspur which is quite a suitable place for that purpose even according to the previous records. The Central Government should

emphasise the State Government to implement immediately this long awaited decision which has been approved by both the Central Government as well as the State Government.

[English]

(vi) Demand for a State Coaching Centre of NIS In Cannanore (Kerala)

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, the people of Kerala and especially the sports lovers and eminent sportsmen of Cannanore District have been yearning for a State Coaching Centre of NIS in Kerala.

Assurance had been given by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs that the setting up of a State level NIS centre in Kerala will be favourably considered when a site is obtained. The Kerala Government have identified and offered two or three sites in and around Cannanore for this purpose. However, no positive action has been taken yet.

Kerala has always offered a large number of sports talents and has a wealth of promising athletes too. NIS Regional Centre functioning at Bangalore should not be allowed to stand in the way of setting up of a unit in Kerala.

The Ministry for Sports and Youth Affairs may kindly come forward to initiate steps for setting up a State Coaching Centre of NIS in Cannanore in Kerala at the earliest.

(vii) Demand for filling up vacant posts in Regional Oilseeds Research Station, Kadiri In Anantapur district (Andhra Pradesh)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): A Regional Oilseeds Research Station was started at Kadiri in Anantapur District in 1955 and the posts of three Research Assistants and one Plant Breeder were sanctioned in 1985 only. This appears

to be the only Research Station in Andhra Pradesh which has released varieties in Groundnut namely Kadiri-1, Kadiri-2 and Kadiri-3.

As the plant breeders post was filled up only in 1957 and the station was headed by Assistants only till then no progress was made during the last 10 years. At present nearly 700 groundnut cultures are being tested during this year. Crossing programme was started last year to develop varieties with early duration, high yield and resistance to drought and diseases. Research could not proceed at a fast pace as post of one Assistant Research Officer in Agronomy, two in Breeding and one in Extension were vacant. The vacant posts may be filled up immediately and the station provided with further additional staff and land, for which proposals submitted to ICAR are pending since 1987.

It is requested that the Central Government may be pleased to fill up the vacant posts, and accord permission for strengthening the station with additional staff and land as these proposals are pending with ICAR and AP Agriculture University since 1987.

(viii) Demand for restoring the original timings of the Mahalaxmi Express starting from Bangalore

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): The decision of the railway authorities to delink the existing connection at Miraj between the Metre gauge Mahalakshmi Express from Bangalore and the Kolhapur-Bombay Mahalakshmi Express on the broad gauge from November 1 will affect large number of passengers from Chickmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga, Uttar Kannada, Chitradurga, Bellary, Dharwa and Belgaum District of Karnataka.

Because of the change in the timings of the Mahalakshmi Express, people travelling from Karnataka to Bombay will have to spend 5 more hours.

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

I request the Government to immediately restore the original timing of the Mahalakshmi Express to help larger number of passengers from Karnataka and also Goa to get early connection to Bombay.

12.33 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MIZORAM

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item, Statutory Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on 7th September, 1988 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram."

The Governor of Mizoram in his report dated 6.9.1988 addressed to the President, informed that on 23.8.1988, nine Members of the Legislative Assembly belonging to the ruling Mizo National Front Party broke away and formed a new party under the name Mizo National Front (Democrats). The break-away group withdrew support to the Government headed by Shri Laldenga and informed the Governor accordingly. The Governor further reported that although the paper sent to him was in the name of 9 members including the Deputy Speaker of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Shri K. Thanfianga, yet it was signed by only 8 MLAs. It was not signed by the Deputy Speaker who was away in the U.S.A. However, there was a declaration made by one of the MLAs stating that Shri Thanfianga had pledged his consent to this effect before leaving for the U.S.A.

The Governor further reported that on 30th August, 1988 a delegation led by Shri Rokamlova, MLA and General Secretary of MPCC(I) met him and informed him about the formation of a Joint Legislature Party by 13 Congress (I) MLAs and all the 9 MLAs of the newly formed MNF(D) Party under the banner of United Legislature Party led by Shri Lal Thanhawla, M.L.A.

The Governor further informed that the Chief Minister submitted a joint complaint to the Speaker of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly praying for disqualifying the 8 MLAs on the ground of defection. The Speaker accordingly issued show cause notices to 8 MLAs as to why they should not be disqualified from the membership of the Assembly and asking them to appear before him on 7.9.1988 at 10.00 A.M. as per the provisions of the 10th Schedule of the Constitution.

The Speaker simultaneously in the same show cause notice also suspended them during the pendency of the proceedings. According to the Governor, there is no provision either in the Tenth Schedule or in the Members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1987 whereby a member of the Assembly could be placed under suspension during the pendency of the proceedings for disqualification. The Governor felt that the disqualification. The Governor felt that the disqualification. The Governor felt that the disqualification proceedings were initiated in a hasty and abrupt manner inasmuch as no bulletin or copy of records and minutes of the proceedings were made available to him along with the papers forwarded. Even the copy of the show cause notice forwarded was blank.

The Governor has further reported that on 31st August 1988, Shri Lal Thanhawla, called on him and staked his claim to form a Ministry on the ground that he was the unanimous leader of the United Legislature Party comprising 22 members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly and that the MNF Government headed by Shri Laldenga had

since been reduced to a minority having been left with the support of only 16 MLAs (including the Speaker) in a House of 40.

The Governor has said further that from all information available to him including reports in the press, his firm impression was that the Speaker had taken the view that the number of break-away group was only 8 and not 9 so that provisions under para 6 of the Tenth Schedule do not get attracted. This was despite the fact that an earnest attempt had been made to convince the Speaker that Shri K. Thanfianga, Deputy Speaker, who was then in the U.S.A. had got an authentic message sent through the Assistant Liaison Officer, Mizoram Bhavan, New Delhi confirming that he was with his 8 MLA colleagues who had broken away. The Governor felt that the Speaker had exhibited an attitude of pre-determination and bias in the matter of disqualification of these 8 MLAs even though it was not permissible under the Constitution or under the relevant rules.

This report of the Governor of Mizoram was followed by another dated 7th September stating that the eldest son of the Deputy Speaker Shri K. Thanfianga came to see him and complained that when he went to the Speaker along with a letter from his father conveying support to the newly formed MNF(D), the Speaker refused to receive the letter. Shri Thanfianga's son, therefore, went and handed over the letter to the Governor. In this letter, which was addressed to the Speaker, Shri Thanfianga had, before leaving for the USA, indicated his decision to withdraw his support to Shri Laldenga from the date of split in the original MNF Party.

The Governor was convinced that the letter of the Deputy Speaker quoted above and the message from him received through ALO, Mizoram Bhawan, New Delhi were authentic and genuine.

In view of the position stated above, the Governor felt fully convinced and satisfied that a situation had arisen in Mizoram in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provi-

sions of the Constitution of India. He accordingly recommended that the State should be placed under President's Rule and the Legislative Assembly kept under suspended animation.

After careful consideration of the report of the Government and other relevant factors, the Government came to the conclusion that keeping the Assembly under suspended animation as recommended by the Governor might make the situation in Mizoram more confused and would encourage the various political parties to take recourse to undesirable practices. It was, therefore, decided that the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution would be issued and the Legislative Assembly dissolved.

The President issued Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution on 7.9.1988 and dissolved the Legislative Assembly.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Proclamation issued on 7th September 1988 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram for the approval of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th September by the President on the 7th September 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the constitutional rectitude and bona fides of the Central Government are the two casualties in the imposition of President's rule in Mizoram. The imposition of President's rule in Mizoram preceded by imposition of President's rule in Nagaland will go down in history as two of the ugliest

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]
precedents in the historical digest of cases under Article 356.

With great respect to the Home Minister I have to say that all constitutional proprieties, norms, principles have been violated in the imposition of President's rule in Mizoram. To state the facts, Mr. Laldenga, the Chief Minister, had a majority of 25 in a House of 40. His party was elected with a strength of 24—one Member from the People's Conference which was split and joined him. He was commanding a total strength of 25.

On the 29th August, it was reported that eight Members went and filed an application withdrawing support to Mr. Laldenga, though it contained the names of nine Members. Actually it was signed by eight members only. The question whether the ninth Member was a part of that contingent or part of that team is a disputed question. Mr. Laldenga claims that the Deputy Speaker has not withdrawn his support. Somebody vicariously, on his behalf is alleged to have gone and reported to the Governor that he had also withdrawn his support. I shall not go into these questions of dispute but I shall confine myself only to the constitutional issue in this respect.

On the 29th August, the withdrawal of support by eight or nine Members was reported to the Speaker and probably to the Governor also. The Chief Minister requested the Governor to summon a special Session of the Assembly on the 14th September, that is, even within 15 days after the alleged withdrawal of support, he requested the Governor to summon the Assembly to get a Motion of No Confidence passed. Now instead of summoning the Assembly to test the majority or minority against the Chief Minister, the Governor recommended for the imposition of President's rule and on the 7th September while actually the Chief Minister was present for summoning of the Legislative Assembly, the President's rule was imposed. What is the justification for imposing President's rule in such a manner? Mr.

Laldenga has stated immediately after the imposition in a Press interview and I quote:

"I do not know what kind of democracy exists in this country. They did not allow me to prove my majority."

He requested the Governor Mr. Hiteshwar Saikia to convene the Assembly Session on 14th September to prove his strength in the House. He felt that the Centre should have waited. He said, "I would have gracefully stepped down, if it was proved on 14th September, that I was in a minority. What is the reply, what is the explanation for these basic demands of a Chief Minister that his majority or minority should be tested on the floor of the House? The system of dismissing a Chief Minister without giving him an opportunity of proving his majority in the legislative forum is totally opposed to the Constitution.

It is like a judge disallowing the accused to prove his innocence, disallowing the accused of his right to examine Defence witnesses, and pronouncing a judgement of conviction. Will we tolerate such a judicial system; will we tolerate such a Judge? If a Judge denies the right to the accused to defend himself, and to examine witnesses on his behalf, we will say that there is no fair trial at all. The entire trial becomes vitiated, it becomes void and it will be considered—if a conviction is recorded by the Judge—to be not only a judicial impropriety, but a judicial murder.

Here in this particular case, what is the explanation of the Central Government for not giving Mr Laldenga an opportunity to prove his majority on the floor of the House? I have to quote Sarkaria Commission's report on this much debated constitutional question. I may be permitted to quote that Commission on this aspect, viz. the dismissal of Chief Ministers. I quote:

"The State Governments are, unanimous suggesting that the question whether a Ministry has lost majority support in the Legislative Assembly should be decided on the floor of the

House and that the Chief Minister should be given a reasonable opportunity to establish such majority. In order that this principal is invariably followed, one of the State Governments has suggested that Article 164 should lay down that a Chief Minister will hold office so long as he continues as leader of a majority of the members of the Assembly. Another State Government has suggested that Article 164 of the Constitution should specifically provide that if it appears to the Governor that the Ministry has lost the confidence of the Assembly, he should, of his own motion, summon the Assembly to enable the Ministry to secure a vote of confidence. In this connection, it has also been suggested by one of the State Governments that a Minister may be dismissed only on the advice of the Chief Minister.'

This is the recommendation of Sarkaria:

"The question of majority can be easily tested on the floor of the House when the Assembly is in session. However, during the period the Assembly remains prorogued, a Governor may receive reliable evidence (e.g. one or more letters signed by, or a no-confidence motion proposed by, a majority of members with their signatures authenticated by the Secretary of the Assembly) that the Ministry has lost its majority. Should the Governor in this situation on his subjective satisfaction dismiss the Ministry without giving it a chance to prove its 'majority' on the floor of the House?"

That is the question posed; and the answer given by Sarkaria is this:

"Arid legality apart, as a matter of constitutional propriety, the Governor should not dismiss a Council of Ministers, unless the Legislative Assembly has expressed on the floor of the House its want of confidence in it. He

should advise the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly as early as possible. If the Chief Minister does not accept the Governor's advice, the Governor may, as explained in paras 4.11.19 and 4.11.20 below, summon the Assembly for the specific purpose of testing the majority of the Ministry.

In deciding on the date of summoning, the Chief Minister should be allowed such time as the Governor in his judgement considers reasonable."

This is the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. This is not merely an expert body going into, and making a unanimous recommendation on the unanimous opinion of all the State Governments. This means its accepting the principle which was adopted by the Conference of Speakers.

It has got very strong constitutional implications. As I said in the beginning, the constitutional rectitude of the Central Government was a casualty in the imposition of this President's Rule. Mr. Laldenga asked that he should be given an opportunity to test his majority or minority on the Floor of the House. The Sarkaria Commission suggested that the Chief Minister should be given 30 days time to prove his majority or minority. In this case, the Chief Minister asked only for 14 days; on the 14th September, he requested for an opportunity and he was not given that opportunity. How can you justify that? How can you justify your setting at naught the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. In your explanatory note, we do not find any sort of light thrown on this aspect. You have completely ignored that aspect.

The other important question is whether the Speaker has the right to disqualify a member. Unfortunately, the Constitution Fifty-Second Amendment made the Speaker the sole authority to decide with regard to disqualifications; whether it is a split or whether it is a defection is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Speaker. We, in our wisdom, did not think of providing an

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

appellate authority over the decision of the Speaker. We expressed full confidence in the wisdom and in the integrity and impartiality of our Speaker and, therefore, we have all the powers to the Speaker. I would only quote Section 6 of the Anti-Defection Bill. On page 4, it reads as follows:

“Decision on questions as to disqualification on ground of defection:-

(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House has become subject to disqualification under this Schedule, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Speaker of such House and his decision shall be final:

Provided that where the question which has arisen is as to whether the Chairman or the Speaker of a House has become subject to such disqualification, the question shall be referred for the decision of such member of the House as the House may elect in this behalf and his decision shall be final.

(2) All proceedings under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph in relation to any question as to disqualification of a member of a House under this Schedule shall be deemed to be proceedings in Parliament within the meaning of article 122 or, as the case may be, proceedings in the Legislature of a State within the meaning of article 212.

7. Bar of jurisdiction of courts.—Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, no court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the disqualification of a member of a House under this Schedule.”

So, the sole authority to decide was the Speaker. Then who is the Governor to question the right of the Speaker to suspend a

member? Now it has been taken that there is no provision in the Act to suspend a member. It is a very well accepted judicial principle that when an authority has got a right to dismiss, it has also got the auxiliary power to suspend; it is a different aspect altogether. I am not going into the impartiality or the correctness of the judgment of the Speaker of Mizoram Assembly. Probably he is wrong; probably he has exhibited total partiality. But, unfortunately, the constitutional authority is that man, that is, the Speaker. We are not even told about the extraneous authority, not a court; and the proceedings shall be deemed to be the proceedings of the Parliament, of the House. That is the constitutional position. Unless you change that constitutional position, there is no other method of overcoming the decision given by the Speaker. Of course, resort is being had by various members who are sought to be disqualified, to the courts under Article 226 of the Constitution. But the Act itself is clear that the Speaker is the final authority and his decision cannot be questioned. His rulings cannot be questioned. It is equivalent to his giving a ruling. Therefore, you are going into the fundamentals. Shri Hiteshwar Saikia, the Governor had no right to sit in judgment over the findings of the Speaker.

Then Mr. Laldenga's statement is there—I do not know what kind of democracy is there in this country—that “They did not give me the opportunity to test my majority on the floor of the House. That will have an international appeal.” We may try to water down this fact, but that certainly will have an international appeal.

With regard to Shri Laldenga's performance as a Chief Minister, I do not want to go and give a good certificate. I do not want to enter into the merits of his performance as a Chief Minister. Most probably, the people who have defected or who have split from his party had justifiable reasons or grounds to withdraw their support. But that is not the question here. The question is constitutional propriety and constitutional right. Mr. Laldenga was one of the persons, one of the most important leaders, from Mizoram who

had led insurgency and underground rebellion for more than two decades. Then there was a memorandum of understanding. That was hailed as a great achievement. I would certainly hail it as a great achievement and give credit to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for arriving at that memorandum of understanding. And at that time, if the hon. Home Minister recalls the discussion and debate which took place in the House, Mr. Madhav Reddi, who participated in the debate, put a relevant question: "Do you have full confidence in Mr. Laldenga?" And it was Buta Singhji who gave the reply. His reply was, "Laldenga had full confidence in the Central Government." It is the other way about. Now, I put the question. "Does Mr. Laldenga still continue to have full confidence in the Central Government? Is he still under the impression that there is fairplay and justice, played by the Central Government?" His remarks will clearly disclose that he had no such illusion. Why do we give this opportunity to him?

Yet another important constitutional question is the dissolution of the Assembly. The Governor did not recommend the dissolution of the Assembly. He merely wanted it to be kept under suspended animation. But the Central Government took the decision to dissolve the Assembly. Under what provision have you done it? Under what provision of the Constitution have you done it?

