

Tenth Series, Vol. XLII No. 42

Saturday, June 3, 1995  
Jyaistha 13, 1917 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 41-42)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Saturday, June 3, 1995/Jyaistha 13, 1917 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

(Interruption)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Dismiss Mulayam Singh Government...(Interruption)

11.01 hrs.

At this state, Shri Mohan Singh (Ferozepur) stood on the floor near the table

(Interruption)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage Shri Mohan Singh (Ferozepur) went back to his seat.

(Interruption)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mulayam Singh Government in anti Dalit...(Interruption)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Today happens to be the last day of this session. I think we should discuss all important issues in a proper fashion, and the Members.

(Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : In Lucknow, it was the Gendaraj the whole night...(Interruption)

SHRI PRAKASH NARAIN TRIPATHI (Barda) : The developments in UP have crossed all limits of tolerances...(Interruption)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Members should realise that I am facilitating the discussion. If they derive pleasure in standing up together and discussing it, well, we will just keep quiet. I was trying to say that if the Members want to discuss matters of this nature, they would certainly be allowed to discuss them. At the same time I would like to inform the House that there are many other issues also which could be discussed. Of course, the senior Members have been cooperating extremely well because they understand it. Once the issue is highlighted by two or three Members, it should not be necessary for all Members to discuss it because other Members, also should get the opportunity to discuss it as this happens to be the last day of the session.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : The Home Minister is present here. Let him reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, first take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep quiet now.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH (Mirzapur) : The entire night goondas were holding the city to ransom. We will not tolerate it...(Interruption)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am trying to help you. Without understanding, you continue speaking like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur) : The life of Ms. Mayawati is in danger and the goondas are in control of the State Guest House. The U.P. Government should be dismissed for this very reason...(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that today is the last day of the session and we would like to discuss important issues. But, Sir you must have observed how agitated the Members are. Yesterday evening, at the fagend of the day, I had raised the issue about the developments in Lucknow, The Congress benches were sparsely occupied this is the reason that I want to reiterate that the implications of the developments in Lucknow must be viewed seriously. In a democratic set up, power is bound to change hands. The Congress party was in minority, when it assumed the reins of office at the centre, but is now in majority. But there had been no fracas to effect this change...(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent Lucknow. The whole night I could not sleep because of constant S.O.S phone calls from Lucknow. A B.J.P. M.L.A., who had visited the Guest House, has also been kept in confinement there...(Interruption) The B.S.P. has convened a meeting in the Guest House at 2.30 p.m. and many of us stay in that very Guest House...(Interruption) I have the permission of the hon. Speaker and if I am heckled, then the proceedings of the House would be stalled. (Interruption)

SHRI PRAKASH NARAIN TRIPATHI : We will stall the proceedings of the House. We will not tolerate hooliganism there...(Interruption)

SHRI DATTA MAGHE (Nagpur) : This heckling is being done from the other side and not from our side...(Interruption)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : if the heckling continued and I am not allowed to speak...(Interruptions)

Nothing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Now please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have been hackling Shri Vajpayee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Whenever we rise to speak, we are not permitted. We have observed it time and again. But if Members from the other side rise, you remain silent.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee is raising an important issue.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not expect any Member from this side to obstruct him and at the same time I will warn the Members of Mr. Vajpayee's Party to behave properly in this House and allow, at least Mr. Vajpayee to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not necessary for Members to pass remarks. If you do not have any information, please do not complicate the matter. Mr. Vajpayee is quite capable of putting the things in correct perspective. If you have any reply, that reply must come from the persons who are authorised to reply and not each one of you.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the elected representatives of the people are beaten up simply because they have withdrawn their support to the Government, you can very well imagine the fate of democracy in the country.

In Uttar Pradesh S.P. and B.S.P. parties had formed a coalition Government but now B.S.P. has decided to withdraw its support to the coalition Government and S.P. Government has been reduced to a minority Government. Now efforts are being made to wangle majority support. Had the efforts been made through persuasion and in a fair manner, then nobody would have objected to them. But what happened yesterday in Lucknow has sounded the danger bell.

Yesterday, the Legislators of U.P. Vidhan Sabha were holding a meeting in the Guest House where many of us have also stayed. Some hoodlums surrounded the Guest House, cut off its electric and telephone connections. They did not allow anybody to enter the Guest House. The police was colluding with the hoodlums. Thereafter, the legislators were assaulted, mercilessly beaten up and dragged out. In broad day light, about a dozen legislators were abducted. Some notorious criminals were involved in this assault. Although, I can identify them but still I will not spell out their names. They were threatening the legislators and the whole night they continued their nefarious activities unhaidered, The S.P. Government has put into practice its slogan of "Halla Bol" which tantamounts to assault on legislators.

Although I do not want to go into the issue of transfers being made there but as a representative from Lucknow, I would like to point out the transfer of an S.S.P. who was a fair, honest and hard officer but was not able to serve the vested interest of the ruling party. The Government in U.P. which has been reduced to a minority Government is taking recourse to terrorism, abduction etc. to gain majority.

Yesterday, a strange incident occurred. Someone lodged an FIR against Ms. Mayawati at Hazratganj Police Station and one of the Sub. Inspectors proceeded to the Guest House to arrest her on the basis of that F.I.R. Ms. Mayawati, who should have been the Chief Minister...  
*(Interruptions)* of course this is not to their liking. What has happened to their dalit upliftment stance? Recently, the Union Home Minister was so moved at the alleged excesses against dalits in a small village Karhi in Gujarat that he summoned the Chief Minister of Gujarat and asked him to institute a judicial inquiry by a sitting judge. But now when for the first time the formation of dalit Government is being mooted in U.P., these people are mocking at it...  
*(Interruptions)* Their mocking has exposed them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ms. Mayawati may or may not become the chief Minister but nobody can deny that she is the leader of the B.S.P. She has been elected leader of the B.S.P. legislature party and she has staked her claim to form the Government in U.P. before the Governor. These are the facts whether you like Mayawati or not. You were, of course, quite thick with Kanshi Ram. We have befriended him now...  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He should yield before you speak.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : No, I am not yielding.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, I am asking you to wait for his yielding.

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Pounani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to recite a couplet

"Ibtada-e-Ishk Hai Rota Hai Kya.

Aagey-Aagey Dekh Hota Hai Kya.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that such is the reaction of the parties who had tried their utmost to win the support of B.S.P. The moot point is that Ms. Mayawati had been elected the leader of the B.S.P. legislature party of U.P. Vidhan Sabha and U.P. Vidhan Parishad and had the people not intervened, a constable or a sub-inspector of police would have arrested her on the basis of that F.I.R.

Yesterday, when I raised this issue, the Home Minister had agreed that security should be provided to the legislators. The U.P. police cannot do it. Could the Union Government not despatch C.R.P.F. companies there? Has the Centre sought the Governor's report on the issue and what are his conclusions? Is it not a fact that the attempt to terrorise B.S.P. M.L.As into submission continued unhindered till 3 A.M. ?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a deadlock has been created there and the only solution is that the Governor, who had appointed the Chief Minister should withdraw his pleasure. The Chief Minister says that he is prepared for a trial of strength on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha when it meets on July 8. But the Chief Minister who has lost the majority is banking on terrorising the M.L.As into submission. But his attempts are bound to fail because as per our information 7 M.L.As have already given a statement that they went to the Governor under duress. They were beaten up. If such a Chief Minister is allowed to remain in power upto July 8, it would not be proper. It is the B.S.P. Government which should be given a chance. The Governor should invite the B.S.P. to form a Government and if Mulayam Singh enjoys majority support, he should prove it on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha in a trial of strength. But if the present Government continued, the situation in Lucknow, as described by me, would deteriorate further. It may lead to caste conflict and lawlessness in the State...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State is in the grip of tension and harijans and harijan legislators are being beaten up...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I support what you have said and resume my seat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition in U.P. is so appalling that when the meeting in the Guest House was in progress, the S.P. workers and the goondas attacked the Legislators, beat them mercilessly and some of them were even abducted. Even the local police, including senior officers were colluding with them. It is a matter of shame for all of us and for this House. Uptil now, harijans used to be maltreated on the streets. But now even in the Vidhan

Sabha, they are not safe. *(Interruptions)*. What can be more shameful ?

I would request you to issue direction and let the Lok Sabha consider this issue in all seriousness. In this context I am sitting on a fast here.

11.22 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI SAT ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE.

*(Interruptions)*

11.22 1/2 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE SHRI MONHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR) STOOD ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE.

*(Interruptions)*

11.23 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS STOOD ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let Vajapeeji complete his speech.

11.23 1/2 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI WENT BACK TO HIS SEAT.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 Noon.

11.24 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA THEN ADJOURNED TILL TWELVE OF THE CLOCK.

[Translation]

12.01 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA REASSEMBLED AT ONE MINUTE PAST TWELVE OF THE CLOCK.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH-CONTD.

*(Interruption)*

SHRI KALKADAS (Korol Bagh) : The earlier the U.P. issue is settled, the better it would be...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)* The S.P. there had indulged in unparliamentary language. He had dared Ms. Mayawati to come out of her room, if she wanted to become the Chief Minister of U.P. When on June 1, the B.S.P. had withdrawn its support to the Samajwadi Party, it was the duty of the Governor to dismiss that Government immediately. Ms. Mayawati, who has been elected the

leader of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party and who is also its General Secretary, has staked her claim to form Government in U.P. Now when the Samajwadi party has been reduced to minority, the Governor must give a chance to the Bahujan Samajwadi Party to prove its majority.

The supporters of the State Government are indulging in hooliganism there. About 50 goondas have laid a siege to the 9 rooms of the guest house. They are using unparliamentary language against Ms. Mayawati. The issue has serious ramifications. Yadavas are indulging in atrocities against the dalits all over the State. The situation will worsen when the dalits gain the upper hand. It is, therefore, the need of the hour to dismiss the Mulayam Singh Government with a view to restore law and order in U.P. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : There is another serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : By saying that it is a serious issue how for you want to stretch it.

*(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR) SAT ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Government must take immediate steps for the safety of Ms. Mayawati.

MR. SPEAKER : First, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : First, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Why are you making it ridiculous ?

12.06 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE DR. P.R. GANGWAR AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS STOOD ON THE FLOOR NEAR THE TABLE.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have to pass the Resolution on Kashmir and now, it is for you to decide whether you want it or not.

\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

Shri Vajpayee ji, I would like to tell you that if you want to discuss it, I am ready to allow a discussion, but not in this fashion.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am ready to allow a discussion, but not in this fashion.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that the Members should behave in this fashion. I will allow the Members to raise a discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 1.00 P.M.

12.07 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA THEN ADJOURNED TILL THIRTEEN OF THE CLOCK.

13.00 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA RE-AMMEMBLED AT THIRTEEN OF THE CLOCK.

(MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

*...(Interruptions)*

POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER : Well, it is not difficult for us to understand the feelings of the Member and one should understand. The wisdom of the Members also can be useful, helpful in such matters. We would like to hear the Members views on this matter. But there is one matter pending in the House which is of national importance, equal importance, that is the Resolutions on Kashmir. If the House agrees we can take up this Resolution first and take the discussion later on, or if the House thinks that we should take this discussion first and then the Resolution, we can do in any fashion we like. And we will give opportunities to the Members on all sides to have their say on the floor of the House. If possible we can also suggest as to how this problem should be tackled or can be tackled and things like that.

I would like to just seek your assistance in this matter.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar) : Sir, I have to make a submission. In the Revised List of Business, item number 10 is to pass the wakf Bill as it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that it is a very complicated and a very important Bill. It has been circulated only today. We got it today, this morning, along with the papers.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : We could not even get the time to go through it, in view of the shortage



of time, I want to make a humble submission to you and through you to the House and to the hon. Minister that instead of taking up this Bill today for discussion, it may be postponed and may be taken in the next Monsoon Session. We are not in a hurry to pass this Bill because it is a very controversial Bill. The Minister was pleased to hold meetings of different leaders four to six times. Therefore, we should get time to go through the provisions of this Bill and make the submissions, if necessary.

This is my humble submission, You may take a decision so that a proper discussion can take place in this regard.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have referred to the Resolution on Kashmir. We also want to pass the Resolution. The situation in Kashmir is not conducive for elections and this has been our considered opinion. Now Government has also endorsed it through this resolution. But, Sir, you must have observed how agitated the Members are. It is on rare occasions that we enter the well of the House.

You might remember, Sir, that on the question of Cauvery, some Members rushed to the well of the House and when a Member of my party elected from Karnataka tried to enter the well of the House, I dissuaded him because we do not like this practice. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : That also when the well is dry. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If it is a river water issue, people like to jump into the well. Sir, we are sorry to say that the Government is not yet in a position to submit a factual report before the House about the happenings in U.P. Lucknow is not far off and there should be no problem in getting the information. I had warned yesterday that I would raise the issue to-day. The Government says that they are still trying to find out the factual position. Is the State Government not cooperating in giving the information? Does the centre not have its own sources of information? Has a report been sought from the Governor? Is the Governor not submitting his report? In case the report has been received the what is the difficulty in taking the House into confidence on the basis of that report. We would like to lodge our protest at the present impasse ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki) : Sir, it is the B.J.P. which is hogging most of the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You will also get the opportunity to speak later on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are staging a walk out to lodge the protest on behalf of our party.

13.07 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, U.P. may also go the way of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue. *(Interruptions)* I talked to certain person in Lucknow some time back. Security measures have not been taken for the safety of Ms. Mayawati. Goondas have laid a siege to the 10 rooms of the Guest House ...*(Interruptions)* They are shouting slogans against Ms. Mayawati. The situation is highly tense there and no statement is being made on behalf of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seat. Listen to me first.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : I am staging a walk out in protest.

13.08 hrs.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur) THEN LEFT THE HOUSE.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Members want to speak on this. I will allow you to speak on this. The Members belonging to all the parties will have the opportunity to speak on this. But let us please understand that there is one more matter before us which is of very great importance. If we take it up first and dispose it of, later on, you will have uninterrupted time to discuss other things.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the version of the one side, you must listen to the version of the other side in brief. Thereafter, we will abide by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : Sir, I had raised an issue yesterday. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will bear that in mind.

SHRI RAMSAGAR : Sir, yesterday and today also, the leader of B.J.P. has twisted the facts and has presented a picture which is far from the truth. The fact is that in the aforesaid Guest House, a B.S.P. Meeting was being held and one of the B.S.P. leader and former Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur Singh along with 60 others wanted to leave the meeting in favour of Shri Mulyalam Singh. But they were not allowed to leave the Guest House under threat of force. Prior to these developments, the Governor had issued a notification on the request of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to convene the session of the Vidhan Sabha from July 6. Now it will be decided on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha as to who enjoys the majority support.

The fact is that some vested interests want the fall of the Mulayam Singh Government so as to carry out their designs in Kashi and Mathura and destabilise the nation. It is a B.J.P. conspiracy which is sought to be given effect to by raising this issue here time and again. Today, we appeal to the secular forces to understand the situation in true perspective. B.J.P. wanted to demolish Babri Masjid and Shri Mulayam Singh had prevented it and now similar situation is sought to be created in Kashi and Mathura, which Shri Mulayam Singh is trying to prevent. I appeal to all the people to thwart the designs of such forces in this hour of trial and give an opportunity to Shri Mulayam Singh to prove his majority in Vidhan Sabha on July 8.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastriji, I will give you the time after the Resolution is passed.

[Translation]

KESRIJI, DO YOU WANT TO SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE WAQF BOARD ? THE WELFARE MINISTER (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, here .... Members of Parliament were consulted several times on this issue. This Bill has been passed unanimously in Rajya Sabha, with some amendments, which we have adopted. Now if the Bill is not passed in this session, then it will not be the responsibility of the Government. If it is proposed to take up the Bill in the next session, its responsibility will be with .... Members of Parliament.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there any convention to say .... Members of Parliament. Some decorum should be observed in the House. Is there anything related to the minority Community, can this language be used ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will remove that word from the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (PONNANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious and sensitive issue. This is a 1954 Act. An inquiry committee was set up which worked for 14-15 years and made some recommendation on the basis of which this Bill has been brought. Now this Bill is ready since 1993 and it has been discussed threadbare during these two years and is in final shape.

The Bill, in its final form, was circulated today only and we need time to study it. Shri Kesri has worked hard on this Bill and he is in a hurry to get it passed. But it must be studied thoroughly before it is passed. Today is the last day of session. It would be appropriate to discuss it in the next session and pass it because by that time Members will have sufficient time to study it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister is agreeing to  
 \*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

It. Now, let us take up the Resolution please. It is a little confusing and yet, we will understand the difficulties and overcome it. Let us not have the lunch hour also. We can have lunch, but not the lunch hour. May I request Shri Indrajit Gupta to speak please.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, how much time has been allotted ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have the names of a few Members. If it is absolutely necessary, they may speak. Otherwise they can help the House to pass this Resolution by voting which is also a way of supporting and expressing the views.

13.16 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR— Contd.**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE) : Sir, in deference to the spirit of your request, I will consciously make my observations as brief as possible.

The point is, this exercise is not a new exercise. This exercise of extending the period of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir is an exercise through which we have passed many times in the last five years. And during these five years, the political process in Kashmir has been completely stopped. There is no political process; this is the meaning of extending the President's Rule there for five times. There is no political input of any kind. I am not blaming only the Government. I know that the political parties, maybe for good reasons, have not been in a position to make any political contribution in Kashmir. But the fact remains that now, after so many years, and after all what is going on there, we were in a mood to welcome the idea of putting an end to this President's Rule moving towards the revival of the political process, and as far as possible, preparing the ground at least for holding the elections. Then, unfortunately, this Char-e-Sharief episode has intervened. In a sense, I think the political process began with the visit of the MPs to Char-a-Sharief. That is a political process. What else is it ? MPs belonging to all political parties in this House went together in one delegation to Char-e-Sharief, spent some time there, were received there by a crowd of about 1,000 people, talked with them, gave them an opportunity to speak whatever they wanted to speak to us — whether we agree or do not agree with their views is a different matter. But this was a political process. Previous of this, Sir the complaint had been that there was no arrangement in Kashmir whereby the people could unburden themselves to the administration. There was no arrangement by which the administration could freely make people hear their grievances, their demands, their suggestions and interact with them.

That is mainly because of the extremely bureaucratic structure of the Administration which has been prevailing

there under the present Governor also. So, I think the political process has begun, but it has been interrupted again and now we are back to this unfortunate situation where whether we like it or not, we cannot say that elections should be held within a short spell of time because this President's rule which is now in force will expire on the 17th of July and within that time-frame, we agree that it is not possible, not advisable, not feasible and not practicable to try to hold elections and, that is why, willy-nilly although it is a painful thing we have to go back again to considering this Resolution which has been brought before the House. I do not know that message it will send to the people. It will not send a very good message. It will send the message that we have nothing to offer them except another spell of President's rule. Now from the Government side, it has been said that 'As far as possible, we will try to see that the span of President's rule this time perhaps may not be required to extend right up to six months and we would like to even shorten it.' 'But here comes the question I want to raise today. That is the main question. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is not here. A few days before Charar-e-Sharief, the Prime Minister has assured some of us that he was going to make a comprehensive statement in Parliament covering all aspects of this Kashmir problem and spelling out what exactly the Government intends to do by way of taking the people of Kashmir into confidence, giving them certain assurances, announcing some sort of a package, a political and economic package and preparing the ground for conduct of elections. I think he was quite frank about it that he was going to make a statement here. That could not be made ultimately because of what has happened. Now we have decided, whether we like it or not, that we have to adopt this Statutory Resolution.

I am not inclined to support it at all unless and until that postponed statement of the Prime Minister is made available to us in this House.

What are we going to do during this period of six months or five months or four months or whatever it is? Every time this has happened here, we were assured that this period of President's rule will be utilised for the purpose of starting a political process and trying to normalise, as far as possible, the situation in the Valley and every time, at the end of six months, it was found that nothing has been done and the situation is back to where it was and even worse than what it was. This time, if that kind of thing takes place again, I think the consequences will be extremely tragic. Therefore, the Government owes it to the country and to this House that now when we are again on opting for this President's rule, the Government should tell us clearly how they are going to utilise this time for the purpose of the political or the democratic process to be revived. Some concrete steps must be taken. Some specific measures must be taken. Otherwise, we do not want this President's rule. Just for the sake of President's rule. The people there must be made to feel that the Government is seriously preparing to give them the opportunity to elect their representatives.

There is no representative in the State Legislature. There is no representatives in Parliament. At least, this situation should change. It is a situation which cannot be tolerated now for any long spell of time. Therefore, how we propose to organise these elections must be told to us. There are many problems. It is bristling with problems. I do not want to under-estimate them.

