

our country under Package-2 so that the work to construct by pass may be started at the earliest. The hon. Minister may kindly look into the matter sympathetically.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to bring an important matter to the notice of the Government for the past five days, but could not get the opportunity. It is unfortunate that one more Dalit youth, Mr. K. Anil Kumar has been killed on 10th September in Chundur, a village in my constituency, which has been in news since the brutal carnage took place on the 6th August, 1991.

When the Police were accused of their connivance in the 6th August carnage and their failure to take action on the 10th August incidents, they themselves were involved directly in killing Mr. Anil Kumar in firing, when he was on a hunger strike demanding justice to the victims. This clearly testifies that the Police administration have thoroughly failed in protecting the people and the State Government has become a silent spectator and reached a stage of inertness.

I raised the issue in this august House successively on the 8th, 9th, 12th and there 14th August 1991 and expressed my concern over the carnage duly demanding immediate probe into the incidents and action against culprits. I have also paid a personal visit to the village on the 10th August 1991, met the members of the bereaved families and condemned the barbaric event.

When that is the concern I have shown, an honourable colleague in the other House here made an irresponsible and baseless statement a few days ago saying that I used my relatives in Chundur carnage. It is a mere politically motivated concoction and a deliberate attempt to implicate me and I summarily condemn it.

Since now it is proved beyond doubt that the present State Government in Andhra

Pradesh does not have the political acumen and administrative grip to maintain law and order in the State, it does not deserve to govern the State and hence I demand once again that the State Government be dismissed forthwith and a fresh mandate invited before further allowing the law and order situation to worsen in the State of Andhra Pradesh and claim some more innocent lives and destruction of private and public property, besides demolishing the very social fabric.

Now I urge upon the Government to constitute peace Committees to restore normalcy and instill confidence among all actions of the people besides expediting the inquiry process on the incidents which took place on the 6th and 10th August in Chundur and also the recent police firing on the 10th September, resulting in the death of Sri K. Anil Kumar.

While expressing my sympathies to the bereaved family, I demand payment of Ex-gratia to the next of kin of the deceased.

11.53 hrs

RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DEPLOYMENT OF ARMY IN ASSAM

[English]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government and also the House regarding a situation arising out of deployment of the Army in Assam.

Sir, probably you are also aware that there are still seven hostages with ULFA now and the deployment of the Army will endanger the life of those hostages. Our prime concern is that the hostages must be released without any loss or injury or harm to them. It is already 32 hours that the Army is in deployment. Till now, the Army could not release the hostages. Sir, in today's news-

paper it has come out that ULFA has again threatened to kill the hostages. I would like to know from the Government whether the deployment of the Army will ensure the safe release of the hostages.

Sir, one hon. Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly belonging to the Communist Party of India, Shri, Pramod Gogoi, was engaged to negotiate with ULFA by the Assam Government, as per the newspaper report. He was in the Upper Assam. Now, without consulting the negotiator, suddenly the Army has been deployed. Sir, this morning I have got a phone call from Guwahati that even now the very position of the hon. Member belonging to the CPI is in danger.

Another thing I would like to bring to the notice, through you, Sir, of the Government is that this will further alienate the people of Assam from the mainstream. Here, I would like to reiterate our stand that we are for a united and a democratic India. And to ensure that, we must not employ the Army, which will only alienate the people of Assam from the mainstream. The Government should try for a political solution to this. And because of the deployment of the Army, the non-combatant citizens, the peace-loving citizens will suffer.

And if we go through the experience of the "Operation Bajrang" 3,596 persons were arrested in that Operation. Everyday the nation was told that the Operation was done with success. Sir, the Government was saying that many ULFA cadres were arrested. During the President's Rules itself, out of the 3,596 persons, who were arrested, 2,833 persons were released because there were no sufficient grounds against them. This shows the quality of the military operation. And during the Operation Bajrang, the Governor had to release these persons...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. You are making a very long speech.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Sir, this is a

grave situation. It will further push the peace-loving people of Assam away from the mainstream. So, immediately the Army should be withdrawn and the Government of India should try for a political solution.

Sir, the situation which has arisen now is not because of ULFA alone, it is because of inapt handling of the situation by the Government that is there. The results of the elections were out on 16th June. But the Chief Minister took Oath only on 30th June. And thereby the precious fourteen days were lost, during which, this group had time to regroup and on the very first day when the Saikia Government took Oath, they struck by kidnapping many people. The kidnapping took place on 1st July and till 5th August, the Government could not contact ULFA people. This was the statement made by the Chief Minister on the floor of the Assembly. So, for one month and four days they could not contact ULFA people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should make use of the chance given to you. You should not misuse it.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: I am using it. It is a very important point. For one month and four days, the Government could not contact ULFA people. But at the same time, everyday, the Central Government was reposing faith in the Chief Minister who could not contact the ULFA to release the hostages for one month...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that this is an important issue. I am allowing one Member from each party to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am allowing one Member from each Party. Please hear me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I really do not know whether you want to speak or you want to make noise. I am saying that I am saying that

I am going to allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It seems that you are very much excited. You please speak first. And when I say sit down, please sit down.

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Nowgong) : In Assam it is a problem and it should be approached politically. But instead of starting the political process to solve this problem, the Government of India in collusion with the Government of Assam, started Armed Forces operation known as "Operation Rhino". Since Independence the Government of India wanted to suppress the people of Assam. On every occasion, either on this plea or that plea, Army help is taken. Terrorism is nothing but a manifestation of accumulated grievances. Instead of solving the problem, they are dealing with the symptoms and not with the causes of the disease. That is the problem.

Again, during this period, the law and order situation has deteriorated and 39 prominent persons have been kidnapped. Their lives have been threatened. Therefore, I demand the resignation of the State Government because in similar situations in the past on the plea of failure of law and order, the Bimla Government in Punjab was dismissed. And similarly, in the case of Kashmir, on the same plea, the Farooq Abdulah Government was dismissed and the Assembly was suspended.

Again there is a demand from the people of Punjab and some political party to hand over the administration to the Armed Forces, but the Government of India has got no guts to do so. But here in the case of Assam, the Government of India shamelessly wants to take the help of the Army to suppress the people there. The other day, the Home Minister invited Assam MPs to his chamber and asked for their advice and suggestions.

We repeatedly asked him whether he had anything in his mind for Army operation. He denied that. Rather he said that he would take in the consideration our advice and suggestions. But on the same day, at midnight, like thieves and dacoits, in collusion with the Government of Assam, the Army operation was started in Assam.

Sir it is a national problem and a political problem. It is not a Congress Party problem. The crux of the problem is that this Government of India has taken this problem as a party problem and they want to solve it through the help of Army. Sir, through you, I want to ask the Government of India to come to their senses and to have an all-party meeting for consensus and try to solve this problem politically and not through brute force; otherwise Operation Rhino would further alienate the people of Assam from the national mainstream. This would have adverse impact on the unity and integrity of the country. Again I like to remind through you the Government of India not to consider it as a party problem but as a political problem and solve it by taking initiative for direct dialogue with the militants.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I fully admire the strong feelings of our colleagues from Assam. I think the situation in Assam as serious as in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, rather it is becoming more and more serious. My only concern is that the present Assam Government and the Chief Minister, they have not learnt any lesson from the past experience. Already Operation Bajrang was done in Assam and that did not succeed. The situation continued to be serious, people are being kidnapped, still they are being kept hostages. There is an atmosphere of total fear. As has been raised in this House also, the non-Assamese from any part of the country, who have gone there, are the special targets of the ULFA extremists.

The new Chief Minister of Assam, after the last election, perhaps in a good faith, took some initiatives and took into confidence all political parties of Assam. That

was a welcome step. And he was making some efforts with the consensus of all political parties. But, the situation went out of hand. And, I think, the Assam Government, all of a sudden, became panicky. My objection is that when all parties were cooperating with the Chief Minister of Assam in finding a solution on such a serious national problem, why did he seek the help of the Army? What we read in the newspapers is that on his request the Government of India decided to send the army. My objection is that when all political parties were cooperating on such a serious matter, why did he not take into confidence all political parties? Why did the Government of India send the Army which is now called Operation Rhino there without taking into confidence the political leader here in Delhi when our units in Assam were cooperating with the Chief Minister on such a serious national issue? When the Operation Bajrang did not succeed, it was rightly said that this is a political problem. We are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation. Unfortunately, in our country, such situations may develop where army has to be sent. But, when a method was started and when all political parties were cooperating and when a consensus was reached if they back out all of a sudden from this kind of act, a political act, it complicates the situation much more.