Now, Mr. Laldenga has stated that there was no breakdown of law and order. The Governor also has not stated that there was no breakdown of law and order. The Governor also has not stated there was no breakdown of law and order. The Governor also has not stated that there was a breakdown of law and order. All that he has stated is that meetings were being arranged by both the rival groups. Is it a sin? Is it not a democratic practice? The other thing is, posters were pasted in Aizwal and both the groups were doing propaganda, tension is mounting up.

There was an apprehension that there was going to be some sort of... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Horse trading!

13.00 hrs.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: No horse trading, but some sort of violence. It was an apprehension. But there was not a single incident. Not a single incident has been reported anywhere. Mere apprehension by whom? Apprehension of the Governor that there is likely to be some sort of conflict between the two sections of the Mizo National Front. If Government can be dismissed on such mere apprehensions, then there is an end of the democratic process envisaged under the Constitution. We will be opting out for a non democratic government, not a democratic Government as envisaged under the federal set up of the Constitution.

Sir, the reasons given by the Governor for the imposition of the President's Rule somehow or other do not satisfy any person who has got an impartial objective view of the Constitutional requirements.

The cat come out of the bag when the leader of the Congress party Shri Lal Thanhawla stated that if the Speaker had not imposed disqualification or had not made up his mind to impose disqualification on these eight persons, the Assembly would not have been dissolved and he was certain that if the Speaker had not imposed this disqualification, the Assembly would have been there and he would have become the Chief Minister, thereby clearly exposing the political interest which motivated the imposition of the President's Rule.

Sir, I oppose this resolution and I say that it is one of the most ugly precedents under Article 356.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE:* APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MIZORAM — *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh Ji, to approve the President's rule in Mizoram.

The very unfortunate circumstances that happened in Mizoram during the last week of August and the first week of September led to the imposition of President's rule in this very sensitive North-Eastern State. This august House remembers that our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had made great efforts and our Party — the Congress Party — had made great sacrifices in order to bring peace and law and order to the State of Mizoram. The Accord was signed. The Congress Party which was in power at that time, had to sacrifice in order to show the sporting spirit in the interest of peace and law and order in the State. So far the Congress Party's position has been very objective.

I would like to make a few important points. The first is in reply to the hon. Member, Shri Ayappu Reddy who opposed this motion. The first question is whether the Governor has made any misuse of the Constitutional authority that he has, in recommending the suspension of the Assembly in Mizoram, and whether the Government of India has made any departure from the Constitutional requirement or for that matter, had committed any Constitutional impropriety in imposing President's rule in Mizoram. What has happened in Mizoram is a very

special situation. Soon after Nagaland, this State also had to be brought under President's rule. But the two situations differ from each other. Whereas in one case the Congress Party had just split, in the case of other, the MNF — the ruling party of Mizoram — had split, and in both the situations the Opposition had expected that the Governor, and for that matter the Government of India would be acting subjectively. I do not want to indulge in discussion on the Nagaland problem because we had thoroughly discussed that subject. In both the situations the Government of India and particularly the Congress leadership has been very objective. In Mizoram what happened was that the MNF had split. The other aspect is that eight members of the split group were physically present in Mizoram and one member was in USA — the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly of Mizoram was in USA for treatment. In the drama lasting for seven days, it is worthwhile to note that Mr. Laldenga had misused his authority as leader of the House and had also very wrongfully subjectively and very aggressively advised the Speaker to misuse his office to disqualify the eight MLAs who were in the split group. He spoke to the Press continuously, even before taking his action. All the national dailies or the newspapers published in the country stand evidence to that. Side by side, the then Chief Minister Mr. Laldenga, could not ensure his leadership, whatever might have been his other qualities as an insurgent leader, as a terrorist leader.

But then when he came to this political leadership, as a Chief Minister in an elected Assembly, working according to the provisions of the Constitution, we have to say that he failed and he could not control his House. Let us forget about other things. He could not control his House and naturally 9 Members opted to go out of his party and revolted against his leadership, against his failures, against his misconception and they formed a party. They demanded that they be recognised as a Group, a split party. They formed a party called Mizo National Front (Democrat). In unity with other party, the Congress Party, they demanded very legitimately that they should be called upon to form an alternative

Ministry. Meanwhile, in spite of the Governor's insistence that the provision for the suspension of the Members through a show cause notice not provided in the Constitution, the Speaker had not only called for a show cause notice from 8 Members but in the same letter of the show cause notice he had also passed orders to suspend the MLAs in order to strengthen the hand of Mr. Laldenga who claimed that he should be given a chance to prove his majority in the Assembly.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy has said that the Governor had not acted objectively, constitutionally, by denying the 14 days time to show his majority in the House. It is a very interesting situation. On the one hand Mr. Laldenga had impressed, had prevailed upon the Speaker to disqualify them. The advice was given on the 31st of August that the 8 Members should be disqualified and then the Governor was informed soon after by the Chief Minister that he had acted on the advice and accordingly he had disqualified the 8 Members. There was absolutely no time to suspend the 8 Members. There was no time at all. This was a total political collusion to create a constitutional crisis. Therefore, the Speaker had failed to act according to the Constitution to show his objectivity, his propriety, as a Speaker. But Shri Ayyapu Reddy had not said anything against the Speaker. He had just said that he might be wrong that he had taken action erroneously. But he should have acted upon them because the natural consequence of the Speaker acting erroneously means the Constitutional crisis and he had questioned the authority of the Governor as to whether the Governor had any authority to suspend or to pass any judgement or sit on the judgement of the Speaker. Sir, the Governor is endowed with the authority to see that the functioning of the State is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, I would say that the Governor had gone through the report and he had recommended to the President of India. I have also gone through the reports, the statements from the Speaker, from Shri Laldenga and from other sources during the hectic cam-

aign this way and that way and I have also listened to many points made by the hon. Member, Shri Ayyapu Reddy. Sir, I would like to maintain that the Governor had acted very objectively and he had acted correctly in order to establish the legality of the Constitutional propriety of that State. There was no alternative under the present situation because he was responsible to see that the Constitutional provisions are implemented in the State. It is a very sensitive State. How can a Governor see things happening under his nose which might lead to other unwarranted situations? This is one aspect.

The other aspect that I would like to emphasise is that I had been to the State of Mizoram which is close to my State, it is my neighbouring State, I had made an objective study because as my friends from both sides know that I see the interests of the North-East, not merely from the party point of view because these north-eastern States form a very peculiar kind of family with peculiar problems and they need special handling. Thereafter, soon after the President's rule was imposed, I had made my own tour not to contact my party people, only I met much less my party people, but I met cross-sections of people because I wanted to ensure that the North-Eastern States, particularly these small small border States, function and right thinking and democratic perspective is promoted here and no untoward and unconstitutional things crop up. I was very happy to see the people in Mizoram very happy not because Laldenga is out, not because some other alternative party is invited to form the Government, but just because there is at least a realisation among the MNF people, among the nine members of the MNF revolting against Mr. Laldenga. There is nothing personal about it when I mention about this. There is nothing political about it also because Mr. Laldenga had failed to deliver the goods; after becoming an elected Member of the Assembly and thereafter becoming the Chief Minister of that sensitive State he failed to provide a link between his own Government and the people on the one hand and the Government of India on the other because after all in India

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

the States have to function in relation with the Government of India, particularly when the North-Eastern States are financed totally by the Government of India from the national exchequer. So, we need a proper understanding, we need a proper linking. So in the field of linking of his government, even in regard to the supply of essential commodities, not to speak of the major development schemes, he failed to provide the necessary daily link with the Government of India and nobody knows what was in his mind, we do not know what was in his mind, perhaps he talked more of foreign powers, foreign connections, than this national government. This means that he had been misled and he had certain wrong conceptions. Therefore, that was exposed, that betrayed his own ignorance of the necessity that he should fulfil in the State of Mizoram his duty as the Chief Minister. Then the most educated, enlightened section of his Members, those nine who had split from him, were genuinely against him. There is nothing political in that because we are convinced that Mr. Laldenga was not delivering the goods and further, as a prolongation of his leadership, his government in that State will be a danger to the State of Mizoram. This was something very convincing to them. Naturally, they just fell off. Now, what is most important about the total situation and our view, the angle from which we should see, is that our Opposition friends should appreciate the position, they should go through the Report of the Governor which is self-contained and self-explanatory, and I think there is not much to say against it.

What was the alternative? Practically, there was no alternative. When you demand that the Governor should have given 14 days' time for show of strength, I remember a story, a very interesting story which everybody knows. In a church, somebody was asked, do you have any enemies. He said, No. I do not have any. Then, it was remarked, "Then, you are a good man. How do you win over your enemies." He said, you see, my matter is very simple. I finish my enemies. So, naturally, I do not have enemies." That is

very simple. That way, Mr. Laldenga had prevailed upon the Speaker to disqualify the 8 MLAs. During the suspension of the 8 MLAs, he wanted the show of strength. Naturally, he had 16. On the other side, naturally, it would be less because 8 MLAs had been disqualified. So, he ensured it. Normally, one month is demanded. Of course. Mr. Laldenga was very humble that he should have been given only 14 days. Even one day or two days do not make any difference. He had met the Speaker and got the 8 MLAs suspended through the Speaker. His position was very much ensured. In this kind of situation, how could a Governor who is overall incharge of the Constitutional functioning of a State, of a sensitive area, sit silently? I think, the report is very objective, very well written, self-contained, self-explained. I do not like to comment on that. I would rather appreciate that he has done everything. After that, as I said, the people are happy that grants are coming. Regularly food supplies are coming. Development works, communication works, all activities of the Government are just coming up in full swing, just because the administration under the leadership of Mr. Laldenga, Chief Minister had failed then. This is the position. When I met officers, peons, businessmen in the streets, they said, "Yes, things are much better now, because he had mismanaged things". So, in this situation, how could we just be happy with that. But somehow God has given us this change. It is because, nobody has done it. The failure of his own administration, within the bounds of his own house, has promoted the change in the situation.

I would like to make a few suggestions. The Government of India is very good that it has taken full responsibility although the Governor had proposed only "suspended animation" of the Assembly. The Government of India had thought, in this sensitive border State nothing less than dissolution of the Assembly could work. Yes, I think, it is a proper decision, correct decision. Now this decision should be viewed in this context. Mr. Laldenga makes certain slogans that he has met Mizos, well thinking, good thinking,

right thinking persons, educated persons, uneducated persons, businessmen. He thrives on certain slogans. For instance, whenever his other calls do not bring much response from the people he would say, "Yes, I would be a Napoleon. I would make a Greater Mizoram. I will take areas from Assam, areas from Burma. I will take areas from Manipur and then from Tripura, all these places. Even from Bangladesh, I will take some areas. He makes this claim and then he just encourages his followers on this line. How could such a slogan be of any interest in the present state of things in India, particularly in the Northeastern area where Tripura says, I will enlarge myself, extend myself. Manipur will say, I will have Bigger Manipur because we have good reasons to claim many areas of Assam historically. But why should we do it? There should be *status quo* so far as the inter-State territories are concerned. But then, Mr. Laldenga would say, "Yes, I will take areas from Assam, from Manipur, from adjoining areas". A leader of his calibre, of his distinction and great name and fame should know how to talk and how to adjust with the national mainstream, how to adjust himself to the needs of his party and his neighbouring States. Perhaps it is unfortunate. How can he function there as a good administrator? We function as good neighbours and we also function as good administrators and good leaders of our State. But in both ways, he had failed and then why should we the Congress people and the unfortunate Governor just face all this blame? The failure is the failure of Mr. Laldenga and his politics. Naturally, the reports come from within and nobody should suspect that the Congress had tried to split the party. Many claims are made. But all these claims are political claims, so far as Opposition reading is concerned. To the best of my knowledge, I would like to impress upon the House that this is a very great pointer to what is going to happen in Mizoram and in the neighbouring States. We should be able to put our own house in order and administer our own house properly rather than throwing the blame on others and so far as the Congress is concerned, the final step that the Government of India had taken has shown

that we are not in this game of splitting our opponents.

Another point which I would like to mention before I conclude is that Mizoram is a total Christian State. We have States where communal harmony is disturbed. But, in Mizoram, every tourist or political observer gets the impression that Mizoram is a total Christian State. There are non-Christians too. That is the general atmosphere prevailing there. There are few MLAs representing non-Christians. I was going to impress upon the hon. House that this atmosphere that you see in Mizoram is very unique. Nagaland and Meghalaya are Christian States. But we find that the situation in these two States differs. Of course, the State I represent has Christians, Hindus and Muslims. It is a miniature India with Hindus in the minority.

PROF. N.G. RANGA(Guntur): Inter-tribals are also there.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Mizoram is a tribal State. There is no issue of tribals and non-tribals. That is one advantage.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA(Amrtsar): He says inter-tribals are there.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I would like to impress upon the Home Minister that sufficient care has to be taken to protect the minorities. Some minorities are there. Maybe they are negligible. They are non-Christians. The total thinking, the over-all position, the political thinking, is so dominating that if you go as a Hindu or if you go with the usual mannerisms of a dhoti, perhaps you will be looked upon with suspicion. Why? This has gone to some depth. The Christian Missionaries and the political attitude, has gone to some depth. We have been able to remove this kind of mixing of politics with religion in my State. We do not have that much of bias and prejudice. We have to provide — maybe negligible - protection to some of the minorities there. If we can do that, it is going to be an ideal State because the Mizos, as Christians, have a

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]
discipline and character of their own and that reflects to politics also. When we question some of our party Members: "How about your contesting as independent Members, provided you do not get nomination?", they say, "No, no. It is against our character". So, that way, some character is maintained by them and it reflects and contributes to the political behaviour of the people, political behaviour of the political party etc. Now, what we need in Mizoram is certainly a good leadership which can deliver the goods, which can provide good liaison between the Centre and the State and liaison between the people and the Government. This is what we need today. Perhaps, the next election that is coming shortly will be able to solve this problem and people will learn lessons from their experience because they have had, during the last few years, enough of experience. They have tried in different fields. They have tried in many sensitive aspects as to which is right and which is wrong. On the basis of what they have experienced so far, we think the people themselves will choose their own Government, their own leadership which would look after them in matters of their good administration, development and also their protection, safeguarding their own folklore, tradition, tribal languages in which they are very rich.

Sir, with these words, I would like to conclude. I wish the people of Mizoram, all prosperity and peace. I also wish the Government of India and the people working there as representatives of the Government there. They should see things from proper angles and not merely from the coloured angle because that area is still a backward area needing special attention. With these few words, I support this Motion and thank you for the opportunity that you have given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Resolution of Shri Buta Singh

approving the proclamation issued on 7th September 1988 in relation to the State of Mizoram. The main thrust of the criticism of the hon. Opposition Member who spoke first viz. Shri Ayyapu Reddy, was that this action was against the constitutional propriety and constitutional rights. In order to meet this criticism, we should understand the facts and the events which led to this proclamation of the President's Rule. On 29th August, following Shri Laldenga's decision to expel two Members of his party, Mr. Chawngzula, Vice-President of the ruling Mizoram National Front and eight others raised the banner of revolt against the Chief Minister Shri Laldenga and announced the formation of a parallel Mizoram National Front (Democratic) Out of the 25 seats, they claimed the support of 9 members and the controversy arose with respect to the former Deputy-Speaker Shri K. Thangfianga. It was alleged by Shri Laldenga that Shri Thangfianga was not with these dissidents whereas the dissidents claimed his support in their favour. Unfortunately, that Deputy-Speaker was, at that time, at Boston for some medical treatment. And, therefore, physically, it was not possible to produce him before the Speaker or any other higher authority. Taking advantage of this, Mr. Laldenga was all the while saying that the Deputy Speaker was with him and not with this Group which had split. And the critical position arose because of that one member only. If nine were the dissidents under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, it would have become a split and they were entitled to form a Group of their own and they would not attract the provisions of the Anti-Defection Law. And if they become eight, then the provisions of the Anti-Defection Law would be attracted and they would be disqualified. Therefore, that was the main thing.

Now, for that purpose, statements were made, affidavits were filed. Not only that. But the report says, as I heard, that the son of that Deputy-Speaker also came with a letter to the Speaker that he was with the dissidents. But that letter was not even accepted by the Speaker. Therefore, the main difficulty arose or really speaking, the constitu-

tional crisis arose because of, I should say, the conduct of the Speaker himself. He took the position that the Deputy-Speaker was not a member, was not supporting the dissidents. And therefore, he went ahead to take proceedings against these persons who according to him, were covered by the Anti-Defection Law. Therefore, he publicly also stated: "I am satisfied that there is no split in the ruling MNF headed by Laldenga." That is what he stated.