Apart from political problems, and the fact that the people in the Valley are feeling alienated, this is a fact — whether we like it or not. At least, that is my impression when we went with that delegation, and what we, all of us, felt very much in that encounter we had with those people there was that they are certainly feeling very much bitter and very much alienated. That is a political side to it. They have to tell us what steps they propose to take. There are technical problems, practical problems also. To organise an election in Kashmir not, many things will be required to be done which are not very easy. First of all, your entire election staff, Polling Officers, Presiding Officer and all that, I doubt whether you will be able to get a single person from the Valley who is willing to come forward and undertake such a responsibility. Where will they come from? They will come from outside. Even now, many of the top officials and people who are running the show there are not from Kashmir. They are from outside. Anyway, sometimes that cannot be helped. But for the election purposes, you must make some arrangements as in the past. In the case of Assam, in the 1983 elections, the entire election staff had to be airlifted to Assam from Delhi. Even after that, the elections could not be held in the sense that they were boycotted. There was a call for boycott. Not a single person turned up to vote. This time, I also apprehend that there will be a call for boycott, perhaps, from the Hurriyat. The Hurriyat leaders have already said that they intend to boycott any elections. Of course, if we take certain steps before the elections, a part of the population, I do not say a major part but some part or a substantial part of the people, I think, can be persuaded to take part in the elections. After all, the elections will cover not only the Valley but they have to extend to Jammu; they have to extend to Ladakh. The situation is not the same in all these three regions. We know that. The headache is with the Valley. If there is a call for boycott given by the Hurriyat or by some other leaders, we should not have any illusion that there is going to be a massive turn out of voters. Nothing of that kind will happen. In fact, the Prime Minister had said the other day: "There may be a no-poll or a low-poll. Either a low-poll or a no-poll. Well, even a low-poll is better than a no-poll." At least let them feel that the Government and the people of this country are genuine and sincere in wanting to have an election so that they can have their own elected representatives. The people who are now very prominent inside the Valley, who were not like that earlier, count much. Earlier we used to know about the National Conference founded by Sheikh Abdullah, carried forward by his son. But that is not the position now, Sir. I am sorry to say that. Earlier, the National Conference used to have its cadres, its committees and its units in every village in the Valley. That is no longer the situation. The reasons for it, I am not going into.

Sir, now new forces have emerged. Many new, young leaders have come up through the process of the last few years. Some of them begun with siding with the militants. They were arrested, put in jail and later on released. When they indicated that they were prepared to give up the cult of the gun and were open for negotiations, they were released from jail. They received a tumultuous welcome from the people of Kashmir. I am referring to all these people like Shabir Shah, Yasin Malik and these people. They have declared openly that they do not believe that the gun can solve the problem of Kashmir. There have to be talks. There have to be negotiations. There has to be consultation, which also is one of my charges against the Government that this opportunity is being lost. There is no talking with these people. Nobody talks to them. Nobody meets them. Nobody tries to understand what they actually feel, what they want to do. Nobody argues with them, discusses with them.

But anyway they are there. And I believe that if they are properly handled, they are capable of mobilising quite a section of people in favour of elections. But the idea now is, the Prime Minister has also said it and when we met Shabbir Shah, he also said the same thing, that the people who will be elected in any future elections, they will not necessarily be in a position to run a Government. But if they can at least claim that they have the status of elected representatives, they should be utilised for purposes of further negotiations. The Prime Minister has also told me and he told it to many Members that after these people are elected, we will sit down and discuss with them further details about the future of Kashmir particularly the question of autonomy. What is the meaning of autonomy? Ten people can now have ten different definitions of autonomy. What do you mean when you say that Kashmir should be given as much autonomy as possible within the framework of the Constitution of India? They are saying that they want Azadi. What is Azadi? What is autonomy? Can the two be reconciled? Or are they irreconcilable? We never hear any call for Azadi across the border in that part of Kashmir which is under Pakistani occupation, that means, Azadi from Pakistan. Nobody on that side ever raises a slogan. I asked Shabbir Shah, "are they not your brothers also - the Kashmiris living across the border?" He said, 'yes, of course'. I said, 'you are shouting for AZADI but how is that they never demand AZADI?' He said, 'that is why, I want to go there and talk to them. But I am not being allowed to go. I am not being given permission to go to Kashmir.' I do not know whether all this is correct or not. The Home Minister can tell us about it.

Anyway, somebody has an idea that election may lead to a Government being installed which can function. Somebody may have a different idea that some representatives will be elected with whom we can have more meaningful discussions and detailed negotiations regarding the quantum of autonomy, the definition of autonomy and so on. But there must be people who are elected representatives. We cannot go on treating the Kashmiris in this way. We cannot go on treating the

Kashmiris as though they are some kind of subject people. This is my point on which I feel very strongly. I do not go into all that background of what kind of experience of election and all that they had. It is not proper to talk about it. Everybody knows about it. They know about it, Anyway, we cannot hide it from them. And I want to know and I have made a proposal whether this time the Government of India and all the major parties in this House together not separately, or jointly are prepared to make a public announcement that they will take the responsibility jointly to see that future elections will not be rigged, will be conducted in a free and fair manner. That will entail certain responsibility on all of us which we must discharge. But the people must feel that it is not only the Government which is talking about free and fair elections. We have heard it many times before we know what it is. All the parties here together with the Government should jointly give this guarantee to the people and see that it is carried out.

Then the question will arise about Jammu and Ladakh which are two separate regions. One is a Hindu dominated and the other is a Buddhist, by and large. Elections have to be held in all the three regions. What about all the people who have been forced to leave the Valley and come out and who have practically become refugees outside their own homeland. They are not all Hindus. A big number of majority of them must be Kashmiri pandits. There are Muslims also who have been forced to leave. They are outside Kashmir. Many of them are lying in refugee camps all over the place. But what will happen to their vote, their right to vote? Some arrangement has to be made. It is not something which is beyond the ingenuity of the Government to think of. They must not be made to feel that they are being left out.

People do vote even if they are not physically always able to be present where their homes are. Some arrangements will have to be made, so that they can cast their votes. Some atmosphere must be created in which they can also feel that the way is being paved in which it may be possible for us to return back to our homes ultimately. Maybe, just now they do not want to go. So, I want to know that from the Government.

You are asking for our support to this Resolution. I am prepared to support it, provided you kindly tell us what you propose to do from tomorrow, after this Statutory Resolution is passed. I do not want that after four or five or six months we find that we are back to square one again; nothing has been done; the situation has not improved at all. Those people there are determined to resist any kind of understanding with India. Now the situation has got worse. So many of these people, including the foreign mercenaries are reportedly roaming about in the Valley. They are armed people. The Char-e-Sharif incident has shown that they are very well organised, better organised than our people.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Mast Ful is also there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mast Gul may be there also. Their intelligence services seem to be much better than ours. We do not have coordination between our different agencies which operate in such situations. If the Government goes on saying 'what we can do, these people enter these shrines disguised as ordinary pilgrims, we cannot identify them, they get into the shrine and then they stay there, do not move for another few months'. It is true. But any modern intelligence service has ways of tackling such situations also. Our people also can be disguised as pilgrims, not just the people who come from across the border. Our people also can enter those shrines if they know that these people are hiding, taking refuge there. According to the tenets of their religion, they are not supposed to utilise the shrines for these purposes. But they have been doing it repeatedly. It began with the Golden Temple in Amritsar. No tenet of the Sikh religion ever countenance the presence of armed people with their weapons inside that holy shrine for so many months. But they got away with it until forces had to be used to get them out and then there was a political fall out which was tragic for the whole country. We cannot forget these things.

Now we have not had a very satisfactory explanation. Do not ask for it also now as to what actually happened at Charar-e-Sharief. We have got so many conflicting stories and so many conflicting versions and the International Press also is going to town on this whole matter. This Mast Gul also was holding Press Conferences there which were attended by media, even the foreign media people who came and met him there and sat in his Press Conference in the place called Green Mosque. There was a Green Mosque there and that was his headquarters. From there he was transmitting messages. Wireless messages were being received and our people have claimed to have intercepted some of those messages including the one in which he had expressed the desire to go back. There was some pressure from the local people that 'you have been here for two-and-a-half months, three months. Now Baba, it is enough. For God's sake you go now'. He was wanting to go. But it appears that a message came from across the border by the wireless saying that you are not to go, you are to remain there, you stay there till the job which you were sent to do is completed. I do not know whether these messages are authentic or not. After that, this arson and burning took place. Maybe, one thousand or two thousand houses were burnt down and then the shrine was burnt. We went there. We have seen this with our own eyes. There were so many Urdu slogans written on the walls. Fateh ya Shahadat, which means victory or martyrdom. Pakistani flag was also painted on some of these walls. They were there for a long time. The local people told us, 'yes, they were here, we know it, we admit it'.

But what could we do ? We had an assurance that the shrine would be protected and these people who are inside will be caught. And what happened ? Eventually, the shrine was burnt to ashes and not a single fellow was caught. Is this good for our prestige ? Is it good for the prestige of the administration or the Army ? The people

were asking us, 'why did not you catch them when they tried to escape and go away from here ?' If it is not a question to be answered by us, how can we say ?

But the fact of the matter is the Army, of course in my opinion, quite correctly had been given orders not to storm the Shrine. They could have stormed the shrine but the results would have been pretty disastrous for everybody concerned. The Shrine in any case could not have been protected. Even if the Army had tried to go in, it would have been blown up or burnt and some civilian casualties would have been caused. So, they did not go. They were outside at cordon round the place, some distance away. Later, when the houses started burning on the night of 8th and 9th, the Army went closer, they moved in. By that time the Shrine was also set on fire. But these people have got away. The shrine could not be saved.

Some people - I believe it is interested propaganda on which they have been fed or they have been tutored were telling us that this is all being done by the Army, it is the Army which set fire and burnt down all this. Do you like to hear all these things ? I was certainly very much upset by the whole experience of this thing, people shouting, shouting like mad people, frenzied people that the Army has burnt down all the houses and the Shrine. Why should they do such a thing ? There is no logic behind it. As it is, India is having quite a bad name throughout the world because of our so called Kashmir policy. Why should we do a stupid thing like this to add to our own bad name ? But they said, 'no, these fellows have burnt it down'. They pointed out some officers and said, 'these are the fellows who have done it'. I do not believe all these. But, this propaganda, I am sure has spread quite widely throughout the Valley, if not to the other parts of Kashmir also.

We have to move our propaganda machinery. And our propaganda is so ineffective, our side does not say anything. It does not contradict anything. It does not come out with its own version. It just keeps quiet while the other side is broadcasting and propagandizing whatever. It wants throughout the world. So, I only wish to say that now we have got an opportunity, this spell of six months or as Chavanji and the Prime Minister hope it may not require six months there. In my opinion, they are quite optimistic people. But they must tell us what steps they propose to take and whether it is a question of autonomy or whether it is a question of political and economic package.

It is not only the people at Charar-e-Sharief, the Governor had arranged a meeting for us also with some so called public men, important people who belong to various parties and so on, who live there. The thing is, they live in the Valley, they are not people based in Delhi or in Jammu. They live there. They also said that the administration and the Army have been thoroughly discredited by what has happened here because they failed, they could not protect the place of religious worship. And you know all this. I do not want to go into all that that Noor-ud-din Noorani's shrine, what it means to the

people of Kashmir, Muslims and Hindus alike. He was a Sufi saint, who was so much revered and so much worshipped by all the people. We could not save it, we could not arrest these people, we could not catch them. So, the prestige is not very high. And therefore, these public men were saying, 'please do not talk about elections until the Government of India is ready to come forward with some political and economic package which is credible and which will at least win over some people to our side'.

Sir, I do not want to take more time. I think it is a very very serious situation. So, we have to make some atonement for our faults. Some scenes of omissions and commissions have been committed over the years. I do not want to go into all that. But there is a good reason, why the Kashmiri people feel so piqued.

But we have no choice. We cannot say, 'no, no, you must hold elections immediately'. It is not possible. But it also does not mean that the President's Rule should go on to the end and nothing will be done. Then we will be in a very bad order, not only here but throughout the world. It is quite true that every time when we talk of elections, they will do something from that side. They are mortally afraid of elections being held in the Valley. Every time we talk of elections, some more people will come across the border, get into some shrines as hundreds of shrines are there. They can get into any shrine, sit there and create a crisis. It is lucky that we got out of the Hazratbal without there being damage and loss of life, and all that. All the credit goes to the people who handled that Hazratbal crisis and managed to negotiate, talk with those people, tired them out and finally managed to make them come out. Of course, they had no food also. With that one reason, they had to come out. But at least, it was done. So, that was a successful operation.

Now, here we do not talk to anybody. My first and foremost complaint is that the Government and its people — whoever they want to depute, whoever they want to depute as their representatives — do not talk to the people. The Governor does not talk. Every Member who went in that delegation — I do not have their written authority or anything to say — but I am confidently saying it that every Member, whichever party he belongs to who went and had an encounter with the Governor had a feeling that this Governor is not fitted for this job. And, the sooner he is changed, better it is. He does not meet anybody; he does not talk to anybody. He may have been a very good soldier, of course, in his days. I do not know. He must have been so, because he was the Chief of the Army Staff at one time. He is a very solidly looking fine figure of a man, all suited and booted, and all that. But he has no rapprochement with the people at all. You cannot do anything in Kashmir if you go on like that.

Therefore, I do request the Government to think seriously about appointment of a new Governor, a competent Governor, a political-minded Governor who has a political approach to problems and political approach to the people. It is very essential.

It is very good that you have given them help, financial assistance. Thanks to the hon. Speaker also who had put in his strong word for this that there should be a time-bound programme for helping them to rebuild their destroyed houses and all that. We are told that something is going on, something is being done. There is no way of monitoring as to what is being done. But I take the Government at its word.

There is always a voice saying "we do not want money from the Government, we would not take money from the Government; we will collect our own money and build it". That kind of thing does not last. The houses of poor people are destroyed. So, they would welcome getting financial help, I am sure. So, let them go on. Let the Government if it really wants our sincere support and not just technical support for this Resolution — please tell us what they propose to do, once this Resolution is adopted, so that in two, three, four, five or six months, a situation arises where we can take the risk — it is a risk. But nevertheless, we should take a risk of going for elections in the Valley so that a new chapter can be opened in the history of Kashmir.

13.50 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulban) : Sir, I rise to support the Resolution for the extension of President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from 18th July 1995. Sir, Kashmir has become a phenomenon in national and international arena. If Delhi happens to be the heart of the country, Kashmir is the head and crowning glory of the country.

As regards the situation in Kashmir, there has been criticism and there have also been suggestions of various types from the Members of both Treasury Benches and Opposition. But it is important to remember that Kashmir involves a serious and sensitive thinking. It should be handled very carefully and in a very delicate fashion.

Yesterday Shri Jaswant Singh expressed certain apprehensions that elections could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir because of so many reasons. Of course, I do admit that the Charar-e-Sharif shrine was burnt down. But prior to that, there was no doubt that we could achieve a lot of success in improving the law and order situation in Jammu & Kashmir. We all remember very well that the Hazratbal incident was handled very successfully for which our beloved Prime Minister deserves praise and admiration. But the Charar-e-Sharif Shrine was burnt down due to a deep, pre-planned conspiracy by Pakistan and other international agencies who do not want that a democratic process should start in Jammu & Kashmir. But our Government has got a very strong conviction and we are deeply committed to start the democratic process and see that elections for the Assembly are held in that State.

Time and again, we have been demanding in this House that a JPC should go and see what is actually happening in Jammu & Kashmir. A Parliamentary

Delegation should go and see the ground realities. At a point of time when the law and order was really in great jeopardy, Government felt that it should be dealt with sternly and strongly. Jaswantji's apprehension is that there are so many migrants who belong to Kashmir and who are forced to live outside Kashmir and they would not be able to participate in the democratic process. It is true. But for that reason alone, we cannot postpone elections because we have to fulfill our promise and our commitment. We have to ensure that the law and order situation improves in Jammu & Kashmir. And the only way to ensure normalcy is to allow the democratic process to start.

Sir, we are hopeful that the situation will definitely improve and a sense of optimism can definitely be imbibed in the minds of the Kashmiri people. This is the assurance given by our Prime Minister very recently. All sorts of support in the form of infrastructure, investment, employment and so on should be given to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Our Government is very strongly inclined to extend all support to the people of Jammu & Kashmir so that the democratic process can be started as early as possible.

I would like to mention one important aspect. The Opposition alleges that it is not treated properly with due respect and regard. It is not correct. This Government, under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister is very benign and democratic. Our Prime Minister did not hesitate to send the leader of the Opposition, Shri Vajpayee to Geneva to discuss matters relating to human rights.

That shows the sportiveness of our Government and our leader. We have seen that though the shrine of Charar-e-Sharief was burnt down, yet there has not been much reaction from the Islamic countries. They understand as to why it happened; it was because of a conspiracy hatched by certain agencies. Therefore, it was nothing unusual. But what is really a matter of regret and remorse is that when a MOSQUE at Ayodhya was pulled down, some political party of our country was involved in it. Naturally, it has hurt the sentiments of the MUSLIM people and the minority community. As a result of this, on the one hand, and apprehension is being expressed by the minority community that we do not bother to care about their sentiments and on the other hand, certain agencies of the enemy country from across the border are trying to hatch a conspiracy in order not to allow political stability in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, we have seen that apart from the Islamic world, we have also been to gain support from other parts of the world. During the last visit of our Prime Minister to the United States of America, our stand on Jammu and Kashmir as well as our efforts on human rights received a majority support from the American Senators. So, we need to be very careful when debating on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, something should be done by which we can have the participation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and initiate the process of holding elections in the State. Then

only there could be some solution. Shri Indrajit Gupta has very rightly held out the view that peoples' participation in the Panchayat and other local bodies is required in order to, at least, pave the way for a better interaction between the Government and the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I am at times really surprised to see that whenever the Prime Minister says something about Kashmir, there is some misrepresentation and misunderstanding amongst the Members of the Opposition. From different places from within the country, there is some demand for certain amount of autonomy that is for some statutory body with some statutory power. In response to that demand the Prime Minister rightly said that we are going to give some autonomy within the framework of the Constitution.

On the one hand, we are criticised because the Governor being an army personnel is unable to soothe and sustain the sentiments of the people in the State. Again on the other hand, we were faced with the law and order situation in the Valley. The State is very sensitive and delicate because it is situated in the border area. Therefore, sometimes we are required to deal with the situation with the help of the military. So, before criticising the Governor on the issue of burning down of the Charar-e-Sharief, we must also see under what circumstances, the shrine was burnt down. Of course, we should also be ready to confess that the law and order situation could well have been improved before the burning down of the Charar-e-Sharief which could have paved the way for holding elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I am very optimistic that if more time is allowed to pass, we could restore peace in the Valley, and take the State of Jammu and Kashmir into a conducive and congenial atmosphere where election could be held and a democratic process could be started. Sir, as I have already said, Kashmir is as important to the country as the head is to a human body. If anything happens in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, that reflects in the other parts of the country similarly and simultaneously. I say that we must be ready to accept whatever the Government decides to do in the interest of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I am very thankful to you that you allowed me to speak. Though I had some more points to express my concern on Jammu and Kashmir, while not prolonging my speech, I would just like to say that this Resolution should be supported wholeheartedly and elections should be immediately held in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on this subject. Every six months, a Resolution is brought in the House to extend President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir and is passed by the House. Today also, there is unanimity on the Resolution moved by the Home Minister for extending President's rule in Jammu and

Kashmir. There is also unanimity that the present Governor in Jammu and Kashmir should be replaced by another Governor, in case we want to start political process there. It is not the first time that a Governor has been shifted from Jammu and Kashmir, earlier also a Governor was shifted from Srinagar to Ahmedabad because the suggestions given by him were not to the liking of the ruling party. The Governor was shifted from Jaipur to Madras, and also from Lucknow to Bhuvanewar. There is a general consensus in the House today on this issue. We are not making any allegation or casting any aspersion on his other qualities or competence. If we want to start the political process there, we must take into confidence those people who are opposing the political process.

It has been observed that the nation is taken into confidence only when the President's rule is proposed to be extended in Jammu and Kashmir and we also support the measure as a patriotic gesture. The Prime Minister had said 'short of independence' in a very hasty manner. It has sent wrong signals. He must clarify Government's policy. It is being rumoured in Delhi and other capitals of the world that the solution sought to be made of the problem will harm the national interest in the long run. It is, of course, heartening that contradictory statements are not being made on behalf of the Government of India. In the meanwhile, a statement was made by Railway Minister that we should attack Pakistan. The P.M. may not take a serious note of the statements made by the members of his cabinet but at the international level, they are taken seriously. The way international media has highlighted this statement, has done no good to the interest or prestige of the country. Neither have Government clarified its stand on the issue. It has, therefore, become imperative for the Government to spell out a time bound programme to find political solution to the problem and also to take the Opposition in confidence in this respect. We hope the need to extend President's rule for another six months will not arise. That Resolution would of course be passed by this House as well as by successive Lok Sabha. But Government must realise the incalculable harm being done to the national interest.