12.00 hrs.

Therefore, my request is that the Prime Minister should now take another initiative and immediately, today or tomorrow, he must call here a meeting of the leaders of all political parties and take them into confidence. My fear is that ULFA has given another ultimatum that by six p.m. today, they will execute all the hostages who are with them. That will become very serious. Before six p.m. today, I think if the Prime Minister calls such a meeting here, perhaps that may create some situation to find a solution. This is my request. Through you, Sir, I want to request the Prime Minister that he should take immediate initiative on this issue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if this Government has any policy in regard to Assam. Just for quite some time, we have been agitating in the House. We have raised the issue of ULFA, the kidnapping, killing and harassing the innocent people there, and we demanded stern action against the ULFA secessionists in Assam. But the position taken by the Government in Assam and also which was ratified by the Central Government, was to give general amnesty and to make it appear to the people of the country that nothing serious is happening there. That was one kind of extreme position taken by the government. Yesterday another extreme position they have taken, that is, deployment of the army. How can we reconcile these two? On the one side they have given general amnesty and, on the other hand, a different kind of situation is being adopted, in total reversal of the earlier situation, and the army is being deployed. What kind of feeling the people of this country will have and how will they understand what the policy of the Government is?

In this, I must condemn the attitude of the Central Government when earlier they were saying that on every matter the State Government of Assam was taking the Opposition into confidence, but on this, as mentioned by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, they forgot to talk to the political parties. Neither they talked to the political parties in Assam nor did they talk to the political parties at the Centre. We are principally opposed to deployment of army to tackle an internal situation, though I know that with this ULFA question, foreign links are also there. They are getting support from Pakistan, from Bangladesh, from Burma and all that. So, this is a very serious matter. It has very bigger dimensions. We are all for taking stern measures to tackle and to really put an end to the ULFA menace in Assam but I condemn, this is not the way to tackle a very sensitive issue. They should now start to take people into confidence, talk to the political parties and see how quickly they can withdraw the army from Assam and also bring back the situation to normalcy and help

the people live in peace there.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA(Nagaland): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also would like to speak a few things only regarding deployment of army in Assam.

We are all aware that the situation is very serious and will become much more serious after the deployment of the army.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important issue and the hon. Members should be allowed to speak and suggest views on it.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Sir, it is not only the deployment of army which is serious, but it is the consequence of the deployment of army which is more serious. If at all there is some initial success, let us not forget that is only temporary and we should not be swayed away by that. But the long-term implications and the effect which this military operation will have on the people, I think that is more important...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope on the Government side also the points are being noted.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Only the other day, on the 14th September in the Parliament, the Minister of Petroleum has said that negotiations are going on for simultaneous release of the hostages and also the detainees. I am surprised that that very night, a signal was given for the army operation. If this is the way in which we have to deal with the situation, I tell you that things will become more serious and the thrust will be lost.

Even with the adversaries, there has to be certain confidence, certain trust, before any dialogue and if this is the way we deal with the present case, other militant outfits will doubt us and will lose trust in the Government and this with Chamber any future negotiations. If we say something now and say something else few hours later, how will they trust us? Militants who by nature are extremely suspicious will lose confidence in us. The question of winning over would become more difficult. So, that is one thing

which I would like to say.

I would also like to say why 'Operation Bajrang' has failed last November. If the present military operation is conducted on the basis of the reports of the Intelligence Bureau, I am telling you that we are heading for trouble. In the case of Operation Bajrang', IB had reported saying that they clearly knew where the ULFA leaders were concentrated. When the army went there, they found that the camps were empty and deserted. If this operation is conducted on similar reports, I am telling you very frankly that it is going to fail. We know how IB and SIB are run in the country and also what are their inherent weaknesses. I tell you that the underground outfit ULFA and other outfits in the North-East region know much better the weaknesses and shortcomings in this system of functioning than us. Also let us keep in mind that any decision that they take, they take after serious consideration. If we take decisions merely on the basis of these intelligence agencies' reports, I tell you we can never solve this problem and succeed in our objectives. That is why I want to tell very frankly that if the ULFA have said that they are going to kill the hostage they are going to kill because they are very serious. Underground outfits are not like us. They are quite different. They do not take decisions easily. They do it after long consideration of all aspects and when they finally decide on something they carry them out. That is why I say that still there are a few hours left. From my thirty years experience in the North-East about such situations in Nagaland and in other North-East areas from that experience I am telling you that their threats are not empty.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: From my thirty years, experience I can say that whatever threats they are giving, they will carry them out also.

I also want to know from the Government that by carrying out the operation,

whether any of the hostages held by ULFA could be rescued or not. What is the fate of the hostages whom they are keeping? If after thirty hours of military operation, they could not be rescued, I can say very well that this Operation has endangered their lives much more than even before has failed.

I would like to say that in our country, whether it is in Punjab, Kashmir or North-East, we are facing a situation in which, by deployment of army, it is not the militants who suffer, but it is the innocent people who suffer the most. That is why, as far as possible, we should avoid it. It is no use one political party accusing the other for the situation. That will not help us. We have to see it from the national perspective and work out which will be the best way. Let us not involve ourselves in small disputes like AGP condemning Congress and Congress condemning AGP.

MR. SPEAKER: You should appreciate that there are other Members also who want to speak. This is an unlisted item.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Sir, since you are insisting again and again that, I should end my speech. I will do so but before that let me say frankly that we do not take time just for the sake of saying something. Whatever I few things we say we do so after due consideration and with seriousness keeping in mind the national interest. That is why I would say that the few things I have spoken should be noted. I hope this will be kept in mind and something will be done immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our area touches the border of Assam. We are well aware of the fact, which Shri Chandrajit Yadav also mentioned that the decision to send Army there has been taken in haste. The ULFA extremists has threatened to kill all the hostages. I would like to submit that there is still time and the Government should discuss it with all the parties and act according to the unanimous opinion, only then, such an unfortunate

incident, which is going to happen, can be avoided.

I would like to give a clear suggestion that the Army operations should be stopped and a decision taken in the all party meeting should be implemented. ULFA will also accept it.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Sir, A few days ago the question of Assam had come up in this House. This is a very important political issue. As responsible leaders of this House we cannot blow hot and cold simultaneously. The Operation 'Rhino' has been taken up because there was a demand from this very House that some effective steps should be taken. 'Operation Rhino' is not only to look for the hostages....(Interruptions)

'Operation Rhino' is not only to look for the hostages. It has many other objectives like assisting the civil authorities etc. I know that from the borders of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Nagaland, many volunteers have been recruited and sent to the foreign countries to be trained as armed rebels. We should, therefore, take strong steps on the problem.

I know that we cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. The Government of Assam, in consultation with the government of India, had taken this action. I wish it can also seal the borders so that the recruited volunteers cannot come and go and they cannot have training from the other side. I have nothing else to comment on army deployment. This is what I have to submit. Thank you.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to speak on Assam. I represent the capital city of Assam. I have promised to my constituency people that the first question that I will raise in Parliament will be why the Assamese boys have taken up the arms.

The present situation is very grave. This has to be looked into. I am getting a chance to speak on Assam; but at the same time, I am sorry.

The situation in Assam is very sensitive and we have to be very cautious while handling it. While it is true, and I agree with Shri Chandra Jeet Yandav, that there should be a consensus to tackle the Assam situation, it is also true that the Congress Party Government have tried their best to come to an understanding with the ULFA youths. Unfortunately the killing of the hostages and subsequent Lawlessness and the breaking down of negotiations have resulted in the inevitability of Army being called.

Sir, the Army is going there. Power is being given to them, as though India is going outside to conquer Assam. Assam is part of India. Anybody who is preaching secession will not be tolerated by the people of Assam.

Everybody in the House is saying that what is happening in Assam is not correct and suitable steps should be taken. Now, all of us, should cooperate to find out ways so that the Army should stay there for the shortest possible period and a solution should be found so that peace is restored to the State.