Now, up to that one can understand. When he issued the show-cause notice to these dissidents calling upon them to show cause why they should not be disqualified and after hearing them, if he had disqualified them that would have been perfectly constitutional. But a very curious procedure followed by the Speaker was that he in the meantime, suspended them. Now we have passed this Anti-Defection Law and amended the Tenth Schedule. Under that there is no provision for suspending any member before he is disqualified. The whole procedure laid down in that constitutional provision as well as under the rules which are framed is that the show-cause notice must be given. They should be heard and then the Speaker or the presiding officer can take a decision later whether they are disqualified or not and then they can be declared as persons who are disqualified. Thereafter, they cease to be the members of Parliament or Assembly, as the case may be. But hastily, perhaps, in order to support the then Chief Minister the Speaker acted unconstitutionally. His behaviour, conduct and acts were unconstitutional. There was no provision in the Constitution or in the rules to suspend them. But by suspending them, he wanted to show that whenever the Assembly would be called Mr. Laldenga would be in majority and his Government would not be defeated. That was the main purpose for doing all these things. Therefore, these events have been taken notice of the Governor. My submission is that he is entitled to take notice of that. It is true that under our law, the Speaker's ruling in this respect is final. There is no authority created which can sit an appeal over the judgement or the ruling

of the Speaker, as far as anti-defection law is concerned. But that does not mean that the head of the State who is also head of the legislature and all the three wings of the State cannot take note of it, that something unconstitutional is going on and therefore that should not be encouraged.

Therefore my submission is that even though the Governor had no right to sit in appeal over the judgement and the ruling of the Speaker, he can very well take note of the constitutional provisions and come to the conclusion that a situation has arisen where the Government cannot be carried on or is not being carried on under the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore the report was made that the Government cannot be carried on under the Constitution and further steps ought to be taken.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy also raised another point. He said that the Governor had recommended the animated suspension of the Assembly. I don't know whether it is there because when I heard the report from the Minister I did not hear that part of it. So assuming that it is there in the report, even then the President has a right to dissolve. He is not bound to follow the full advice of the Governor. The provision under Article 356 is 'on Governor's report or otherwise'. He may act upon the Governor's report or even otherwise if he is satisfied that the Government cannot be carried on under the provisions of the Constitution, if that is his subjective satisfaction, then it is sufficient. That has been held in several cases by the Supreme Court also. Therefore the President was right in spite of the fact that the Governor did not advise him or did not recommend dissolution of the Assembly, the President was right in dissolving the whole Assembly itself. Therefore from that point of view also there is no violation of the constitutional propriety or constitutional right.

It was also stated by reading out certain parts of the Sarkaria Commission's report that an opportunity should have been given to the Chief Minister to prove his majority in the House. Why was he not given when he

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

was asking for an opportunity and was prepared to call the Assembly on the 14th of that month and why so hastily the proclamation was issued? But there also I would submit that when the Governor was satisfied and because of the special circumstances under the Anti Defection Law, a situation had arisen that by calling the Assembly or by allowing the Chief Minister to call the Assembly the whole spirit of the Anti Defection Law was to be defeated. It was an unconstitutional act to suspect these members. They would not have been allowed to attend that Assembly and an artificial support would have been shown to Shri Laldenga which in fact he was not enjoying from the members of the Assembly. From that point of view, also it was correct on the part of the Governor not to allow him to call the Assembly and not to give him an opportunity to prove his majority on the floor of the House. It was obvious that he had lost the majority, he had lost the confidence of the House and therefore stern action had to be taken.

In these circumstances I fully support the proclamation and the reasons given behind them. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN(Tripura-East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble President has proclaimed President's rule in Mizoram under article 356 of the Constitution and a resolution has been brought before us for the approval of this action. Sir, I oppose this resolution. I am opposing it because this President's rule has been imposed there only for protecting the interests of the Congress party. We have the Anti-defection Law. But this law is being used in different ways under different situations. It is being used in one way when the situation is in favour of the Congress party — and it is being used in a totally different way when it is against the interests of the Congress party. Recently in Nagaland also President's rule has been imposed. There

the Congress was in power. But there the supporters of Congress withdrew their support and raised the question of forming an opposition Government. They could form an alternative Government under the anti-defection Act. It was not outside the scope of the Tenth Schedule. But there the President's rule was imposed after obtaining the recommendations of the Governor in its favour. Just after that came Mizoram. In Mizoram out of 25 members if nine members were present and withdrew their support to the Government, then the Congress could have formed the Government there. The Congress engineered this process there with the object of forming their own Government. But under our Constitution whichever party forms the Government in any State after being voted by the people, should be allowed to run the Government for at least five years. That is the rule. Specially at a place like Mizoram, where Shri Laldenga had spent several years underground and had directed the terrorist activities from his hideouts before entering into an accord with the Central Government. He adopted the democratic process and formed the Government in Mizoram after proper elections. In the beginning a coalition Government was formed there with the support of the Congress. Afterwards he formed the Government of his own party. Now the attitude of the Congress is — Laldenga is very good so long as he remains with the Congress but he becomes very bad as soon as he goes against the Congress. This is what I object to. Now the Laldenga Government was dismissed. I am not going into whether Laldenga Government functioned meritoriously or not, whether it was good or bad. But the attitude of the Central Government is not healthy. Their attitude that no non-congress government will be allowed to function in any State is nothing new. In 1957 after the assembly elections, our Communist Party formed the Government in Kerala. That Government was pulled down in 1959, illegally. After that the United Front Government in West Bengal was also dismissed. In this way if we examine we will find that one

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

after another many non-Congress Governments in many States have been dismissed during the Congress Party rule at the Centre. Coming to Mizoram Sir, I want to say that nine legislators reportedly withdrew their support to the Government. The Deputy Speaker was away in U.S.A. for treatment. He was one among the nine stated to have withdrawn support. Papers signed by the said nine members were sent to the Governor, stating that they were withdrawing support to the Laldenga Government. Now the question arises when did the Deputy Speaker who was in U.S.A put his signature? Did he sign the papers two months ago or three months ago? Many people have the apprehension that the signature of the Deputy Speaker was not genuine, who will prove that it was fake? There is ground for this suspicion. He was in U.S.A. but papers signed by nine members went to the Governor. He might have support for this move of defection, that is a separate matter. Can you see what would have been the result if the Speaker of the assembly did not take a bold step regarding the signature of one member and consequently the total number of members withdrawing their support. But this bold step of the Speaker is being variously criticised by the Congress Government and members of the ruling party also. They are saying that the Speaker has done an injustice. His action was wrong. If the action of the Speaker went in favour of Congress, then he would have been praised sky-high for this very action. Since his action has frustrated them, he is being criticised. Sir, the main aim of the Congress is that, they will not allow the Government of any other party in any State of the country. Only Congress must rule everywhere. Atleast in the sensitive State of Mizoram they should have allowed the Laldenga Government to function for atleast 5 years, because they have come to power after a long struggle. All over the country extremists are raising their heads today on account of the economic disparities of various regions. If these people could be inducted in the democratic process and could come to power after proper elections and allowed to run the Government for atleast 5 years, then the people could judge their

performance. They could see for themselves whether they can achieve anything or not. The people could see for themselves that even if the so-called extremists came to power, they were not able to do good for the people. Then they would have been removed after 5 years through next elections. The extremists movement could thus received a jolt and lost mass support. The Congress Government has failed to cash on this opportunity in Mizoram. They should have tried it. A section of our people perhaps still believe that the extremists will do good work for them when they come to power and therefore they support their cause. In Tripura disruptive activities were being carried on by the TNV. Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal was their leader. We now know about the close relations between Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal and Sh. Lalthanhwala, the Congress ex-Chief Minister of Mizoram who played a pivotal role in bringing about the dismissal of the Laldenga Government. There was close collusion between the two. When the left front Government was in power in Tripura, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited that State in November 1987 prior to the assembly elections for the Congress election campaign. There he said that the CPI (M) leaders particularly Comrade Dasaratha Deb and Comrade Nripen Chakravarty have liaison with the TNV leader, Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal and it is they who have actually created the TNV. This sort of allegation was made.

Just at that time we find that Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal, the TNV Supreme sent letters to our Prime Minister through Sh. Lalthanhwala in which he offered to withdraw the TNV extremist activities through an accord. The text of five such letters were published verbatim in a Mizo Bi-weekly called 'Zoeng' published from Aizwal. I cannot pronounce the name of the paper correctly but the spelling is as above. Those letters have been published in other All India Newspapers also. I have a copy of the 'Patriot' newspaper dated 22nd September, 1988 in which the contents of those letters have been published. This item carries the photos of Shri Hrangkhwal and Shri

[Sh. Baju Ban Rryan]

Lalthanhwala together with the contents of the aforesaid five letters. The first two letters were in 'Lusia' language. Their English translation has been given. The other three letters were in English. One more letter was sent to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, with your permission may I read these letters or lay them on the Table of the House? Let it go I will state the gist of these letters. In the first letter Shri Hrangkhwal says to Shri Lalthanhwala "you have very good report with Rajiv Gandhi. Through you we can put an end to our agitation if Shri Rajiv Gandhi agrees to do what we want." This is the first letter. A reply to that letter was sent on 17th October, 1987 after it was received by Shri Lalthanhwala on 15th October, 1987. In his reply he said "yes, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very keen to solve the extremist problems. If you want a solution within the framework of our Constitution and if you are prepared to surrender arms and stop the killings etc., then a dialogue and discussion is possible. In reply to that letter Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal wrote to Shri Lalthanhwala on 27th October. He actually sent two letters. One was meant for the Prime Minister and the other was for Mr. Lalthanhwala. He requested Shri Lalthanhwala to arrange for the transmission of the letter addressed to the Prime Minister to him. Shri Lalthanhwala took the letter to the Prime Minister. On 6th December, 1987 he sent a reply to Shri Hrangkhwal with the details of the discussion that took place with the Prime Minister in this connection. In that letter he clearly said, "yes, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is prepared to hold discussions with you for the settlement of the problems. In his letter to the Prime Minister earlier, Shri Bijoy Hrangkhwal had set two condition only for holding negotiations. They were as follows:-

(i) Immediately dissolve CPM-led Ministry of Tripura, and

(ii) Declaration of Cease-fire on both sides.

These were the only two conditions for sitting for negotiations. ¹⁴¹ are not aware

of these letters when the ceremony of surrender of arms by the insurgents were going on with much fanfare. Only after the above letters were published in the 'Zoeng' paper, the people of the country came to know who are the people who are encouraging these extremist and terrorist elements. It is surely the Central Government and the Congress party. They are inciting and engineering the extremist agitations in various ways for their own interests. Specially in Tripura there is the TNV, behind TNV there is Congress, behind the Congress there is the Tripura Upajati Yuva Samiti. All of them are encouraging the extremist activities. The main aim of Congress is to remain in power by any means, fair or foul. They never care for the democratic processes set down in the Constitution for coming to power through proper elections etc. They just do not bother about that in their hunger for power. They are prepared to adopt any unfair means, theft, cheating and all towards that aim. As I said their main aim is to stick to power somehow. When other methods fail, they are prepared to buy the elected representatives like M.Ps, M.L.As through money power with a view to form the Government. This is the level to which this Congress Government has fallen. That is why today we, the various opposition parties can not remain quiet and be silent spectators. Under opposition leadership we are forced to demand the dismissal of this corrupt Congress Government. This Government must be removed. On account of their crimes, their wrong policies and their economic programmes there is tremendous discontentment, dissatisfaction and intolerance among the people. This discontentment has resulted in communal troubles, caste wars and various types of violent agitations. This has given rise to the Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi issues. This Government is responsible for all these ills, all over the country. Their only aim is to remain in power by hook or crook. With the sole objective of remaining in power, the Congress Government is imposing President's rule in State after State whenever a non-Congress Government is in existence. They are intolerent of any non-Congress Government in any State. When a

non-Congress Government is voted to power, the Congress do not allow them to function for a full 5 year term. They try to pull them down. With that attitude this resolution has been brought in this House for seeking approval of President's rule in Mizoram. Therefore I strongly oppose it.

In the future also President's rule should not be imposed in any State with the objective of keeping one party in power perpetually. The President must not submit to the designs of the Congress Party in this manner and play like a puppet in their hands. I urge upon this House to keep a watch over such things. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

15.00 hrs.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have travelled widely in the North-Eastern States. I am acquainted with their problems. You look at the sequence of events. Under such circumstances, Shri Hiteshwar Saikia had no other alternative with him than the one he had taken recourse to. Trying other option would have resulted in chaos, horse-trading and violence. You should go through the reports of the independent newspapers in this regard.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Name them.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: You go through all the newspapers.....(Interruptions)..... All the clipping are available. The Statesman, the Tribune, the Hindustan Times and all other newspapers(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is correct that all newspapers are impartial(Interruptions).

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Please allow me to speak. I am raising my voice and you just cannot stop me. By raising your voice you cannot stop me.

[Translation]

I will relate the whole State in detail. Shri Laldenga, his younger brother and the State Power Minister are all corrupt. This has been reported not only in my newspaper but in all the newspaper as well(Interruptions). I am talking about Hiteshwar Saikia. These three people had taken Mizoram in their grip and had started exploiting the people.

The people were ruined. Shri Laldenga went underground only for two months. He spent his whole life in England. Why did his associates who remained underground in the malaria infested places of Burma and Bangladesh leave him. It was because Shri Laldenga had taken a different path. He had become dishonest. I did not want to state the facts but you compelled me to do so. The people there were ruined(Interruptions). 9 members of the MNF broke away and formed a separate party called the Mizo National Front Democratic party. One of them had gone to U.S.A for medical treatment. It was alleged that his signatures were fake. He even informed the Delhi office form U.S.A. that he was with the rebets. He even sent a message through his son but the Speaker was not prepared to accept it. I will provide a very crude example. Shri Laldenga had captured all the booths to ensure his victory and even won over the Speaker. He said that he would not allow his opponents to vote and as a result, he would automatically become the Chief Minister. Having won over the Speaker, Shri Laldenga got 9 M.L.As suspended. There is no provision for suspension f Members either in the constitution or in the Anti-Defection Bill. Laldenga said that he should be given time till 14th September to prove his majority. How will he prove it? He will do so by capturing booths and by not lettering all the people cast their votes. Thus by indulging in unfair means, he will say that he has won the elections.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: They had reached an understanding.... (Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Man learn by his mistakes.... (*Interruptions*)... It is by committing mistakes that a person learns. We had given an opportunity to Shri Laldenga to form Government and it is an indicator of Shri Hiteswar Saikia's honesty that he did not give an opportunity even to the Congress party to form Government. What was wrong if Congress and Shri Laldenga both were not given the opportunity to form their Governments? It is necessary to consider all these things patiently. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to an important point. The Anti-Defection law was framed after much deliberations but no one could surmise that there could be loopholes in its implementation. You should pay a little more attention to this fact that whatever happened in Tamil Nadu was repeated in Mizoram. The Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly in alliance with Shrimati Janaki Ramachandran, had created a Pandemonium in the Assembly and suspended many Members and asked the rest to form the Government. Whatever happened in Tamil Nadu was repeated in Mizoram. It may be repeated in a third state in the near future. Therefore, is it not the high time to reconsider the Anti-Defection Act?

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Is it within the Speaker's power to nullify the will of the people with a stroke of his pen and suspend or dismiss the elected members? Is the Speaker of any State Assembly empowered to do so against the will of the electorate? Two incidents of this nature have already occurred in this country. Hence, the time has come to accord serious thought to this issue. The Anti-Defection Act should be amended and the power to decide whether there has been any disqualification should be entrusted with a 4 membered committee comprising the Governor, the Speaker, the leader of the Ruling party and the leader of the Opposition. The Speaker and the Chief Minister cannot do it on their own. Therefore, neither the Governor nor the President can have any way out except

to dissolve the Assembly and dissolving the Assembly would mean imposing additional taxes on the people and increasing the burden of taxation. Holding elections time and again is not good. Therefore, I will say that these things should be reconsidered afresh. Just now our friend has stated that an elected Government should be given adequate time of 5 years to function effectively. But if within these 5 years there is large scale plundering of the wealth of the State, then where will the people go? If such a Government is allowed to continue for 5 years or till the time another Government comes to power, then the State will become bankrupt. Therefore, the public should remain vigilant and the M.L. As should have the power to break away in required numbers as per Anti-Defection Act and form a Government in case the leadership or the Chief Minister is corrupt. As regards Laldenga, I would submit that he is a first class orator and has stated in his speeches that he would turn the whole nation into a Mizoram with due support from the people. He said that if people gave him blood he would give them Mizoram. The people are swayed by his oratory. He talked big but he always worked with an eye on his self-interest. Is it fair to allow a corrupt Government to function for 5 years so that it can plunder the entire wealth of the state? These things cannot be allowed.

This North-Eastern state is very sensitive and we have a great stake in its stability. It is one such state where there are little-industries. You will be surprised to know that there is not a single industry in this state.

Therefore, the people should think about its economic development. I hope that President's Rule would be over at the earliest in Mizoram and popular rule will be restored. The people there have become scared of the vested interests. Now the people can disassociate themselves from such persons and cast their votes freely and help in forming a clean Government. I am not saying that the Congress Party should only come to power there. But if the people want a Congress Government then what is the

harm in that? It is for the people to decide about it.