There is another aspect of the Kashmir problem i.e. the international aspect which concerns Pakistan. It is the political compulsion of the Pakistani politicians to keep alive the Kashmir issue in order to stay in power and once they are out of power, there is a healthy and positive change in their views. There is no dearth of intelligentsia in Pakistan, be it in media, colleges or universities or in other fields who want a solution to the Kashmir problem.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to accelerate the process, and initiate exchange of views. For this purpose, Government must ensure that the Pakistani nationals who want to visit India should be issued visas without delay and hassles. Pakistan has closed the Indian consulate in Karachi which is creating difficulty in issuing visas. Government should, therefore, make alternative arrangements in Islamabad. If there is greater interaction between the people of the two countries, it would help

to remove the divide between the two nations sought to be created through an international conspiracy.

There is a third ramification of the Kashmir problem i.e. the international ramification. How is it that our Government is always on the defensive in this regard? Have we taken steps to remove the shortcomings of our administration there? We will have to take these steps to facilitate the solution of this problem. There has been an offer of economic package for Kashmir. Why such offers are made when militants intensify their activities? Why should we not take steps from today itself to solve their economic problems?

A delegation of M.Ps of the House had visited Kashmir. We would like to know the difficulties being encountered in the rehabilitation work there and whether the pace of rehabilitation is being maintained or not? I do not agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that people of Charar-e-Sharief will not get funds for rebuilding their houses and Charar-e-Sharief. But funds will be made available in abundance by foreign countries who want to create disaffection and chaos in the country. What is being done to comply with the direction of the hon. Speaker given to the Government to complete the work of reconstruction at Charar-e-Sharief at the earliest? I would suggest that a committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted by the hon. Speaker to monitor the work of rebuilding of the Charar-e-Sharief because people have no faith in the Government machinery.

During the days of cold war in the World, we had friends who helped us at the national and at the Security Council Level about the Kashmir problem, they were sympathetic to us and used to appreciate our stand. But, unfortunately, today we are under pressure. Intelligentsia are invited to the capitals of various countries where they give their suggestions regarding a solution to the Kashmir problem and impress on those countries to advocate that solution. I want to warn Shri Chidambaram in this respect. Government must take into confidence all the political parties. Had the Sarkaria Commission report been implemented, perhaps the present situation would not have arisen. This is the reason that doubts regarding the intentions of the Government arise in our minds. With these words I support the Resolution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall continue the Resolution after the Statements by the Ministers.

14.11 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) TRAIN ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SEALDAH-JAMMU TAWI EXPRESS AND BKSC GOODS TRAIN AND THE DERAILMENT OF HIRAKHAND EXPRESS.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : It is with deep anguish that I apprise the



House of the two unfortunate accidents which occurred on 1.6.1995.

In the first accident, train Ni, 3151 Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express was following the goods train between Asansol and Dhanbad at a stations known as Kaiubathan. The goods train which reached early was sent to the loop line to allow the fast express train to pass through the station on the main line. After the goods train was received on the loop line the point was not changed for the main line. The Cabin ASM was not therefore able to get the signal for the main line, and he told the Block Maintainer about it who presumably short circuited the relay, because of which he found home signal became green. Since the point was not-set and the Express train came on the same loop line on which the goods train was standing, it resulted in the collision. The express train (Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express) had 17 coaches. The Engine mounted the last wagon of the goods train. The first coach next to the engine — SLR — was completely smashed. The second coach — GS — was also partially smashed. The third coach — GSCN — got derailed by one trolley. The balance of 14 coaches were on rails and were despatched to Jammu at 2108 hours.

There had been overcrowding of passengers in SLR and the second GS coach. These passengers are mostly commuters and the casualty is also from these two coaches. In this accident, 45 passengers died and 146 injured 38 severely and 108 simple injuries. The Cabin ASM, the Block Maintainer and the Signal Inspector are absconding and they are placed under suspension.

In the second accident of 8448 Hirakhand Express derailment at 15.30 hrs. between Barpali and Dngripali stations on Sambalpur-Tilagarh section of Sambalpur Division of South Eastern Railway, 4 coaches got derailed. In this accident, one person was killed and 24 suffered injury.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000/- each to the next of kin of the dead, Rs. 1,000/- each to the grievously injured and Rs. 250/- each to the passengers who suffered simple injuries has been granted. Already an amount of Rs. 63,000/- has been distributed. However, a compensation of Rs. 2.00 lacs is given to the next of kin of those dead through the Claims Tribunal as and when the next of the kin of the dead proves that he is the right heir and makes a claim.

The accident is again because of human error similar to one that occurred in Tamilnadu recently. The Government and the Railways on their part have been continuously counselling the staff of the safety category and they are also being given refresher courses. In spite of this, wherever there is an error, we have been taking deterrent action. We are also upgrading our technologies as and when the Safety Commissioners have made such recommendations to eliminate the human error to the best of our ability. In fact, in the present accident, already there is a panel working to find out the reason that permitted the express train to pass through without the point set.

Meanwhile, the Safety Commissioners who are working under the Ministry of Civil Aviation have been conducting statutory enquiries on all serious railway accidents. However, in view of the serious accidents in the recent 2-3 months resulting in the death of more number of human lives which have shaken the confidence of the travelling public, I have decided to withstand a judicial enquiry by appointing a Judge of the Supreme Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to go into the aspects of both the accidents so that not only deterrent action is taken on the responsible officials and also it will help us to restore confidence in the minds of the travelling public, by unearthing all vagaries of the system. The findings of such a Commission will be mandatory to the Railways to implement them in a time bound manner. The purpose is to eliminate the total failure of the human factor and to take advantage of the technological advancements to ensure fool proof safety and security to the travelling public.

All Railway workers and I express our deep condolences to be bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

There have been two accidents: one had happened in the Eastern Railway and the other in the Southern Railway, in Tamilnadu. These accidents will be enquired into by a judge who will be appointed for enquiry in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(ii) RAJIV GANDHI ASSASSINATION CASE THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I wish to make a brief statement on some aspects on the investigation and trial of the "Shri Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Case".

At the request of the Government of Tamilnadu, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted in the CBI, took over the investigation of the case on 24.5.91. Within the limit of one year prescribed by law, the SIT thoroughly investigated the case and filed the charge sheet on 20.5.92. Of the 41 accused, 26 are facing trial in CC 3/92, 12 are dead and three, to whom reference will be made hereinafter, are absconding. 251 charges were framed by the Designated Court against the accused in November/December 1993.

Owing to the attitude taken by the accused, and consequent legal proceedings in the Designated Court, High Court and Supreme Court, there have been several critical interruptions in the trial. Nevertheless, the trial has proceeded and 134 witnesses have been examined so far. Besides, a large number of documents and material objects have been marked. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that this case is a complex case and it is of paramount importance that the trial proceeds in accordance with law, without giving room for any mistake or legal error. I have reviewed the progress of the case and I may assure Hon'ble Members that all possible steps are being taken to ensure successful completion of the trial.

During the course of investigation in the case, SIT (CBI) cited V. Prabhakaran and Pottu Omman as accused. They were absconding. Hence, on 31.1.92, the prosecution applied for and obtained an order from the Designated Court which proclaimed Prabhakaran and Pottu Omman as absconders and also issued non-bailable warrants of arrest the two accused.

At the instance of SIT (CBI), on 27.12.93, Interpol circulated to all member countries a Diffusion notice against V. Prabhakaran and Pottu Omman. In April 1994, at the instance of SIT (CB), Interpol also circulated a Red Corner Notice to all member countries against the two accused. Both notices specifically mentioned that the extradition of the accused will be requested. In response, the authorities in Sri Lanka informed SIT (CBI) that the absconding accused were in Jaffna where there was no civil administration and no inquiries could be conducted.

Twenty-six accused are being tried in CC 3/92. The case against the other three accused, V. Prabhakaran, Pottu Omman and Akila, being absconding accused, has been split up and numbered as CC 11/92. Witnesses have been examined and documents have been marked in CC 11/92.

After a careful review of the legal position, the stage of the trial in CC 3/92 and the materials brought on record in CC 11/92, Government have concluded that it would be appropriate to invoke the applicable laws of India and Sri Lanka and ask, once again, for the arrest and for the extradition of V. Prabhakaran and Pottu Omman, as well as Akila. Hence, SIT (CBI) was advised to apply for and obtain fresh warrants of arrest against the three accused. On 29.5.95, the Designated Court has granted fresh non-bailable warrants of arrest against the said three accused for their apprehension and extradition to India. The Court has also permitted SIT (CBI) to transmit to the Government of Sri Lanka for the documents required for the purpose of extradition.

The Government have decided to send three requisitions to the Government of Sri Lanka for the extradition of the three accused. These requisitions have been sent this morning through a Special Messenger.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLA-  
MATION IN RESPECT OF JAMMU AND  
KASHMIR — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall resume the Statutory Resolution regarding approval of continuance of the Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir.

Now I call Shri Inderjit to speak.

SHRI INDERJIT (DARJEELING) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate. Sir, I shall try to be very brief and express some of my concerns in the very limited time available to

Sir, I welcome the Government's decision to go ahead and try and hold elections in Kashmir as early as possible. But, in this context I would like to strike a note of caution. We have been talking in terms of a 'low poll' or 'no poll'. But, Sir, if we go in for a poll, there are two possibilities, We may have a 'low poll' or 'no poll' at all. There could be a total boycott, as pointed out by my namesake also. This is something we have to be concerned about it. And I do not think that we should go ahead with our elections in Kashmir unless we are able to ensure that there will be some poll at last. A 'no poll', Sir, would send out a very dangerous signal. It would have dangerous implications and this is something we must guard against.

So, my first point is that 'no poll' is something to be avoided and we should ensure that there would be at least a 'low poll' is something to be avoided and we should ensure that there would be at least a 'low poll'. I think till we are able to do that, we should not think in terms of holding elections. Sir, this is most necessary against the background of the decision of almost all the parties in the Valley to boycott the poll. As pointed out by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, earlier, in Assam there was a boycott. But the situation was qualitatively different. Assam is not Kashmir and we cannot afford to take this chance. I feel this is something which we must bear in mind.

Sir, the second question, which I would like to address to myself very briefly is the question of the so-called migrants. I think it is a matter of great shame that we have refugees and displaced persons within our own free India. And, I think, it is even a greater shame that we have chosen to call them migrants. I do not think that they chose to become migrants on their own. They were forced to leave. They are displaced persons and to the extent we call them migrants, I think, we are dishonestly trying to disown responsibility for what has happened.

In my view, we must also provide adequate opportunity for all these people who were forced to leave the Valley to be able to exercise their franchise. We have two alternatives. One is to go in for the postal ballot, which I think is the least we can do. The other alternative — personally I would welcome this other alternative — is that we could take groups of these people even with all the required security into Kashmir to cast their votes. I would like to see one basic point asserted that Kashmir belongs as much to the Kashmiri Pandits as to those who have chosen to stay on. Actually it is not just the Kashmiri Pandits but there are a large number of Kashmiri Muslims too who have come out. Therefore, I think, we could, perhaps, make this offer to such of the people as are listed in the electoral lists in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and are willing to go back to Jammu and Kashmir under security protection for a few days or for a week. It is a signal which I would like to send across the world at large that these people also have a claim on Kashmir.

Sir, having said this, I would like to deal with one other aspect — since I said I shall be very very brief — and that aspect is the question of autonomy. There is a great deal of talk about autonomy and I venture to submit

to this House on a basic fact of life. We have reached the present tragic pass in Kashmir because New Delhi gave total functional autonomy to Srinagar beginning with Sheikh Abdullah and subsequently to Dr. Farooq Abdullah. They keep on talking about autonomy. But the present situation in Kashmir has arisen because, as I said — I am repeating this point again for good reasons — we gave successive Governments of Kashmir total functional autonomy. No questions were ever asked. I do wish in retrospect that questions had been asked. Then in that case, we would not have had a situation wherein a chosen few decided to do whatever they wanted with all the crores and crores of money which was pumped into the State. I think when we talk in terms of autonomy, we should be very careful. The Prime Minister is reported to have talked in terms of 'something short of Azadi' and I hope this point will get clarified and this point could be the beginning of a discussion with the militants and so on.

But there is one other aspect of autonomy which I would like the Government to bear in mind and it is this. The people in the North-East, the troubled North-East, are watching the developments in Kashmir very carefully. I know this for a fact as I was in Nagaland a few months ago. Everyone is keen to know what kind of autonomy is going to be given to Kashmir as they will be making the same kind of a demand for the North-East, whether it is Nagaland, whether it is Mizoram or some of the other States. So, when we choose or when we draw up a formula for autonomy we must bear in mind that whatever formula is offered to Kashmir would have to be offered, perhaps, also to the North-East. I know one can argue that there is a qualitative difference between the North-East. I know one can argue that there is a qualitative difference between the North-East and Kashmir. But we also have to remember the ground realities, especially in Nagaland.

The next point which I would like to make is in terms of the political process. I would like to see the political process seriously taken up. I am not sure that enough has been done to get the political process moving and in this context, in my opinion, we should be prepared to talk to everybody without any preconditions. I venture to make this submission on the basis of my own experience in Darjeeling. I know, for example, at one stage, Shri Subash Gheisingh had been labelled as totally anti-national. The State Government was totally opposed to anyone having any talk with him. But fortunately when I discussed the matter with the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, he said, "No, he is not so and we must go ahead and talk to him". And because we were able to talk to him, we were able to make things clear to him that there was no question of independence at all.

I do remember at one stage when he was pressing for independence, I said, 'I would like to take you along to Alzaf' and he, in turn, said: 'What for?' I said: 'I would like to introduce you to some one called Lakdenga, who wasted 25 years of his youth fighting for independence, which he would never be allowed to achieve'.

Therefore, I think we should be prepared, if we are serious about the democratic process, the political process, to speak to everybody, whoever is willing to come and talk to us. Let us find out what they have to say. And once they have spoken, we could make things very clear to them that even as we see and understand their aspirations, this is the LAKSHMAN REKHA and we shall not go beyond it. Whatever solution has to be found, has to be found within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

On that point I am quite clear. So, we should try and talk to these militants and I think if a serious effort, a sincere and patient effort is made — I am confident of that — we can perhaps persuade some of these militants to see the reality of the situation, understand what is possible and what is not possible. Perhaps we could then get them to join our efforts at promoting a political process and get them to participate in the elections.

I have only one other point to make because I promised some of my friends that I shall not speak for more than two to three minutes. Perhaps, I have taken longer. The last point I would like to mention is that we are needlessly on the defensive in regard to Kashmir. I think the time has come when we should stop being on the defensive. The truth is on our side, the facts are on our side, yet when we go on the defensive, we only create problems for ourselves.

So, to conclude, I would say that let us be clear that Kashmir is an integral part of our country. Let us make it clear to the militants that under no circumstance are we going to allow any talk or any effort or any move towards independence. But we are willing to be fair. We are willing to give them a deal which they deserve. Unless this is done, I am afraid, Kashmir will continue to be a serious problem for this country and it will continue enable various international powers to try and fish in our troubled waters.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although we support the Resolution moved by the Government to extend President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir by 6 months w.e.f. July 17, as the same has been brought in extraordinary circumstances but this is not the solution to the Kashmir problem. It can be solved by strengthening and restoring the political process in Kashmir. The Home Minister hopes that there would be improvement in the situations and the extension has been sought as an interim measure. But the steps proposed to be taken for the purpose have not been spelled out. A delegation of M.Ps including veteran parliamentarians, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Saifuddin Choudhary, had visited Charar-e-Sharif and we as members of that delegation, had felt that no positive steps had been taken in Kashmir to restore the democratic process there. The power that be in Kashmir are all the time surrounded by the Army Jawans and are totally alienated from the people. Our strategy there must keep in the sentiments and wishes of the people of Kashmir.

We visited the Charar-e-Shrief shrine after it was burnt down by the militants. People in thousands thronged the place. Some of them were shouting anti-Indian slogans but we got a chance to meet the people and acquaint ourselves with the ground realities. It was evident that vicious propaganda is being made against our country in Kashmir but our Government is not making any contacts with the people to counter the propaganda. The gulf between the people and the Government is quite evident there. The Government has not taken any initiative to solve the problems of unemployment among the youth, shortage of teachers in the schools, need to build roads and bridges.

The shrine which was burnt down was the dargah of Sufi Sant Nuruddin Noorani alias Nund Rishi. It symbolised national unity, secularism and Hindu-Muslim harmony. It was set ablaze by the terrorists. They are all outsiders and take shelter in religious places and then destroy them. Whenever Government is asked about the incident, it explains it away as the misdeed of some foreign hand. The foreign hand is so powerful that it creates disturbances in our country, misguides the youth and then slips back into its own territory. Our hand remains a helpless spectator. This problem is assuming alarming proportions. The reason is that the Government is not taking any concrete measures to solve the basic problems afflicting the valley. This is the reason behind the success of the foreign hand whether it is Mast Gul or some other militant outfit.

This Government has the knack of fighting a losing battle. In Charar-e-Sharif, it was adoption of wrong strategy. When over they are asked the reason of their failure, their reply in nutshell is that it was a slip-up. In Ayodhya it was breach of faith, in Golden Temple, it was failure of intelligence and in Hazratbal timely action was not taken. This Government always fails because of its indecisiveness and hesitation. Had it shown firmness in handling such problems, it would never have faced failure.

I would also like to refer to the tour of the M.Ps delegation. When we met the Governor, he addressed us as if he were the headmaster in a classroom. In his one hour speech, he spoke only on the Kashmir budget. I will not go into the details as the State Minister, Shri Sayeed is fully aware of the facts. We actually wanted to know the measures proposed to be taken in the alter with the Charare-e-Sharif. In this context, he informed us that 75 per cent of the budget is spent to meet the expenditure on compensation, salaries and fighting militancy, and 25 per cent is spent on the development of Kashmir. Kashmir is already a victim of regional imbalance and it can very well be guessed the development which is likely to take place in 25 percent. This slow pace of development is the sole cause of the present imbroglio. Besides, the Governor was very emphatic in his assertion that State administration is fully geared to hold elections in the State and that this is the right time to hold elections. He further added that if the elections are postponed, the situation may worsen leading to greater foreign interference.

The Governor had kept the centre in dark in respect of the ground realities in Kashmir. The Centre announced election on the basis of the Governor's report. But when the Chief Election Commissioner gave a contradictory report, the centre had to change its decisions. Then what is the role of the Governor there? His insensitive attitude is responsible for the impasses in Kashmir. A non-political person cannot achieve results there because of his inability to interact with the people or to initiate political process there. He should be replaced by a Governor with a political background.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during our tour of Kashmir, we met the leaders of all the political parties but I am sorry to say that the Government did not take into confidence any local leader or social worker. This problem cannot be solved so long as we do not take into confidence the local administration for initiating political process there. The problem can be solved through dialogue only. This Resolution has been moved to seek an extension of six months with effect from July 17. These frequent extensions of the President's rule will not solve the problem. The Government must take a clearcut decision to solve the problem. Through democratic process. The Government should also take steps to bring those misguided youth in the mainstream of national life, who have adopted the cult of the gun. The Government should not waver in its resolve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the regional imbalance should be removed. The Dargah as well as the adjoining shops should be built under a time bound programme. The Government must announce an economic package and adopt a clearcut direction and policy to solve the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken 10 minutes there are others also who want to speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Sir, my last submission is that the youth must be provided employment under the democratic process. In the State, only 25 percent of the budget is spent on development and 75 percent is being spent on other items. The unemployed youth should be offered greater opportunities in the medical and engineering colleges so that they may be induced to join the mainstream. This is how the problem can be solved and not by extending President's rule.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the chance to express our view on the extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. On behalf of my party, RSP, I rise to express my view. While expressing the view, I think, the House considers the Resolution under constitutional compulsion for according approval to this Resolution. We accord approval to this Resolution, but we are not happy to do so.

Sir, at the beginning I beg to recall one question from the history of India and the question is: How long Akbar will remain under the guardianship of Bairam Khan? With

your kind permission, I beg to put a question before this Government in a slightly different form. How long Kashmir will remain under the guardianship of President's Rule? I expect that the Government would respond to this question while seeking approval to this Resolution.

Sir, imposition of President's rule in a State or its extension for an indefinite period is not a solution to the problem of the State. This is not fair in a democracy. This is not a good sign of Indian federal Constitution. Immediate steps should be taken for the restoration of political process in Jammu and Kashmir. In reply to the Adjournment Motion which was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee on the incident of Charar-e-Sharief in this House, our hon. Prime Minister assured the House that the Government would fight against the gun culture. He assured that the Government would fight for the restoration of political process in Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, how can I believe that one incident of Charar-e-Sharief has spoiled all the measures of the Government for the restoration of political process in Jammu and Kashmir?