I would request each and everyone in this House and outside, not to be guided by emotions and there should be no politicisation of this issue. The other day, in the meeting of the Members of Parliament from Assam with the Home Minister, great concern was expressed about the present situation in Assam.

I only appeal that all of us should work unitedly to see that peace is returned in Assam.

SHRI UDDHAD BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir thank you for giving me this opportunity to say something regarding Assam. The situation in Assam, which is already grave, is made graver with the deployment of Army in the State. We are against the violence, killings kidnapping etc. By the ULFA.

We have been campaigning against the secessionist demand of ULFA. We have seen that the State Government of Assam is given a free hand by the Central Government to handle the ULFA situation and it has made a mess of the entire situation. They are not taking others also into confidence and because of this the situation has further deteriorated. The situation is already grave, and it is made graver with the deployment of Army. The lives of not only the hostages, but all the people in the State are in danger now. That is why, I demand from the Central Government, particularly the Home Ministry, a statement on the situation in Assam and on the deployment of Army in Assam.

The people of Assam are against secessionists and for peace. During the last election more than 70 per cent of the people cast their votes and election was also peaceful. So, the unity of Assam and the unity of India must be maintained. The State Government which is given a free hand by the Central Government has created a mess and that mess in further made explosive because of the further deterioration in the situation. The policy of the Congress Government has created and is creating similar problems in different parts of the country. That has to be stopped, and that is why I appeal to all the Members of the House that to save Assam, India is to be saved, and to save India, Assam is to be saved, and towards that end steps are to be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter in itself if Army has been called in any part of the country, even if, it has been called to assist the civil administration and the House should be taken into confidence in this regard. The Army will also not like to be frequently used in this way. The Minister of Defence has himself said that it is not a good practice to use Army like this. As our friend has just now said, I also want that the Home Minister should give some details about the present situation in Assam and the immediate cause of taking the deci-

sion to call army there. The army cannot remain there for ever. But, there are problems and these are arising not only in Assam, but in the other parts of the country also.

Recently, I had been to Jammu. The terrorists and the extremist had found a way to get their accomplices released. They kidnap people and then on gun-point make demands to release their accomplices, who are responsible for several murders. They are successful in getting them released. I don't want to go into the history of this practice. In Assam, a Soviet engineer was murdered and another O.N.G.C official, Shri Raju was also killed. The employees of O.N.G.C. went on strike. Such a danger also arose that the country may face oil crisis. I am not blaming the entire police, but the police of Assam has such elements that either they are afraid of the extremists or they are having some links with them.

The Army was called during 'Operation Bajrang', the extremists had the information before hand. Even then, there was some effect of the Army operation, but the arrested persons were later released by the new Government. This will happen again. The Army will arrest the extremists, but in name of finding a political solution, they will be released. I will be happy if any political solution is found. By asking for a solution from our side, you have put us in a difficult situation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House should guide the Government and the nation also.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir we are ready to guide the Government, but they are getting misguided.

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell, what is that guidance?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAAYEE: This

Government lacks both foresight and direction. Atleast it has no policy with regard to Assam. The elections were held and there was an elected Government. But as one of our friend said that in the intervening period, made the situation of Assam out of control. There is always a little uncertainty during the elections, but in the case of Assam, it was much longer. The Saikia Government was formed and whatever action the Army had taken under "Operation Bajrang" came to naught. ULFA cadres again organised themselves and today they are challenging us. Today I have read in the Newspaper about it. I would like to ask the House how any country or any Government can tolerate - that a handful of armed people are compelling it to accept their demands and are setting a dead line for releasing the terrorists, otherwise they will kill the hostages. What type of politics in this? This is a politics of killings. Should we surrender before it? I accept that political efforts should be made. But when the situation goes beyond control. I don't know whether such has happened in Assam or not, but I do not have any faith on the Saikia Government. The present Congress Government is responsible for the situation in Assam.

I don't want to go in the old details. When I visited Assam, a peaceful and cultured State for the first time the people told me that they do not do anything in haste, so don't make haste. Assam, which was so full of natural beauty, is striving with problems today. Is it not the result of infiltration from Pakistan and Bangladesh? The situation is grave. This complaint is true and I would like to repeat it that neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister ever held talks with the Opposition parties regarding Assam. If we demand any stringent measures, we are told that our party has accepted the amnesty in Assam and it may accept the calling of Army also. It is known to everyone under what pressure the political parties are working in Assam. But what is the Centre's objection in discussing the issue with all the parties. Instead of calling the Army, there could have been another way also that the command of the Border Security Force, the

Central Reserve Police Force deployed there and the Assam Police have been put under an Army Officer at the instance of the civil administration. There was no need of bringing Army directly into the picture. That officer could have co-ordinated the forces and the intelligence should also have been put under his control. But, as the Army has already been called, we want that it should remain there for the shortest period possible. It should control the extremists and the terrorist and along with it, the Government should start a political initiative. There can be no objection in this regard. But it does not appear that this issue going to be solved only through political initiative.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't know how much truth is there in the Statement given by the Chief Minister of Assam, in which he had stated that a lot of people are being killed and China is also behind the training imparted to the terrorists. This is a very serious statement. I would have no objection if it is being said that Pakistan is behind such activities. It can do so, because it is always prepared to create problems for us. But so far as China is concerned, they had helped the Naga rebels also. They gave a statement about it later on.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): We want the Army to be withdrawn from Assam.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: If it were so simple there would have been no need for me to speak. I do not have easy solution like you have. I am not speaking here to make political capital out of it. My approach is different. The country is going to hell because of this present political approach.

[Translation]

MR. Speaker, Sir, this is a very grave issue. It is very easy to say that deploy Army in Assam or withdraw Army from Assam. But according to the situation, it is not easy to say

both the things. If the administration and police of the State... I am again speaking about Jammu-Kashmir. Mr. Gupta was kidnapped in Kashmir. He was an officer in Jammu. He was working in the Punjab National Bank at Srinagar. Security men were posted at the bank. But instead of challenging the terrorists they were pointing towards to Bank Manager. I will be happy, if this is proved wrong. On 14th of August, the flag of Pakistan was hoisted at Lal Chowk in Kashmir in the presence of Kashmir police. Actually the police was in collusion with them. On whom you will rely? That is why, the need arises to call the Army. But it should not have arisen. Therefore, the hon Lady Member should not ask such question. I was not in favour of sending the Army. I also did not want that such situations should arise, which will comp us to send the Army. We have not given rise to such situation. This is the result of our collective sin. For God's sake, no more politicals should be done on this issue. But the politics of the ruling party are not ready to leave politics. If the Congress will not stop playing political games, the opposition parties will also play that game. God knows, what will happen to this country?

SEVERAL HON'ABLE MEMBERS: We would not act that way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: Sometimes, I feel rather disheartened about the state of affairs, and all the debate seem quite meaningless to me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been associated with Parliament either as a member of Lok Sabha or as a member of Rajya Sabha for the last thirty-three years. What have we accomplished? One honourable member has rightly pointed out just now, that it is a symptom that demands deployment of army as its corrective measure but that is not the cure of the problem. For the time-being we would be able to contain terrorism, but it would rise up again. The nation has to stand up and rise and exercise its will-power for the cause of integrity. We often waste our energy in petty quarrels so I do not know whether we will ever be able to stand or not. I do not see any

such possibility. We are too much engrossed in our own trivial matters as to pay attention to the interests of the whole country. The coming generations would not excuse us for such major errors — but still there is time that we should sit together and try to work out a polity to solve these problems. If we succeed in this then we must execute it into action with honesty and firmness—but nothing of this sort is in sight. The problems of this country are not viewed as an integral whole but they are viewed with political angle. This is no way of solving the problems of the country. Thank you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balai): Mr. Speaker Sir, the problems of Assam are critical as well as distressing. Two factors further enhance the graveness of the problems. Firstly, as Shri Atalji has mentioned just now, is regarding a statement issued by the Chief Minister of Assam. Not only China has been included in the statement but it also mentions Bangladesh and Pakistan. It is stated with astonishment and pain that neither Foreign Minister nor Foreign Ministry considered it proper to clear its stand on the issue. It is rather improper for a Government to sit cross-fingered on the statement of the Chief Minister, if it wants to maintain good neighbourly relations. To observe silence on the issue is not correct. Our tendencies are rather forging us to the opposite direction. In pointing out the mistakes of others we consider the end of our duties. First it was only Pakistan, now Bangladesh and China have also been added to the list. May be the circumstances have taken a turn. To the best of my knowledge China has always maintained friendly relations with India. It has not interfered into our internal affairs. As the eastern region is concerned for the last few years China has not interfered. All this has been reported by the newspapers and even the reports of the foreign ministry confirm these facts. It is not known how China has suddenly become enemy of ours. Shri Saikya also said all this Foreign minister did not utter a single word and Prime Minister also preferred to keep quite.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, In this content, the

deployment of Army will be seen in a different way and this issue then won't remain a matter of internal affairs. We should take it seriously. If people holding responsible posts in Government of India continue to issue such irresponsible statements the situation will be out of our control.