Now the time is ripe to consider the stability of Mizoram and ensure a clean Government there. We fully support the work done by Shri Hiteshwar Saikia. I am fully confident that elections will be held at the earliest in that state and the people will get an opportunity to exercise their voting rights.

With these words I support this resolution.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the green vastness of the mountainous terrain of the eastern borders of our country lies Mizoram which is indeed a micro State compared to the giant States in our Union with a population of five lakhs, spread over an area of about 21,000 square kms., a State which is indeed peripheral but not to our national concern as being strategically located, a State which does not draw too many headlines and a State which was in a state of insurgency for nearly 20 years. The people of India heaved a sigh of relief when an Accord was signed by the Government of India on the 30th June, 1986 which brought peace to Mizoram after two decades of disturbances. Laldenga came back into focus. Today some of my friends here are trying to paint him as a devil. I do not know why the Prime Minister invited such a devil and signed an Accord with him.

Then came the glorious moment when this Parliament accorded the status of a State of the Union upon Mizoram and elections followed. There was public rejoicing. There was dancing in the streets of the capital upto the dead of the night. There was a sense of participation by the people of Mizoram in the building of a new era of peace and prosperity. This was the great moment in our history because tiny as it is, marginal as it is, peripheral as it is, it is still an equal member of the Union of States which is

India. But what has happened now has pinpointed the fact that sometimes Constitution can be twisted. Sometimes, constitutional provisions can be misused, to deny the full fruits of democracy to a people, the right to develop under their own leadership. Dr. Ambedkar was absolutely right in the last phase of writing of our Constitution, when he said that a Constitution can be as detailed as you make it, but it requires gentlemen to run the Constitution.

Mizoram elections transformed Laldenga the terrorist, the insurgent into an elected Chief Minister. As I said, this transformation was a welcome transformation. But this went on for a year and a half. Not a word was said at that time about mismanagement or mis-Government. I am not aware of any statement by any Minister of the Union Government to decry the way things were being run by the Laldenga Government in Mizoram. And today our friends in this House say that Mizoram under Laldenga was a haven of corruption.

S. BUTA SINGH: Ignorance... The country cannot pay for your ignorance... (Interruptions) Regarding your ignorance about the facts regarding what is happening in Mizoram, I will definitely enlighten you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You can misinterpret the facts. Now it has been said that the Government was in the hands of three Ministers. I do not know the facts. I have certainly not gone into the details, but these facts are being brought out, now. Why? That is my question.

Now I think what went wrong really was this, that Laldenga was expected to fall in line with the usual pattern of things: to be an ally of the ruling party. He had the audacity to fight the elections on his own, not as an ally, not as a junior partner; and that was an affront to my friend Mr. Buta Singh. Therefore, on the very first day perhaps, the thought arose, how this Government could be destabilized, how its disintegration could be set into motion by the ruling circles here. This conspiracy, if I may call it so, led to the

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]
break-up of the Mizo National Front.

Two circumstances intervened. The magical number 1 came in their way; otherwise I am absolutely certain, that if there were nine clear defections, the Governor would have immediately dismissed the Laldenga Government and called in the leader of the new alliance to form the Government; and of course, not a leaf would have stirred throughout the country. It would have been a purely constitutional, legal, democratic change of Government. Unhappily, there was this one-third principle and the margin of one which stood in their way and, therefore, President's rule had to be imposed. I consider that not only a politically-motivated decision, but I also call it an end of the dream of democracy, a dream turned into ashes. In this game of number, the Governor played his assigned role; but what about the Speaker? If the law gives absolute authority to the Speaker, how can you start questioning it in an *ex-post-facto* manner? And today, my friends are having second thoughts speaking about making some amendments to the Anti-Defection Act. I hope they will not apply it with retrospective effect to Mizoram.

If the Speaker had the Constitutional authority and the legal competence to give a ruling—and he gave a ruling—the ruling should have been respected. After all, that gentleman who was in USA, was not there for all times. He would have come back. The meeting of the legislature could have been postponed until he came back. And then if Mr Laldenga was bluffing, his bluff could have been called. Things had been done post-haste, riding rough-shod over all democratic traditions and conventions.

I shall not repeat the facts. The facts are well known to the House. The Assembly was not convened despite the request by the Chief Minister in power.

That goes clearly against whatever recommendations have been made by the Sarkaria Commission and whatever national consensus has been evolved that

whether government is competent to rule; whether it has a majority or does not command a majority must be tested on the floor of the House; it cannot be left to the sweet will or to the subjective decision of the Governor; that is the national consensus today; and what has happened in Mizoram goes against that.

What be the historic judgement on the respective roles of the Governor and the Speaker and whatever lesson we might learn from this experience in Mizoram, the fact is that proclamation of Presidential rule was in exercise of the recommendations made by the Governor but Mr. Buta Singh did one better on him. He Obviously keeping in view that the situation was fluid; and perhaps the situation could be stabilised once the Deputy Speaker came back or once some of these people had come to some sort of an understanding, the Governor had suggested keeping the Assembly in a state of suspense. But, no, even the Assembly was dissolved, and the reduced Mizoram psychologically to the same state of mind that it had before democracy was ushered in. I, therefore, consider this proclamation as a negation of democracy; it is an insult to Mizoram; it is an affront to the dignity of the institution of the Speaker; it is a slur even on the Office of the Governor because his judgment was not respected. It establishes a situation which is a threat to the integrity of the nation because it alienates a people who are valient and brave, a people who are proud of their traditions, a people whom we had tried to bring to the main stream of our political life.

Today, I have this question: Why can't we hold election immediately? Why can't a date be announced? I know, I am aware of it; I am not so ignorant. There are some indications that an election might take place; but it might or it might not. But I would be grateful to the hon. Minister if he would make a categorical declaration on the Floor of this House today that an election would soon be held and democracy would be restored in Mizoram. In the meantime, I would like to felicitate the people of Mizoram that despite

this provocative act by the Central Government, despite humiliation, they have kept their cool and they have maintained peace and the rhythm of their development.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution and once again call upon the government to hold an election immediately and not wait until they have succeeded in bringing Laldenga to his heels or in making him grind his nose in the dust.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the statutory resolution moved by the Government regarding Mizoram. Just now Shri Shahabuddin tried to adorn Laldenga by using flowery words. In this connections I would like to cite a couplet of Saint Tulsidas and I quote:-

“Kaha bhayo argaj ko-lepan, markat
bhushan ang,
Pahan patit ban nahin bhedat, rito karat
rishang”

You may adorn him with decorative words but as in the case of a monkey being decorated with ornaments does not make it beautiful so it will be the same in this case as well. The Congress Government had handed over the Government of Mizoram to Shri Laldenga on a silver platter and it was expected that he will pay maximum attention to the development of the people of this small state. he had remained under-ground for a long time, had made tall promises and given big assurances, waged a hard struggle, took risks and naturally it was expected that he will definitely be sympathetic towards the development of the people of that State. Therefore, Congress had high hopes from him. All these thing notwithstanding, he could not have come to power on his won, it was handed over to him. There cannot be a better example of broadmindedness as displayed by the Congress in this case. The rebels did not belong to the Congress but to his own party, who rebelled in large numbers and as a result of which he was ousted.

When the Government was handed over to Shri Laldenga, the people give him a rousing welcome and celebrated the event. We were also happy that Congress Government which is committed to democracy supported the will of the people of Mizoram who had passed through a long struggle and our interest was only this that the people should take a decision themselves in this regard. But we were very disappointed, the country was disappointed, the people of his own party were disappointed. Why did this happen? If you delve deep into it you will yourself find an answer to it. Shri Laldenga did not make efforts to adhere to the democratic traditions. On the contrary, he tried to topple the Government with foreign support. Even in the army, he led the rebels. Therefore, he became despotic. We have observed so far that a person who becomes a despot cannot maintain or support democratic rule. Therefore, the people of his own party rebelled and broke away, as a result of which his Government was reduced to minority. Now you say that the Congress policy has been to bring their own party to power. Shri Hiteshwar Saikia was a true Congressman and strictly followed its principles and if a Congress man holds a high office, he cannot afford to do injustice to that office or to the people. We could have formed our Government but it has never been the policy of the Congress to come to power through unfair means.

The opposition parties always allege that the Government is indulging in misdeeds in the name of democracy. They are levelling similar charges in Tripura and C.P.M. Government in Kerala and Bengal also say the same thing. But what is happening there, what type of democracy is functioning there. If one goes in depth, then it will become clear that these people are creating hindrances in the pursuit of noble principles on the basis of which congress wants to lead the country. The Congress is spreading its national ideology while protecting everyone. Shri Laldenga said that he will raise this matter at international forum. This is nothing new. If interests of such person can be served by letting down the prestige of India, they will never mind. Wherever there is some

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]
disturbance Shri Shahabuddin Reaches there as he is in the habit of fishing in the troubled water. Wherever there is trouble, he goes there to forment it. He must find some pretext or the other to criticise Congress. We know him, the House also knows him and the whole country knows him. When the Laldenga Government turned into minority and was removed from office and some Members lost the right to vote, then how could they say that they should be given opportunity to prove their majority. The Congress is working in accordance with the provision of the constitution. President's rule has been imposed there. It will not go on for unlimited period. There will be elections.... The hon. Speaker himself violated those principles. After the elections, the party which will get majority, will form the Government. Just now, some of our friends were saying that there is conspiracy of Congress behind the surrender of arms by the terrorists in Tripura. Mr. Chairman, Sir, a crow is known to everyone. Its behaviour is very sly. It is said that it has only one eye. Wherever it sits, it is always suspicious of being attacked from anywhere, that is why, it continuously moves its head all the sides. Today, our friends in the opposition are behaving in the same way. They are afraid that owing to the successful policies of the Congress, the people of the States may not go against them. This is why they are always levelling some concocted charges against the Congress party. I have no hesitation in saying that they have become experts in levelling charges and crafty behaviour has become their quality. Shri Syed Shahabuddin has very correctly pointed out that this small State of 5 lakh population needs an all round development. It is hilly region and people residing there are very poor. Besides the Congress, other people also desire that there should be an all round development of the State, but due to the approach of our opposition parties it could not be done. There cannot be two opinions that development of that State is possible only through democratic system. But the opposition wants to take all the advantages themselves. They threaten to obstruct the development. In this way, devel-

opment of the country is not at all possible. This House should give full support in propounding healthy traditions and our opposition friends should also cooperate. Then only, the country and the States can be developed. In curbing the terrorism, which has been spreading in West Bengal so rapidly for some years, our hon. Minister of Home Affairs has shown unique understanding and capability. The Government of West Bengal never wanted to curb it, instead they had adopted adamant attitude, but due to the efforts of S. Buta Singh; the problem of Gorkhaland has been solved in no time. Otherwise the North-Eastern part of our country would have remain disturbed up till now. Due to the broad-minded policies of the Congress, today, terrorists are retracing their steps in Punjab. Now they are not getting so much outside help. The environment has now been changed. People are now fed up because of their treacherous role. Their activities cannot last long. Now Pakistan is on the brink of destruction, through which America was providing help to the terrorists. So terrorism in Punjab is now losing its ground. In the same way image of unblemished character of our hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is leaving impression on the minds of the people of the whole country. The opposition is now in affix. As stated by Shakespear—'He hath daily duty in life, that makes mine ugly.' One who is defeated by his own deeds, thinks himself to be ugly. Same is the situation with our opposition parties today. Today they are finding themselves incapable of confronting Shri Rajiv Gandhi and therefore, levelling baseless charges against him and trying to harm the Congress party. But your objectives will never be achieved. You will be defeated on this very land again, because the traditions and foundation of democracy are now so deep-rooted that no one can harm it now. Till Congress party is in power, its traditions shall remain alive, no one can cause any damage to the democracy. There may be any number of conspiracies or one may fan parochialism through communal riots, terrorism or regionalism or linguistic riots but they can never be successful. With these words, I support the resolution.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Resolution for approval of the Proclamation of Presidents rule in Mizoram. This Proclamation brings the number of States under Presidents rule at one time, simultaneously, to four. While Parliament is in session, four of our States are under President's rule now. It is not a matter on which we should congratulate ourselves very much. I am not in a position to pronounce judgment on whether Mr. Laldenga was a good administrator or a poor administrator. Many people are passing judgments of all sorts. If somebody is not a good administrator, I do not know whether that becomes a justification for imposing Presidents rule. Some people have argued that some sort of a small group of people or clique was running the Government. I do not know whether that is an argument even if it was correct—I do not know whether it is correct—for dissolving the Assembly and imposing President rule. Then all State Government have to be scrutinised to see what kind of administration they are running and what norms or principles they are following or not following, whether they are Congress Governments or non—Congress Governments. These are all, I think, irrelevant arguments at the moment.

My point is that in the whole background, the past history and the background of the State of Mizoram, which is known very well to the Government and to the Home Minister, this step which was taken was hasty and ill-advised and not only Mizoram but the whole country may have to pay a heavy price for it, because these people already for long long years, we could not say were feeling themselves as an integral part of the country. They were all alienated whoever may be responsible for it. They were alienated. It was a centre of armed insurgency not for a few days but for 20 long years. It was a commendable effort on the part of the Government of India and also I should say on the part of Laldenga himself to bring about that Mizoram Accord for which the credit cannot be given only to one side.

To have a successful accords, you need two sides to cooperate and come to a compromise. That Mizoram Accord was welcomed by everybody in the country. We welcomed it in this House because it meant an end to that insurgency; it meant that the insurgents were willing to come out of the jungles to lay down their arms and to become a part and parcel of a democratic way of life of our country. Keeping this in mind I would say that the step which had been taken now, was taken hastily and in an ill-advised way. It was not necessary to move in such a hasty manner at all. And some questions now have been thrown up which have to be answered by somebody whether a Governor has the right or does not have the right to challenge a ruling of the Speaker. These are questions which go far beyond Mizoram. Secondly, what is the sanctity that is attached? Or is there any sanctity? Sanctity may not be the correct word to use. Normally the Government of India does proceed according to the recommendations of the Governor when he makes a report to the Centre. In this particular case, we find that although the Governor had not recommended the dissolution of the Assembly, the Central Government thought it fit to ignore that part of his recommendation and dissolved the Assembly. I may remind you that even in the case of Punjab which is the most tortured State of our country, when the first elected Government was dismissed, it was not followed immediately by dissolution of the Punjab Assembly. The Punjab Assembly was kept in suspension for a long time. I have forgotten now how many months it was kept in suspension—and only after that it was thought necessary to dissolve it. But here in spite of the fact that the Governor had recommended that Assembly should be kept suspended and not to be dissolved, the Centre thought it otherwise. So, I find some contradiction here in the reaction of the Centre and its attitude to the recommendation of the Governor. When this defection took place, the Assembly was not in session and during the intervening period, before the Assembly was summoned, there was a time gap, a time lag in which it would have been possible perhaps to sort these matters out. What did the Speaker do? He did something

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

which, of course, I do not think anybody challenges. he has the right to issue show cause notices to those mambas whom he considers to have done something which is in violation of the Anti-defection Act. Whether right or wrong his judgement may be, but it is a question of figures, of numbers. Everybody here has been talking about it. If there were nine people, the position would have been of one type, if it was eight people, then it would have been of a different type. The whole controversy arose because of one of these members. The Deputy Speaker was physically not available at that moment. The House was not in session. The propriety, the Constitutional rectitude demands that the Speaker had come to a certain decision. Of course, it is being hinted here that he had no independent judgement of his own, Laldenga had pressurized him, Laldenga had compelled him to take a certain step and all that. Well, we cannot go behind things in that way because many things are done in this country which we do not know under whose pressure or under what compulsions they are being done. The Speaker is the Speaker. If somebody starts saying that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha does something under pressure from somebody, well, I do not think this House will accept it. Nobody will accept it. So, to say that the Speaker of the Assembly in Mizoram had taken this step because he was pressurized to such an extent by Mr. Laldenga that he had no other alternative, is to really cast an aspersion on the very office of the Speaker. he did it. He issued show cause notices on these members to show why they should not be disqualified because under the Anti-defection Act, their defection did not amount to a split in the party.

A question has been raised as to whether he had the right simultaneously to suspend. As far as I know, there is no explicit provision which says that he can suspend them, but there is no explicit provision saying that he cannot suspend. That is also a fact. If there is infirmity in the law, well, you will have to look into it. If the Speaker in his judgement considers that certain members

have done something which is in violation of the Anti-defection law and for which it is necessary to serve show cause notices on them, then until the matter is finally settled, until the matter is cleared up and disposed of, whether he can also keep them under suspension or not, is, to my mind, an open question. One cannot categorically say that he has no right to suspend them. Of course, it is all a question of aspirations for power. That one understands. Many newspapers have written. I do not have the evidence of my own but many newspapers have commented about this break which took place in the ruling party, that is, in the MNF, as a result of which these eight or nine people revolted and came out. Many papers have written that money power was used behind this to get them to revolt against Laldenga. That may be true, that may not be true. But it is as true or not true as saying that the Speaker acted only under the pressure of Mr. Laldenga.