Sir, restoration of political process does not imply the holding of elections only. It means to initiate political activity and it means to bring forth the positive faith, confidence and the enthusiasm among the people of Kashmir towards the political culture of the Indian Constitution. For this purpose and with this objective, I agree with the proposal that more autonomy should be given to the people of Kashmir. Autonomy to Gorkha Hill Council or autonomy to Jharkhand Autonomous Council is not the same autonomy as demanded by Kashmir. So, what kind of autonomy can be given to the people of Kashmir should be settled in this House very carefully. At the same time, I propose to replace the present Governor of Kashmir with a political personality, having political sagacity, political experience and political will to start political activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, restoration of political process is impossible without the restoration of economic process in the State. Immediate steps should be taken to start economic activities in that State. Economic activities do not mean the allotment of Central assistance to the people of Kashmir. In that case, only the allotment of Central assistance may be regarded as a dry dole to the people of Kashmir, for the people of Kashmir do not crave for a dry dole.

As citizens of India it is their right to have economic activity. What is the type of economic activity I recommend is, the planning for the construction of new Railway lines, bridges, culverts, roads, hospitals, business complexes as well as planning for the development of cottage industry of Kashmir. These should be implemented immediately without fail. At the same time, care should be taken to see that the funds allotted for the purpose should actually go to the poor and the needy people of Kashmir and not to the privileged class of the administration of Kashmir State.

Sir, it is very unfortunate to remind that the bright

and beautiful children of Kashmir today are absolutely misguided. They are misguided not of their own choice but they are misguided due to the failure of the Central Government in tackling the situation. I can remember the incident of the mid '50. It is the Central Government which was held responsible for the imposition of President's Rule not today but in the mid '50. What is the effect since then the people of Kashmir began to feel that they were losing their political set up; since then the people of Kashmir began to feel that they were losing the Constitutional right and since then their sentiments began to be wounded. Sir, you know why do I speak about the sentimental wounds of the people of Kashmir? This is only because, as you know well, that emotional integration is the root of national integration and similarly the emotional conflict or the emotional detachment is the root of disintegration and disharmony. As and when people of Kashmir began to be emotionally detached from the mainstream of the society of India, when the people of Kashmir fell to terrorism, the entire situation led to the emergence of Maqbool Bhatt, the father of the birth of terrorism in Kashmir in the early 60s. Can we forget this history? Can we forget the lesson of this history? Can we forget the consequent effect the birth of terrorism had on the life of the people of Kashmir? Sir, the history of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir tells us the truth that the terrorist and destructive activities began in Kashmir with the emotional frustration of the people of the Kashmir and with the economic frustration of the people of Kashmir. The history tells us the fact that terrorism when combined with the religious sentiments is a dangerous thing for a Government to combat with. Such is the gravity of the situation and this Government has created this situation.

Today, they are demanding for the extension of the President's Rule. But this is not the way of solution. This House has unanimously gave the Government the time and opportunity by extending President's Rule. But they could not utilise the time in a proper way. This is a very saddening experience. We are always thinking for the *Modus Operandi* for tackling the situation before or after the incident of Charar-e-Sharief. But we are not considering the background factor behind the growth of terrorism, behind the growth of economic frustration, behind the growth of emotional frustration of the people of Kashmir. Let us take into consideration all these facts so that we can send message to the people all over India and to the people of Kashmir that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Kashmir is an inalienable part of India and we must bring back them to the mainstream of the society of India.

[Translation]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had visited Kashmir twice. During my first visit Shri Gulam Nabi Azad had also accompanied us. At that time, we got the opportunity to meet the local leaders, I.A.S. officers as well as the Governor. They apprised us about the situation in Kashmir and it will not be proper for me to reveal it here. We were shocked to see the

appalling conditions in which the Kashmiri people were leading their life. Our delegation called on the Prime Minister and apprised him of the situation there. We had found acute shortage of essential commodities like sugar, salt, gas etc. in Kashmir which is causing great hardship to the people there. When we asked the Governor about the acute scarcity of such basic essential items as salt and sugar, we were shocked at his reply. He informed us that it has not been possible to ensure the supply of these items due to lack of funds. Whereas, there we are informed that we have spent rupees one lakh crore on Kashmir. But how was that amount spent, nobody knows? Expenditure is not being accounted for in the name of combating terrorism.

The Prime Minister called the Civil Supplies Minister, who arranged for the supply of essential items to Kashmir. The people in Kashmir had put some searching questions. They expressed their surprise as to how a Government helicopter was made available to the B.J.P. leaders to hoist the National Flag in Kashmir on 26th January? They assured us that they are Indians and Kashmir was an integral part of India. The Kashmiris want to remain in India and nobody wants to cooperate with Pakistan. They were lying low because of some compulsions. I want to know why essential commodities are not being made available to them? When they are in distress?

The second visit to Kashmir was made with Shri P. M. Sayeed. We visited Charar-e-Sharief and all the M.Ps in the delegation were shocked at the privations being suffered by the people and also the attitude of the Kashmiris. All the houses around Charar-e-Sharief have been burnt down and no action has been taken so far. Thereafter, we met the Governor who made a long speech. The crux of the speech was that elections were the panacea for all the ills afflicting Jammu and Kashmir. But when we met the political leaders in Kashmir they were all – including Congress leaders – of the view that this is not the appropriate time for elections. The leaders were of the view that the conditions were so bad that a candidate may not be able even to muster two proposers for his candidature.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is virtually impossible to hold elections in Kashmir. The Government had, therefore, to bring this Resolution under force of circumstances. We feel that the Prime Minister should also visit the valley. There should not be any step-motherly treatment with Kashmir. It is an integral part of India and the people of Kashmir also want to stay with India.

Sir, the first and foremost demand of the people of Kashmir is to replace the present Governor with an understanding person. The presence of the army is a great irritant there. Earlier, even a kitchen wife was not available in every house. Now AK 47 and AK 56 rifles are available in every house. I am of the view that the mental health of the retired military officers is not sound.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Bashaji, you must desist from making derogatory remarks about the military force as it is likely to demoralise the entire force.

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : I have based my observation on the basis of the speech made by the Governor before us. He failed to account for the huge expenditure purported to have been made there. Had the money been spent judiciously, perhaps the situation would have been much better.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our leader, Shri Indrajeet Gupta has already spoken and I would not like to repeat whatever he has said. My opinion about the Governor of Kashmir is at variance with the views expressed by other Members about him. Our party had taken the stand that elections should be held in Kashmir, but then the incident of Charar-e-Sharief took place which dimmed the chances of holding elections there. But we must bear in mind that prior to any election in Kashmir, Charar-e-Shariefs are bound to take place because the very existence of Pakistan is at stake. It is being said that elections can be held in Kashmir when conditions have improved but I would like to emphasise that conditions would improve if elections are held there. We must announce a firm date of election and then keep a watch over the situation. In July, 1990 when the State Assembly was dissolved, the Government there was the one which had been imposed by us. We, the Communists had opposed the dissolution of Vidhan Sabha but could not prevent its dissolution. Shri Jagmohan was appointed the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir and Shri Farooq Abdullah had resigned. Since July 1990 till date we have failed to hold elections there.

I have stressed time and again that elections to Panchayats should be held in Kashmir because till date no money has been spent on development. The officers are corrupt and share the ill-gotten wealth with the terrorists. Now, under the latest amendment to the Constitution, all the money earmarked for development will be handed over to the Panchayats. The persons elected to the Panchayats, whether they pro-Pakistan Terrorists, will handle these funds and if they fail to spend the money on development, the people will turn against them. The people will not give shelter to the terrorists. This is how the democratic process works. The leaders in Kashmir do not want the elections. There so long as the chances of their becoming Ministers are not bright. All of us would like to be elected to Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha but the wrong thing is to suggest that there should not be elections till our chances are bright. How is it that Panchayati Raj is not being established in Jammu and Kashmir?

15.07 hrs.

SHRI TARA SINGH in the Chair

You must take a bold initiative and establish Panchayati Raj in Kashmir say by July or August. All the

subjects like schools, roads, health, services, drinking water etc. should be placed under the Panchayats. After the establishment of the State Government in J&K, these subjects can be transferred to them.

Kashmiri language is one of the oldest languages, perhaps older than Hindi and Urdu. In Kashmiri language, we find folk tales and songs which are thousands of years old. We must promote Kashmiri language as it is a binding force for all Kashmiris whatever the religion they profess. If we kill the Kashmiri language, we also will kill Kashmiriyat.

The question is not of war but of the failure of our intelligence. We must learn from the steps taken by other nations in similar circumstances. An assault by the Army would have resulted in a situation worse than what happened in Amritsar. Hundreds of innocent persons would have been killed and the Army would have been blamed for it. Unarmed commandos would have been sent in the city who could identify the militants and arrest them.

This is not the last Charar-e-Sharif. We have to bear in mind that Charar-e-Sharifs would be repeated whenever elections are announced because we succumbed to their tactics this time. We must hold fair and free elections in J&K. I know you will again seek extension of President's rule after six months on the plea that elections to the Lok Sabha are round the corner.

I would again reiterate that elections should be held in Panchayats there. Cottage industry should be encouraged in the State so as to make people self-dependent.

Ladakh's economic condition is also pitiable. The river Jhelum originates from Ladakh and it can be harnessed to produce hydel power...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much more time you will take?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Just 1-2 minutes.

Iran, China and India have taken some joint measures for the protection of human rights. We must strengthen our friendship with Iran because it will stand us in good stead in Kashmir.

A suggestion was made that elections in Kashmir should be held under international supervision. We cannot barter away our sovereignty. We can of course permit the foreign media to observe the elections. Besides, the hon. Minister should also clarify the position regarding reservation for Gujjars, scheduled castes and adivasis.

I hereby support the extension of the President's Rule but I would urge the Government to conduct elections in J&K before the expiry of 6 months on war-footing. We must show to the world that we have grit and political will to safeguard the integrity of the country.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to know the consensus of the House. Since only fifteen minutes have been left and there are six-seven Members to speak, could the time be extended for this by one hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we will take up the Private Members' Bill at 4.30 p.m.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ABDUL GAFOOR : Let it be adjusted in between.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : It should conclude by 4 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am prepared to conclude it now, if you so wish.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : What about U.P. ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Speaker will take a decision.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla) : I support the Resolution moved by Shri Chavan on June 2, 1995. It has always been the opinion of our Government that elections should be held in Kashmir. But it was the B.J.P. which queered the political pitch in the case of Kashmir. The yatra organised by them from Kerala to Kashmir where the national flag was to be hoisted on 26th January only helped to inflame the passions.

Kashmir can be divided into 3 parts i.e. the valley, Ladakh and Jammu. The administration in Ladakh is working satisfactorily. The administration deserves kudos because they are functioning in difficult circumstances. The terrorists have entered Himachal Pradesh also through Doda and Ladakh. The Home Minister has done a commendable job in Kashmir. Several delegations of Members of Parliament have visited the valley. We must strive to hold elections there at the earliest i.e. before the expiry of six months.

The Prime Minister and Shri Rajesh Pilot are taking active interest in the Kashmir affairs. In the present unrest, many people have been displaced from Kashmir. Steps should be taken to rehabilitate them and to restore their properties. Ex-servicemen in sizeable number are settled in Himachal Pradesh. Their services can be utilised by raising an armed unit to safeguard the area adjoining the border and to boost the morale of the people. Ex-Servicemen in Kashmir can also be mobilised to counter terrorist activity there.

Due to paucity of time, I will not go into the budget. Some Members belonging to the opposition have charged the Government of lethargy in handling the Kashmir situation. I oppose their views because the opposition is opposing for the sake of opposition.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation in J&K is causing concern to the entire nation. The cause of concern is genuine because of bloodletting and cries of anguish of the people there. If the people in Kashmir are not happy, how can the people in the rest of the country sleep peacefully. The once

blooming Kashmir is burning and there is a sense of insecurity among the people. Any time there may be that fearful knock by the terrorists and the entire family may be wiped out. For this situation, the Congress party is solely responsible. In the absence of a firm and decisive policy, Kashmir is burning. There is a reign of terror in Kashmir. But the Government is committed to hold elections there. The Prime Minister had announced that if they back out after the Charar-e-Sharif incident, the disruptive forces would make it known the world over that it is their writ which runs in Jammu and Kashmir. But here I differ with the Prime Minister. His announcement of elections there was premature. He should have first prepared the ground work by initiating development measures, created faith in the people and rehabilitated the displaced persons. If the elections are held under the shadow of guns, perhaps only 15 per cent votes would be cast. In this manner we cannot play with the future of Kashmir. Kashmir is an integral part of India and nobody can be allowed to play with its future.

We are not against elections in Kashmir. But before starting the election process, we will have to win the confidence of the people and start development work there. We will have to inculcate a sense of security in the people and assure them that we want to give them a popular Government which would undertake the development process there. The views of the cabinet members are quite divergent. Shri Salman Khurshid wants elections in Kashmir even if it means escalation of violence then, Shri Jaffar Sharif advocates assault on Pakistan to curb terrorism in Kashmir. And then the Prime Minister contradicts his own colleague that it is not the policy of the Government to attack Pakistan. There ought to be unanimity of views within the Cabinet.

Besides, the Prime Minister has agreed to hold elections under the supervision of a Muslim country which is part of a group of Muslim countries which are critical of India in the Charar-e-Sharif incident. The P.M. is extending the hand of friendship to a country which may stab us in the back.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Do not repeat what has already been said.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Sir, we also want that elections should be held in Kashmir. But before announcing elections, Government should offer a package of economic development to the people there and win the confidence of the people. A really popular Government can be formed in Kashmir only if the displaced persons are resettled in Kashmir and they also exercise their right of franchise. Kashmir is an integral part of India and we have the capability to defend it.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to register the support of my Party to the Resolution seeking extension of President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of six months.

Sir, I have been advocating strongly the view that elections should be held in Jammu & Kashmir. When the hon. Prime Minister consulted all the parties, I gave the same advice. But we have realised that it may not be possible to hold elections in the prevailing situation. Therefore, we support this Resolution.

Sir, it is my considered view that if the Government is determined to hold elections in Jammu & Kashmir and if the political process is started immediately in right earnest, I have faith that we will be able to do so. Here I would like to give the example of my own State, Manipur. When there was a speculation whether it would be possible to hold elections in Manipur which was beset with many problems and which could be considered a very disturbed area, there were apprehensions that violence would increase and holding elections would be an impossible task. But Sir, in spite of the disturbances, in spite of bomb blasts in the polling booths, and in spite of killing and shooting of the candidates, elections were held. And the most surprising element is that more than 90 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise. Therefore, if the Government is prepared for holding elections in Jammu & Kashmir, with the sincere involvement of all the political parties, I am sure people will respond to it favourably. I say this because people are very earnest for our elected government and they are in favour of a rule by their representatives. Therefore, I would like to encourage the Government to proceed in the direction of holding elections in Jammu & Kashmir.

I would like to mention another important aspect about the question of according greater autonomy to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. I agree with the views expressed by Shri Inderjit who has spoken just now. Sir, it is true that the people of the North-Eastern Region including the State of Manipur are awaiting the decision of the Government as to what type of autonomy is going to be offered to Jammu & Kashmir. The States in the North-Eastern part of the country, viz. Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, etc. also aspire for the same type of autonomy that will be offered to Jammu & Kashmir. In principle, I do support greater autonomy within the framework of our Constitution. This is my opinion as well as the opinion of our Party. By according more autonomy, if there could be a settlement to the problem and if it could lead to improvement in the situations presently prevailing in that State, then let us offer some degree of autonomy within the framework of the Constitution, so that there will be normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Therefore Sir, I strongly support the idea of granting certain degree of autonomy to the State of Jammu & Kashmir if it will help in settling the problem. I also urge that the same status should be accorded to the States in the North-Eastern Region also including Manipur where there are disturbances and terrorist activities. I believe a certain degree of autonomy gives much room for peaceful settlement of the nagging problems in those areas.

Sir, my point would be that we must try our best to



isolate Pakistan by international manoeuvrings. That would very much help in solving the problem.

Sir, as regards the appointment of a Governor, I would also like to support the view that a Governor with a political will should be appointed in Jammu and Kashmir. This would also help very much in starting the political process in the State.

Sir with these words, I conclude my speech.

[Transition]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Shri Indrajit Gupta had stressed the point that in case we do not want 'no poll' or 'low poll' in Kashmir, we must provide security to the people there. People in large number have left their hearths and homes in Kashmir and are living in camps in Delhi and elsewhere. Government have sanctioned Rs. 15 crores for resettlement of the victims of Charar-e-Sharief, but they have not sanctioned any amount for the people who have been forced out of Kashmir. Government should inform the House about the number of displaced persons and should also pay them compensation. People opposing terrorists are being murdered. Is it not the duty of the Government to protect the lives of the people there? Today, Kashmir is slipping out of our hands we must give a free hand to the army to curb Terrorism in Kashmir and only then it will be possible to hold free and fair elections there.

The present situation is also a fall out of article 370. This Article should be abrogated because no citizen of India can run business or purchase property there.

The P.M. had in his speech from the Red Fort proclaimed that Pakistan had waged a proxy war against India. I.S.I. of Pakistan is running 110 training centres for training terrorists who are then smuggled into Kashmir. Pakistan is carrying out killings in India with the help of Indians themselves without endangering the lives of its own youth. There have been a series of bomb explosions in Srinagar. On the Republic Day, the Governor was addressing a function held to mark the occasion. In his speech he had claimed that the situation was under control and at the same moment a bomb exploded near the dias in which 5 jawans were killed. There was a news item yesterday that a Colonel and 5 jawans were killed in Srinagar. The Government claims that Pakistan has waged a proxy war. If you want to hold elections in Kashmir, then Pakistan will have to be subdued who is the root cause of all our problems. It is Pakistan who is instigating the terrorists to carry out bomb blasts.

As regards the Charar-e-Sharief incident, Government can only be faulted for not taking proper preventive measures but in cannot be charged with involvement in the conspiracy. Government should handover the administration of the valley to the Army. The terrorists had burnt Charar-e-Sharief but the blame is sought to be laid on the door of India. I had watched the B.B.C. news bulletin. In the bulletin, people were accusing India of burning the

shrine. We should have invited foreign journalists and politicians to visit Charar-e-Sharief.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rawaleji, it was not so easy.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The journalists should have been apprised of the clandestine activities of Pakistan. I am grateful to you, Sir for permitting me to express my views.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since there is no option but to extend the President's rule, I support the Resolution brought here by the government. I must add that if the Government does not make a breakthrough in terms of policy, I do not share the optimism of the Government or the optimism expressed on the floor of the House by some of my distinguished colleagues here that the election shall be held within these six months. Therefore, I caution the Government, "this is the eleventh time you have come before the House. Please do not come back again." That calls for certain departures from their line of action, from the policies that they have adopted so far. Let me say that it was not possible in the situation of today to hold elections. What was improbable before Charar-e-Sharief became impossible after Charar-e-Sharief.

All this talk about staggered elections, hold it in Jammu, hold it in Ladakh and then hold it district by district, do not hold it at all in Kashmir, to my mind, Mr. Chairman, would have amounted to a great political victory for Pakistan. It would have meant in essence a Referendum in Reverse if you could have held elections in Ladakh and Jammu and could not have held worthwhile or credible elections in the Valley at all. Therefore, I welcome it that the Government have seen the light and postponed the elections for the time being. But they should not rest on their oars. They should not be satisfied after they have this Resolution passed in this House. But they should consider the situation in Jammu and Kashmir in all its dimensions and take some basic policy decisions.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add one word here. There is some legal controversy about the method adopted for extending the President's rule, whether it should have been done by a Constitutional amendment or whether it should have been done by this Resolution. This has been analysed by a number of jurists and that has created certain doubts. Therefore, I request that the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate, if he does, should clarify that point why he chose this method and not the method of Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the situation in the Valley today basically is that militancy is raging and a vast number of people in the Valley support the militants. There is total alienation among the people. There is a deep wound in the psyche of the Kashmiri people over the last five years. It is far from being healed. There is no one to apply the soft touch; there is no one even to apply the ointment. Therefore, the situation there is indeed very bleak. There

is virtually no civil administration. The writ of the administration perhaps does not run beyond the government house and the security enclave. The Governor cannot take the road, nor could Mr. Seashan take the road from Raj Bhavan to the airport. They had to use the helicopter.

Sir, infiltration and exfiltration go on without any restraint. We have not been able to seal the borders. There is fear in the air. The development has come to a standstill. The economy is in a mess, particularly, the tourist industry. The judicial system has collapsed. Even the killer of Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq, of Qazi Nissar, of Dr. Guru who, the Governor says, have been identified, had not been put to trial. The educational system, particularly the higher education system, simply does not exist. The schools and colleges have been closed for a long time. Whatever we might say, there is virtually no political activity in the Valley. Whatever we might say, the question today is, how do we initiate it ?

I find some ray of light. There is a sense of fatigue among the people. There is an inherent longing for peace, for order. People want peace and order. There is a stillness in the air. The agony is very deep. We know that they have understood one thing; one thing has sunk in the minds of the people that India cannot be forced out of the Valley. Second, Pakistan shall never risk a full-fledged war with India on the question of the so-called liberation of the Valley. And thirdly, the militants are all not very pure Mujahids. They include a vast number of antisocial and criminal elements. These things have sunk into the people but we have not gained politically because we have not applied the healing touch. A now agglomerate Hurriyat has arisen. The Government have done well by releasing some of the renowned leaders like Shabbir Shah who was in prison for nearly twenty years, a man who has never lifted a gun against the State, a man who never took to the culture of the gun but believes in non-violence, a man who believes in peaceful negotiations, at least, today, he is free.

