

most suitable Markachon sub-division in Koderma Parliamentary Constituency as the place is situated near the best soldier school at Tilaimadam.

Bariardoh of Markachon sub-division is located on a Central place through which Calcutta-Delhi direct railway line the N.H. No. 2, G.T. Road, the N.H. 31 and the Patna-Ranchi road pass. The proposed 7658.33 acres of land areas almost belongs to the Government and it is moisture and pollution free. There is no need to give compensation for this area. This place having been secured by mountains all around is best from strategic point of view. Water, electricity and raw material are also available. The expert-team has also admitted that it is a best place. Two Chief Ministers and the one Minister of Industry of the Government of Bihar have also recommended this site. Nineteen MPs and 25 MLAs have also recommended the site for sitting up of the ordnance factory. Since 1985, it has been a long standing demand of the common man and all faction of the national Front.

As such, for the sake of national security and for fulfilling the aspirations of the youth, the foundation of a propellant ordnance factory be laid at Markachon without any further loss of time.

[English]

**(vii) Need for expediting the completion of Nambiyar and Poigaiyar, Kodumudiyar Reservoir schemes in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Madam, my constituency is often affected by drought. It is a rain shadow area. The well water becomes saline is saltish water percolates down into ground water. In some places one pot of water costs two rupees. To solve these problems, the Government should construct the long pending Pachaiyar, Nambiyar, Poigaiyar and Kodumudiyar reservoir schemes.

The Nambiyar, Poigaiyar and Kodumu-

diyar Schemes have already been sanctioned. Adequate funds may be allocated for early completion of the construction of these reservoirs.

For the Panchaiyar scheme, the Central Government may give concurrence after it receives the State Government's recommendations.

I request the Minister of Water Resources to look into these schemes and direct early completion of the Nambiyar, Poigaiyar, Kodumudiyar Schemes and early sanction of the Pachaiyar Scheme.

**(viii) Need to cover Sunderbans area under the small scale Fisherfolk Communities in Bay of Bengal Project**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Madam, while nature had been bounteous to Sunderbans in West Bengal in endowing it with very rich flora and fauna, unfortunately its inhabitants, mostly rural folk, are deep-rooted in poverty. There is no industry, even cottage and small scale, in this most backward area to sustain them and they depend for their livelihood mainly on fishery and would collection in the forests. It is very agonising that even after so many plans, quite a large number of the people in this area have at times to miss two square meals a day. Presently, the prime need is to provide them with some means of sustenance. Fishery is the only hope for them. It would not only generate employment, provide them with food and raising its nutritional level, but also help Government in earning much-needed foreign exchange. In order, therefore, to increase production and productivity in fisheries in the Sunderbans, I urge the Government to formulate some production oriented programmes, input supply programmes and development programmes in a big way in the Sunderbans area. It is learnt that under the Bay of Bengal Programme, the progress of the Project 'Small Scale Fisherfolk Communities in Bay of Bengal' was reviewed during the last year. But its outcome is not known. I request the

[Sh. Sanat Kumar Mandal]

Government that this project may be extended to cover Sunderbands area also, which skirts the Bay of Bengal, if not already done.

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15.13 hrs.

**MOTION REGARDING DISAPPROVAL  
OF THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR OF  
NAGALAND IN THE MATTER OF IN-  
STALLING NEW GOVERNMENT THERE**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri Dinesh Singh, on the 22nd May, 1990 namely:—

“That this House disapproves of the conduct of the Governor of Nagaland for the manner adopted by him in installing the new Government.”

Dr Biplab Das Gupta to continue his speech.

DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA (Calcutta South): Madam Chairman yesterday, while speaking on this issue, I made it patently clear that we feel that the way the Governor had acted in Nagaland violates the ground rules that have been laid down by the Sarkaria Commission. The position taken by the Sarkaria Commission was that if there is a dispute on this issue, the matter should be settled on the floor of the House. If the House is not in session, the Government concerned should be asked to hold a meeting, call the Assembly within 30-60 days or even earlier to prove their majority. Our position is that this issue should have been settled that way. There is no other way in which a proper verification can take place regarding the majority. Unfortunately, the Governor seems to have been in a hurry and he changed the Government without giving the Government which had been there time or the opportunity

to prove its majority, which we feel, was unfortunate.

At the same time, we cannot support the motion because the motion has been laid before the House by people, by Members, whose part records are not exemplary on this particular issue. We have found in the past that this very party which is now in Opposition had been responsible for the misuse of the power of the Governor and for the blatant partisan use of the Governor for serving their own interest. I would suggest that we should define the role of the Governor properly. Governor should be someone who is an intermediary, who should be functioning as the guardian of the Constitution to a certain extent; who is a friend, a philosopher and a guide of the Government. He should have the right to be informed. He should have the right to warn and encourage. At the same time, Governor should not be made a tool in the hands of the party in power.

It was Nehru himself who said as to who should be a Governor. He said that a Governor should be someone who comes from outside the State. He should be someone who is detached from the politics of the State; who is not politically involved and who is an eminent person. Unfortunately, these criteria have not been followed while selecting the Governor. The Sarkaria Commission, in its report, shows very clearly that between 1947-85 and particularly since 1980 about 60 per cent of the appointments made were of all those who had been in active politics only a few days or a few months ago. In fact, the Sarkaria Commission also made a point that since 1980, the proportion of active politicians has sharply gone up and that is the reason why this kind of misuse of the power of Governor takes place. It was Nehru himself, unfortunately, though a democrat by almost every other criteria—more democratic than all the Congress party members put together—in 1952 when he came to decide about the majority in Tamil Nadu and then in 1954 in Andhra Pradesh when the Communist party was in majority, who also played this game. He did not allow