You have no evidence of that either and so many sections of the press are writing that big sums of money were used in order to entice the people away. Whatever it may be, now the Congress-I leader who was at that time the leader of the Opposition, the former Chief Minister and the Chief of the Pradeshik Congress Committee, PCCI Chief, Mr. Lal Thanhawla, what does he say? He says "the Speaker's wrong action of suspending the 8 MNF(D) MLAs led to the imposition of Central rule". He said that had he known of the Guwahati High Court's order staying their suspension, he would have strongly staked his claim on forming a Government. Guwahati High Court had already stayed that order of suspension. So, the Congress leader in the Assembly says "if I had known of the Guwahati High Court's orders staying their suspension, he would have strongly staked his claim on forming the Government. Shri Lal Thanhawla, who returned from New Delhi this morning said he had been holding talks with the party High Command the whole of the last night but had not been told of the Centre's plan to impose President's rule." So, Sir, the excuse or the explanation which has been put forward by

the Governor as a justification is to my mind a thoroughly lame excuse. He held the press conference in which he said that neither a coalition Government with a razor thin majority nor the continuation of the Laldenga Ministry which had been reduced to a minority would have been conducive to the functioning of a stable Government. Now both propositions in my opinion, that is to say, whether there would have been a Government with a razor thin majority or continuation of the Laldenga Ministry, cannot be stabilised by the subjective judgement of the Governor. They have to be tested and all norms and all accepted norms have said that this testing must be done on the floor of the House. Whether it would be a razor-thin majority or majority at all or more than a razor-thin majority, whether it would enable Mr. Laldenga to continue or not a continue, who is to decide? How is it to be anticipated by the subjective judgement of the Governor? This way the Governor cannot go on, if you want really to maintain the democratic character of the Constitution which we try to work. Then he criticised the Speaker and claimed that the Speaker had acted in a partisan manner. I do not know if a Governor is entitled to impute motives to the Speaker in this way. He charged the Speaker with being bent upon disqualifying the 8 dissident MLAs and then he said that violence was apprehended because some meetings were being held and posters were being put up and all that and therefore there was no alternative but to recommend President's rule.

I suggest, Sir, that this Governor's report, the arguments used by him are extremely weak and extremely laboured and they constitute, one may say, extremely lame argument. The point is that no situation of this kind can be tackled effectively that is by the subjective judgement of a Governor. It has to be done on the floor of the House and I believe the Chief Minister is also within his rights to demand that the House be called and he be allowed to test his strength on the floor of the House. Mizoram is not going to be the only example of this kind of a thing. It has happened many times and it will happen

many times in future also. But that was not permitted, and in a haste, a part of the Governor's recommendation was accepted that President's Rule should be imposed; the other part of his recommendation that the Assembly should not be dissolved but should be kept suspended, that part of it, was conveniently rejected. So, I am sorry to find now that in his opening remarks moving this motion for approval, the Home Minister of course has not said a single word about whether elections are going to be held soon or not. Everybody agrees that President's Rule is a thing which should not be allowed to last a single day longer than is absolutely necessary. But the people of Mizoram, I suggest, have not welcomed it. I don't agree when Mr. Tombi Singh was making out a case that the people of Mizoram are rejoicing and delighted at the fact that President's Rule has been imposed, the same people who were celebrating all night long that the accord on Mizoram brought Laldenga and the MNF to power which they consider to be a great victory and triumph for so many years of struggle and now suddenly if we are asked to believe that the same people have turned against Mr. Laldenga and are welcoming the imposition of President's Rule, I think it is a bit hard to swallow. I may say here also that the only way out now, if you want to save the situation and if you do not want to provoke the people of Mizoram into other desperate courses again, is to practise some restraint and at the moment, the only restraint that can be practised is respect of prolongation of President's Rule. There should be some restraint and instead of going in for some sort of a political adventurism, it is better to declare early elections in Mizoram and allow people to elect their own government again by democratic process. I must say that I don't agree with Mr. Laldenga if what I find here, in one of the papers, what he is quoted as having said is correct, I can only ascribe it to the fact that he must have allowed himself to be provoked very much, where he has spoken not only about the necessity of preparing for a fresh armed struggle—this interview is quoted as his saying:

"I have lost faith in the Centre. I do not

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]
know what kind of democracy exists in the country. They did not allow me to prove my majority. I had requested them and the Governor H. Saikia, to convene the Assembly on September 14 to prove my strength in the House. The Centre could have waited till then. I would have gracefully stepped down if it was proved in the House that I was in the minority."

Then he says:

"Lawful means were not employed.....So I have to become an outlaw once again with a price on my head. If the Centre does not hold elections immediately, I will have to pick up arms again."

And then he said something which, if it is correct, I think is very dangerous and ill-advised also. He said:

"That is why I have sent letters to the AASU, IPF and some Khalistan groups to build bridges with those who believe in armed struggle."

I think Mr. Laldenga was really allowing himself to get too much provoked because nobody, no power on earth, not even the Central Government can prevent elections being held. The only question is whether the elections will be held soon or whether they are unnecessarily delayed. And I believe that Mr. Laldenga has sufficient popularity and influence among the people of Mizoram not to be at all afraid of the next elections. Those elections should be held soon. Otherwise, all these things which he is saying now:-

"The Mizo youth do not want to pick up arms, but if they are forced to do so by the Centre, they will. Already there are posters put up in Aizawl....."

This is all a quotation, it is supposed to be the quotation from Mr. Laldenga:

"Already there are posters put up in

Aizawl saying, 'Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, please do not force us to go back to the jungles.' That is why I sent the letters so quickly" etc. etc.

So, Sir, what I am saying is, this is also a political question. It is not a question only of technicalities of the Constitution or law. Of course, you cannot ignore the law or the Constitution, that is true. But after all, the Government is here, at the Centre, of such a vast country, with so many different types of people, so many different ethnic groups, so many people of different linguistic groups, different religions, tribals, non-tribals and all that. It is a political question, a question of testing the political sagacity of the Centre as to whether they behave in a way which will again alienate all these people on the distant Northeastern border of our country or they will take steps to see that those people are quickly again brought back and re-integrated into the national mainstream. I believe, what they have done is wrong a very wrong step, very harmful step has been taken—for the reasons which I have outlined.

I would ask them to rectify the situation as soon as possible by announcing the earliest possible elections in Mizoram.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards some fundamental principles of democracy. Any Government can remain in power till it has got confidence of the House. There is no doubt in the case of Mizoram that the Chief Minister and his council of Ministers had lost the confidence of the House. I believe that as per the convention of British Parliamentary democracy, whenever any council of Ministers or Chief Minister realises that he has lost confidence of the Houses he should immediately resign. So in this case it was beyond doubt that Shri Laldenga realised that he has lost confidence of the House, so in such a situation, holding on to the office is nothing but violation of principles of democracy.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*] .

In this case instead of resigning on moral grounds and in accordance with democratic principles, he tried to obtain the vote of confidence of the House somehow and for this he made some calculations that how many Members can remain present in the House and by diminishing the rest he can prove majority. He used this trick. Shri Indrajit has mentioned, God knows whose pressure worked or not, but it is clear that the hon. Speaker himself did not follow the prescribed procedure. There is no scope of suspending anyone under Anti-Defection Law. According to the rules of procedure of Lok Sabha if action has to be taken against someone there is a clear cut procedure which should be followed by the Speaker i.e. a petition should be submitted and it will have to be scrutinised and if the Speaker thinks it proper, then the question of privilege is taken up and then it is referred to the committee in the same manner. I do not think that the hon. Speaker of Mizoram has followed any procedure in so far as this matter is concerned.

16.00 hrs.

Those principles should be followed by him. The first and the foremost duty of a Speaker is this that he should be impartial in the House with regard to the questions on which he is required to take a decision. During the time of Purushotham Dass Tandon, a question was raised in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly as to whether a speaker should remain affiliated to the Party to which he belonged on his appointment as Speaker, upto this, Shri Tandon announced that he would be totally impartial while discharging the duty of speaker but maintain his relationship with the Party outside the House only for the purpose of participating in the freedom struggle. This has been the traditional profile of the Speaker in our country. The Speaker of the Mizoram Assembly has broken this tradition.... (*Interruptions*) I am not speaking in anger. What I am saying is this that the

Speaker did not have the authority to suspend the Members. The objective behind the suspension was to restrain those eight members from exercising their voting right when the Assembly meets. This way the remaining Members would vote and the Party will stay in power by providing majority in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Assembly was not in Session.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIR SEN : Assembly was to be called. How could the Speaker suspend the Members when there is no provision for suspension? This clearly shows an ulterior motives on his part. When the Chief Minister or his cabinet lost the confidence of the Members, they should immediately resign regardless of whether the Assembly is in Session or not. Let me cite the example of Uttar Pradesh again. In 1967 Chaudhary Charan Singh crossed the Floor along with 14 other Members. At that time, Shri C.B. Gupta was Chief Minister. He promptly stood up in the House and announced his resignation on the plea that he lost his majority in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI CHOUDHARY KHURSHID
AHMED (Faridabad): As he said it in the House itself?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIR SEN : He said this in the House. He could have manoeuvred and got the House adjourned to prove a majority the next day. But he did not do so as he realised that he had lost the confidence as well as the majority that he enjoyed in the House and the situation called for his resignation. Nobody needs to prove anything in this matter. The Speaker was pressurized into taking this decision after a lot of behind-the-scenes efforts.

[Sh. Vir Sen]

As to the question that the advice of the Chief Minister being binding, I feel that in such matters where the Governor or the President has been empowered to act in their own wisdom, this matter is of little significance as to what advice has been given by the Chief Minister. In those circumstances, he has no say to influence the decision whether the House should be dissolved or how long a Session should last. As to the question of the Constitutional machinery having failed, the Governor has to act in his own wisdom. He need not look to any other source or authority for suggestions or for that matter an advice. There was no need to have acted on the Chief Minister's advice.

Shri Shahabuddin alleged that this decision was taken in haste. He also said that no decision should have been taken until the Deputy-Speaker returned. The Deputy-Speaker is yet to return. Two months had already passed since he had gone to America for medical treatment. Any number of months could pass before he is able to return. If the Deputy-Speaker returns after a year, would the Laldenga Government have been allowed to continue in office for all that period? I feel that Shri Shahabuddin's argument is very platitudinous. Perhaps even he will find it hard to accept his own argument. He has advanced such arguments just for the sake of argument only.

It was said that opportunity should have been provided for forming an alternative Government. If an alternative Government had been formed, I have doubt that even that step would not have escaped from criticism. They would have been accused of disbanding the other Party to come into power themselves. So either way the steps were bound to invite criticism. I want to quote a line from a poem:

" Puy na piye lagi payodhar jonk"

Even if a person is allowed free access to the teats of a cow, he is not willing to drink the milk. It means that criticism is inevitable

regardless of whether we do good or bad. So why not adopt the better way?

They had to oppose this resolution. So question is this that what was the best way to tackle that situation. No further delay was possible in such a situation. The speaker had created such a situation wherein sitting of the Assembly would not have been able to arrive at a decision. No other alternative was left. According to the Constitution, there was no way the Governor could have been advised by the Chief Minister.

The people of Mizoram also complained that their self-respect and aspirations had received a severe blow. And they were perfectly justified in their complaints because Laldenga had started functioning in a dictatorial and feudal manner. This is the reason for Laldenga's own people turning against him. (*Interruptions*)

Why did his own people turn against him? They felt that by not fulfilling the aspirations of the masses the principles of democracy were being trampled upon. They wanted to remove that Government and establish a truly democratic Government in its place.

I have no doubt in it that fresh elections will be held and a new Government will be established over there as soon as possible. (*Interruptions*)

I hope there will not be any problem in holding early elections.

With these words, I lend my support to the Resolution.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : First of all, I oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the Hon. Home Minister for approval of this proclamation of President's Rule in Mizoram.

Democracy is at stake. We people in the country are very much concerned about our

rights, But we are not at all concerned about our duties. That is why, our country is lagging behind. You compare with other developing countries. How much have we achieved after forty years of independence ? The Prime Minister, time and again, has said that our industrial belt has widened and we have achieved a lot.

How much have we achieved, how much have we developed and how much have we progressed in comparison to other States like Korea which is a very tiny State ? Ours is a very vast country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : You must remind him what is going on in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please take your seat.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am very much concerned that democracy is at stake. Why? At a time, four States are under President's rule. Where is the democracy how? Punjab is under President's rule; Tamil Nadu is under President's rule; Nagaland is under President's rule and Mizoram is also under President's rule (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : President's rule means Congress rule.

SHRI BIRADRESWAR TANTI: This Government is a total failure. Now, so many accords have been made in the name of democracy—Punjab Accord, Sri Lanka Accord, Assam Accord, Mizoram Accord, GNLF Accord.....(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sri Lanka is not under the President's rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I know that. What right have you got to make an Accord with a foreign country when you cannot control your own people, when you cannot look after your own people? How can you make an Accord with other countries? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please tell him that there is a presidential system in Sri Lanka. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: There is a Tripura Accord with the TNV. They have murdered democracy. There is no democracy.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Please tell us what is going on in AGP also.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You also know that. If there is anything, you take action against them. What about Bofors? What about Submarine Deal? The people of this country are very much concerned. (*Interruptions*) What is their answer to the people of the country? Everything is true except 7%! You are eulogising Mr. Hiteswar Saikia, Democracy was restored in Assam in 1983. I am citing an example. In Sonari constituency, a school teacher was taken forcibly by the CRP people to make him vote. Only one vote was caste and the candidate was a declared elected! This is your democracy. Under Mr. Hiteswar Saikia's Government in 1983 six hundred innocent persons were killed in Assam and still he was honoured as a man of the nation by the Central Government. Ultimately he was promoted to the post of Governor. Now he is the Governor of Mizoram. This is your modus operandi towards the people of the country, in dealing with the affairs and the problems of the country.

They don't have any replay. This year there were five times the devastating floods in Assam and of late in Punjab and an earthquake in Bihar. More than 80 lakh people have been rendered homeless. I have nothing to say for whatever the Government do for other States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: It is not even 1/10 of Punjab. You don't know what type of worst floods were there in Punjab.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: One hundred crore rupees have been given to the people of Punjab. I have nothing to say on

[Sh. Bhandreswar Tanti]

that. But why have you taken so much a partial attitude against the people of Assam by giving them a step-motherly treatment? In Assam about 30 lives have been lost, 80 lakh people have been rendered homeless and standing crops have been damaged, cattle have been washed away, dwelling houses have also been washed away. Now you will see a grim picture of the human life in Assam. You are playing with the lives of the people of Assam. Only Rs. 20 crores have been given by the Central Government and that amount also has not reached as yet. That is the *modus operandi* towards the people of Assam. (*Interruptions*)

You have killed democracy. You have dissolved the Assembly in Punjab. After that were you able to control the extremists there? Killings of the innocent people are still going on there.

Now I come to the State of Mizoram. After forty years of independence you will not find anything there, not even a single industry has been set up there; nothing of the sort, no medical facilities are there. All these forty years who were in power? The reply would be that the Congress was in power. Although you were in power all the time, what have you given to the people of Mizoram?

You ultimately came out with an agreement with Mr. Laldenga and restored democracy. Now after restoring democracy, you have murdered democracy there. You cannot reach Mizoram within two days. This is the taste of democracy to the people of Mizoram and to the people of the country, those who are living below the poverty line.

Now the Speaker has taken an action which is not in the Anti Defection Law. All right. But Shri Rajiv Gandhi had directed Shri Lalthanhawla to reach within 24 hours and form the Government. Mr. Lalthanhawla could not reach and as a result of which in the mean time the President's rule was proclaimed. That is the fact.

You are riding a mad horse. Time has

come now to go to the root of the matter to realise and solve the problems. But who will realise; who are in the administration now? How will the people over here realise the problems of Mizoram? Can a pilot realise? A blackmarketeer who has got no experience in administration will not realise. A commission agent will not realise. In this way how the Congress will survive. It will get a bad name. What we say you people do not understand and what you say the people of the country do not want.