There are also other forces; they have come together to form a representative body. I remember, in the last debate the Home Minister was asked, whom do we negotiate with. Now, at least, there is a body with whom you can negotiate. If the President of Pakistan can find it fit to invite them to come and talk in our own Capital, why cannot the Home Minister and the Prime Minister invite them to come and have a dinner, I cannot understand. That this Hurriyat has emerged is also a good sign, and it does consist of very responsible people. So, at least, there is form there is a definable body with whom we can talk.

Mr. Chairman, the Charar-e-Sharief episode was a disaster. It was a blow to Kashmiriyat. It has sharpened the negative image of India all over the Valley. Let us not mistake the signals. Nobody in the Valley today believes that the so-called militants set fire first to Charar-e-Sharief town on the 8th or 9th night, and 48 hours later to the shrine and the Masjid, on 10th and 11th, it is their

perception, to the Khangah proper. That is the perception that we have got to come to terms with.

There are some very mysterious aspects that remain unclear. I was in the Valley, Mr. Chairman, a week or five days ago. I talked to everybody, to the Governor, to the Leaders and to the people of Charar-e-Sharief. I found some questions regging every mind which I would like to put before the hon. Minister. These are the questions which are there in the minds of everybody. Why siege at all ? What was the technical and strategic necessity of the siege ? in every Qasba, in every village and in every Mohalla, there are militants. We do not lay siege to every Mohalla and Qasba of the Valley. Secondly, why were the Hurriyat Leaders stopped from entering Charar-e-Sharief in early April ? If there was a wrestling match between Shabbir Shah and Mast Gui, whosoever would have won, it would have been to our advantage. But, we did not allow them. I also do not understand why. They should have sorted it out among themselves. Shah was going there to persuade them to leave the town to leave Charar-e-Sharif. Then, the mass-media was banned. Another step which is very simple and which we cannot explain is : why did we not allow the mass-media to go there ? The militants were there all along. Not in March, but the militants were there from October-November last year.

During Ramzan they were there. One of the militants was leading the prayers of Taravh in the big mosque of Charar-e-Sharif. Was that why you did not allow the mass media to go there to see things for themselves. Then, why did not you interpose a group of senior bureaucrats or civil servants between the militants and the security forces as you successfully did in the case of Hazrat bal ? This question cannot be answered by anybody. Again since there was a 48-hour gap between the first fire and the second fire and you were keen and your sole purpose was to save the shrine, Why did not you collect all the fire tenders available in the Valley in Charar-e-Sharief and why the first tender was asked for only after the khan-gah has been destroyed ? Sir, after the entire town was gutted, why did he take five days to allow the civil administration to come back ? What were you doing there for five days ? These are mysterious questions. Finally, why this very very slow pace of relief and rehabilitation which I have seen with my own eyes? There are no relief tents and there are no relief camps. There is hardly anything there. I had been there myself. There is not a brick to be seen, not a cement bag to be seen and not a timber log to be seen. People are just wandering in the streets. They are shocked and we do not care for them. For the first time, as Advisor of the Governor visited Charar-e-Sharief only on the day when I was there, on 28th, along with the so-called Relief Commissioner — the Financial Commissioner who has been appointed as Relief Commissioner. I have conveyed all that in a detailed letter to the Prime Minister and sent a copy to the hon. Minister also. ;

Finally, Sir, the situation there, in my view, is essentially political and bilateral in a very definite sense.

It is a matter between the Government of India and the people of the Valley. This is not so much of a matter between India and Pakistan. I can deal with Pakistan. I can defeat it when it comes to war and I can silence it by diplomatic manoeuvres and international pressure. But if the fire goes on raving in the heart and mind of the people of Kashmir, how could I deal with it? That is the essence of the problem and to which, I would say, the Government have not addressed themselves. What we need today is not an economic package which they have been getting for a long time, or a change of administrator or the bureaucrats. What they essentially need is a political package. I am grateful to the Prime Minister that he has made a beginning by stating in the Rajya Sabha on 16th of May that he is prepared to talk about the Principal of autonomy. He is prepared to go to the extent of autonomy short of Azadi. Precisely on that day I happened to be in Jeddah and I was interviewed by a foreign correspondent. There was not any telepathic connection between me and the Prime Minister. That is almost exactly the reply I gave. They should be given the essence of freedom without independence, because sovereignty cannot be negotiated. So, that is where we must apply our mind. We must now go ahead and try to define the quantum of autonomy and the terms of autonomy. Where do we draw the line between autonomy and independence? What powers are we prepared to give to the people of Kashmir and especially to the people of the Valley because Kashmir is, has and always had a very special status in the Union? Kashmir is not like another State of the Union. It was not Indian but it became India and it must remain India and for that we have to define a special relationship. Their grievances must be looked into. We held elections but they were rigged. We imposed Governments over them and administrators over them. We gave them autonomy and slowly we took away by the left hand what we had given by the right hand. We eroded it deliberately so that today it means nothing. Article 370 has come to mean nothing. That has to be restored. Therefore, the Hurriyat leaders should be unconditionally invited for talks on this principle. Yes, we are prepared to talk about the terms of autonomy come sit across the table and let us discuss the framework of autonomy. There should be a judicial tribunal there a very high powered judicial tribunal to try all the allegations of mass atrocities. There should be a special grievance commissioner and district grievance committees to look into the grievances of the people. This special relief commissioner should have district relief committees in every district to go into the question of relief to all the people of Kashmir who have suffered in the last five years. The detainees against whom there is no evidence of having committed any heinous crime should be released immediately and the security operations there must come under the direct control of the civil administration. Today the civil administration knows nothing about them.

They do not even get a post-facto report, what to speak of prior information.

I would beg of you for one thing. If the atmosphere

in Srinagar and other towns is to be normalised then please remove these bunkers every 100 yards from the streets of Srinagar. That causes fright, that causes tension, that causes confrontation, that causes occasional clashes and they serve no purpose at all. Keep the security forces in installation in Government offices, on the highways, on the borders. Seal the borders, if you can. But at least remove that fear from the minds of the people. Give them a normal life.

Finally, I would say, please use all means of expose Pakistan's game. Pakistan's real game is dawning upon the people of Kashmir. It is not to 'liberate' the people of Kashmir, it is to annex the territory of Kashmir. It is territorial aggrandizement and let us expose the game of Pakistan. This we have not been able to do so far all over the world, not even in Kashmir.

People here have talked about the need of a political Governor. Yes, I did not find the Governor upto the mark. He is like a hermit in his little Kutia, a prisoner in his ivory tower, and a bird in a golden cage. He has no access to the people and the people have no access to him. He has no perception of the ground reality at all. He has no approach to the people and therefore, he must be removed. But merely removing the Governor will not do.

I would like to caution, Mr. Chairman, that what is needed is to fill the policy vacuum that has existed over the last five years. What is needed is to clear the cobweb in the mind of Government that has bedeviled the situation in Kashmir for the last five years. Come up with a clear formula, with a clear enunciation of policy and tomorrow let us try this national task of winning back the heart and minds of the people of Kashmir. The Kashmiris will respond, even today I have that feeling because Kashmir is not dead, because the spirit of Sheikh Nooruddin Noorani, even if his Shrine has been gutted, still hovers over the Valley. Therefore, there is the last chance. Please give it a try. Please come up with a political formula. Please save Kashmir. This is my appeal.

We grant you this Resolution, but in six months, will you do something?

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Just now Shri Syeed Shahabuddin has said that Kashmir was not part of India earlier but in now part of India. We were of the view that Kashmir has all along been part of India and I hope the Home Minister would clarify the situation in his reply.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I will explain it, Sir. What I mean was the question of accession, like the British India and the Princely India. British India was India, while Princely India became part of it.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shahabuddin has already

taken considerable time and Rent Control Bill is to be passed before 4.30 p.m. I hope Shri Nawal Kishore will try to be brief.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to speak on the Resolution which seeks to extend the period of President's Rule in Kashmir. It is for the 10th or the 11th time that a Resolution has been brought to extend President's rule in Kashmir and every time the Members from all sections voice their concern that enough is enough and there should not be any further extension. The Government also assures on every such occasion that Government would resume the political process in J&K and that there would not be any further extension. The Government also assures that the reign of terror in Kashmir would be stamped out by vanquishing the terrorists sent from across the leader.

I want to voice my concern here that this Resolution has been moved for the 10th or 11th time. Every time the Resolution seeks to extend President's rule by six months. This frequent extension is a matter of concern for us as well as for the country and we hope that no further extensions would be sought.

Rawaleji has referred to refugees who came out of Kashmir due to terrorism prevailing there. Though these people are being looked after but the people residing there are not bothered about. There is a sizeable number of Gujjars in Jammu. A delegation of Gujjars led by a Gujjar came to me on the question of reservation for Gujjars. They had helped the administration in apprehending terrorists. The Houses of Gujjars were raised to the ground and they have taken shelter in schools. No arrangement has been made for their rehabilitation, education, health or development. They come under the category of tribes. They should, therefore, be eligible for the facility of reservation at all levels.

In the end, I would urge the Government not to come with this Resolution again. Government should take steps to resume political activity there and for this purpose a person with political background should be appointed the Governor there. Another cause of confusion is the divergent statements being given by the Prime Minister and other cabinet Ministers. I would also exhort the Home Minister to crush the terrorists outfits whether they are local or Pak sponsored.

I conclude by supporting the Resolution.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution has been moved at a time when the statements made on behalf of the Union Government and the Chief Election Commissioner gave the impression that the situation in Kashmir is improving and elections will be held there. Perhaps this is the reason that when the President of India was going abroad, the Government did not feel the necessity of seeking his permission. Under Article 370(1) (B), it is obligatory to

seek President's permission to issue the Presidential Order. At the fag end of the session, the Government had to send a special emissary for seeking the permission to issue the Presidential Order. This revealed the mind of the Government in the matter of Kashmir.

President rule in any State is not a happy situation. In Kashmir nearly 15 thousand persons have been killed, be they militants, Kashmiris or the man in the street. President rule means more powers for the Army or the police. There is large scale bloodletting in Kashmir. There is wide divergence between the statements made by Government within the House or through the media and the ground realities in Kashmir. On whom should we rely?

Suggestions have been made in the House to offer some political package to Kashmir. I would like to know the fate of the packages which were offered in North East, Assam and Punjab? Now, not only in India but in other countries also, the feeling is that the situation has improved in the aforesaid States. But I want to know the fate of the packages which were offered to these States? What has been the outcome of the Rajiv-Longowal accord? The promises made to Assam have also not been fulfilled. I think the intentions of the Centre are not good. This is the reason that the gulf between the Centre and the States is increasing, which is unfortunate.

There is the talk of resuming the political process in Kashmir. I want to know whether the political process meant means holding of elections? The people of Kashmir should be offered an economic package so that they may feel part of the mainstream. They should also feel secure that they can run the affairs of their States in peace as part of the Indian Union. I would take you back to 1984 when the situation in Kashmir started deteriorating. The reason was that the centre had removed Farrukh Abdullah and instead, installed their own protégé at the helm of the affairs. I would, therefore, urge that you fulfil your promise of the political package made by you to Kashmir. You must convince the people of Kashmir that you wish them well and that there would be no interference in their political affairs. When Government could save Hazratbal through negotiations, why could it not save Charar-e-Sharief? A judicial inquiry should be ordered into the destruction of Charar-e-Sharief. Pakistan wants settlement of the Kashmir dispute as per the terms of the U.N. Resolution. India has not taken any steps to counter the Pak propaganda aimed at vilifying India and the Indian Army. A lot has been said in the name of human rights. I would request the Home Minister to spell out the steps taken to counter the Pak propaganda in the international forum. The Home Minister should also clarify how is it that the P.M., the Governor and some senior Minister make different statements which create confusion in the minds of the people.

In the end, I would conclude by making 3-4 suggestions. The political process should be started in Kashmir at the earliest and for this purpose, those militant outfits should also be involved who want to have a dialogue with the Government. Secondly, a judicial inquiry should be

ordered into the destruction of Charar-e-Sharief. Thirdly, we must take concerted steps to counter the disinformation campaign being carried out against India in the international fora. Fourthly, in order to obviate the need to seek a further extension after six months, a package for Kashmir should be announced today itself. And I hope this package would not be treated as other packages for Punjab or North East.

I hope the Home Minister would deal with these suggestions in his reply.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my thanks to all the hon. Members for supporting the Resolution and also advising the Government as to what needs to be done to create an atmosphere of confidence among the local people. There seems to be a general feeling on the basis of the visit which the member of Parliament paid to Charar-e-Sharief that actually things are totally different than the way the Government is trying to explain.

I must very humbly but forcefully bring to the notice of the hon. Members that at Charar-e-Sharief it was a stage managed show, which we have to understand, that a large number of terrorists were roaming around and under the fear of the gun, they were forced to say certain things which normally, left to themselves, they may or may not say. My only point is that if any statement is made by any one under duress and if every one of us were to go merely because some people were demonstrating there, the very fact that they were demonstrating is a clear indication for all of us to understand as to what can be the motivation behind the whole thing.

Sir, the second point which has been made by one of the hon. Members was, that we should order a judicial inquiry into the entire thing. I am really surprised, at least I have no doubt in my mind, that the way the Army has conducted the whole thing, it is a different matter.

16.16 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR

I am prepared to discuss with all those hon. Members who would like to have the first hand information as to how the Shrine could have been saved when orders were very clear to the Army not to destroy the Shrine. Without storming the Shrine, they were to save it. How we could achieve that objective is a point which every one of us will have to consider. In spite of the fact that there is a law on the Statute book, the fact remains that these places are normally used by people for hiding. They have been stocking their arms and ammunition in these areas, and thereafter we consider that nothing should happen to the Shrine, nothing should happen to the temple, nothing should happen to any place of worship. Then, at the same, we should try to persuade people not to interfere in the matter. I would like to understand as to how we could possibly get successfully these people

out, knowing full well that some of these people who were holed up in that area, did not believe in the sanctity of the Shrine. They belonged to a sect of people in the Islamic world which, in fact, does not believe in the shrines and Mazars. This is a Sufi shrine of the Sufi saint Noorani. It is also called an area where Nund Rishi was born. This is an area where peaceful atmosphere prevailed. A kind of amity between different religions was preached from this area. How could you expect that those who are the agents of Pakistan, sent by ISI, would allow us to have the Shrine? Of course, we tried our best in Hazratbal. We could succeed after about twenty-two days of siege of that area. We anticipated that if we were to lay the siege and try to persuade those people, it might be that those people would come out, but not by storming the Shrine or by doing anything else. Of course, the conclusion was foregone that they were not going to leave the Shrine alone, they were bound to destroy it. This is a point on which every one of us will have to apply his mind and try to find a solution for the same.

Some of the hon. Members said that we should not treat it as a party affair. I am in full agreement with them. It is not a party affair, it is a national issue. We know fully well that some of the parties, some of the international forces are also equally interested in internationalising the issue and, if possible, try to have a kind of foothold in that area. There are four or five different countries who come together and whose borders you will find at the point of Indira Fall in the Siachen area. That is the point where the boundaries of all these four-five countries are coming together. This is strategically very important and that is why some people are very much interested in seeing to it that they get a foothold there so that they should be able to control some of the countries about whom they have some preconceived ideas. So, on that basis, I say that we have no objection to calling the leaders of the political parties and meeting them frequently so that there should be interaction among ourselves. This message should go to the international community that we are all one and there is no point of difference among ourselves. That is the kind of message which has to be sent.

Please, for God's sake, do not try to malign the Army. Army has done a wonderful job. I have great respect for the Army and I pay compliment to the Army officers who, in spite of all the provocations, have behaved in a very restrained manner, and that is a point for which we have to be proud of them.

Instead of that, without enquiring into the matter, if you have to say that they have not done their job properly and that is why a judicial enquiry has to be ordered against them, it will go against the national interest. I do not think that you have understood the implication of your statement. But the kind of statement that the hon. Member has made is, in fact, very dangerous. We can never agree for such a kind of proposition.

Hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin asked me about the methodology which has been adopted for bringing about constitutional amendment. I am sure that he is aware of

article 370 and the procedure which has been followed. So far, a number of times, I may say two dozen times, we must have invoked this article and the constitutional amendments have been brought forward, by amending the article in a particular fashion. He is totally aware of the same and at the same time wants me to find out whether I am aware of the same or not. I am fully aware of the same. You are also fully aware of the same. You have been pleading for using this article 370 in a proper manner so that we are able to bring about a change in the situation as realised.

Sir, Pakistanis are trying their level best to create a communal divide amongst the Hindus and the Muslims, not only in Kashmir but in the rest of the areas also. This is not for the first time that they have desecrated a place of worship. I will not be surprised if a similar kind of game is also being continued in order to provoke the people so that the communal clash takes place and that is why we have to be aware of these situations as it is never seen in that area.

I can say without any fear of contradiction that almost six to seven months back I had toured this area extensively and after coming back I was fully satisfied that the people are totally disillusioned by the disinformation campaign spread by Pakistan. They say: 'We are neither interested in merging with Pakistan nor do we ask for any Azadi; we would like to be with the mainstream'. In fact, for the last ten years we have experienced what is being called *Jehad*. In the name of *Jehad*, forcible extortion from the people has taken place. They have misbehaved with women. They have forcibly entered the houses and forced the people to give them food. All these things have happened and there is not even an iota of doubt in the minds of the people that these are the people who are not interested in any kind of religious activity and they are totally irreligious, nothing to do with religion. Now the people have understood the game that it is Pakistan which is instigating these people, sending them here so that they can be used as mercenaries who will be creating a problem in this area.

I really feel that after the Charar-e-Sharif, it has made a definite change in the entire situation. I was not aware of this fact. Though Charar-e-Sharif was being worshipped both by the Hindus and the Muslims and all people belonging to different religions, at the same time they knew that the Charar-e-Sharif has been burnt not by the Army but by these terrorists. There is no doubt in the minds of any one. This has definitely brought about a change and that is why those who were very firm to hold elections before 18th July which was inescapable, and it became necessary to bring about this kind of an amendment extending the President's rule by six months more so that they will be able to have the original kind of normalcy that was brought about.

There are only two points about which, in fact, I would like to say something. This is about the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha. He has said that we are prepared to consider anything short of

Azadi. I think this is an issue on which negotiations have to be carried on and at this stage immediately if the Prime Minister were to announce that this is what we propose to do in the matter, there is hardly any scope for any kind of negotiations and that becomes a starting point. If we succeed in holding the election, thereafter the representative Government will start not with a clean state, but with this commitment which the Government of India has entered into. But there can be certain things which can be said before the elections and some things can be reserved for announcing later on. I do not know what the Prime Minister has in his mind unless he were to come before the House. He has definitely said that he is going to come before the House with all the details that he has in mind.

Sir, the next point that I am going to make is the most important aspect of the entire thing. Autonomy, specially in the context of the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations, will have to be properly understood. One of the hon. Members said that if we have to give autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir, then in North Eastern States also there might be demands for similar kind of autonomy to be granted. I can assure him that as it is, Jammu and Kashmir has a different kind of status as compared to the rest of the States and that is why, even when the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations are also accepted, Sarkaria Commission had also asked for decentralisation of power, both administrative and financial— we will have to give a different kind of treatment to Jammu and Kashmir, if it comes to that. But ultimately the statement will clarify the entire position. I cannot be more authentic on this.

Sir, about the economic package which was talked about, I am aware of the fact that since the time I was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Non-Plan gap was the responsibility of the Government of India. We have not been able to understand it and the package even then was of 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan. This went on accumulating. Ultimately, we could see that a huge amount of Non-Plan gap was there and how to bridge this gap was the main issue. In the beginning, the Finance Ministry allowed the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to utilise the Plan money for Non-Plan purposes which, according to me, is not a healthy practice. If the Plan money is used for Non-Plan purposes, then the Plan suffers. In fact, in Jammu and Kashmir we have to accelerate the pace of development activities. So, it goes against that principle and that is why, now they have accepted the position that we will have to give 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. That will fulfill rest of the aspirations of the local people. Even last year, till 1993-94 they had a different kind of financial position, but from 1994-95, I think, we had given about Rs. 950 crore for Jammu and Kashmir, so that the particular problem of deficit which Jammu and Kashmir as facing may not be there.

Sir, I am aware of the fact that when talk of economic package, some of the hon. Members might be having a

feeling that these are the normal things which go on and there is nothing like a package that you are saying. If they are interested in that, I can say a few words. I am sure that my colleague, who is sitting here, has a railway line project from Udhampur going right upto Baramullah. The Udhampur-Baramullah railway line has been sanctioned by the Railway Ministry and some hydro-electric projects have been sanctioned by the Government. There are two or three other Hydro-electrical projects which are also in the offing. In fact, there is no escape. We will have to give sanction to those projects and see that those projects are started well in time. So, with the hydro-electric projects and the railway project which are some of the new things that have been introduced in that area, I feel quite confident that there would be a tremendous amount of employment generation.