I would like to seek one more information from the hon'able Prime Minister. According to the news report published by the newspapers, it seems that Chief Minister was not aware of the arrival of army there and Government of India says that it was the demand of the Chief Minister. He has stated that he had demanded the deployment of Army but he had no information regarding the time of its deployment. If there is such lack of confidence between prime-minister, Home Minister and Chief Minister how can feeling of confidence be created in the minds of the people of Assam. I don't know about it and do not want to comment on it. Government should give clear reply to these questions. Our friends from the Congress Party says that———.

Mr. Speaker, Sir you said as to what is the solution to the problems. There is no such problem which cannot be sorted out, there is only need for proper understanding of the problem. We are not aware of circumstances which forced the deployment of army. After holding the polls in Assam peacefully, you have not been able to form a Government even after three weeks. It is not known that under whose influence people in Assam were released. Nobody knows who initiated the talks between Government and ULFA activists. Chief Minister says that the Central Government directed to release the ULFA activists and Central Government says that it was initiated by the Chief Minister. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult for anyone to suggest something under such confusing circumstances. There is solution to these problems. If ULFA activists can help in holding the polls peacefully and stop their activities than what is the reason that ULFA activists have suddenly become so powerful as to challenge the sovereignty of the nation. We must analyse our deeds also from

time to time. There must be some faults in our working. If the Government prefers to keep quiet even in such grave circumstances and considers that matters can be postponed indefinitely or up to the session is over then we will in much difficulty. We would rather land in deep waters. Prime Minister should explain the actual position of the problem in detail as to when did he come to know about the powers working against the interests of the country? How was the agreement worked out with ULFA? Who were the initiators. How this problem suddenly became so grave. If only the that some solution to the problem can be worked out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that there should be no dilly-dallying on the matters told by Shri Chandra Shekar. Honourable Prime Minister should answer these queries in the House. It is a serious matter that invites the attention of the Prime Minister and as such he must answer the questions.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is one point. We do not know who has made the statement.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Which one?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Which Statement? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We do not know if he was having the information with him or not. Generally, we do not allege anything against or friendly neighboring countries.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the authorised person has made the statement, we do not attach importance to such things.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not on that point. I am on the question of deployment of Army.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not reducing the importance of your statement. If there is something which has come on the floor of the House, probably the representatives of the Executive are sitting here. They might have taken note of it. They would know what to do in such matters. If the matters are coming outside the House in the newspapers, how much importance to be attached in such matters, that was the only point I was making.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katiyar): They can suggest to the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to give a statement today because the matter is a very serious one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have something in my mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): I had been in Guwahati yesterday and day before yesterday. I have returned here last evening. Many rumours were in the air adding to this unfortunate tangle. There rumours are posing a great threat to the unity of the country. So I would like to request you to constitute a all party parliamentary committee in this regard. All sort of photographs and advertisements are being published in the local newspapers there. Rumours are gaining ground that such and such members are holding accounts in BCCI, Dhaka etc. It is very essential to issue a statement to clear out these. An all party parliamentary, committee should enquire into the details of all the aspects of this problem so as to face the threat posed to the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir Members belonging to our party have not been provided any opportunity to express their views. From our side, kindly allow Shri Bhogendra Jha to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that the members are not only interested in making speeches but they are interested in the problem also. If the problem is properly highlighted and projected, let us seek the solution and let us not take pride only in speaking.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of all parties should be given an opportunity to express their views on such a critical matter. You have allowed the honourable members of all political parties excluding our party i.e. CPI.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Shri Bhogendra Jha, if you have any new point then please come.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Chandrashekhar has rightly pointed out that the polls in Assam were held in a peaceful atmosphere though we had apprehensions of terrorists activities because elections could not be held during 1979-80. For this reason, we did not oppose the Assam Government for releasing ULFA activists. We were of the opinion that since situation has improved a little, therefore under certain circumstances some steps can be taken even if someris is involved. But that risk should always be taken in view of the present circumstances. The facts which have been brought in the light indicates now that the seriousness of the risks was not properly calculated. Therefore, I want to point out that there is no need of deployment of army there is no war like situation.

Therefore, I would like say that the Government intelligence agency is very inefficient and is not dependable. It has failed to provide correct information in regard to militants activities in Punjab and Assam etc. It is essential to have correct information through intelligence agency to

counter a particular situation. Otherwise the army is called to counter the situation arising out of murder etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, You are trying to create the same tense atmosphere again.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Since the army has already been despatched there, no one has the courage to call it back. But I would like to know whether sending army there it was one of the conditions of the agreement which the Government had entered into to end the strike of ONGC personnel for a long period consequent upon the killings of their some engineers. If there was any such condition, was it proper to send the army there and was any political purpose served as a result of this. Is the Government making any effort to remove the genuine grievances of the people of Assam regarding the backwardness of the State. I emphasized it because this issue is now affecting Bihar also. More than twenty judicial Magistrates, two of them if our constituency, four of them of the constituency of Mr. Surya Narayan Yadav and four engineers of the constituency of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan have been kidnapped. One U.N. Singh has been murdered even. At Jhabua and Rohtas brother of a High Court Judge has been kidnapped.

MR. SPEAKER: Now in such cases our Parliament cannot play any effective role, because we do not take the issues seriously and speak for the sake of making speech only.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am not speaking for the sake of making speech only. I wanted to know whether there are any interstate links behind all this. Here the names of countries such as China etc. were referred. The Chief Minister referred to China, so the Government must either confirm it or contradict it. A Chief Minister of a State cannot be entrusted with the responsibility of making a country a friend or a foe. This is the business of our External Affairs Ministry. It should either confirm or deny it because it is

difficult to believe that there is Chinese or Bangladesh's hand behind it. Since Bangladesh is today toddling on the path of democracy and struggling hard, so it is every difficult for me to believe that Bangladesh Government has any hands behind it. Therefore, either state the facts or refute it and this verdict must come from the Parliament that no Chief Minister can take the responsibility of implementing the foreign policy. A Chief Minister should not be asked to shoulder the responsibility of implementing the foreign policy.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): The House is concerned on this issue. There is only one remedy. Military has been sent to that State and the House is concerned. Either the Prime Minister or the Leader of the House or the Home Minister should have been present.

MR. SPEAKER: That point has already been made. There is no point in repeating it, and I have noted it. Do you add anything by repeating?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Had they been present, the time of the House could certainly have been saved.

MR. SPEAKER: But the time of the House is being wasted by repetition. Shri Ram Naik, you understand better than many others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Who is going to respond on behalf of the Government? I hope that the Government is going to respond. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The situation is not that normal. The Army has been sent to that State and you say that foreign countries are instigating terrorism in that area, is it not incumbent upon the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or anybody else responsible in the Government, to sit

here and give a statement? What more busy work are they doing today? I want to know, in what thing all the Ministers are busy, which is more important than the situation in Assam as it has developed today? Can there be a more serious situation today in the country which they are tackling than the situation in Assam? You say that let us wait and let him come whenever he likes. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar, all your feelings are respected.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Generally, I do not get up on these issues. But, this matter should not be taken very lightly. It is a very serious matter and if the Prime Minister cannot be present in the House, what else is he doing now? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your feelings will be respected. But, the notice was not given to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I think you really want that this Parliament should be more effective. Please understand that whatever may be your wishes, they will be respected. If you just want to speak, then, I do not want to say anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. The feelings and the wishes of the hon. Members would certainly be respected. But, if you go to the extent of summoning like that then it does not appear good.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, that is not the question. You mentioned about the respect and dignity of the House. Now, the house is in session. Such a great tragedy has been enacted in the North-East but, the Prime Minister is not present. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is only because of

this attitude, the effectiveness of the Parliament is reduced. Whatever you want to be done, will be done; but in a proper manner.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to differ from you on this point. I have great respect from you. The respect of this Parliament is reduced by the Prime Minister by his not attending the House today. We have been made to look at people who do not matter. (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be fair to the Prime Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: With great respect to you, I beg to differ from you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Buta Singh, I will allow you to speak later. Mr. Minister, I will also allow you later. Let the Members speak. Otherwise, they would again ask you to speak. The Minister speaks at the end.