This is your last chance for survival. People are very much dis-satisfied with the Central Government here. Recently after the earthquake the Prime Minister visited Bihar on an helicopter to have bird's eye view. So how can he realise as to how many people were rendered homeless and were affected by the earthquake. So if you want to restore democracy you must consider all these aspects. You must honour democracy. By force you cannot run the Government over there. You cannot violate the rules and the Constitution. You have taken oath under the Constitution. I find at the moment out of 65 Ministers only 3 Ministers are present in the House. How will they realise the burning problems of the people of the country!. Daily when we go through the newspapers we find so many innocent people are being killed but Mr. Buta Singh has got no answer for that.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th September, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram. Why do I oppose it? These days this great country is facing a serious threat at the hands of forces wedded to the ideology of terrorism, extremism and fundamentalism. The apprehension that I have in my mind is that this step of Sardar Sahib by imposing President Rule in Mizoram had further strengthened the forces of terrorism, extremism, fundamentalism and hot-headed people in Mizoram National Front. That is way I express my deep concern that this step can strengthen these forces.

I congratulate the Central Government for having an accord on Mizoram after a long time. But having completed the accord, the Central Government should have given an opportunity to the elected people to govern.

The situation in Mizoram is that there is no major industry. Handloom and handicrafts are the cottage industries. Rice milling, oil and flour milling, mechanised bamboo workshops, saw milling, brick-making and furniture workshops are the small scale industries. You can see, such type of industries cannot provide much employment to the poor people. I had been to Mizoram. Mizoram produces about 70 per cent of the total ginger produced in the country. So, we could have given an opportunity to the people of Mizoram to have an elected Government and provide them an opportunity to rule so that they could strengthen their agricultural production also.

The report of the Governor, which was sent to the Union Government, says: Mr. Saikia justified the imposition of Central rule. He said that neither a coalition Government with a razor-thin majority nor the continuation of the Laldenga Ministry "which had been reduced to a minority", would have been conducive to the functioning of a stable Government. I ask the hon. Minister, "Why was the Chief Minister not provided an opportunity to prove his majority on the floor of the House?" He should have been given this opportunity. Through you, I humbly request my learned friend, the Home Minister, that an impression should not go in the country that party interests are dearer to you than the democratic values. Unfortunately such a impression is going regarding President's Rule in Punjab, in Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Mizo National Front secured 24 seats out of 40. A party which came into power securing 24 seats out of 40 seats should have been given an opportunity to prove its strength on the floor of the House. After a long time, the people have come into the mainstream. But again a feeling of alienation has come over there. I would request the

hon. Home Minister to have the elections at the earliest opportunity. A delay in the elections in that State will create only chaos, lead the State towards a mess, and the moderates in the whole of Mizoram will be weakened.

With these few words and suggestions, I conclude.

SHRI MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Members for participating in the discussion on the issue of President's Rule in Mizoram. Unfortunately most of the Opposition leaders, including the opener, have tried to apportion the blame to the ruling party. It has become a fashion with the Opposition that if anything goes wrong in the country, the ruling party must be blamed for that (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, I really like this kind of interruption. I want hon. Members to scratch their heads and try to revive their memories. Who brought Mr. Laldenga to power? It was six months before the elections that the Congress party abdicated power in favour of Mr Laldenga. Was he not put in the chair when he was nowhere either as a member of the Assembly or anybody? Whose interest were we serving? Was it in the interest of the Congress Party or in the national interest? I would like to know that from the hon. Leaders of the Opposition.

When we signed the Accord, we were fully aware that we were doing something very very essential for the national unity. We sacrificed the political interests and we said: "Here is a leader, who has been fighting against the nationalist forces for the past two decades; we want to bring him to the national mainstream. : We afforded him the opportunity. The man who was ruling the State on the strength of the majority in the House gave his position to Mr Laldenga and became his deputy. Was it not in the national interest? It was in the national interest. We served for six long months and we could have as well during those days when Mr Laldenga was negotiating his accord with

[S. Buta Singh]
us, if we had narrow interests managed, but we allowed him an opportunity. Let me also remind this august House that Mr Laldenga has not so far accused us of this kind of political interests. What Mr. Laldenga has said about the Governor's rule in Mizoram is that it is undemocratic and unconstitutional. That every citizen has a right to comment. But the events show, not only the report of the Hon. Governor which has listed the facts leading to the situation, but it became necessary for him to advise the President for imposition of President's rule in Mizoram. Mr Laldenga continued in power roughly for two years, Six months before he became a Member of the House and year and a half later During these two years there was not a single occasion when Mr Laldenga complained to the Central Government of any unfair deal with him with regard to the implementation of the Accord which is total and hundred per cent. There has not been a single lapse on the part of the Central Government in the implementation of the Mizoram Accord. I dare say here on the floor of the House that we have faithfully implemented the Accord which we arrived at in Mizoram in the larger national interest. Therefore, to say that the Accord was motivated is also very unfair and incorrect.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I do not think anybody attributed motives for the Accord. Everybody welcomed the Accord.

S.BUTA SINGH: We have no political motivation and I was really very sad when I heard the news that Mr Laldenga's Government was falling. I contacted Mr. Laldenga. I requested him that we would wish him to continue in power, because he had still to take steps in the building of new Mizoram to assimilate the aspirations of the people of Mizoram in the national interest. Should be require our assistance, we were willing to help him. But, unfortunately, Mr Laldenga, as any politician, started influencing the Speaker, in the most undemocratic manner. On the 30th August, Mr Laldenga made it known to the press about those eight M.L.As. First of all, let me clear the myth of

eight or or nine M.L.As. The Deputy-Speaker who was in the United States for treatment has given a press conference after coming back from the United States. He has clarified almost all the questions which were raised in the name of Deputy-Speaker of Mizoram Assembly. He has categorically stated that before he left, he had given it in writing to his family. "Should the occasion arise, should the eight M.L.As decide to go away from Mr. Laldenga's party, I will be with them."

"You can present this piece of paper at an appropriate time". At the time when these people walked out of his party, he sent a long telex message not to the Congress Party but through the official channels of the Mizoram Government in Delhi, he himself to the Liaison Officer. He requested the Liaison Officer that this telex should be appropriately addressed to the Governor, to the Speaker and to the Chief Minister. It has all come on record. It had come through the proper channel. Later on when he came back to India, he affirmed. He said: "All these steps I had taken" and he has given his reasons. Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here; he wanted to know about this. My friend Shri Shahabuddin is not here. He is known for his eloquence without knowledge or facts of the situation on the ground. Unfortunately in this case he has betrayed his great knowledge of facts. He has not cared to go in the whole background in which the whole situation developed. Nobody has persuaded the followers of Mr. Laldenga to break away, even Mr. Laldenga till today has not made this allegation that the Congress Party has lured these 8 MLAs. It has not come from Mr. Laldenga as yet. May be in the bad company of my friend, my comrade, he may influence Mr. Laldenga to make such a statement. One can't say. But as on today nobody including Mr. Laldenga has blamed that 8 MLAs were persuaded to break away from him by any political party or the Congress Party.

Mr. Laldenga who continued to rule for a little over a year-and-a half developed certain situations in his own regime which resulted into his misfortune. Reports show

that Mr. Laldenga had taken decisions before he came into office that they will have nothing to do with the vending licences of liquor. By this single decision he alienated himself and a few of his colleagues from the rest of the Party or the rest of the society in Mizoram. People reacted very badly to his decision when he introduced the system of vending licence of liquor in Mizoram. As a matter of fact, I have a long list of peoples' view over some of his decision which became so unpopular that most of his ardent followers, comrades in arm, left him. He took certain decisions which smacked a something going against the decision of his own party which was conveyed to the people of Mizoram through their manifesto. Then there are certain Acts. I would not like to highlight some of the things which were happening there because we do not want to put Mr. Laldenga in a bad shape. We want the people of his thoughts to contribute to the natural instinct of our nation. Therefore, I would still not like to highlight those points which led to this but the fact is that a large section, one-third of his party, walked out because they had very serious fundamental differences on policy, on certain steps, on this way of governing and so on. After the imposition of the President's Rule, out of 19 local Dailies, 17 supported the President's Rule. 17 Newspapers had written positively in favour of the President's Rule. That speaks tonnes, Mr. Shahabuddin, that the people are happy with the President's Rule because Mr. Laldenga in his regime of a year-and-a half could not fulfil the dreams or deviated from his declared policies. The biggest union which is supposed to be the union of elder men in Mizoram has given a verdict against Mr. Laldenga and they have celebrated this as a day of deliverance. Therefore, in the situation that has developed on the ground, the Congress Party or for that matter any other political party has not played any role in bringing Mr. Laldenga out of power.

Now, Mr Laldenga is supposed to have made certain statements which Mr. Ramoowalia and my friend Mr Indrajit Gupta today mentioned. I was not here but the

Press Statement which Mr Laldenga made after meeting the Hon. Prime Minister in Delhi has contradicted everything that has appeared in his name from Mizoram. He has expressed his full confidence in the Constitution of India and in the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has promised that he is bound to go by the contents of the Accord and as a loyal citizen of India, he will play his role under the Constitution of India. This should be welcomed by everybody. This is the point I wanted to highlight.

Now, Sir, some of the hon. members have questioned two or three steps. One is as to why the Chief Minister was not allowed to convene the Assembly. The fact is that on the 31st of August, the Speaker gave out a Press Conference saying that 8 of the MLAs who had withdrawn their support to Shri Laldenga would be disqualified and the first step was that they would be suspended. Now somebody has questioned the probity of the Speaker's judgement being called into question by the Governor and the Governor acting contrary to the Speaker's judgement because the Governor has no constitutional authority on such matters and so on. I remind the august House that they very oath the Governor takes, binds him. The governor while taking the oath says that he will to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of India, if the constitutional provisions are eroded or tampered with.

Now, who has given the authority to the Speaker? Only the Law of Defection gives him the authority. Beyond that, he has no authority. The Speaker's control over the members is only through this piece of legislation. Beyond that, it is the duty of the Governor to preserve and defend the Constitution and see that its provisions are not violated. Well, I am not a Constitutional Pandit and Shri Chatterjee is here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): I am waiting only for your exposition.

S. BUTA SINGH : I will not enter into your regime.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am waiting to know how the Governor has authority over the Speaker. Let me know the process.

S. BUTA SINGH : There are two methods. One was exhibited by the hon. Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Even though there was no letter, he stated that he heard over the telephone that so and so had resigned and he simply accepted. Is that constitutional Shri Somnathji?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The point is not that. A very interesting question has been raised. I am not here to support any Speaker's actions. I am not saying anything on that. The question is this. Has the Governor got the authority to decide the validity or otherwise of the Speaker's action? That is the point.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am not a lawyer and I am a layman. Let me tell you that after all in your law, there is also something called 'facts'. And the fact is this. When the Speaker takes into his head to do something as the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly did, what do you do? In Tamil Nadu, all the political parties, including the DMK and others went to the Governor..... (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : We have a Constitutional Amendment by which we have given full authority to the Speaker and made an explicit provision that the Speaker's authority will not be questioned by anyone which includes the Governor..... (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : While providing that, we have also laid down certain norms. Is it not so? The Speaker cannot jump over the rules. He has to go by the provisions of the law. He cannot keep aside the provisions of the law. It is there in the Act itself. While implementing the rules, the Speaker has to follow a set of rules.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The trouble is right at your back. You utilise the

Governors in a manner which is totally destroying our institutions. That is the trouble. (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Even under the Law of Defection, the Speaker has to follow a set of rules.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Which rule was violated?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: If the Speaker does not follow the rules, what is the constitutional remedy ? (Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH: Here, I am at a point to explain that even the Speaker has not fully applied his mind. The Chief Minister has made known to the Press that these eight MLAs will be disqualified (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is it a function of the Governor?(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am still at the stage as to what the Speaker did in Mizoram...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How is the Governor concerned with it ? (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: When it is presented to the Governor, it is the governor.(Interruptions)

Within the four walls of the House, it is the Speaker.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please.

S. BUTA SINGH : In this case, the Speaker followed the course that these MLAs will be disqualified. Politically it would have meant that the total strength of the House would have come down from 40 to 32. This is the game. In 32, Mr. Laldenga would have claimed the majority (Interruptions)

I am sorry, this mathematics is not provided in the Law of Defection. You cannot first chop the limbs of the Assembly and then declare that so and so is in a majority. Who

will stop that? Will CPM stop that? Will AGP stop that? Therefore, this is a murder of democracy which only the constitutional head, that is, the Governor, must come to the rescue.

When MLAs went to the Speaker saying "Sir, this is what is going to happen and we have come to an agreement with another Party. We are in a majority. We are 22 at the moment. Therefore we are in a majority." The Governor listened to them. Governor asked for the Speaker and the Speaker confirmed it that he was going to disqualify these people. How could the Chief Minister be a party to such a nefarious game in which the Constitution, the democratically established practise of a State Legislative Assembly, could be reduced to naught? Therefore, it was not proper on the part of the Chief Minister to have asked for calling a sitting of the House where he could have managed the majority, just like an attempt which was made in Tamil Nadu. Inside the Assembly the Speaker started throwing out one by one the Members to create a majority for a person. Is that the fair interpretation of the powers of the Speaker? If that is the fair interpretation, then I leave it for the Opposition.....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Now, Anti—Defection Law is not a mere law, it is a constitutional law because it has been brought through a constitutional Amendment. It is a part of the Constitution and the Constitution says that the Speaker has full power to decide as to whether a Member has committed a mischief of defection and his power is final, not subject to challenge by anyone. Now, I am not happy with it. In fact, I had submitted in this House that this power should not belong to the Speaker. But now the Constitution says that the Speaker has the power and the full and final authority to decide whether a Member is guilty of defection. When this power is with the Speaker, can the Governor say that the Speaker does not have the power and at the same time say that he is protecting the Constitution because the moment he enquires into the conduct of the Speaker, he violates the Path

of protecting the Constitution because he acts against the Constitution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : His power is within the rules (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What are those rulers? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mizoram has got the Anti-Defection Law of their own. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, these are the Home Ministers of this country. They do not know anything of the Constitution (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is this order? This is the disorder in the country. (*Interruptions*)

I could not understand this. Mr. Buta Singh should have avoided this issue instead of giving this sort of an answer. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : I am really sorry. Today the hon. Members are trying to put the political interpretation.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, the Act expressly mentions that the proceedings of the Speaker under the Anti-Defection Law are equal to the proceedings in the House and they cannot be questioned. They cannot be questioned. We have specifically mentioned the Article also. The Speaker has been constituted as the ultimate authority; and nobody can question it, and it cannot be questioned. If a judge of a High court or of the Supreme Court misuses his powers, at least there is a provision for impeaching him; but there is no such provision even to impeach the Speaker. Only that House has to pass a Motion of No-Confidence in him. Therefore, as far as the proceedings under the Anti-Defection Act are concerned, the

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

Constitution itself has completely empowered him. Therefore, where is the right of a Governor or any other person to sit in judgement over the Speaker's proceedings? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would like to know from the Home Minister whether, if the Speaker of the Lok Sabha takes a decision regarding defections, the President of India can over-rule it or take a decision on that. On that, I would like to know from the Home Minister... (*Interruptions*) On the plea of defending the Constitution, can the Rashtrapati Ji of India over rule a decision of the Speaker and make comments about the Speaker's decision on defection matters? We must know this. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : I have made it very clear even at the beginning that there is a process and there is a provision in the law itself, which the Speaker or anybody for that matter, whosoever has to operate that law, must follow, i.e. follow that procedure (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Who will decide?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whether that provision has been followed or not- who will decide? That is the point.

S. BUTA SINGH : Here, the crisis was that MLAs, numbering nine, approached the Governor, after giving their written requests to the Speaker, saying that they had come out of that ruling party, and that ruling party had been reduced to a minority. Is it not the duty of the Governor also to ascertain the position? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : It is the duty of the Governor to ascertain. The MLAs went to the Governor; and they demonstrated. (*Interruptions*) I am not here to join issue on the law; but the fact of the situation is that one-

third of the members of the party having walked out and gone to the Governor, it presented a situation; and the Governor, in his judgement and also based on the fact that the Speaker had made it known that he was going to disqualify.....the Governor felt that there was going to be a politicalization of the law process. Therefore, he came to this conclusion. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is the right of the Governor; when one-third members of the party approached him, the right of the Governor is to come to a conclusion. In this matter, he has come to a conclusion according to the provisions of the Constitution of India and he has made a report to the President of India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta also questioned whether the Governor had recommend the suspended animation of the Assembly, whether the Government had recommended dissolution to the President. This is the prerogative of the President, viz. whether to accept the recommendation of the Governor, or whether in the overall national interest, he suspends the Assembly or dissolves the Assembly—it is within the competence..... of the President of India. This can not be questioned. Therefore, the President came to the conclusion that the suspended animation will definitely open floodgates.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On a point of order. The Supreme court of India has said that..... (*Interruptions*) the President's rule can be challenged if it is not *bona fide*. It has been held by the Supreme Court. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH : I can cite a dozen instances where the recommendation of the Governor was altered, and the President came to the conclusion on his own, that the particular State Assembly should either be suspended or dissolved. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, the President has the constitutional right to come to a conclusion that the State Assembly should be dissolved. (*Interruptions*). And that constitutional right he has exercised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta also wanted to know about the elections. Let me remind him.....
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Can the Governor usurp the position of the Speaker? We want a definite answer from him.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have already explained.