Added to this, I have to say that both in Police as well as para-military forces a large number of young people have been recruited from this area in order to give them some kind of satisfaction that they are getting something from the employment scheme that the Government has announced. The scheme announced by the Prime Minister is also available to them so that whosoever is interested in standing on his own, should be able to take full advantage of this situation also.

I hope these were some of the general points which were raised by the hon. Members and to the extent possible I have tried to explain the position as it is obtaining. There is only one point left that was about the migrants. The question in this regard is as to what is going to be the position of migrants. In the case of migrants, the Chief Election Commissioner saw to it that they are being enrolled as voters. They have been enrolled as voters and I have no doubt in my mind that some device would be found out by the Chief Election Commissioner to see that they are able to exercise their franchise also. If it is done, I am sure, we will be able to bring about some kind of balance in the imbalance which we find in that area and they will be able to exercise their franchise. These were the only points which I thought..

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Should be take up the Private Members Business today ?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : It is not a good convention. The Private Members Business day has been postponed two or three times. Yesterday, we were informed that Private Members Business would be taken up today and already one hour thereof has been spent on other business. It should be avoided.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. There are 2-3 items. Some Members would like to speak on other items. There is a Private Member's Bill also. The Delhi Rent Bill is also there which is on the verge of being passed. We shall proceed as per the sense of the House.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : Today is the last

day of the session. In the Zero Hour, everybody should be allowed to make submissions.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : That is also one of the most important aspects which should be considered and so many members have given notices. They should also be allowed to express their views.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : The time of the sitting may be extended and the Private Members Business may be taken up later on.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall first take up the Resolution and thereafter, if you agree, we shall take up the Bill and there shall be no reply by the Minister.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were informed that the Home Minister would make a statement at 4 p.m. today. It is an important issue and we would like to know about it.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, the statement is ready with me.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had made 4-5 points and I am sorry to say that the Minister did not reply to my points. The Governor should be transferred. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The other point was about delimitation. In Jammu alone, Scheduled Tribes constitute 20 percent of the population and Gujars, Bakarwal in particular comprise 20 percent of the population. Out of 88 seats, Jammu accounts for 37 seats and 47 seats are from Kashmir. Out of the 37 seats, not a single seat has been reserved and not a single seat has been reserved and not a single seat has been increased for this caste in proportion to population whereas 10 more seats have been created. Mandal Commission's report has been implemented...

MR. SPEAKER : Your point is becoming very lengthy a complete speech.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The third point is about misuse of money - i.e. the funds being given by the Union Government. Are these funds being used or they are being misused ? Will the Minister clarify ?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the reservation issue is concerned, I would not be able to say anything on that. I will definitely bring this matter to the notice of the Election Commissioner. Ultimately, it is the Election Commission which has to do this job. I would not be able to say anything on this.

With regard to the money which has been provided for the development of that area, a cell has been created in the Jammu and Kashmir Government, and the Financial Commissioner is the head of the team; all the departments are represented there. At the Government of India level, there is a Secretaries' Committee which is supposed to monitor the whole thing. They are going to monitor not only the spending of the money, but in physical terms, they are also going to see whether the work has taken place or not. Both these aspects are going to be reviewed by the cell which has been created at Srinagar and headed by the Financial Commissioner...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : It is getting lengthy.

*[English]*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Sir, I have a very small clarification which I wanted to seek from the Home Minister. Perhaps, I may remind you that one year before, the demand was made in this House that you should have an Advisory Committee on Jammu and Kashmir Affairs. You agreed to it, the Committee was constituted, but not a single meeting took place. And the Committee became ineffective. So, will you consider this proposal again and form the Advisory Committee ?

The second thing that had been demanded here is, would you also consider the demand for inviting the Hurriyat people and to have negotiations with them ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN . Sir, I feel guilty about the Committee not being consulted. There is no doubt about it. We will definitely reconstitute it and try to take their advice in the matter. I have made a public statement, so also the Prime Minister had made a public statement, that whosoever, so long as he shuns violence and is prepared to talk with us, certainly he is most welcome. But the Hurriyat people themselves feel shy that if they go to the Government and discuss certain matters, then the other sections of Hurriyat might take it otherwise. That is whole position.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The question is, whether you shall invite them. You have never invited them. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many issues and it cannot be converted into a question-answer hour.

*[English]*

Please understand the difficulties.

*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in

respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 18th July, 1995."

The motion was adopted

16.41 hrs.

### DELHI RENT BILL -Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Home Minister should make a statement. But before that, if you all agree, the Delhi Rent Bill can easily be passed. We can pass that Bill within five minutes and then go over to the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of rents, repairs and maintenance and evictions relating to premises and of rates of hotels and lodging houses in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 to 82 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 82 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That first schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That second schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :



"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.42 hrs.

[English]

### POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH - Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will allow Shri Vinay Katiyar to speak and then the Home Minister will speak. Our method is not to have questions on the statement made by the Minister. So, let the hon. Members have their say first.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, questions have been raised here about the activities of U.P. Government several times. Ever since this Government assumed power in U.P., several incidents have taken place which are not in public interest. We had demanded many a time that this Government should be dismissed. I would like to refer to the Allahabad High Court case in which Samajwadi Party activist were involved. But only those officers were punished who were not favoured by the party in power. The C.B.I. report in regard to the Muzaffarnagar incident has been submitted. But in spite of repeated requests, no action has been taken on the recommendations of the report or against the guilty officers because of their proximity to the ruling party. Officers are being discriminated against on the basis of their loyalty to the ruling party. Incidents of atrocities are on the increase. In my own constituency, there are persons against whom as many as 18-20 cases were pending in courts. But these were withdrawn after the present party assumed power. This is not an isolated incident, there are numerous such incidents in the entire State where people guilty of heinous crimes have been let off and there has been a spurt in criminal activities in the State.

The Panchayat elections held in the State have also been a subject matter of discussion here. The matter was not permitted to be raised here on the plea of being a State subject, it was the right decision but in view of the fact that the State Government and the person heading the Government are involved in creating chaos, it is quite natural for this House to deliberate the issue and take

action thereon. It is evident that consequent on the withdrawal of support by the Bahujan Samaj Party, the ruling party has been reduced to minority. The Government of the State should take appropriate action in the matter. But if the head of the Government takes recourse to criminal steps to save his Government, then the Union Government and the Parliament should not remain silent spectators. The issue, of course, falls within the jurisdiction of the Governor, but when the Chief Minister of the State has himself turned a criminal, the Central Government and the Home Minister have got to intervene in the matter. The legislators are being beaten up and abducted and some of the legislators belonging to the ruling party who have criminal record are assisting the Chief Minister. In view of the breakdown of the law and order in the State, the State Government should be dismissed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the legendary Bhisma Pitamah, though a colossus in strength, could not make use of his strength due to some moral obligations. In this House also, there are people with extraneous loyalties, who are not able to exercise their powers. Today the people of Uttar Pradesh are being denied justice and if timely action is not taken, the caste conflict in Lucknow will spread to other districts also. It may endanger the law and order situation in the State.

I would request the Central Government to use its powers and to depend on the Governor of U.P. alone.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow all of you. All of you have to make short submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : Sonkar Shastriji, be very brief so that many more can be accommodated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Today, the events of Lucknow defy the imagination of a citizen of any democratic country. Today a reign of terror has been let loose by goondas in the entire State of Uttar Pradesh. And this has been done by the very people who are supposed to run the Government.

Yesterday, the workers and leaders of the Bahujan Samaj Party were holding a meeting in the Guest House. Whatever the purpose, but they were holding a peaceful meeting which was disturbed by about 3 to 3½ thousand activist of another party. They started beating up the M.L.As belonging to the Bahujan Samaj Party. The M.L.As were trying to escape in bathrooms, under the Chairs. It is said that Ms. Mayawati was also there and filthy abuses were hurled at her. The police was a silent spectator all along. The most unfortunate part is that we are harijans and we are called by the names of our castes. It was said in respect of Ms. Mayawati that "a chamra" "a chamaniya" is aspiring to become the Chief Minister. We felt so agitated. At this humiliation that we rushed to the well of the House. We have otherwise full respect for this august House. We are grateful to Vajpayeeji that he yielded

in our favour and gave us an opportunity to voice our grievances. We do not want to advise the Governor of U.P. on the course of action, he should adopt. He is a learned person and he should follow the Constitutional requirement. But there are some relevant precedents followed by our predecessors. Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Babu Sampurnanand and Choudhary Charan Singh submitted the resignation of their ministries when they were reduced to minority. Now when B.S.P. has withdrawn its support, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav should have *Suo Motu* resigned. But he did not tender his resignation.

We have received information that bus loads of goondas are being mobilised from the rural areas and are on their way to their targets. One hour has passed since we received this information. The Home Minister is sitting here and he must note that if the situation is not brought under control today, there would be pitched battles in every village because bhangle, chamars and passis inhabit each village. We belong to the ruling party and our only submission is that the legislators belonging to the Scheduled Castes are humiliated in this manner and if this 29 crore population of India is united, the democracy of this country would be in jeopardy. Our getting elected to this august body and participation therein is meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would make this submission in the presence of the Home Minister that protection should be provided to the legislators belonging to Scheduled Castes, whatever their party affiliation and wherever they are residing - in cities or villages, I hope the Minister would make a statement in this respect

I would appeal to the Governor of U.P., Shri Moti Lal Vora to invite the party enjoying the majority support in U.P. to form the Government. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has lost his majority and he should not remain in power a minute longer. Kumari Mayawati will be the first Scheduled Caste Chief Minister and everybody must lend his support for this purpose.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi) : I will not like to repeat anything already said. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to two or three basic issues. The recent political developments in U.P. are important because in the independent India, it is for the first time that a dalit or a scheduled caste would be forming the Government in U.P. Yesterday, we passed a Bill to amend the Constitution and espoused the cause of scheduled castes and reservation for them and if they hold the reins of power in any of the states, then it is a significant development... *(Interruptions)* If the lure of office is so overpowering for you, I would suggest that you join and support Ms. Mayawati. We cannot do it because we have no lure of office.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Such are the views of people who talk of social justice.

MR. SPEAKER : You disturb your own Members.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT : From my

experience, I can say that the administrative machinery can be categorised in two groups. One group comprises officers and employees who are prepared to forsake rules, law, self respect to achieve their selfish ends. In yesterday's incident in the Guest House, besides legislators and anti-social elements, police personnel in large number were also present. Electricity and telephone connections were disconnected; people were beaten up and abducted; but the police force did not intervene. Politicians whether Mulayam Singh Yadav or others—come to power for a transitory period but the administrative machinery is in a shambles. If the police force or the administration adopt a partisan attitude, each village would become arena for violence. In the recent Panchayat elections, there was large scale rigging, people were prevented from casting their votes. And, it were the officers and police personnel who were playing this role. In this manner, the administrative machinery would be in a shambles.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister will be making a statement in the House. We cannot say that it is for the Governor to take the decision and we would be just silent spectators. It is our duty to apprise him of the situation and to press him to see that the wrong doings are prevented. He should be advised to discuss the present Government as it has lost the moral and constitutional authority to rule the state.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we hope that the Home Minister would take appropriate measures keeping in view all these aspects. If the Chief Minister claims that he has no knowledge or that no such incident occurred, then you can very well guess the situation obtaining in the villages and the towns. My submission is that the Central Government should fulfil its obligation and dismiss the Government.

*[English]*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Sir I want to speak only two or three sentences.

The first is that when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav formed his Government in Uttar Pradesh, our party had originally given our support to him. Later on, we withdraw our support and the reason was because of certain gangster tactics being employed against our party in order to encourage defections and to break our party. As a protest against that, we had withdrawn our support seven months ago and done it publicly.

I am saying this only because you also know this. And it was a very prominent news in the media only a few days ago.

In Connection with the Panchayat elections, one of our lady members who happens to belong to a Scheduled Caste community, Shrimati Tara Devi was in our office at Lucknow. She was sitting in our Party Office when a crowd of people including one Samajwadi Party MLA and some policemen entered into the office, beat up the few office staff members who were there and kidnapped this lady,

abducted her and took her away forcibly. And the Police refused to record any case or any complaint for the first three days. It was only after a lot of pressure was put and I am grateful that almost all parties there, on this issue, had supported her and protested against this kidnapping of this lady only after that the Police had been bothered to record that complaint. Anyway, that is one side of it.

Now, the other side is this. After the BSP has withdrawn from this Ministry — since it was a coalition Ministry, a joint Ministry of two parties and the larger share of Members in with Shri Mulayam Singh; and the smaller part, I think with 69 Members, is with BSP — it is quite obvious that Shri Mulayam Singh has no longer a majority. If he no longer has a majority properly demands that he should resign. This is, I think, the normal practice in all Parliaments or democratic Legislatures everywhere. So, he should resign; he should step down, if he refuses to step down — as it seems up till now from whatever reports we are getting that he was refused to resign, well the Governor has got ample powers. If it so demands, he can act in the matter. What the Governor is going to do; what he is thinking or what he has told the various parties, we do not know. But I think, morally Shri Mulayam Singh is bound to resign. He cannot take time upto the 8th of July for a trial of strength on the floor of the House.

Thirdly Sir, I want to say that out of this whole turmoil, first of all, we strongly deplore these reports of violence which have been told in this House about what happened yesterday in that legislature's hostel, a guest house rather. We strongly deplore and condemn this kind of physical assaults, threats and various attempts which have been made to browbeat people, to terrorise them. Whichever party resorts to this kind of tactics should be condemned.

Finally, I would like to say that as far as our Party is concerned, if Kumari Mayawati is out of this turmoil, if ultimately she succeeds in coming to power becoming the Chief Minister, we are not prepared to support her. She has reported to have told the Press that CPI has offered support to her Government. This is completely wrong. I, on behalf of my Party strongly deny it here. No such offer was ever made to her and nor will it be made because we do not want to support a Government which for its very existence will be dependent on the support of the BJP, otherwise it cannot come to power.

So, we cannot support such a Government like this. But anyway, I hope that the Governor with whatever power he has got, he exercises his initiative and maybe by now he may have sent a report to the Centre — I do not know. The Centre should demand a report from him. If he does not send it on his own, the Centre should or a him to send a report. And on that basis a properly considered decision has to be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shri-Indrajit Gupta entirely, except for the

last part of his submission. He has forgotten that we both had supported the same Government for one year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have also not forgotten the fate of that support.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Any party which takes its supporters for granted will meet the same fate. Shri Chandrashekhar did not wait for any. No Confidence Motion against him; he resigned immediately. But it is unfortunate that his closest follower — the present Chief Minister of U.P. has not learnt any lesson in a similar situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been my and my party's consistent belief that the right place to decide, whether a party enjoys majority support is the floor of the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam) : Sir, I would also like to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you. Please do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : But we will have to admit that the crisis in U.P. is without parallel and unprecedented. It is a situation *Sui Generis*. S.P. was not the largest party. BJP was the largest party. Even the combined strength of S.P. and B.S.P. fell short of B.J.P. strength by a few votes. But they had formed the Government because Congress and Shri Indrajit Gupta's party had promised to support them and if I remember correctly, the Janata Dal, which had a strength of 28 Members now reduced to 2, had also supported this Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What happened to the remaining 8 Members.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Not 8 but 26. The circumstances in which Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav formed the Government have undergone a sea change. I used the word *Sui Generis* because one of the coalition partners in its letter to the Governor has not only withdrawn the support but has offered to form a stable Government with the support of B.J.P., Congress party—I do not know whether the Congress party have offered their support or not. Yesterday, I saw her statement on T.V. in which she has referred to her meeting with Shri Arjun Singh. I am not aware of it but one thing is clear that the basis on which this Government was formed is no more there.

It was a coalition Government of two parties and the charges levelled by one of the partners are quite grave. They alleged that the Government was infested with criminals, which they had been continuously realising in their 18 months of partnership. Casteism is a serious malady but this Government was not only the casteist but infested with criminals, land mafia and other mafia. During the last 18 months, there were assaults on courts, "Halla Bol" on Press and assault on legislators within the House

at earlier stages but now outside the House also. We urged the Central Government if the Article 356 of the Constitution is to be involved, then U.P. is the right case because here all the three pillars of democracy are being battered. But the Central Government refused to intervene. Then there was the Muzaffernagar outrage. The CBI in its report said.

[English]

"It is not mere molestation, rape was committed by these people with the patronage of the authorities."

[Translation]

But the Central Government is still reluctant to take any action in the matter. In the circumstance, I consider it to be Government of goondas and criminals because it is reluctant to take any steps even after it is confronted with these facts. These are the cases which culminated in the present situation. Sir, one of the coalition partners wants to withdraw its support though no legislator wants the House to be dissolved and face elections just after 18 months of the last elections held. Normally, no Minister would like to lose his office...*(Interruptions)* all the Ministers are smiling. When BJP had lent its support to the Janata Dal, we had made it clear at that time that we are supporting not because we support its policies but to prevent the Congress Party from coming to power again after getting involved in the BOFORS scandal. In U.P. also we do not support the B.S.Ps policies but we are supporting the formation of B.S.P. Government simply for the reason that otherwise a Government of goondas, criminals murderers would continue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Articles 163 and 164 of the constitution define the Council of Ministers of the States and appointment thereof. As per these Articles, the Governor shall appoint the Chief Minister, but it has not been specified on what grounds he shall make such appointment i.e. whether he shall satisfy himself about the majority. In the Articles, it is further mentioned that the Ministers will be appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. These Articles further state—

[English]

"all these Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor"

[Translation]

We are, therefore, not totally helpless in tackling the situation. There are two options open to the Central Government. First, the situation created now in the State warrants intervention by the Centre and such a situation had arisen earlier also several times. But the Central Government finds itself helpless to intervene because of ulterior political considerations. They think dismissal of Mulayam Singh Government may harm their political interests.

Now opinion within and without the House is veering round to the view that inaction now either by the Central

Government or by the Governor would result in a serious and alarming situation in future. I am not worried because politically, it is advantageous to us. We have seen state sponsored terrorism in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir, we have seen State sponsored hoodlomanism, violence in U.P. Now it is for the Central Government to see whether it wants to give sufficient time to Mulayam Singh Government to convert its minority into majority through fair or foul means. But you must bear in mind that at least the people of India know that continuance of the Mulayam Singh Government after the withdrawal of support by B.S.P. and promise of support by BJP to BSP, is a political offence, and is against the Constitution of India.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, I tried to be little unprincipled to say that I generally do not support any intervention by the Central Government in the affairs of a State or to dismiss a Government in a State, and I generally want that the trial of strength of a Govt. should take place in the legislature or in the Lok Sabha as the case may be. Despite that general stand of mine, in the specific case of Uttar Pradesh, I wish the Central Government to dismiss the State Government. I tried but I failed to be like that. I cannot be unprincipled like some others. What our party has been saying all through is that the trial of strength should take place in the legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha, as the case may be. The same happens in the case of Uttar Pradesh now. There is no question of differing. If we differ from this practice, then we would be giving a handle to an individual of a Governor to manipulate and manoeuvre. That is not permitted in a democracy. It is also not permitted that the Central Government does whatever it likes in the matter of a State.

I have nothing to say against Kumari Mayawati. If she can become the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, all right, I wish her all well. But for that she will not only have to seek the support of BJP or CPI or some other party, but she will also have to first keep her party intact. How is it that somebody wants to become a Chief Minister and at a very critical moment a few, whether seven or eight or 25 I do not know, members desert her party and yet she wants to become the Chief Minister. I do not approve of use of violence to intimidate the elected members of a legislative Assembly or otherwise that is totally unacceptable. On that count if there is any advice which the Central Government is required to give to the current Chief Minister, it should be given to him; there is no doubt about it. But some explanation has to be given by the BSP. The people of Uttar Pradesh have a right to know from them as to what has prompted them to destroy the alliance that came into power, the alliance that was formed before election and got the support of the people.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj) : They have already explained.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : More explanation is necessary. There is a point. I would appreciate BSP's

stand if they destroy the alliance and do not seek power. Instead, they are asking for the support of BJP to form the Government there. What kind of a morality is this, I want to know. They have to give this explanation to the people of Uttar Pradesh. We all know, Sir, that it is not out of genuine sympathy for Kumari Mayawati or to Scheduled Castes or to Scheduled Tribes that certain things are being said by BJP. They have their own politics involved in it.