Please understand that the issue has been very properly crystallised. Don't make it amorphous and don't speak if it is not necessary to speak.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): For solving the Assam problem, I would like to propose that there must be a coordinated effort of the Chief Ministers of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur. It is very important because it is not only ULFA; but there are Naga Socialist Council, People's Liberation Army and Prepak of Manipur; all these are inter-related in the region. Although they are of different names, they all have a common objective. The coordinated effort of the three Chief Ministers will help in sealing the border from Assam to Nagaland and from Nagaland to Manipur. When Military is deployed in Assam, the ULFA people will take shelter in other areas.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a regular speech that you are making. You are expressing your views on a point which has arisen. It is very well outlined here on the floor of the House. If there is anything that you can add

to this or make it more sharp, do it. Other wise don't widen the scope.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am proposing for launching a coordinated effort of the Governments of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam. It is a new point that I am projecting.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is a new point!

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Many hon. Members have no idea about this region. These vast forest areas are not easily acceptable to the military people. But these extremists can easily reach any place because they are well acquainted with the area. These areas in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland have borders with China, Bangladesh and Burma. They easily cross over to that side where they can take shelter. I will be very difficult for the army people to identify ULFA extremists from innocent people.

I myself have been suffering for the last many years because of the army deployment in Manipur. So many innocent girls have been deflowered and many innocent people have been killed because the army personnel do not understand easily who is an extremist and who is an innocent person. The deployment of army will lead to the idea of military dictatorship in the country and it will be against the interest of the country. Because of the inexperience in dealing with the public the people have hardened their attitude against the army. So, this deployment will be against the interest of the country. I would recommend for withdrawal of the army deployment from this region.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): Sir, I listened to some of the expressions from the hon. Members of the House about the deployment of army in Assam. The matter is really important and this Government considers it really an important issue and not a light issue. So the Government will be certainly bringing a state-

ment to the House today itself. I want to assure the House that we are coming with a statement on all aspects arisen. That is what I wanted to submit at this stage. Kindly wait for some time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When will you make the statement?

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Today.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give the time, so that the Members would know?

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Any time after 3.30 p.m. or 4 o' clock, I am ready.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, the time fixed is 5 o' clock. I would also suggest to the Government that the Members have expressed their views on the Floor of the House and the Government representatives - executive - have heard what they have said. Let the statement and the replies to be given commensurate to what they have said.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Prime Minister should come and make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be the Prime Minister or it may be the Home Minister. It is left to them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to set up four gas-based power plants in the North west area of Madhya Pradesh, State Government had sent its proposal to the Government of India through State Electricity Board. It was said that for this 8 million metric tonne gas would be required per day. But due to the non-allotment of gas these hopes have been shattered, whereas 1/3 part of the H.B.J gas pipe lines passes through Madhya Pradesh after covering the distance of 550 kilometres and on the other hand, the expansion work or gas-based power plant has been undertaken in Rajasthan from where only one of the branches of the Pipe line passes. This is

an utter injustice against Madhya Pradesh. At present Madhya Pradesh is facing about 18 percent shortage of electricity in Madhya Pradesh which will become 26 per cent during the Eighth Five - year plan. At present also, the State is facing great difficulty in meeting the power requirement. So, through you I would like to point out to the Government of India that the possibilities of the availability of gas have increased. Hence, for the proposed gas-based plant, gas should be allotted as early as possible so that plants be set up in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

SHRI PALAK.M.MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I rise to point out very urgent matter which if left unattended will spread to all parts of India. This issue has been raised in the House two weeks back.

The unknown fish epidemic in Kerala is becoming widespread in the fresh and brackish waters of the lakes and rivulets. Kuttanad, Vembanad parts of Kottayam, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta districts are the worst affected areas. If this is not prevented in time, it is likely to spread to the reservoirs and water spread areas of Idukki district also. This is not merely the Kerala State issue; this epidemic has already crossed the national and international borders and has been spreading in Australia, Burma, Tripura, Indonesia, Meghalaya, Bangladesh, Assam and other places. Even though it is present at the moment in Kerala alone, it is very likely that it may spread to all parts of India if this is not prevented in time and if sufficient preventive measures are not taken.

The livelihood of thousands of fishermen, fish vendors and the position of the cooperative societies are in total danger and in deep trouble. So, immediate steps have to be taken to prevent this. This disease has destroyed all the fish wealth in the State which have already been affected. It is now striking at the core of inland water fish in Kerala. Kuttanad region alone accounts for the production of two lakh tonnes of fish every year, which is more than 40 per cent of

the total inland fish production in the State of Kerala. The present situation is alarming and the people have got panicky about that. So, I would urge the Agriculture Ministry, the Fisheries Department, the Central Marine Department, the Central inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, the Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture Fisheries Development Commissioner and other Government agencies concerned to take immediate steps.

I would request all these Government agencies, through you, to take immediate steps on a war footing so that this epidemic is cured and prevented from spreading further.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Mahendra Kumari. You wanted to say something yesterday. Do you want to say anything today.

[English]

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI (Alwar): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare that all the hospitals in the country are in a terrible state of affairs. Sometimes the doctors are not there. Sometimes only the 'Emergency' is open but the hospital is closed.

When you go to the villages, the doctors are not there. The doctors do not go to the villages because all the medical colleges are located in the cities. Even young doctors - men and women - do not want to go to the villages because there are no proper facilities. I would like to appeal to the Government to make the rules like those in the Army. The Army never goes on strike. Those doctors, who opt to serve in the villages, should get some more money.

The nurses are also generally hesitant to serve in the rural areas. Some nurses do serve in such areas. The villagers would come and plead that there is a delivery case.

Then, such villagers start harassing the nurses. In some cases, the nurses have even been raped. I would plead that always two nurses should be sent, instead of one, at a particular place in the rural areas.

Recently, some deaths occurred when old glucose drips were given to some of the patients in Delhi. So, old stocks of medicines should be discarded soon after their expiry date. I was also a victim. Fortunately, I did not die. I have also seen that medicines are sold in the market instead of giving them to the patients. The people concerned make fake entries in the registers and sell the medicines in the market. I would like the Government to be very strict, and also see that the doctors are happy, the nurses are happy so that there are no strikes.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a question of great national importance. The question is regarding the Indian National Army set up by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and its fund. A strange problem has come up. On behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India Mr. Amiya Nath Bose, the nephew of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and a renowned Barrister of Calcutta was informed by Regional Passport Officer, Calcutta on 22nd June as to what happened to Rs. 114 crores of the I.N.A., set up by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose It all started when a question was asked in the House. The question was:

13.00 hrs.

[English]

" Whether the Government have received cash and assets amounting to Rs. 114 crores from the Government of Japan and other foreign countries on account of Azad Hind Government set up by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on 21st October, 1943."

[Translation]

It is a question of Rs. 114 crores. Does the Government have any information in this regard? When Shri Amiya Bose was asked to let the Government have any information in this regard, he said that the amount of Rs. 114 crores was collected by a team of officers of the Minister of External Affairs, Government of India from the Government of Japan at Tokyo in the year 1960. This money belonged to the I.N.A. Thereafter, the people of India are totally in dark whether that money had reacted the Government of India or not. In fact, the matter was raised in the Parliament and Shri Amiya Bose had also made a statement before the Passport Officer of the Government. But the people of the country are totally unaware of its whereabouts. I am raising this question before you because this money belonged to the country and it is the money of Azad Hind Government. It should be brought to the country and deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India. But till now the country as well as the Parliament do not know the whereabouts of Rs. 114 crores. I would like to know why the Government of India is silent over the matter? After the statement of Shri Amiya Bose, it becomes the duty of the Government to make a statement to the public in this regard as to what happened to those Rs. 114 crores.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH (Raigarh): Mr. Speaker, sir, several deaths have occurred due to gastroenteritis in the past few days in my constituency, Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh. About 900 people have died within last two months. There is an acute shortage of medicines in the area. It is feared that as many as 500 deaths took place in Lailunga Development Block alone. Thousands of other people have also been affected.

