

can bring round the people with the help of a democratic dose, leave all such matters to them. But ultimately, I would say that there is no alternative to the elections. Governor's Rule and Central Rule has been going on for a very long time, but to form any new strategy to attain the objective, I feel that some more time is needed so that we can interact among ourselves and create a proper atmosphere. Therefore, I feel that there is a need to interact with all the national parties to decide on the matter as to how to set right the matter administratively in Punjab. We would like to talk to them to decide how to start the political process there. I again express my gratitude to all of you.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Only one minute, Sir.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding to him, Mr. Home Minister?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: All right, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I only want to ask the Home Minister one thing. Three months ago, they used words and phrases which I do not find in today's statement. The policy seems to have come back full circle. Is it because of the policy that they followed in the last three months and the change they brought about in Punjab, that we have the highest number of civilian killings—170 persons in the first twenty-one days of March,—after Operation Black Thunder? Can we say it is attributed to their three months' policy which seems to have come back full circle?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Don't treat it as a precedent, Sir.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, it should not be a precedent, but I will quote the figures to the hon. Member to show how much graphic change is there in it. In 1987, the number of innocent people killed by terrorists was 910 and in 1988, the num-

ber of people killed was 349.

I give the figures below:

1987	910
1988	1949

In 1989, it has come down. That is all right.

[Translation]

Please compare these with the figures of Operation Black Thunder and Operation Blue Star and then see these graphically also.

13.46 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

#### (I) Need to set up a Solvent Plant in Bichhia Bhawal Area of Mandla District in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh is a 'no industry district'. Some industries are being set up on the border of Jabalpur district after obtaining permission to set up industries in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh under the policy of Government to open industries in the 'no industry districts'. As a result, only the skilled and unskilled labour of Jabalpur district are being benefited, whereas the inhabitants and the labour of Mandla district are deprived of any benefits. All the Government facilities granted to the no industry districts are also being enjoyed by the inhabitants of Jabalpur district only.

In this regard, my submission is that the seeds of Sal tree are available in the backward area of Bichhia Bhawal of Mandla district as there are dense forests of Sal tree

[Sh. Mohanlal Jhikram]

[Translation]

over there. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is able to buy only a small quantity of it and that too at a very cheap rate and, thus, nearly one thousand tonnes of the seed go waste every years.

If a solvent plant is set up in this area, it will not only accelerate the development of the area but its inhabitants will also be benefited directly or indirectly. Besides, this will encourage forest conservation programme of the Government.

Therefore, necessary steps should be taken in this direction at the earliest.

[English]

- (ii) **Need to take steps to protect the people affected due to pollution caused by effluents from Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Kerala**

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The reports that the sands in Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum in Kerala have harmful extent of radio-activity, has caused widespread fear among the people of the locality. It is reported that this has already begun telling upon the health of the people exposed to its effect and consequently genetic defects and infertility is said to be increasing in the area.

Immediate steps must necessarily be taken, not only to prevent the effluence from Indian Rare Earth Ltd. and other such units from further polluting the area, but also to protect the population from the effects of the pollution already spread.

I earnestly request the Government to take immediate steps to protect the people in these areas by securing expert medical and anti-nuclear help, if necessary from abroad.

- (iii) **Need to amend Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the interest of speedy development of the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI M.S.PAL (Nainital): Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has created hindrances in the development activities in Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh. All the development works have come to a stand still. Apart from stoppage of work relating to laying of electricity lines, construction of roads and drinking water-tanks and installation of taps etc., the Act is also coming in the way of laying of Rampur-Haldwani broad gauge railway line in Nainital district and is causing unnecessary delay in it. As a result, resentment among the people is growing and the feeling of a separate state is gaining momentum.

Therefore, Forest Conservation Act should be amended at the earliest, so that the people of Uttarakhand could march towards progress and the development activities could also run smoothly.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to establish a Sainik School in Jhunjhunu district (Rajasthan)**

SHRI JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Jhunjhunu District has earned for itself a place of pride in the country by being a front ranker district in the matter of contribution of personnel to the Armed Forces. There is hardly a village which does not have scores of persons in the Armed Forces or as pensioners. However, in the matter of facility to the ex-servicemen and serving personnel of the Armed Forces, the need for establishing of SAINIK SCHOOL in Jhunjhunu district has been long felt. A large number of children every year participate in the All India Competitive examinations for admission to Sainik Schools and good many of them succeed. Jhunjhunu was made centre of such an examination. Keeping in view the large number of participants from District, it