Advani Ji has made it very clear that they have many differences with the BSP. This confirms my doubts about their motion. I ask for the trial of strength to take place in the Assembly because if Shri Mulayam Singh fails in the trial of strength and if Kumari Mayawati becomes the Chief Minister and if after one month a similar situation arises and BJP withdraws its support, where will Kumari Mayawati go? I will ask her to go to the Assembly and show her strength. That is the principle and I support that principle.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMY (Jalesar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I had been a victim of Mulayam Singh Yadav's atrocities, yet I never exhibited my eagerness to ventilate my anguish. Anyone who opposed Mulayam Singh Yadav was crushed. False cases were filed against him and he suffered loss of life and property etc. In my constituency, in particular, elections were held thrice and he won the elections by using muscle power, official machinery and goondas. In panchayat elections also there was large scale rigging, our candidate from Firozabad was abducted right from the premises of D.Ms. office. The communists were given ample time to express themselves but this issue was not raised here because BJP is treated as untouchable. Several other candidates of our party were also abducted. The granaries of our followers were burnt down. When BSP withdrew its support, he thought it was done at the behest of Shri Malhotra. Day before yesterday he was abducted and his dead body was found yesterday. The dead bodies of Fateh Pal Datta, Ramesh Gupta and Pibtoo Swarnkar were recovered in Awagarh-a place where my ashram is located. Besides, Bhure Singh, brother of my candidate was shot dead. About 15 of my supporters were shot dead in this manner. I did not raise the issue here but wrote several letters to the Home Minister, about my own safety also. But every time the reply was that the S.P. of the area has made the investigations and the does not support my contention. Even after this investigation during the Panchayat elections in U.P. an attempt on my life was made but, I escaped unhurt. If this Government continued in power, many more innocent people would be killed and several granaries would be burnt. In Etah, Ajay Yadav, an office bearer of the Samajwadi party has forcibly occupied the bungalow of Shri Kamal Kumar Jain. The value of that bungalow is nearly Rs. 70 lakhs. Half of the bungalow is being used as the office of S.P. party and the other half as the residence of Ajay Yadav. Last Sunday, I myself saw some students refusing to pay for the sweets purchased by them

on the plea that they were activists of youth wing of the Samajwadi party.

Sir, his complaints to the administration went unheeded and at present he is lodged in a jail in Etah. False cases are instituted against persons who seek redressal of their grievances against the excesses of S.P. workers. Whosoever may be the new Chief Minister, the exit of Shri Mulayam Singh would be in the interest of U.P. and democracy.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present situation in U.P. is not an outcome of the events of the past two days rather the rot had set in for the past several years.

Our hon. Member, Shri Dixit had just now said that when the legislators were being dragged, the Government officers did not intervene. Although Shri Dixit has forgotten but we have not forgotten the day when the country's traditions were being trampled and the bureaucracy watched helplessly. Now it has become a practice with the politicians to blame the bureaucracy for all the ills. The old generation has assumed that they are the embodiment of knowledge, courtesy and culture. But it is not true to say that the young officers are all incompetent. It is the politicians who are responsible for degeneration in bureaucracy. I would not have touched this point but I felt sad at Advaniji's Comments. In U.P. now a Government of Saints is being formed. They were earlier part of the same Government which was infested with criminals, hooligans and dacoits. To what abysmal depths do we want to drag the politics of the country? It is true that events of the past few days in U.P. reveal that degeneration which has set in there, and I had also protested against the assaults. The way U.P. Government functioned during the past few months would cause anguish to anyone. I had warned Advaniji that his activities would not only ruin him but also the state as well as the country. I urged him not to harm the country to this extent. But nobody needed to our warning. Our guruji listens to me only in privacy, but does not pay attention in public. I do agree that it is our moral and political right to remove a Government which has gone wayward. But while removing such a Government, we should not be swayed by feelings of animosity and hatred lest we form a Government of incompetent people.

I do not want to name anybody but we must cherish some values in politics. A state is not run or governed by persons, it is governed by values and traditions. A person born in a dalit family may turn a dacoit or a Saint Ravidas. This is the reason that I do not agree that a person born in a particular caste, if installed in power, would look after the interest of that caste. That is why I would like to reiterate that we can derive political benefit by resorting to such slogans but we cannot change the situation in the country, the society or the values.

The developments in Uttar Pradesh are not only unfortunate but shameful also. If Government think that constitution has been violated then I have no hesitation

to say that the Central Government has the right to invoke Article 356 of the constitution. In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, I am of the view that there can be circumstances when the Government at the centre may not be in a position to either approach the Supreme Court or take the House into confidence. Government may be forced to take some measure, and then come with the facts before the House. But this Government has developed a fear psychosis vis-a-vis the Supreme Court because of the case filed by Advanji whenever we demand any action, the P.M. and the Home Minister always refer to the case filed by Advanji. If you have evidence to support your contention that the Government in U.P. is being run by goondas, then you should take some action. But if it is not so, then you should accept the suggestion of Shri Choudhury. Advanji, you have been tolerating this Government of goondas for 1½ years; you can wait for 10 more days. Let the trial of strength take place on the floor of the House. If they are not able to prove their majority, the Government will automatically go. We cannot be swayed by animosity...*(Interruption)* As regards the date, it is for the Governor to decide, it can be July 8, June 15, June 12 or June 20. I do not know the rules regarding period of notice in the U.P. Legislative Assembly. We will have to observe that stipulated period. We should also not escalate the issue to an extent that instead of remaining confined in Lucknow it may spread to towns and villages.

I am influenced by the guru-disciple relationship. There can be serious differences of opinion between the gurus and the disciples. The gurus do observe some courtesies; I am not asking the disciples to observe decency. I am stressing this point of view of political traditions, values and morality that we should not drag this issue to a point where the situation may deteriorate further.

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Government was formed 18 months ago and before that BJP was in power there. At that time Shri V.P. Singh was also a Member of this House and his party had lost the elections in U.P. Sir, at that time Shri V.P. Singh had said that it was the victory of an ideology in U.P. which he had propounded. We also thought that Shri V.P. Singh has propounded a new ideology, a new philosophy in the country and a Government is being formed based on that ideology. All of us had great expectations from that new ideology. But the events which unfolded themselves- a vivid account of which has been given by the previous speakers gave an insight into the functioning of this Government based on new ideology. The crux is that the Government engineered its own fall, which is well known to the coalition partner, the leaders and others.

I would like to pose a question here-had the centre any role to play after the break up of the coalition in U.P.? What had been the role of the centre in similar situation in other states? Is it treated as a state subject? Then people want to know where is the need to have a Central Government? The common man feels that the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister owe a duty towards

the entire nation. It is their responsibility to monitor and keep a watch over the law and order situation in the entire country. But I think the ultimate aim appears to be to make political capital out of any situation and it is overseen from that angle only.

I do not want to go into the details of who will form the Government in U.P. or who will be the coalition partners - It has already been dwelt at length by other speakers. I want to know whether this House will be a silent spectator while Uttar Pradesh is in turmoil? Is the Government at the centre so weak that it has no role except to kowtow before other nations. It has become so weak that in the event of a crisis in a state; it is just a helpless spectator. It is better for the Government at the centre to quit before the fall of the State Government.

Is it not the duty or responsibility of this Government to intervene in a state; where the law and order machinery has broken down, where chaos is reigning supreme and the elected representatives of the people are being murdered? As regards casteism, the seeds of this curse were sown, when a particular party came to power in 1989. And when a Government with casteist ideology came to power in U.P., this curse received a further fillip. It is beyond our comprehension how removal of poverty can be linked with caste? Any struggle based on caste does not bode well for the country.

We will have to contemplate measures to establish peace in the country. This is the country with the proud heritage of Lord Buddha, Gandhiji, Lord Mahavir, Maryada Purushottam Ram, how can it preach peace to the world?...*(Interruptions)* Mosque was demolished here. We have full knowledge about your activities. You still look for guidance to Moscow. It is my humble request to you as a Member of the House to urge the Central Government to take cognizance of the developments in U.P. and take some action. In this very House there were Home Ministers like Sardar Patel and here we have Home Minister like Shri Chavan. Sardar Patel worked for the unification of the country by integrating all the princely states. But with Shri Chavan as the Home Minister, it appears the State would disintegrate, and there would be balkanisation of the country and chaos everywhere. The Home Minister should make a statement and exhort the P.M. to break his silence because he is nearing the end of his term. If he maintained his stony silence, we may have to bring a Resolution for President's rule in U.P. on the pattern of J&K. In U.P. there is total lawlessness to an extent that it may not be possible to hold elections there.

It is only Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Kashi Ram and Ms. Mayawati who know the reasons which led to the fall of the Government in U.P. or may be, Sir, you know something. Sir, now it is your responsibility to ensure restoration of peace in the State. If the Central Government assessed the situation with an eye on the ballot box, the situation can worsen in U.P. The 80-90 crore population of the country is not so gullible as not to understand your machinations. I conclude by saying that

the centre should not shirk its responsibility.

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea) :** Mr. Speaker, today a very important question is being discussed in the House and all eyes are revetted on U.P. The events in U.P. bring back the memories of Dec. 6 when all the politician and the people with faith in secularism were watching the events in U.P. anxiously. Allegations have been levelled against the U.P. Government by B.J.P., Congress and others might have alleged that bus-loads of goondas were brought from the rural areas. I do not know why BSP withdrew its support and what led to the fall of the Government. But it is a fact that Shri Mulayam Singh, Ms. Mayawati, a few BJP leaders and Shri Jayant Malhotra know why the support was withdrawn and who are the people who conspired the withdrawal. Dalits, the poor and the backward have always been victim of atrocities and bloodletting. But the people living in bungalows do not shed their blood. The BJP Members are conversant with the constitution and how is it that they have developed fear complex vis-a-vis the U.P. Government ? Several Members belonging to the B.J.P....(Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, when the BJP Members called our leaders goondas and criminals, I did not interrupt them. Now, when I am expressing my views, they should not interrupt me. If they show intolerance, I can beat them in their own game....(Interruptions) I would, therefore, request that I should be allowed to have my say uninterrupted. It was 18 months ago that S.P. and B.S.P. entered into a coalition partnership in U.P. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav fulfilled all the promises made during the elections which is irksome to the B.J.P. Shri Mulayam Singh, Yadav took measures which helped even the Jhonpri dwellers to realise their dreams, to lead a respectable life. Shri Mulayam Singh worked for the welfare of both the backward and the advanced sections of the society. B.J.P. has now developed a soft corner for the dalits whereas a few days back an M.P. belonging to the B.J.P. tried to assault Shri Kashi Ram, a dalit leader. I would like to know why and how they have become sympathetic towards the dalits that they want a dalit to become the Chief Minister. Sometime back I heard on T.V. that the Speaker has recognised a new party by the name B.S.P. (RB) in U.P. comprising 25 M.L.As. In U.P., elections to Zilla Parishads, Panchayati Raj and 3-4 Vidhan Sabhas were held. Out of the four Vidhan Sabha elections, S.P. was victorious in 3 election and BJP scraped through in one election with a margin of 800 votes. In the place, where....(Interruptions) (not included in the record of the proceedings). Whatever their claim...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV :** The B.J.P's policies are not favourable to the downtrodden, the backward and the weak Muslims. They watch the interest of the advanced section of the society. Kashi Ram and Mayawati are opposing the casteist and caste Hindus

throughout the country but in B.J.P. has a casteist stance. But now they are supporting a dalit Government in U.P.

**SHRI VIRENDER SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Pappu ji does not know about me. I never abused Shri Kashi Ram...(Interruptions) Shri Advani opposed the policies of BSP. We are opposed to their policies and that is why it appears to you that we are supporting the B.S.P. for some political advantage...(Interruptions) Advaniji just now said in very clear terms that we are not supporting the B.S.P. Government for any political consideration...(Interruptions) Sir, I want this to go on record...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, now it is part of the record.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :** I am opposed and shall always oppose the policies of Kashi Ram...(Interruptions) I do not support them...(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV :** Sir, I want to draw your attention to an important point. Several Members here made the point that about 3 thousand strong crowd entered the Guest House and assaulted the M.L.A's.

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief.

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV :** My objective is that the House should not be misguided. This entire information is based on Press and T.V. reports as none of us - Members belonging to BJP or to Congress was present there. I do concede that the P.M. and the Home Minister have other sources of information of C.B.I. It is true that the goondas had intimidated and humiliated the M.L.A.s and Ms. Mayawati. But I would like to know whether the Press reports Mayawati claims that she enjoys the support of Janata Dal, C.P.I. and Congress - are true? If these reports are not true then what are the facts. That is why how can he say that a Chief Minister, P.M. or a particular leader is a goonda...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No body has made such remarks.

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV :** Some of our friends here called the Chief Minister a criminal and I did not protest...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want it to go on record, it is all right, but nobody made such remarks.

**SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV :** Secondly, if the B.S.P. M.L.As were beaten up, how is it that 25 M.L.A. have formed a separate group ? Several B.S.P. M.Ps here are from U.P. They are aware of the fact that they will not be reelected. Just now Shri Advani had said that B.J.P. has supported the J.D. at the centre to prevent the re-entry BOFORS and now they are supporting Mayawati to block the re-entry of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. I would like to bring home the point that Mayawati and Kashiram who claim to espouse the cause of dalits may never pay attention to their cause. Advaniji should be worried about the Government in Mumbai which

is being run with his support. Shri Advani may not be aware that 3 M.L.As, who contested on S.P. ticket, have won in spite of the opposition from Ms. Mayawati and Shri Kashi Ram. Besides, the B.S.P. candidates were wiped out in the Panchayat and Zilla Parishad elections. It was the ambition of Ms. Mayawati to be known as the ex C.M. of U.P. may be with B.J.P. support, because she knew that she stands no chance in the next elections. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was called a goonda here and it was alleged that the Government machinery is being used in the assault against M.L.As. This larn was spun by Mayawati in collusion with B.J.P. These people are imbued with qualities of head but not heart. They have concocted this story of assault but no such incident took place. It is the B.S.P. and B.J.P. who have confined M.L.As against their will. We met the officers and the legislators there and they informed us that the M.L.As have been kept in confinement against their will. This investigation was carried out by a S.S.P. on the orders of a Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my contention is that if the hooligans went there and assaulted the M.L.As, I join my friends here to condemn it. But if no such incident took place there the Home Minister should inform the House of the fact, in his statement so that the House is not misled.

Just now Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri was speaking about the dalits, but I do not know who are the dalits whose cause they were expousing I would like to bring to your notice the fact that the dalits and backward Muslims have joined hands there and are trying to establish a moral order. But some of the Members here have disturbed that sense of unity and to create conflict between the dalits and the backward. But they have failed in their attempts and the dalits in U.P. still support the Chief Minister. There is peace in the entire U.P. and there are to extremist elements there. I do agree some incidents take place.

MR. SPEAKER : Your speech is getting quite long.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : I will wind up in two minutes. U.P. had made long strides on the path of prosperity and peace and no hurdles should be placed on its path. This is the state where secularism has been given new direction and has taken measure to combat bloodletting.

In the end, I would like to draw your attention to Bihar...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Confine yourself to U.P. only.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end I would request that in this august House parliamentary language should be used and nobody should be called a criminal or a goonda.

MR. SPEAKER : These words were used not for a person but the Government. But if you want to place it on record, it is your option.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word 'goonda' has not been used for a person. It has been used in the same context as the hon. Member used 'gangsterism' based on his experience.

[English]

Gangsterism does not mean anything other than Gundagardi. It is the same thing...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you, Sir, for permitting me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You presented your case very effectively but please do not drag it.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ASHTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad) : Under our constitution any law passed by the Parliament comes into force in all the States automatically. This Parliament passed the Panchayati Raj Bill and it was felt that it has afforded an opportunity to fulfil the wishes of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Lohia, Babu Jai Prakash Narain. But the U.P. Government made a mockery of the Panchayati Raj. This House has allocated Rs. 1 crore to each M.P. to undertake development work in his constituency. In U.P. not a single M.P. has been able to spend Rs. 1 crore. The question posed by the U.P. Government has put a big question mark on the federal structure. The centre will have to take some measures to keep the federal structure intact. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has lost majority in the Vidhan Sabha and the incidents which took place in the Vidhan Sabha...(Interruption)\* are a matter of shame for any Vidhan Sabha a democratic Government. Mulayam Singh Government should go. The Home Minister will shortly make a statement and will share the information conveyed to him with this House. I urge the Central Government to dismiss the Mulayam Singh Yadav Government so as to strengthen the Federal structure.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonia) : The hon. Member from Bihar made a maiden speech in the House just now. He made flattering observation about Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. Mr. Speaker, Sir, howsoever honest, decent, self sacrificing a Chief Minister might be, but if he does not enjoy majority in the Vidhan Sabha, can he be permitted to run the Government ?

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : For how long will the minority Government in Lok Sabha run ? This Government was also in minority once, but the trial of strength took place on the floor of the House. Similarly, in U.P. also the majority would be tested on the floor of the House.

\*Not recorded.



SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Unfortunately, how soon people change their views. There are press reports that legislators are being purchased in Lucknow. Some Members here said that the majority should be tested on the floor of the House-but which house ? *(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. I will not permit any observation against other Speakers.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must have been Press reports...*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record. Any reference to the Presiding officer of any other Legislature will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : I am concluding. How much time should be given to a minority Government ? It was a coalition Government in U.P. and one of the partners withdrew the support. This Government was in minority even when it was formed. At that time the Governor had not done justice. The BJP was the largest group at that time and the combined strength of both the coalition partners was less than that of BJP which had a strength of 177 Members. As per the rules, the BJP should have been invited to form the Government but it was not done. At that time the Janata Dal, the Congress party, C.P.I. and C.P.I.(M) had supported the coalition partners. Now all of them have withdrawn their support. Now how do they propose to prove their majority except through money power ? The leaders of the Janata Dal have withdrawn their support in writing but their legislators in U.P. are supporting Ms. Mayawati.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : Your party is also giving in writing.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : No party is supporting them. How will they run the Government with the support of 100-125 M.L.A.s ? The Home Minister should dismiss this minority Government immediately, if he wants to be a real successor to the heritage of Sardar Patel.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : 45 BJP M.L.As are supporting Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital) : Shri Mulayam became the Chief Minister of the Government formed in U.P. Earlier also, he was the Chief Minister of the State in 1989. At that time Congress had supported his Government and Shri N.D. Tiwari was the leader of the Opposition. Shri N.D. Tiwari paid a heavy price for the misconduct of Shri Mulayam Singh; he lost the election in spite of being a respectable leader. He was defeated on account of his support to Shri Mulayam Singh. The Uttarakhand activists were subjected to police firing. Just now Shri Chandra Shekhar was advising that we should keep control over our temper and anger. But he forgets that the Chief Minister of U.P. had been responsible for

\*Not recorded.

the rape of women and shooting down of the youth of Uttarakhand. He branded us as traitors. He does not know that Uttarakhand has produced patriots only and not a single traitor can be pointed out. The 60 lakh population of U.P. is eagerly awaiting the decision of the Central Government. The C.B.I. report has very clearly mentioned that women were raped and hundreds of youngmen were gunned down and the Chief Minister of U.P. is fully responsible for it. This Government is already reduced to minority and should be dismissed immediately. If the Central Government supported the State Government, it would meet the fate of the 1989 Central Government.

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : B.J.P. appears to be unduly concerned about U.P. Samajwadi Party has met with unprecedented success in the Panchayat elections in Ayodhya, Faizabad, Mathura and Banaras. It secured 75 per cent votes whereas B.J.P. secured 25 percent votes. The reason is that S.P. has worked for the upliftment and betterment of the dalits and the backward. The BJP, irked by this success, is creating confusion in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you stretching your point so much ?

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am referring to the incident of that particular day when the B.J.P. was holding its meeting and its M.L.As. were not in favour of forming a Government with B.J.P.'s help and 60 legislators wanted to walk out of the meeting. It was their inter-party dispute. As regards proving the majority, a notification has been issued to summon the Vidhan Sabha and the majority would be tested on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha and I hope the Home Minister in his statement would bear in mind the ruling of the Supreme Court on the subject.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never justified the action of Shri Mulayam Singh, as alleged by the Member from Uttarakhand. I had publicly condemned the happenings in Uttarakhand. But I would like to remind you about the statement made by the person, whom you want to instal as the Chief Minister, about the atrocities on women. Perhaps you have forgotten.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : It is unfortunate that because of mutual differences, B.S.P. withdrew its support to the coalition Government in U.P. This Government had raised a ray of hope in the hearts of the poor, the down trodden and the minorities that now there is Government committed to their welfare. It is a fact that the B.J.P. was the largest single group at that time in U.P., but no party was coming forward to support it because of its role in the demolition of Babri Masjid which was a blot on the prestige and honour of the State and the nation. This is the reason that all the parties lent their support to S.P. and B.S.P. coalition. It is unfortunate that the coalition did not last long.

