

is the kind of wheat any this is the kind of rice being supplied. If they call it edible I would like to cook it for the Government, for all the Cabinet and serve them tonight.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): If he does it, we need a new Government tomorrow.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry). I think, Mr. Subramanian Swamy. ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. We have certain conventions.

SHRI R. K. KARANJIA: What is happening is that a very extraordinary thing is happening. The policy seems to be to queer the pitch of the Public Distribution System and then to remove it. There are thousands of shops in Bombay which have suddenly disappeared. They have been sold on *Pugree* of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. And in their place the private grocers, the private shopkeepers have been handed over the public distribution system. They fool about it. They take the best and leave the worst. This system itself is disappearing in South Bombay. What is happening is the shops are being sold to the private shopkeepers. It is a kind of privatisation—a clandestine privatisation—that is apparently going on all over India. So, I wanted to bring this matter to the notice of this House. I postpone the maiden speech to a later stage when I come to know more about the rules and regulations of this House. I may also suggest that the public distribution system might be handed over to unemployed young men and women. There are millions of unemployed young men and women. By doing so, you will be safeguarded against the kind of corruption that is going on.

Apprehension of violence among Indian Nepalese on the issue of Greater Nepal

SHRI KARMA TOPDEN (Sikkim): Madam, Chairperson, I hold in my

hand a copy of the newspaper "The Telegraph" dated 14th July, 1991, in which a detailed report has appeared under the heading "GREATER NEPAL: GHISING'S NEW CARD?". In this report certain issues have been raised which are disturbing but one particular news item, if true, is not only alarming but dangerous also. This item purports that the hon. Member of Parliament for Darjeeling District, who happens to belong to the ruling Congress Party, went to the extent of saying ". . . There is no place for Nepalese in India". If this report is correct then I consider the statement most unfortunate. Not only is it an irresponsible statement but it is also mischievous and is deliberately designed to prove dissatisfaction and discontentment, insecurity and fear and disloyalty and division among the Indian Nepalese living in different parts of the country, the majority of whom live in the border areas of Darjeeling District and Sikkim. This will ultimately lead to instability and communal disturbances and social and economic unrest and disruption in these sensitive areas and elsewhere in the country where there are Nepalese. Furthermore many of the Indian Nepalese serve in the Army and are stationed in vital areas of the country. Hundred of their compatriots have sacrificed their lives defending this country. Such a statement if true, would adversely affect the morale of these young Nepalese Jawans and undermine the very security of the Nation. It would also create misunderstanding between a friendly neighbour Nepal and India because of the terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty. Already the purported remark has caused rumblings in the Himalayan foothills of Darjeeling District and Sikkim.

The simple hill people may not be able to clearly distinguish the difference between an individual Member, the Party he represents and the Government that the party forms. They may, therefore, view the alleged

statement of the Member to be the same as that of the party and therefore, of the Government. To completely eliminate any possibility of such a misapprehension developing among the Nepalese of India I would strongly urge the Government of India, through you, Madam, to straight away condemn this alleged statement in unequivocal terms. I would further request the ruling Party, the Congress (I), to dissociate itself from such an irresponsible statement. If these things are done, I feel they would help to restore confidence among the patriotic Nepalese of this country and also help to prevent any possibility of instability and disturbances occurring in these sensitive border areas of our country.

Admission of children of Members of Parliament and general public in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, the Government of India approved the scheme to establish secondary schools with a common syllabus and medium of instruction in the country to provide educational facilities for the children of transferable Central Government employees so that the education of their children was not disrupted due to their frequent and sudden transfers in public interest. So, organisation of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was established. The main objectives of Kendriya Vidyalayas are

1. To cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education;
2. To pursue excellence and set pace in the field of school education;
3. To initiate and promote experimentation and innovativeness in education in collaboration with other bodies like the CBSE and NCERT etc; and

4. To develop the spirit of national integration and create a sense of "Indianness" among children.

Keeping the objectives of the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas in view, the Sangathan has laid down, with the approval of the Government of India that priority will be given to children and dependent grand children of MPs for admission in various Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The statutory rule for taking admission in the institution in question is that the income of the parent of the child must be less than 12,000 per annum. So, how a child whose parents' income is more than Rs. 12,000 per annum as basic pay can be admitted in the school? If we take the case of M. Ps. who are drawing Rs. 18,000 as their salary, they also cannot get the facility of admission for their children in these institutions. So also the children of civilians will be debarred from getting admission in these schools. Hence the statutory rule regarding parents' income should be abolished or the amount should be increased to Rs. 30,000/-.

Dependent grand children of M. Ps. can also take admission into the institution on priority basis. But sons, daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law of M. Ps. must have been employed either under the Central Government, State Government, Central Public Sector Undertakings or doing some business etc. Hence their children cannot be said to be dependent grand children of the Members of Parliament and they will be debarred from taking admission. So the word "Dependent" should be deleted. Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India should reconsider the matter and do the needful.

When Members of Parliament are getting priority for admission of their children, similar facility should also be extended to MLAs and MLCs for admission of their children into these schools.