About the election, we are not interested in continuing the President's Rule a day beyond what is required. The Governor will come to a conclusion. We do not have any intention at the moment to prolong the President's Rule which will be over in the month of March 1989. We hope that the situation will develop where an election could be held. Mr. Laldenga will be free. Your parties are free You go and contest it. We are not going to block anybody. The people of Mizoram will decide whom to vote into power in Mizoram. Therefore, we are all here to strengthen the people of Mizoram who have come out after a great struggle and they want to join the national mainstream. The Government of India will explore all elements to come and strengthen the national unity in Mizoram. We will give full opportunities to all the parties including the hon. members sitting on the other side of the House.

Many opposition parties had been trying their hands on Mr. Laldenga when he was in power. They wanted to win him over. (*Interruptions*). We are seriously concerned in the development of these people. Since he has not been won over by them, now they are trying to be sympathetic to them; now, they are trying to make Mr. Laldenga a hero. I remember in this very House when the Accord was discussed how many opposition leaders were harsh with us why had we done it. Now I am finding them shedding their tears for Mr. Laldenga. (*Interruptions*). I wish them well. We will be too happy when the people of Mizoram will elect their own government and support the national unity.

With these words, I commend to this

august House to pass this Resolution by a majority.

" That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th September, 1988, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mizoram."

The motion was adopted

[*English*]

16.57 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11 th May, 1987 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1988".

As the House is aware, in view of the then prevailing situation in Punjab, Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was issued on May 11, 1987 on the recommendation of the Governor. The Legislative Assembly of the State which was initially kept under suspended animation has been dissolved on 6th March, 1988 on the recommendation of the Governor. Approval of the Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha for the issue of the Proclamation under Article 356 was obtained on 12.5. 1987.

As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, approval of Parliament was obtained for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months with effect from 11.11.1987 and

[S. Buta Singh]

again with effect from 11.5. 1988. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab is due to expire on 10.11.1988.

The Governor, Punjab, in his report dated 24th October, 1988, addressed to the President of India has stated that although the content and extent of terrorism in the State has been controlled, although neither Khalistan slogans nor posters are hardly heard or seen these days and although there is a change in the thinking of the people in Punjab, as was *inter alia*, evident from the reaction and response of the people to the Prime Minister's two visits in Punjab on 21st September, and 13 October, 1988, the number of terrorist killings still continues to cause grave anxiety and concern; and killings continue to be inspired and assisted, among others, by certain people across our borders.

The Governor has further reported that intelligence has been considerably tightened and geared up during President's Rule and has commenced yielding effective and satisfactory results. Special measures are now being taken and new offensive operations have been launched, particularly in the border districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur to put up a strong and dedicated fight against the remaining hard-core terrorists, fundamentalists and anti-nationals.

17.00 hrs.

The Governor has further stated that at the end of December, 1987 it was thought that since the terrorist killings had come down an attempt should be made to bring back the process of political normalcy and as such, some of the leaders were released in the hope that they would not only speak out against anti-nationalism and terrorism and the concept of Khalistan, but also actively take part in the resistance to these forces of disintegration, disruption and disunity. Unfortunately, the hopes in this respect were belied as clearly demonstrated from their recorded speeches in the various districts

which contributed to the worsening of the situation. Their public condemnation of some of the police action against anti-national terrorists and attempts to interfere with their work even at the thana level also caused demoralisation among our security forces. The effect of these was a tremendous increase in the terrorist activities as well as in the number of killings. However, as a result of successful implementation of the operation "Block Thander" and firm administrative measures, the number of killings progressively went down from June, 1988 onwards.

The Governor has further assessed that the present situation in Punjab is neither congenial nor conducive to the holding of any Assembly elections. The Governor feels that the political scenario in Punjab at present is such that even if elections are held now there is hardly any possibility of a stable Government emerging there. Moreover, the Pakistan factor continues to be a matter of great concern and the threat from across our borders to create conditions of terror and anarchy in the State also continues.

The Governor has observed that the situation as it stands today requires a firm and committed administration which can in the present circumstances be only under President's Rule with the Centre and State Governments working in total cooperation and coordination under determined and unified control. Under the circumstances, the Governor has recommended that the Proclamation dated 11th May, 1987 may be extended for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1988.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, it is proposed that President's Rule in Punjab may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 11.11.1988. The Constitution (Fifty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 makes such approval permissible. If so approved, the President's Rule, unless revoked earlier, will continue up to 10.5.1989.

In view of the position explained by me, I solicit the approval of the august House to the Resolution mentioned by me at the beginning.

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th May, 1987 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1988."

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister requested us to extend the the President's Rule in Punjab for a further period of six months, though it was promulgated on the 11th November, 1988, under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President of India, with a hope that the situation in Punjab will improve, will be better than what was during the period of Barnaia Government. Unfortunately, so far nothing has improved. On the contrary things have been deteriorating.

We must thank the people of Punjab for really helping the country at every stage. Whether it is in Defence or in Agriculture or in Industry, their contribution is tremendous. We must appreciate them. We should be able to deal with them more effectively and more frankly and create confidence in them that we really do not want to do anything which in anyway goes against the Sikhs of Punjab, because the Hindus and the Sikhs should live together. This sort of feeling probably somehow we are not able to create. But we do not know where exactly the gap is. The situation that has arisen because of the Pakistan border is really causing trouble to us. They are giving lot of training to people who smuggle things into this country, who are of different types. That also shows how the situation is, on our borders and how we are able to protect them. Not only different type of equipment is being smuggled but even rockets are coming.

In spite of full support and cooperation

from the opposition parties, the Government could not solve this problem so far. This shows that there is something wrong somewhere, the accord of Punjab or implementation of various other things or the people have not gained confidence. The way things are going on, there seems to be something wrong somewhere.

The deterioration of situation will make it difficult for you to conduct the election. We all understand it and under this condition, you cannot go to the people. But at the same time, extension of President's Rule indefinitely is going to create more and more problems. That is where exactly we have to see, whether we have really the strength and courage to deal with the people and create confidence and bring them to the conclusion that we can settle this problem amicably. We require some sort of support and we want a promise from you. There is no point in coming every now and then, once in every six months, asking for the extension of President's Rule. You should show some proof of improvement. There must be something for us to say that this is how we are progressing. What is the difference between Barnala's Government and after that? In spite of all the troubles, the people of Punjab are producing foodgrains and industrial goods in a peaceful way. The people of Punjab have got tremendous amount of strength and they want to do something but the Government is not able to tackle the Punjab effectively.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is what exactly happened to our neighbouring country. Sri Lanka issue has also not been solved properly. This shows that there is something wrong in the method of approach, in dealing with the people. This is the major problem for which we are not able to find any solution. It requires a special type of approach. I do not know whether the Governor of Punjab would be able to settle the matter and improve the situation or if not, somebody else can go there to create confidence among the people to handle the situ-

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]
ation peacefully. I cannot say anything. It is for the Government to say how they can do it.

It want the hon. Minister to tell us how we can be able to improve it and what had happened during the last eighteen months. Of course, you have said that you have done some border sealing. It requires to be done more effectively as quickly as possible in order to reduce smuggling of arms, which is a dangerous thing. We find in the papers that they are able to catch weapons coming into this country from outside. The terrorists will take advantage of this and create more and more complications.

I am sure the hon. Minister will tackle this problem as early as possible and see that the problem is solved in a peaceful way. I hope you will do something in this regard.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I rise to support the Resolution of the Home Minister for the extension of the Proclamation of the President's Rule in Punjab.

Before I come to the points, Mr. Ramaiah has asked in his speech that he does not know what is wrong where and he has requested the Home Minister to look into the matter and to see that arms do not come from Pakistan, terrorists do not come from Pakistan and we should have confidence of the people. That is exactly why we are bringing this Proclamation.

So far as confidence of the people is concerned, I can assure the House that the people of Punjab are producing much more than what they were producing before. They are not affected by the situation there. They are loyal. They understand their duty towards the nation and they are playing the national role. That is why, we are coming with the Proclamation to save the innocent people from the hands of the terrorists.

Today the situation is similar to what it was when the last Proclamation was

brought. The situation has not changed. As Mr. Ramaiah has given figures, it continues to be a disturbed State. The terrorists continue to organise attacks on the innocent people. They have now changed their tactics. They are now throwing bombs in heavy populated areas. In Amritsar, my constituency, in the main town near the Golden Temple, where there is a great congregation of the people, a bomb was thrown and about 50 to 60 people died. This morning, you must have read in the papers that they have thrown bombs. At Pathankot they kept bombs in the buses where innocent people died. So in this situation when terrorists are continuing with their attacks, continuing the killing of innocent people, what is the alternative before the Government? We have definitely to go in for such a Proclamation; we have to go in for President's rule to control this sort of a situation because law and order is the prime responsibility of the Government. And if they want to discharge their duty, they must go ahead with this. Secondly, have the extremists changed their course? Have they stopped their goal? Are they not fighting for something which all of us, including you, do not agree? They want to divide the people of Punjab. They want to segregate Punjab from India. Are we not combined on this issue? If that is so, the Presidents rule should be there because the extremists are playing that role in order to achieve their goal. They are pressurising the people and the Government. They are killing innocent people. They are creating an atmosphere where the people should play no role. If they were to remain with the people and the country, they could have joined the mainstream. Even a man like Mr. Laldenga was brought to the mainstream. But they are not coming to the mainstream. The opposition people can try that. But anybody who tries that, he is termed by them as *sarkaria* or Government agent. It is for this reason that no opposition leader is trying to talk to them because they may also be declared as *sarkaria*. But they are continuing with their programme which is anti-national. So that cannot be allowed in this country. That is the second reason why we want to extend the President rule there.

Thirdly, there is a foreign hand as we all know it. In the beginning, some of our friends were not believing it and were laughing at us. They were saying that we must prove that there is a foreign hand. But I think now we are all unanimous on this issue that Pakistan is playing a role. The people who were arrested in Golden Temple under 'Black Thunder', have now given the statement, they have given data, they have given facts. They have told us that in Pakistan, at such and such places there are camps where they were trained and that such and such leaders are there. They even named the people who were training them. Such a lot of information has come to us which goes to prove that that country is playing an important role in the present situation in Punjab. It is unfortunate that some of our own boys, misguided boys are playing their role. So far as Pakistan continues to play its role, I am afraid, we will have to have a government, a strong government which should deal with the situation firmly.

After the death of Zia, we thought perhaps there may be a change of policy in Pakistan, but unfortunately there is no change. It was suggested that all these terrorists who were living in Pakistan have been sent back to India. But that was a fake news. They continue to go there, they continue to get training there, they continue to get materials and weapons from there and come back to India. Not only that, Pakistan has now extended its operations in J & K also. The information was available to all of us. For the last one month it was coming in the Press that some infiltrators have gone to J & K and now you have seen it that they are playing havoc there. So, Pakistan has extended its activities not only in Punjab but in J & K also. Therefore, it is very necessary that we have a strong government to deal with these people.

Sometimes some friends in the Opposition have been saying that whatever we do, that is misunderstood or wrong propaganda is done over that. I give you the example of Mr. Rode. When Rode was going to the Golden Temple, our security forces stopped

him and took away his weapons. They told him that he could go to the Golden Temple, he could pray and come back; he could not stop there. They told him that they would not let him have any stay there or start his operation there or do anything. It was very much misunderstood saying that the Government is at the back of Rode. As I said earlier, anybody with whom we talk or with whom we deal, they call him a *sarkaria*, a government agent. So, the result is that nobody is there to go and talk or to contribute in the present situation. As it appeared in the Press and we were informed also that Mr. Rode was going to the Golden Temple with a large number of people having weapons, as he said he was going to liberate the Golden Temple. He declared it and marched towards the Golden Temple. So, he was stopped. What we find is there were only eighty people with him, not thousands as he declared. What does it indicate? It indicates that he is alienated from the people. With a march in which he declared to have thousands, he could have only eighty people. Then he suddenly came back, left the weapons and accordingly he was asked to go back. Now what do they want? Should we create a situation in which hundreds of people should be shot down? They wanted that our security forces should fight with him. Is it not a strategy or diplomacy of the Home Minister which was successful that we took away his weapons, asked him to pray and go back, rather than to have a conflict? Otherwise, the climate that we built up after 'Black Thunder' would have been spoiled. So, this criticism is not true, it is wrong. We have been able to prove that that man has no following. He was not allowed to play the role which he wanted to play... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): It is cent per cent true that they have links with the Government....

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: No, no, you must get the reply. Since you have raised the

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

point, you must get the reply. When he was made the head of the Akal Takht who went there to give him 'Saropa'? It was the leader of the Akal Takht who went there. For three years, the Akalis — Shri Badal and others — leaders did not enter the Golden Temple because they were afraid of their lives. It was the terrorists who were living there and when Shri Rode was made the head of the Akal Takht, all these leaders went there to give him 'Saropa' and they made speeches in the Golden Temple (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: Sir, he has been provoked. He was speaking very nicely. Why are you, Mr. Bhatia, going to this side? Then I have also to say something. Do not say all Akalis, but tell which Akalis....?

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI: Please stop this drama. We have had enough of it.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a problem because if I say one slection, they will say that Congress is dividing them. So, I am saying Akali leaders. Not only that. Now, we were going to enter Golden Temple. Again, before 'Operation Thunder' and all that, the Akalis had said that they would march to the Golden Temple. Save whom? Save those terrorists who were creating havoc in Punjab? You have decided to go there and Shri Badal said "I will take 5000 people". When Shri Badal was arrested, he was stopped from going there; then Mr. Talwandi offered himself and went with him. What for? So, what I mean to say is: don't blame us that certain persons are our agents. It is all your creation because Akalis are confused in Punjab. They do not know where to go; they do not know what to do, either to support them or not to support them because it is all your creation. Whenever a terrorist was killed, there was a 'bhog'; these leaders went there.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA: Sir, I am sorry he should not say 'all people'. He is trying to change the thing in his own way. How can we tolerate all these things? Sir, we opposed and condemned them. It is injustice to say so. We opposed them.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Shall I say 'dominant section of Akali Dal'? (*Interruptions*)

I wanted to clear that point and I am grateful that our Prime Minister was able to control the situation in a manner as we had 'Black Thunder' in the Golden Temple. In the Golden Temple, not a single soul was affected, the weapons were seized and the people were made to surrender. When they were inside the Temple, they were brave people and when they surrendered they said that they became the 'Sarkaris' and Government's agent. In order to liberate them, Shri Badal was taking 5000 people 'jatha' to Amritsar to liberate, to help them and when they were arrested; they said that they were 'Sarkarias'. Sir, it is for the House and for the people to understand what is their politics and what they are doing in Punjab. My problem is this. I say very humbly to my Akali friends: the day you will be cleared, you will do the same thing which the Congress Party or other parties are fighting in Punjab and doing in Punjab. The Punjab situation will be tackled. You are not condemning the terrorists; you are not condemning the extremists. So, there is a tendency in the minds of Punjab people and so far as Punjabis are concerned, they have completely understood the situation. There is no difference between the Hindus and Sikhs. In many places, the Sikhs have saved Hindus. For example in Hoshiarpur and in other places wherever the terrorists went and attacked the Hindus, the Sikhs tried to save them, and asked the Hindus and Sikhs to separate, the Sikhs refused to separate. They said, "We will die first and then you can kill him."

Secondly, Sir, in Ludhiana when our General Secretary, Mr. Arya was being killed, the terrorist came, and his friend Arjun Singh, who was sitting by his side, said, 'You

kill me first and then kill Mr. Arya.' So, the result is, there is no division in the people of Punjab, the people of Punjab are secular and they don't bother what the terrorists are doing, they are busy with their work, they are producing a good crop, and I can assure you, the crop this year will be far better than it was for many years because Punjabis have completely alienated the terrorists, they are not bothered about them. And this is the position in Punjab. So far as the people are concerned.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C.JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): A good crop is always the result of the labour put in by the farmers, not as a result of your speeches. A farmers always works hard.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: No, there is no difference between Hindus and Sikhs. This is what I am saying.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C.JANGA REDDY: We are not prepared to separate Punjab from the rest of the country. Our people have been killed. In fact more of our people have been killed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The hon. Member is requested to go to Punjab and see with his own eyes what is happening there. It is useless to sit here and deliver speeches.

[*English*]

And you are talking about Punjab? Punjabi people are secular. The Punjabi people made sacrifices in the past; they defended the border against Pakistan and they are defending the country now. Four hundred Congressmen, my party leaders, had been killed by the terrorists, but we stand there to defend Punjab against the

terrorists, and I can tell you that nobody can divide the Punjabs — Hindus and Sikhs. We are secular, we are one, and we will defend Punjab, we will defend India, and therefore, we want this proclamation to see that we all fight against the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a large number of our own people have been killed in Punjab.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary may speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you talking still?