My area is an Adivasi area. In the absence of sufficient number of doctors and required quantity of medicines from the Government poor tribals are constrained to go to exorcists.

In the recent past, such an incident took

place in pathalgaon village of Baigun Jharia Tehsil. An exorcist claimed that he should drive away diseases from the village. He beat many widows mercilessly. This man enters the villages along with a woman. Then the woman enters people's houses and acts as a 'tohni' in that house. In our area women who make wrong use of their witchcraft causing harm to the village and people in the neighbourhood are called 'tohnis'.

It is a fact that in our areas Adivasis traditionally believe in such things to a great extent. The most important and painful thing is that even after such a long time thousands of people suffer from a single ailment for months but there is no arrangement from Government's side to provide them required quantity of medicines. The hospitals are packed with patients to their capacity. The patients are helpless to stay in the open around the hospital premises.

The State Government has totally failed to combat this epidemic. The people continue to die and the State Government is refusing to recognize it as an epidemic.

I urge the hon. Health Minister to send a team of doctors to Raigarh immediately and take stock of the situation. Besides, necessary medicines for treatment of gastroenteritis should be despatched to the area immediately.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, sir, the only fertilizer plant at Gorakhpur, the most backward area of eastern Uttar Pradesh, has been lying closed since 10th June, 1990 after the pipeline burst incident. Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister had inaugurated this naphtha based unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Gorakhpur on the 20th April, 1968. The Plant since its inception has not only produced more than its installed capacity but also stood first among the public undertakings of the country. The production capacity of the plant has been 543 metric tonnes since its inception though only two units were functional. In view of the rate of consumption of the fertilizers in the area one

more unit was set up during 1975 at a cost of Rs. 19 crores. Thereafter, its production capacity has gone up to 950 metric tonnes. The production capacity of the plant is far in excess of its installed capacity of 815 metric tonnes per day. The plant produced 85 per cent of its installed capacity on an average from 1968 to 1975. But later, after ten years, i.e. in 1976, its capacity receded to about 55 per cent and in 1990 it became 8.8 per cent only. Thereafter, the plant ran at loss.

The Fall in the production capacity of this plant has been attributed mainly to outdated units, lack of facilities and new techniques, costly raw material, constant interruption in supply of electricity, irregularities in annual repairs and non-replacement of old machines.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, dozens of villages had been uprooted at the time of setting up of this Plant. The farmers had to give up their fertile land in the hope of getting some employment. The plant in a radius of 10 kms. had taken the shape of a city. It had developed into a beautiful and clean fertilizer city providing accommodation to about 1400 families. With the closure of this unit employees who have been working there for more than last two years have been rendered jobless. Mr. Speaker, sir, an incident took place on the 10th June, 1990. The pipeline of one of the units burst causing death to one of the Production Engineers. His son has been given a job compassionate grounds. In stead of repairing the pipeline, the management locked up the plant and started retrenching temporary employees and transferring permanent ones. Today, the situation is such that the land which was very fertile has become useless. Dozens of villages had been uprooted. Although the beautiful city exists there alongwith school, canteen, shopping centre, bank, post office, recreation centre, hospital and club but the area gives a dissolute look.

Sir, there was a plan to lay a gas pipeline upto Gorakhpur, a distance of 200 kms from Jagdishpur. It had been provided in the corporate plan of the gas Authority of India Ltd.

(GAIL) that the H.B.J pipeline should be extended upto Gorakhpur. Its construction involved an estimated cost of Rs. 800 crores. The Government is now spending Rs. 80 crores every year on transportation of fertilizers upto Gorakhpur. If we spend Rs. 800 crores on a Gas based Plant, the total expenditure could be recovered from the savings of transportation charges within a period of 10 years. Today, electricity charges of the project come to Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 lakhs per month. Rs. 90 lakhs are being paid every month towards salary to the employees. An amount of Rs. 2 crores is being paid as interest for the loan taken from F.C.I. Only interest constitutes half of the total expenditure of the company.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I would like to submit that the factory which is lying closed should be revived immediately. The scientists are of the view that if the plant is run as naphtha based plant even by spending Rs. 19 crores, the factory can be run for 5 - 6 years. It would be very convenient if this plant is linked with the gas pipeline from Jagdishpur. It would take 5-6 years time and involve an expenditure of Rs. 800 crores.

Therefore, I urge the Government to implement the said proposal of GAIL at the earliest for the all round development of the area and for removing the backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Till such time it is done, this plant should be run as a naphtha based plant only incurring an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores on it.

[English]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I am very happy that this House has been, from the beginning, discussing very seriously the problem of terrorism. But at the same time, there is another very serious problem, to which most of the Members give less important perhaps due to preoccupations or they might have forgotten. I am referring to the problem of slumdweller.

Sir, in India alone it is estimated that about 6 to 10 crores of people are living in

slums; on the pavements. In Central Madras, my own constituency, there are about 1500 slums where about 50 lakh people live. The Government should give serious thought to the pathetic conditions of the people living in these slums, especially in all the metropolitan cities, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. Government should come out with a comprehensive scheme to promote the welfare of these slum-dwellers.

My thanks to our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi who took keen interest to improve to living conditions of these slum-dwellers, living in Bombay. With the assistance of World Bank, he implemented Dharavi Project, a mammoth Project; to improve the lives of nearly 2 to 3 Million people.

I understand that in Calcutta, in places like Belyarghat Howra etc. about 5 to 6 million people live in these slums.

Growth of slums is a common phenomenon because of the industrialisation.

MR. SPEAKER: At this point of time you should be very brief.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, the Urban Development Minister is here. Government should seriously think about the living conditions of these slum-dwellers, who do not have even the toilet facilities, leave alone the basic amenities. When I go around my constituency, I hang my head in shame. I am unable to help these slum-dwellers. Therefore, Sir, the Government should take up this problem on a war-footing basis. I urge upon the Central Government to bring about a comprehensive legislation to improve the lives of the slum-dwellers.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI(Pune): Sir, the textile industry in Maharashtra, which is having a prestigious position in the industrial growth of the nation, since for the last more than hundred years, is in doldrums today. Throughout Maharashtra in the last 20 years nearly hundred textile mills have been closed or declared sick one after another due to one

reasons or the other. The Government of India has taken over some of these closed or sick mills through N.T.C. But that cannot be the permanent solution.

Even now lakhs of workers have been rendered jobless. The mill managements have not paid their dues worth crores of rupees. Thousands of ancillary industries and trades have collapsed due to the closure of mills. Central, State and local self-Governments have lost revenue worth crores of rupees per annum. Therefore, the Central Government must look into the matter more seriously and solve the problem at the earliest.

SHRI SUDARSHAN ROY CHOWDHARY (Serampore): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an urgent matter which affects not only my constituency but the entire Eastern region.

Since May this year, Standard Pharmaceuticals, one of the premier Penicillin producing factory, which is situated in West Bengal - in my constituency, Serampore - has been under closure. This factory was producing Penicillin since the 30s on the basis of our indigenous technology. In sixties the Sarabhai House took it over and then it was bifurcated into two parts; The Standard Pharmaceuticals and Opec Innovation in 1983. After that due to utter mis-management and lack of marketing discipline both the factories have started troubles.

In May this year the Sarabhai House declared closure of both these factories. Naturally, the production of Penicillin which is a basic requirement in any sort of therapy, has been stopped.

That is why I request the Government to look into the matter and also urge upon the concerned authority to re-open these factories immediately. Not only that these factories are to be amalgamated because both of these factories are like Simese twins; one cannot live without other.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jeswani.....

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL (Basti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Sir my name is Shyam Lal Kamal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: My apologies to you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a backward country and 34.7 per cent of its population is living below the poverty line. The condition of Uttar Pradesh is pitiable as 45.7 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line. Basti is the most backward district of this poor State. Sir, I would like to put forth some facts about Basti district. Mudarka sugar mill is in Basti district. About a year back machines were bought for its modernisation but instead they were diverted to Etawah district.....

MR.SPEAKER: Hon. Member, not like this.....

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 4,000 handlooms but there is no spinning machine should certainly be provided there.

MR.SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down. You have said what you wanted to say.

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit an important point. About 50 kilometres away from Basti the National Highway is likely to be damaged by soil erosion. I would like that efforts must be made to save the highway. There is no bridge on Saryu river near Toda though the roads at both the ends have been completed. I therefore, feel that the construction of this bridge is most important.

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI(Kheda): Recently many minority Hindu Pakistani Nationals have migrated to India as a result of the disturbed political and social conditions prevailing in Pakistan. Many more are still to come in the coming days. Out of these migrants many of them are medical doctors holding MBBS or other high degrees from Sind and Karachi Universities of Pakistan. They have migrated to India for permanent settlement.

At present, the above said degrees are recognised and included in the third schedule part II of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Accordingly, the holders of the above degrees require Indian citizenship for registration with I.M.C for carrying out medical practice. Now, the grant of Indian citizenship requires very long time. This long process is cumbersome to pass through.

My humble suggestion is that if the medical degrees are included in the II schedule of I.M.C Act, 1956 in respect of section 12 (3) of the said Act, then these doctors can be registered with the concerned State Medical councils without obtaining Indian Citizenship. In the past, similar considerations were made for the doctors from Bangladesh and Srilanka.

The Pakistani Hindu migrants are not allowed Long term Visas in the Banaskantha and Kutch Districts of Gujarat, since they are the border areas. There is a safety belt of 20 Kms in the border area. Beyond that they should be allowed to stay and citizenship should also be given to them. This is my request, Sir.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to believe that the Government of India is serious in the Industrialisation of our country and in keen in catering to the infrastructural and financial needs of the industrial development of every region and every State of our country. But the fact, it into stands today, is that there is discriminatory treatment in this regard. This

policy of the Government acts as a deterrent to the industrial development of the States of our country, particularly belonging to the eastern regions.

For example, the Credit Deposit Ratio of Nationalised Banks in West Bengal is only about 55 per cent as compared of the national average of 65 per cent.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, during the last thirtysix years of its existence, has sanctioned only Rs. 531 crore for industries in West Bengal compared to Rs. 3495 crore to Maharashtra. The Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned only Rs. 80 crore to West Bengal which is much less than other comparable States. There is a discrimination in the distribution of such finance to West Bengal and other States of the Eastern Region.

The *per capita* Central Plan Assistance to West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan was the lowest compared to other comparable States. It was only Rs. 232.6. Besides this, there is the freight equalisation policy in respect of Iron and Steel of which we have been speaking for years together. A gradual phasing out of the scheme is very necessary. Finally, as regards the sick industries, the Government of India has placed importance to the functioning of the BIFR and in the Budget of this year too, a role has been assigned to the BIFR. The States have been demanding that in the interest of the industrial development, the regional units of the BIFR should be set up or if possible, States Units should be set up. That has not been done. What I demand is the reversal of the policy of the financial institutions, phasing out of the programme of freight equalisation and equitable distribution of Central Assistance to the States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of serious concern. There is a butchery near Idgah in Delhi. This was set up when the population of Delhi

in general, and those of non-vegetarians was very less. But today the population of Delhi has increased manifold and same is true about non-vegetarians. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are a vegetarian.

SHRI KALKA DAS: I am a non-vegetarian... (*Interruptions*)... Its does not matter whether one is a vegetarian or a non-vegetarian. Thousands of animals are slaughtered and this butchery is in the midst of densely populated area. Many times the blood of animals spreads on the road and sometimes it trickles to the drinking water supply pipes. The carcass of animals could also be found on the roads sometimes. As a result there is hue and cry in the entire area and fould smell continues to emanate from the butchery. Earlier it was away from the densely populated areas but now it is in the midst of these areas. It has become almost impossible to live in the area. Not only this, because of dead animals lying here and there, there is heavy traffic congestion in the area and even the traffic police has written many times that the butchery should be shifted elsewhere where the density of population is less. This is a long standing demand of the people of the area and they are greatly agitated over it. Therefore, I would like to urge that this butchery must be shifted from there. Otherwise, there is every possibility of a law and order problem and things may deteriorate. It is likely that the patience of the people may give way. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this serious problem and would urge to shift this butchery to an area where the density of population is less... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): When this butchery was set up the area was not as densely populated as it is today. I had paid a visit to the area about six days back. There is not even a single day when I do not receive less than 10-12 people from the area requesting me to raise this matter... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You want to say that it

should be shifted immediately outside the city.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
That is what I want to say.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Hindi Divas' was celebrated on 14th September and Door-darshan and Akashvani gave programmes also on this occasions. But unfortunately, we have failed so far in making Hindi a national language. We have a national anthem, a national bird, a national animal and a national flag, but so far we do not have a national language. Even Babu Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India and one of Founding Fathers of our Constitution had remarked that gradually Hindi should be accepted as a national language and it should be not merely treated as official languages.

I, therefore, urge the Government, through you, to declare Hindi as the national language.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, there was a proposal to open many Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country which was accorded approval also. There was also proposal to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in Mandsaur and other places in Madhya Pradesh. The academic session has already commenced. There are hundreds of Central Government employees in Mandsaur who have school going children. Therefore, it is essential to open Central Schools there, otherwise they may not get admission elsewhere. Therefore, I would like you to issue instructions immediately for opening Central Schools in Mandsaur and other places in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the freight equalisation policy has been invogue for a long time in Bihar particularly in respect of coal and steel. Shri Krishnachari had emphasized the need to follow this policy for a short period way back in 1985. But this policy is still continuing. Consequently, a poor state like Bihar is

suffering. Iron ore and coal is in abundance in Bihar. If this freight equalisation policy had not been in vogue, the price of iron ore and coal would have been less as compared to other States and industrialisation would have got encouragement as a result thereof. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the Government to do away with freight equalisation policy so that encouragement could be given to industrialisation in Bihar.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I want to raise a matter which is affecting power generation in West Bengal because of the inadequate supply of coal, not only quantity-wise but also quality-wise, because, I am told, that coal not of the standard quality but in big blocks and chunks has been sent, containing ashes and not which is required for the thermal power generation.

When the matter was taken up, the Coal India said that the Railway administration was not providing the wagons and that is why coal supply was hampered. And the Railways say that the Coal India Limited was not loading the wagons in time and properly, and the wagons were waiting in the siding, therefore the difficulty is being created.

There appears to be some discard between the Railway administration and the Coal India Limited. The hon. Railway Minister is here. I am requesting him to kindly see that supply of coal is made in time. The hon. Minister for Coal Shri Sangma is not here. He may also kindly see that the proper quality coal is supplied, not coal in big chunks and blocks which is not suitable for power generation.

This is a very vital matter and I am requesting the hon. Ministers concerned to kindly look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): There was shooting by accident by a

security guard outside the residence of Leader of Opposition, Shri Lal Krishna Advani Yesterday. Two days back there was a similar shooting incident outside the residence of Chief Justice of India. This is my information and I would like that this may be confirmed by the Government...

MR. SPEAKER: There is difference between shooting by accident and a shooting incident.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The security guard who was involved in the shooting incident outside the residence of the Chief Justice of India was under the influence of liquor and when I asked the PA at the residence of Shri Advani about yesterday's incident, he said the security guard had consumed liquor. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit here that we have already witnessed the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi when her security guards shot at her. Shri Advani is on the top of the hit list and therefore, the Government should reconsider the security arrangements and give fresh directives that negligence of this type will not be tolerated. The guards who are posted at the residence of Ministers and other top politicians should never be under the influence of liquor. I want to bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Home Minister.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have raised this matter but for the implications both within the country and outside the country in regard to the matter that I am now raising. This pertains to a film which has been produced by an agency called "Eye Witness" and which is making the rounds of the country since the first of this month. And it is also being exhibited in other countries of the world. The film is on the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. In this film, there are a series of scenes. I have seen this film specially when this matter was brought to my notice. And there is also an interview with Dr. K.S. Parthasarathy, who is the Secretary of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and who is responsible for safety

standards at all atomic energy installations in the country.