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: The B.J.P. should work towards preserving Hindu-Sikhs unity. Shri Janga Reddy would do well to stop delivering speeches which are detrimental to Hindu-Sikh unity. Hindus and Sikhs are working together in Punjab.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The BJP in Punjab is only passing resolutions, it is only sending protest notes, and they are not coming forward with political parties to fight the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now again we have this motion to extend the President's Rule in Punjab. So, this is for the

* Not recorded.

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

third time we are discussing the question of extending president's Rule in Punjab. And it is most unfortunate that despite the time the Government have since the imposition of President's Rule, little improvement has taken place in Punjab. To begin with, I must say that the imposition of President's Rule in Punjab was a very serious mistake on the part of the Government. And when you did that, despite all the big claims you made that we all should rise above party considerations and consider the problem of Punjab as a national problem, yet when you were going to take a vital decision to dissolve the Barnala Ministry, you never bothered to discuss that with the Opposition political parties or at least with them who, you consider, are fighting the terrorists there. So, that was a myopic act. You had an opportunity to work together with an elected government in Punjab to fight the terrorists. But that would require a very firm political attitude. Political decisions were to be taken, but you never paid heed to this particular aspect. Every time you depended on them taking administrative measures. Every time you consider Punjab problem a law and order problem. When the President's rule was imposed, it was thought that this law and order was the only consideration taken by you because in a month, 79 people had been killed. Many people in our country were misled by these figures. They thought, so many killings are taking place. Now there will be hard rule, with the imposition of President's rule in Punjab. Then, what do the figures say in regard to law and order situation also? I have the figures with me. In 19 months and 12 days of Akali rule, 789 people were killed in Punjab by the terrorists. Between mid May, 1987 and August, 1988 during the 15 months and 15 days of President's rule, 2164 people have been killed. From the point of simple law and order question, is this an improvement? We have been hearing often the Governor of Punjab saying, the Prime Minister saying that things have improved in Punjab. On what criterion can you say that? What are the proofs for that? Even in the Statement given by the Minister, he has claimed that certain things have been controlled. But he has also admit-

ted that the situation is very grave there.

What is the real direction or solution for the Punjab problem? I admit that all the political parties have to take the issue of Punjab very seriously. We should not clash with each other on our petty political interests and forget the interest of Punjab which is vitally connected — with the question of unity and integrity of the country. We all should be sincere in fighting against the terrorists and not talk to the terrorists as Mr. Bhatia has said. He said, anybody talking to the terrorists are called "Sarkaris". What is the need to talk to terrorists who had taken so many lives, who were abetted by the forces from across the border. Do you harbour any illusion that talks with terrorists would result in solution in Punjab. I do not have any illusion in that regard. I think that we have to mobilise the people. When you harbour the illusion that talks with them can yield some result, it is not correct. Talks with the people, I understand. But in the minds of the Government, what is playing, I believe, is not conducive to a solution in Punjab. Certain times, the Prime Minister says, there is nobody with whom to talk about Punjab. What does it mean? Whom to talk? There are many political parties who are fighting — may be in a smaller way — we can talk to them. A decision was taken to go to the people jointly. But that was sabotaged. That could have been restarted. All this requires confidence among ourselves and establishing a link with the people. These very important tasks, we have ignored over the months.

Our extra, over-dependence on the administrative solution has proved elusive. Now certain things have happened. In this period of President's rule, one day we found that the police forces, law enforcement machinery was after the terrorists. That was good. We felt very happy about it. Some day, 19 terrorists had been killed. But unfortunately, we found that just yesterday, 34 people were killed by them in Pathankot. We do not know, what is happening. After that heart-rending incident I wonder whether we have any Government in Punjab. Do we have any Government at the Centre? You

have the provision for President's rule for three years in Punjab. Are you sure that by this time, you can bring any solution? Can you do that? No. Then you will again come to amend the Constitution, and to these laws after laws which we call as black laws. This particular direction of mind is very harmful.

Some days ago Prime Minister visited Punjab and he made some announcements. Some Projects had been sanctioned. Some money has been given. Without political backing, all these will be meaningless, I tell you. I congratulate the people of Punjab. They will grow more crop this year. They should really be congratulated that they remained united despite all provocations. What instances have been cited by Shri R.L. Bhatia like Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana! It is really a courageous act on the part of the people of Punjab that they say that they are not going to be segregated even if they are killed even if efforts were made there to segregate one community from the other. Despite all this sense of unity, why is it that we have been failing in uprooting terrorism from Punjab? That is very important. I do not know who can dispute this fact that they are getting help from across the border. Everybody knows who are interested in destabilising our country. Who are they? They are the imperialists. We all know that. We know the role of US imperialism. We know what is the role of the Western powers. In such a very serious situation of destabilisation in Punjab and at a time when efforts are being made to create disunity among the people of Punjab, why do you allow a multi-national company in the name of economic development to set up its Pepsicola Project in such a sensitive area? It is foolish to assume that if we, under pressure from US Government, allow Pepsicola to set up this Project, then we may persuade them not to help the terrorists. What is the experience? This Pepsicola is a notorious company. Everybody knows it. What was its role in Chile in 1973? Its role was to oust and kill Allende. You know that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Shri Sontosh Mohan Mohan Dev is smiling.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He should not smile.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: They have their companies in Russia, who both-
ers?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: In Russia they do not have de-stabilisation problem like ours. I am not going into the other aspect of the deals that they have in Russia and contracts are going on everywhere or not. I am not going into that. If you understand the sensitivity of the region where imperialist machinations are involved, how do you allow a multi-national company to go there? I must try to remind the Home Minister that Mr. Donald Kendall, the Chairman of Pepsicola has admitted that he arranged a meeting between Richard Nixon and the bottler of Pepsicola in Chile and this meeting started the campaign that brought down Allende. The newspaper Mercurio which played a major role in the campaign against Allende was also owned by Pepsicola bottler Augusto Edwards.

Their role is known to many people and to many internationally reputed organisations like FAO and others which also warned against setting up a project like Pepsicola. From the point of view of democracy, unity and stability of our country, we also gave a warning that you should not entertain this. Apart from all the economic problems that it will create for the indigenous manufacturers, into which I am not going, the political question is very vital. If this is the kind of attitude, how people will take you seriously, you tell me? From across the border, imperialist agencies are supporting the terrorists to divide our country and you are inviting them to set up this project! It is quite contradictory. You have to explain to this House. For long, we have been talking about these imperialists' involvement and Western powers' involvement in Punjab. In what manner you have taken up this with the particular foreign Government? We know that many agreements have been signed with many countries. Our Ministers go to some other countries where the terrorists take shelter and

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary] then good words are doled out that action should be taken. What kind of concrete action has been taken? That should have been made clear in this House. We do not know about that. While you say that you have tightended our intelligence, in how many cases have the Intelligence Agencies succeeded to anticipate and gather intelligence before completion of an Operation by the terrorists? This is also an important point.

Mr. Bhatia has said about Shri Rode's entry into the Temple. He said that that was misunderstood by the people. I do not know about that. I may misunderstand. But then, how the Inspector-General of Police, Shri Chaman Lai, misunderstood it? You are talking of diplomacy. But you have to be diplomatic to keep in tact the unity of the higher officials.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Who makes the policy? Is it the Government or a Police Officer? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I do not know. He should be taken into confidence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: If he had any difference, he should have written to higher authorities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Everybody opposes it. I also oppose then entry of Shri Rode into the Temple. Everybody in this country feels so. We understand that entry of Shri Rode into the Temple means undermining the achievements of Operation Black Thunder. Every mind will react to it. Who will know that you have an understanding and he will go with 80 people? (*Interruptions*). The security will take the arms. Nobody knows. The Inspector-General should have known this. What kind of administration you are running?

What is Mr. Ray doing? I do not know. You may have many good opinions about him. Maybe, something has been done in this period. I have no objection to all these

things. But, Mr. Home Minister, do you know about one thing? Maybe one month ago, two months ago or five or six months ago he had a single-minded devotion to tackle the Punjab problem? But do you know that how he has been interested in some other thing? What is that? He is now calling the leaders of West Bengal to Delhi and having meeting about the political affairs in West Bengal. Is that not betrayal of the cause of Punjab? (*Interruptions*). Contrary to what I believed about Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury he had some sense to tell on his face to bother about his job in Punjab. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I know that atleast there are some Members who never believes rumours. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am telling that this kind of diversion will again slacken the administrative tightness that you have done there...(*Interruptions*) I will take serious object to that. Governors are not to do that. They are not to do that, particularly in a sensitive State like Punjab.

S. BUTA SINGH: I can afford to contradict this kind of a design against Mr. Ray here and now. It is a slanderous campaign against the Governor.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not contradicted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am happy that he understands that for a Governor, to do this kind of a job is a very bad thing. It is a slur cast on that office. (*Interruptions*)

Anyhow, I am not taking much time of the House. We have said many times that it is mainly a political question and it has to be settled politically and you have to earn the confidence of the people. I do not know as to how you are going to do it. But then, the question is that you have released Mr. Rode. I do not know whether you are trying to have a deal with Mr. Rode or with the other terrorists or with some of the sections of them. I do not know about that aspect. But that will be a suicidal path. No doubt about it. You could

release Mr. Rode but you cannot release all the innocent prisoners in the Jodhpur Jail even after proper scrutiny.. (*Interruptions*) Of course, you have released some of them but many others are still there. Why don't you punish those guilty of 1984 riots, who have been named in the Mishra Commission's Report? I do not know what kind of a governance is this. Then, what about the Accord? How many times you have to go on repeating about the Accord? Do you remember that there was an Accord between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Longowal? Do you remember that? You said: "you will give Chandigarh to Punjab." How will you give it? Are you building another capital for one of the two States? No work has been started. No work. Nothing. Everything is very find and going on as it is. These are the types of lethargies... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Would it not be better for you to persuade Shri Devi Lal who is in your close company. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: don't bother about Mr. Devi Lal. I want you to honour the Accord and we have given you our support. Mr. Devi Lal has not given you his support. We have given you our support. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): In such a long time, Bansilalji could have been persuaded. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: One thing is very much required. Keeping in view that you have one more year and you can enact many more black laws will not solve the Punjab problem. I do not think that is feasible. You take proper political course and try to gain the confidence of the people. I agree with Shri Bhatia that the people of Punjab are secular, patriotic and they have proved this despite hundreds of provocations.

All are fighting there and shedding their blood. and keeping the country united. Do not, by inapt handling, destroy this amity and unity and the sense of patriotism that is there

in Punjab and all over the country. Take right political steps. It is not too late still I can say that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution presented by the hon. Home Minister to extend President's rule in Punjab. It is essential to support it also because the Punjab problem has worsened instead of improving even after elections and the formation of Akali Government. It is wrong to state that the Opposition Parties were not consulted when Barnala Government was dismissed. But I want to know as to what suggestions, programmes, policies and view points were presented by the Opposition Parties at that time to solve the Punjab problem? Our hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly mentioned it that he is prepared to accept any constructive ideas and suggestions of the Opposition Parties. Our hon. Prime Minister has been able to present various effective solutions in various fields with his policy of good will politics and even in the matter of Punjab, he has not deviated from it. Various suggestions from different quarters and friends for the release of some particular persons or leaders or some other particular propositions in that regard were received and acted upon by our hon. Prime Minister. The Home Minister implemented all those policies which were required to solve the Punjab problem. But is it worth mentioning that when Barnala Government was in power, the names of 2-3 Ministers of that government used to be constantly published in the press because the terrorists enjoyed their patronage and protection in their crime. Many people used to hide in their houses after committing crimes. This proved to be a fact after the Barnala Government was thrown out of power. At that time those people were arrested and it was evidently revealed that these people had deceptive appearances and their role behind the curtain had not been appreciable.

I want to submit through you that Punjab issue is taken up quite casually but it won't

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]
do. Ours is a very vast country and for its protection, the unity, integrity and good will in Punjab is a must. No Government is in a position to do it today. I want to state is very clearly. I am strictly against any person's indulging in politics in the name of communalism or on the basis of religions or castes or giving encouragement to such type of politics. If, we want to let India remain united, then it should never be tolerated that any person or leader goes on indulging in such activities which divide the country in the name of religion, temple, community or regionalism. Our present Government has taken steps in this direction so that no such element may raise its head in the country. Congress Party, which is working under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made it quite clear that if any party gives a constructive suggestion, it will be considered. Our friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhary has said that the Punjab issue is a political one. We all agree that it is a political issue but who will solve this political problem? In fact the politicians, the political parties and the leaders of those political parties which have endeared the Indian Constitution, Indian ideology, and the Indian nationalism, will solve this problem. Those who have no faith in these things, how can they find any solution to it? I appreciate those Sikh leaders who have maintained the Hindu-Sikh unity and preserved spirit of Indian nationalism and the self respect and great culture of Punjab and who have not allowed any disturbance to crop up in that state despite so many disturbances all around. There is no need to get panicky if a few frenzied people indulge in such activities. I agree with Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary when he says that thousands of people have died there. It so happens when we want to keep our nation united, with a feeling of mutual harmony. This country has always been making such sacrifices. The sikh Gurus, Mahatma Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi have also taught us to make sacrifices because without it, no country or society prospers. Shri Balkrishan Sharma 'Navin', who was not only a leader of the Congress, but also a freedom fighter had said — "Gatte mein jiske taakat hei, hei uski

hi vasundhara. De kar shish aashish mile hein, yahi jagat ki parampara". Those who lay down their lives for a great cause, are blessed. If our sikh brothers had held nationalism, as supreme, why would they have indulged in terrorist activities and killed so many sikhs and their families. Today, this can not be accepted in the name of religion. It has no religion behind it. Their victims are not only Hindus, but also the sikh families. Terrorists have no religion. I agree that murderers have no religion and whosoever sympathises with those murderers should be punished. Only then will the Punjab problem be solved. Those who indulge in wrong activities, or encourage the anti-national tendencies to disintegrate the nation should be forcibly curbed and those who support them otherwise or have the slightest soft corner for them should be dealt with strictly.

My other submission is that I had and still have a close relation with Punjab. I want to say that many people have complained that at times police have misbehaved with the innocent and youth. Even if this is done unintentionally, it should be stopped. It vitiates the atmosphere, hence it should be stopped. What I want is that the people in Punjab should have a feeling of amity for the police, the reserve police and the army and no one should have enmity against the police. The police is our protector and our innocent people should get protection from them. The guilty should certainly be punished. If we do not do it, we cannot be successful.

I do not think that whatever is said about the Punjab Governor is justified because he has not taken any such step. The Governor of Punjab and police officials have not done any such work which may endanger our country's security. Instead they try to thwart such attempts which is their duty. If we want to keep India united, and protect its independence and integrity, then my submission is that the solution to Punjab problem is certainly the one which has been suggested by the Home Minister Sardar Buta Singh. At present it is not possible in any situation to hold elections and form Government in

Punjab because the situation there is not congenial and those who are demanding justice in the face of terrorists, do not have enough courage to fight against them. Moreover the nationalist forces required to safeguard the interests of the people in Punjab are still quite weak. They are not yet strong enough and I feel that the political demands based on caste and communalism, should never be accepted.

We should also make one more thing clear that religion has its concern with the personal behavior, worship and all other things but that religiosity and communalism will not be given any encouragement to run country's politics, rule and functioning. When we are able to control all this, we will certainly be able to solve the Punjab problem. The people of Punjab are certainly nationalist and the Sikhs and Hindus there aspire to make the country prosperous. Who can forget the sacrifices they have made for the security of their country. If we take up any Chapter of Indian Culture, it will remain incomplete unless the names of Guru Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh or that of all the ten Gurus is mentioned in it. I want to submit that the policy laid down by the Central Government in respect of Punjab and the resolution presented by the Home Minister Sardar Buta Singh in view of the prevailing situations, should be passed without any resistance or political manoeuvres.

Our friends have also given a very good suggestion that the Hindus and the Sikhs irrespective of their party affiliations should go among the public and bring harmony to the people of Punjab and later create such an atmosphere in Punjab that an elected Government may be instituted there which may give a feeling of relief to the people of Punjab. Unless such a situation is created there, continuance of President's rule in Punjab is essential. Therefore while supporting it once again, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mav-

elika): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a political solution for Punjab problem has to be found. My complaint is that this Government has not tried for that. Though it was said Opposition will be taken into confidence and will move together to solve the Punjab problem yet no attempts have been made. Only there have been ritual pronouncements by the Prime Minister that something will be done and more than that nothing has been done. Opposition parties were called for some conference at certain points of time but the Prime Minister asked the Opposition parties to suggest the solution. How can the Prime Minister ask the Opposition parties to suggest a solution? He should himself come forward with suggestions and get the confidence of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

17.55 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Sixtieth Report

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri H.K.L Bhagat I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 AM.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 3, 1988/Kartika 12, 1910 (Saka).