Dr. Parthasarathy's interview is consequent upon a request made to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Public Grievances, Shrimati Margaret Alva by the producers, 'Eye Witness'. That means, his presence there was with the approval of the Prime Minister, who is in-charge of the Atomic Energy.

Now, Sir what does this Script say? I would not read all of it. But there are certain aspects which need to be brought to the notice of the House. It starts with a commentary, which says:

"Alarming news emerged last year of birth defects in villages near an atomic power station in India. We went to Rajasthan to film this story".

This was the opening sentence. Then it goes on to say this. Here, this is the person who is associated with the unit making this statement. He says:

"The cooling systems of RAPS - that is the acronym for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station land are cooled by water and that water is returned into the same river from which it is drawn. The effect of the radiation of the water means that it definitely contaminates the river. Besides there have been leakages of heavy water more than once due to the negligence of the authorities. The water is let off into the river and that is the water we drink".

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Was it Dr. Parthasarathy's statement?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, one of the persons who lives there made this statement.

This film has been seen by Dr. Parthasa-

rathy, and he has responded to it. I will come to his response in a moment.

Then, the commentary says that because the Doctors refused to speak, the person who shot this film met, what we call, the nurses and others who help in the delivery of babies. Now, there is one Mr. Munir Ahmed, who says:

"We do not know what is happening. I do not know if it is fate or what is causing the defects in our region. And it is happening only in our area within a radius of 25 kilometers. Even the young men are losing their manhood".

Then, there was another question, 'are the young men affected too?. And his reply was:

"Yes, they say so. They are young men and they do not say these things out of shame but some have said so."

Then the commentary says that they went and saw the local midwives. They were questioned.

The conversation with Nandu Bai, another midwife, is as follows:

"Q: How many deformed children are there?

A: Four or five.

Q: Has the number increased in the last two to four years?

A: There have been more such children.

Q: Earlier such a thing never happened?

A: This has never happened before and it is happening now."

Then a child was shown and Tulsai Bai,

another midwife was asked:

"Q: Was he born with the deformed ear?

A: Yes, he has been like that from birth.

Q: Also the double thumb?

A: Yes, he has two thumbs."

Then there is a commentary which says:

"Other damaged children we found included this little boy had two sets of incisors and was born with no penis. We checked that none of the children we were shown were in fact polio victims. They had all been born deformed. These girls' legs are paralysed." (Those girls were exhibited).

Savitri Bai, another midwife says:

"Earlier there were 25 children born in a year, now there are 50.

I see the child when it is born. I can see what is wrong with it.

If it is deformed it has only half the fingers. Sometimes they have no fingers at all. Some have no hands or noses. Some have abnormal growth of hair."

Then in reply to questions she further says:

"Q: Is it awful to look at?

A: It is not just the faces, it is the whole body that is deformed.

Q: So you don't even show it to the mother?

A: No, we didn't.

Q: Why not?

A: If we showed the baby to the mother she would have been scared to death. That is why we don't tell them."

Then there is a commentary which says:

"What you have here is a plant which is known to have a particularly bad safety record and you also have an unusual incidence of genetic damage in the surrounding population. You also know that tritium is discharged to the environment."

This is a part of the transcript.

Dr. Parthasarthy was interviewed on this. And what does he say? He says that this Atomic Energy Power Plant was shut down 250 times in ten years. Then he says that once it was shut down for as long as three years. When he was told about this water being discharged, he said:

"This is the water we, we means, I don't belong to the Department of Atomic Energy but the people who work there who are in the township they drink this water."

Then he was asked as to what you are doing about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is Mr. Parthasarthy?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Dr. Parthasarthy is the Secretary of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, who is responsible for the safety standards of all atomic energy power stations of the country. And he was sent there to be interviewed after a request was made to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Margaret Alva, Minister of Public Grievances. Now the statement which Dr. Parthasarthy has subsequently made is far too serious to be taken very lightly. When

he was asked: When these things are happening, what are you doing about it, he feels that whatever has been shown or whatever is happening has nothing to do with the atomic energy power station. He accepted the fact but he refused to link those facts with the situation that is on the ground at the atomic energy power station.

I do not want to elaborate. I only want that the Government must immediately react to this particular situation. Now they have reacted in one respect and how? The man who made this film, is a person called Christopher Richard. I have been requesting you for the last three days to allow me to raise this matter. But I appreciate your reluctance to call me because you decided that you would like to hear a large number of Members who did not have an opportunity.

Mr. Christopher Richard, who made this film and who is an independent producer, is a British citizen. he made this film for Channel 4. It was exhibited in Britain and is being exhibited elsewhere. He is making a film in India at this moment for BBC for which the Government gave him the clearance. Day before yesterday, when he applied for his visa to come back to India, I got this information that he was told that the visa would not be given to him perhaps because - this has not been conveyed; this is my conjecture - he made this film on the Rajasthan Atomic Energy Power Station. This is the only response of the Government of India. The man who unravelled a certain situation, brought before the country a certain situation, which needed to be brought before the country, is now being told that you are a *persona non grata* in our country. Now, that is the matter which I will deal separately with the Government. But, on this question which I am raising, Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, and Forests Shri Kamal Nath, is sitting here, is responsible for most of the aspects, that have been happening there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not drag him because he has no information about Atomic Energy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I must caution that there is a lot of literature with you on Atomic Energy which is not supported by scientific facts.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, therefore, there are some views on this. But, there is the question of pollution of the water. The water pollution matter is a fact. It is a fact that deformities are there. Now, if we take this view that this has nothing to do with what is happening there - this is precisely what a lot of people have said earlier - then we had Chernobyl, and in Chernobyl we know what is happening. We have gone through the experience of Bhopal and the kinds of things, the kind of deformities, the kind of baby deaths that are taking place in Bhopal. It is a situation that brings tears in my eyes. Therefore, I would certainly like the Government to respond to this, if not today by tomorrow. But, I would certainly like the Minister for Environment at least to respond to this whole question of water pollution, a fact which cannot be denied. Thank you very much. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Dr. Parthasarthy may have nothing to do with the Atomic Power Station. But, if such deformed childrens are born, the Government must look into it. In a particular area why that is happening? The Minister is here. He should respond. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This Department works with me for four years. I know that many reports are published. I know also that many of the reports are not supported by scientific facts. Now, we shall have to be very careful.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in view of your personal experience, we should guide them also.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, this plant is situated adjacent to my constituency. The points raised by hon. Shri George Fernandes are valid because I have personally

gone there. When these facts came to my knowledge, I made efforts personally to inspect the Atomic Energy Plant. I was not permitted to enter the plant and my repeated requests were ignored. Reports are being received regularly over there that because of the pressure of the plant, children are becoming deaf, blind and acquiring physical deformities. I request the Government to take this matter seriously. One unit of the plant suffers a breakdown every now and then. We have to find out the cause of all these problems...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This has been discussed many times.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Efforts were made to give training. What is unfortunate is that we have accepted the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to go into all that.

SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI: God forbid, if such a thing happens there then it would be a replay of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. So I request the Government to take precautionary steps to ward off any tragedy.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, no doubt, this is a very serious matter. We have drawn the attention of the Atomic Energy Commission on this. We had written to them. The Atomic Energy Commission in their reply have said that on the basis of a report by the Expert Committee constituted by the State Government, there was no connection of these deformities and pollution from Rajasthan Energy Plant. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Has the Government accepted that report? Your experience is otherwise *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Let the

Government study the statistics. Everything will become clear then... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to make so much noise about this matter. Better look at the root of the problem. Please listen first. As far as the report is concerned, the Government cannot immediately accept or reject it. It is a scientific fact and is related to genetic engineering. A layman would not be able to give an opinion on this matter. I believe whatever is possible will be done.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, what about the deformed babies?... (*Interruptions*)...

13.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement connecting the reply to USQ No. 1996 dated 7th August 1991 regarding expenditure on Rural Development Schemes

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 7th August, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1996 by Dr. Parshuram Gangwar regarding expenditure on Rural Development Schemes; and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-664/91]

Statement Correcting the reply to USQ No. 1997 dated 7th August, 1991, regarding Sugar Factorles

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement 7th August, 1991 to Unstarred

Question No. 1997 by Sarvashri Kamla Mishra Madhukar, Yashwantrao Patil and Nawal Kishore Rai regarding sugar factories and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT.665/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No LT—666/91]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:-