Sir, we learnt from the Press reports and our own sources about the happenings in the guest house. All this was unfortunate because violence has no place in a democratic set up. It is improper to use force against elected representative or to disturb their meeting. This is

also unfortunate that when this Government assumed power in U.P., there was scuffle, fracas within the Vidhan Sabha and several legislators were hospitalised. In this violence B.J.P. and ruling party legislators were involved. Advanji has advocated that this Government should have been dismissed 18 months ago. It shows Advanji, how much faith you have in democracy. You want to dismiss a democratically elected Government right at its inception. I am aware that the ruling party at the centre would be unhappy because it had to withdraw support to a coalition which was supported by it earlier. To my mind, the need of the hour is to frame rules and guidelines to meet similar situations. Now there are two options. One of the options - which I am demanding - is that this Government should not be dismissed. We must develop and nurture a tradition in the country that if any Chief Minister or the Prime Minister has been reduced to minority, but he insists on a trial of strength on the floor of the House, he should be given the opportunity...*(Interruptions)* Please listen my views. I had not interrupted you when you were speaking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this very House, when B.J.P. withdrew its support to the V.P. Singh Government, Shri V.P. Singh insisted on a trial of strength. He was given an opportunity to prove his majority and he lost and subsequently resigned. Then another Government was formed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVIR SINGH : At that time B.J.P. was not part of the Government, it was supporting from outside. In this case 11 of the legislators were Ministers. B.S.P. was part of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Is there any tradition here to interrupt the speaker ? I am speaking and you are disturbing me.

SHRI RAJVIR SINGH : If you make a mis-statement, we will correct you.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : If you want to correct me, you must seek the permission of the Chair...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am being interrupted by as many as 8 persons and their leader is not intervening.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Why are you making wrong statements. Members from your party also disturb others, have you not seen ?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : No member from our party creates disturbance...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : We have seen them protesting here.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : No, they have never done it.

MR. SPEAKER : Chandra Jeet ji, please continue with your speech.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House, a Member has the right to make his point; even though it may be wrong. I am not making a comment against you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : You also say several wrong things.

MR. SPEAKER : Chandra Jeet ji, he is trying to resolve the issue.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It has been said here that casteism is taking roots in the country. Casteism surfaced in 1989 when the backward classes in the country waged a struggle for the implementation of the Mandal Commission report, for their rights and to demand a share in the power. It was then that these people aware of the spectre of casteism !

The poor are struggling for their rights, self respect and to term it as the evil of castism would tantamount to turning a nelson's eye to the reality. Sir, I would request you to direct the Governor as well as the Home Minister that they must take some decision about the impasse in U.P. because they have already held consultation and heard the views of others for the past three days. Their decision should be based on the Supreme Court's ruling on the subject according to which if Shri Mulayam Singh wants to have a vote of confidence, then a date for the purpose should be fixed. The majority should be tested on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha. An attempt is being made to engineer the fall of the Government in U.P. as a matter of political opportunism. Therefore, dismissal of the Government would be undemocratic and a wrong tradition would be set. It is being wrongly projected that if this Government is not dismissed, it would lead to large scale caste conflict in U.P. No caste conflict would take place. Clash of policies, ideas, programmes is bound to take place. This class is necessary for the evolution of democracy.

This country has been witness to many trials and tribulations, but our democracy has braved all odds and marched forward. I think the evolution of the democratic process should be allowed to progress unhindered...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam) : We have heard the various view points of all the hon. Members in this House on a vital and important constitutional crisis. We have to give an impartial thought and judgment on such matters.

Today, what has been happening in Uttar Pradesh should be a warning to all the national leaders. It is not Mulayam Singh who has ruled this country for the last 47 years. It is cumulative sins committed by all the parties, as a result of which this is happening. You may call it as goondalism. You may call it as repression and all those things. Therefore, Mulayam Singh is not the root cause of this. We have been violating constitutional provisions

right from the beginning of 1947. During these four years, this House, under your leadership as the Speaker of the House, and under the leadership of our Prime Minister, tried to strengthen the democratic institutions by various means. Today, we have to strengthen the democratic values.

Sir, I agree with Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury. I am not denying whatever the BJP people have said. It is a fact that something is going on there. But it is not due to Mulayam Singh's sins. It is due to the sins committed earlier. Before the two Governments came into power, the advasis and harijans were never allowed to go to the booths to exercise their franchise. Is it not a fact? It is because some two Backward class and Muslim leaders emerged in North India that these people could freely go to the booths and exercise their franchise. Of course.

[Translation]

A section here or there does not serve the purpose.

[English]

Whenever it does not suit you, you are raising the constitutional provisions. When it suits you, you are simply closing your eyes. It is in this House several times that our hon. Prime Minister has said that whatever constitutional provisions are there, he would allow them to function. Several times he said that the strength of any Government should be tried on the floor of the House. Today you are asking our Home Minister to dismiss the Mulayam Singh Government there. These double standards will create problems. All these cumulative sins committed by various leaders of this country have brought this nation to this level of brinkmanship. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to give a fair chance. I also request Shri Advaniji and Vajpayee ji not to bother about the BSP and all that. Let them freely exercise their right on the floor of the House. Let them then win the support on the floor of the House. After that you will get support. Then the nation will understand what is your

[Translation]

Your love and affection for this backwards and the Scheduled Castes.

[English]

Therefore, I appeal to this House to consider these aspects.

MR SPEAKER - Please conclude now.

[Translation]

You asked for 2 minutes and I granted you five minutes.

[English]

SHRI K P REDDAIAH YADAV - I am not repeating what they have said.

MR SPEAKER - You are making very good points. But we are rushing against the time.

SHRI K P REDDAIAH YADAV - It is high time that every institution of this country - either Legislature or Executive or Judiciary or the free Press - should be strengthened on the basis of the constitutional provisions. It is the true meaning of that. Please do not violate it for your own sake and then, afterwards, for others, you do not repeat these constitutional provisions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhopur) - Mr Speaker, Sir, I would be quite brief. I think this is an exercise in futility. At present the situation in UP is tense and unfortunate but it is confined to Lucknow only. A delay would worsen the situation. I do not want to suggest what the decision should be but more than three days have passed but no decision has been taken. The situation may not degenerate into violence but it will definitely remain a topic for discussion and would create bitterness in the minds of the people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, UP is the largest state of the country. I do not want to comment on the speeches made here but I do agree with the views expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta. Delay in taking decision would cause irreparable damage to the democratic set up in UP.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) - Your own party is indecisive and you are blaming us. It is not fair.

[English]

Sharad Yadav ji, this is not correct. You just tell us what is the stand of the Janata Party.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV - Have you taken a decision in the matter?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA - Our party would take a decision today. What is the decision of your party?

[English]

You are the leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party. Please tell us about your party's stand.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV - It is surprising that you are blaming us, whereas your own working committee has yet to take a decision. We are awaiting the arrival of the President of the party and our decision would be within the norms.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would reiterate that delay in taking a decision would worsen the situation. With this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR SPEAKER - Let the Members who have come from that province have the preference. Now it is not necessary that everybody should express his views. I am

not sure whether this house can discuss this matter. Let us understand this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do not convert this into U.P. Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the M.P.s should be permitted to speak in the subject. It should be restricted for M.P.s from U.P.

*[English]*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : I want to submit one thing. I want to clarify one thing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why did you not give me the slip before ? At the fag end of the day, you are asking this. Otherwise, I would have regulated the time.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I would like to say that in the morning the leader of the Opposition drew our attention to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking you, why you did not inform me that you wanted to speak before hand, so that I could have regulated the time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE . That is one way of informing you, as far as I understand. Raising the hand is also one of the ways of informing you. I thought in that manner I have informed you. If you kindly agree, I will speak.

MR. SPEAKER : It is good that you are inventing new devices I Okay. Please be brief - one minute.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will not be longish at all. In the very morning the leader of the Opposition stated this. But it was an unusual situation that his followers had entered the well. He does not like it. He usually tries to dissuade them. But, today he failed. This was the starting point.

What is the cause of the extra passion that is there in them ? I shall talk politics because I am here by politics and for politics. I understand what Advaniji says. I understand the passion and the cover that Advaniji tries to take for a very simple reason. If we survey the political scene of the country, we know that Advaniji and the communal forces of the country are not meeting their Waterloo either in Maharashtra or in Gujarat. They are meeting their Waterloo in UP, in Bihar and in West Bengal. Therefore their thinking pattern contains this elements that the battle with the old forces which were preaching secularism is no longer as relevant as the battle with the Socialist Party or whatever in UP, Janata Dal in Bihar and Left Front in West Bengal. Therefore, this seems to be the barrier for the further advance of the communal forces in the country. It is from that point of view that we oppose

anything that allows their advance in any part of the country. We are pledged to that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : It has nothing to do with the present case.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Yes, it has something to do with it. In order to further their cause, after the fall of the V.P. Singh Government, they felt emboldened. Their horses ran all over the country. In certain places they were checkmated. They want to break that barrier. In order to break that barrier, they took a cover.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please help me ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Why I say that is...

MR. SPEAKER : We are understanding it. You do not have to explain it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am concluding, Sir. The cover is that there is Goondalism. Maybe. I do not know. Maybe there are hundreds of ways of accusing the Left Front in West Bengal, the Janata Dal in Bihar and this Government there. There are problems; we do not deny that. But the answer to those problems we want to sort out among the secular forces and we do not want the aid or the machinations of the communal forces in that battle. We shall sort out all those things among ourselves. The cover is democracy for their short term interest. We have taken this position that we have to settle that for the sake of long term interest of democracy in this country and not for the short term benefit of anybody.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this going on ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am giving this argument that not for the short term success anywhere in the country...*(Interruptions)* For the sake of democracy and a developing one, what we want is, let the elected people decide everywhere. They may be wrong, they may be mistaken. But let them decide. They formed their Government in Maharashtra. Despite the fact that we hate communalism with the core of our heart, we are not saying that dismiss that Government. We do not seek the support of the Central Government to dismiss that Government. Yet, our hatred is unbounded against communal forces. It is from that point of view of long term democratic considerations that we say all this. Had he resigned, it would have been all right.

MR. SPEAKER : Nirmal Kantiji, this is not necessary. The same thing is being repeated.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The point is, it has to be tested in the Assembly.

It has to be decided by the elected Members of the Assembly. There is no other route. No appointee can decide it. Only the elected people shall decide it. The politics we preach is, we must oppose the communal forces tooth and nail for the sake of long-term democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Minister, Statement please.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to some of the incidents, which were alleged to have taken place in Lucknow.

18.40

### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(iii) REPORTED INCIDENTS OF INTIMIDATION OF B.S.P. MLAS IN THE STATE GUEST HOUSE, U.P. THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : During the zero hour today, Hon'ble Members drew my attention to the harassment and intimidation of the members of the state Legislature belonging to the Bahujan Samaj Party in the UP Govt. Guest House at Lucknow. I had promised that I will get the information from the State Govt., and then will make a statement on this subject. I have since been able to get a report from the State Govt.

According to the Information received from the State Govt. of UP, on 2.6.95 at about 4.30 PM. a large crowd of people including unruly elements gathered in and around the State Guest House, Govt. of UP, where, amongst others Ms. Mayawati, MP and BSP leader and several BSP MLAs were staying. The District Administration and the local police authorities were immediately directed to make necessary arrangements and ensure maintenance of law and order in the State Guest House. Later, in the evening several messages were received from various sources saying that some B.S.P. MLAs were being manhandled by unsocial elements and that there was severe threat to the security of Ms. Mayawati and B.S.P. MLAs in the State Guest House. It was also alleged that some MLAs were taken away. It was also reported that power and water supply in the Guest House had been disrupted.

The State Govt. immediately gave directions to the local administration to look into the situation and ensure normalcy in the State Guest House. DM and SSP of Lucknow, Commissioner and DIG of Lucknow and Zonal IG of Lucknow were asked to immediately rush to the State Guest House and make necessary arrangements. These senior officers, alongwith additional force, rushed to the State Guest House and brought the situation under control. All the B.S.P. MLAs alongwith Ms. Mayawati were safely taken to two suites in the State Guest House where they locked the rooms from inside. The unsocial elements and the crowd were forced out of the campus of the State Guest House. Electricity and water was restored in the Guest House. Necessary force was deployed in and around the campus to ensure maintenance of law and order.

It may also be mentioned that several MLAs of other parties are also staying in the other rooms of the State Guest House. Ms. Mayawati expressed apprehension

about threat to her security because of the presence of these MLAs from other parties and their associates in the Guest House. She has expressed this threat to H.E. the Governor of U.P. on telephone. In view of this, necessary security arrangements have been made outside the suites where she and the B.S.P. MLAs are staying. Senior officers including Zonal IG, Commissioner, DIG, DM & SSP are personally supervising the arrangements in the State Guest House.

Shri Uma Kant Yadav, a BSP MLA, has filed a F.I.R. at 2035 hrs. on 2nd June, 1995 at the Hazratganj Police Station that Ms. Mayawati of the B.S.P. and several others were forcibly detaining 8 MLAs. However, no attempt has been made by the police to arrest her in pursuance of this FIR.

With regard to yesterday's alleged incident about manhandling and abduction of some B.S.P. MLAs at the State Guest House in Lucknow, no FIR was lodged about it yesterday. It is, however, learnt that a letter about the alleged incident was handed over to the Governor, UP by Ms. Mayawati last evening and the Governor passed it on to senior police officers for appropriate action.

It may also be mentioned here that late in the evening of 2nd June, 1995, on receiving the information of manhandling of some of the B.S.P. MLAs, about thirty of B.J.P. MLAs staged a Dharna inside the Raj Bhavan, UP. However, these MLAs, on receiving assurance from Commissioner and IG that necessary security arrangements had been made at the State Guest House, lifted the Dharna and left Raj Bhavan premises.

According to the State Govt. adequate arrangements have been made at the State Guest House and situation is under control. The night of 2/3 June has passed without any incident. However, due to the presence of MLAs and other associates of the parties other than B.S.P. in the State Guest House, the B.S.P. MLAs are still apprehensive about the security. The situation is under control.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : The statement made by the Home Minister is based on the information provided by the State Government but it still bears out the submissions made in the House about the incidents which occurred yesterday. The Bahujan Samajwadi Party M.L.As were assaulted, they were dragged and there was danger to their personal security so much so that Ms. Mayawati had to seek help to save her life. These facts reveal the state of affairs which prevailed there.

The Home Minister has confirmed that F.I.R. has been registered against Ms. Mayawati in Hazratganj police station alleging that she has detained M.L.As against their will. She has been elected the leader of the B.S.P. legislative party and the allegation in detaining M.L.A. against their will and preventing them from moving out. Actually, as per the information made available to me

preparations are afoot to arrest Ms. Mayawati. What would be the result if she is arrested ?

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : Is it possible ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : She was holding a meeting with the B.S.P. M.L.As in the State Guest House and the charge is that she has detained the M.L.As forcibly...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Now 25 B.S.P. M.L.As ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Tomorrow, if I preside over a meeting of B.J.P. M.Ps, can I be charged with the same offence ? If it happens, you can guess about the situation in Lucknow.

SHRI RAM SAGAR : What is your reaction about the 25 M.L.A. of B.S.P. have escaped from their clutches.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What would be the reaction of the Central Government if Ms. Mayawati is arrested on the basis of the F.I.R. lodged against her ?

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : How can immediate action be taken without any investigation ?

*[English]*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, it is for the local officers to take whatever action is called for. I cannot anticipate what situation would be there and how the situation is going to develop. We cannot issue any direction to any State police officer.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM SAGAR : It is based on an imaginary events.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, it is not a question of issuing directions to be any State Police Officer. You can discuss the issue with the Governor.

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not possible. It is an imaginary course of action.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will a party be treated in this manner if it opts out of a coalition ? Ground is being prepared to put Ms. Mayawati behind the bars. I am asking you to issue directions. You please contact the Governor immediately.

All the police personnel in Lucknow are loyal to the present State Government, and the honest and dedicated officers have been transferred. If Ms. Mayawati is arrested today, the situation would worsen.

SHRI RAM SAGAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how is it that the number of followers of Shri Raj Bahadur has increased from 5 to 25 ?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I believe the hon. Members have

cooperated very well. Now let us please go to the other items.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I think the Home Minister is going to respond.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Well, I can talk to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. But I cannot give him any directions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who wants you to issue directions ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I shall discuss the issue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please find out the factual position. Many members challenged the facts came forward during the discussion today about the incident occurred yesterday. Your statement has already clarified the position to a considerable extent.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Well, this is the last day of this Session. And I think this is the last hour of the Session too. There are certain things which we have to put in order. One of the things that we have to do is to lay the papers on the Table of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : I want to draw your attention to the acute scarcity of water in Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to sit for four hours more, please let us 4 hours that you are going to sit for four hours, then I will also sit for four hours. Others can go and attend to their business and come back. But first let us decide how to go about it.

*[Translation]*

As regards the question of water supply in Delhi; I have given my consent. Please sit down and listen

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you speak at the sometime I can not compete with you.

*[Translation]*

We have to decide about the Private Member's Business. My opinion is we may take up the introduction and part of the Bill can be taken up in the next session. I will allow the issue of water to be raised here, and thereafter papers will be laid on the table...*(Interruptions)* You will also be allowed to speak. The House has to decide how long it is prepared to sit...*(Interruptions)* For me it would be difficult to run the House in this manner if all of you speak simultaneously. I am prepared to extend the sitting by two hours.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, if one mention is allowed, many Members would like to raise many other matters. I request you to kindly allow us to lay the papers only.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I think there are important matters. I cannot just push them over.

[Translation]

There is acute scarcity of water in Delhi. I asked them to raise it today and I have granted them permission therefor.

SHRI KALKA DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute scarcity of water in Delhi and there is out cry everywhere. If the level dropped further by 2-3 inches, Delhi may not get a drop of water. What had been the outcome of the agreement according to which 974 cusecs would be released through Tajewala by Haryana and Delhi's share would be 425 cusecs...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You ask what is the impediment in supply of water to Delhi and let the Government reply.

SHRI KALKA DAS : The Supreme Court had also ordered Haryana...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you go into the details of the agreement, it would be waste of time.

SHRI KALKA DAS : In spite of Supreme Court's directive, the quantity of water being released for Delhi has been reduced. Last year also it was at the intervention of the Home Minister that water was released for Delhi. I request the Home Minister and Shuklaji to intervene so that Delhi gets water as per its requirement.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Kalka Das has raised an important issue. The Home Minister and the Water Resource Minister perhaps may not be able to solve the problem. It is the Prime Minister who can solve this problem. He must use his influence with the Chief Minister of Haryana.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi, Haryana, U.P., Himachal and Rajasthan held lengthy discussions on the subject and I am happy that a unanimous agreement was reached at. Now some lacunae have been discovered in the agreement while implementing it. A meeting is still in progress between the Chief Ministers of Delhi and Haryana and our officials to find a way out. The issue is so complicated that no solution is in sight at present. We are still trying to find a solution to solve the problems of both Haryana and Delhi and I hope a solution would be found in a day or two...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla may take months to resolve the complications with the Chief Ministers of the three States and in the mean-while the citizens of Delhi may be starved

of water in the hot month of June. This was the reason that I had requested the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter without bothering about the technicalities of the agreement.

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Sir, due to recent cyclonic rains, the State of Andhra Pradesh sustained heavy irreparable loss of paddy and other crops to the tune of more than Rs. 330 crore. Paddy crops kept on the sheaves had been damaged. Due to additional water flow from the Yaleru reservoir, paddy crops in 1.25 lakh acres in the East Godavari district, 70 acres in Nellore, 30,000 acres in the Krishna district were damaged. In addition to that, on account of rains paddy crops grown on 60,000 acres of land spread over eight Mandals of East Godavari district have been damaged.

Sir, in Guntur district, the turmeric crop grown on 15,000 acres of land had been damaged. Sugarcane planted in April last in Anakapally area, banana crop raised in 1000 acres of land on the island villages of Rapalle and Koiluru were also damaged. In Miryalguda, Kodad and Challakurthi, most of the paddy crops were damaged, completely. Against this background of heavy loss, though Shri Balram Jakhar, the hon. Minister of Agriculture paid a survey visit, yet no action for providing relief has been taken up so far.

Sir, I would like to request the Central Government to provide for four or five lakh tonnes of damaged paddy which is to be purchased at a fixed price; arrangements should also be made to pay the affected farmers a sum of Rs. 2,000 per acre as a compensation for the loss of the crop and relief measures should also be provided for the hundreds of handloom weavers for the loss of their damaged looms and yarns; 25 kg rice should immediately be given to all the affected families. I hope the Central Government would come to the rescue of the State immediately in this regard. I also hope that the Centre would come to the rescue of all the farmers of Andhra Pradesh who lost their entire crop and other livelihood.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He will go through your statement.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after 47 years of independence, adequate development has not been carried out in the Adivasi areas. In spite of provisions in the constitution to give special protection to those notified areas and special schemes introduced for them, the benefit of development has not reached the Adivasis fully.

Under the 5th Schedule of the constitution, the State Governors have been empowered to enact special laws for the welfare of the Adivasis, keeping in mind the local milieu. But, unfortunately no state has done it.

All India Adivasi organisations have made demands several times, that the Sixth schedule should be enforced in all the Adivasi areas so that Adivasis get autonomous

status and their involvement in their all round development can be ensured.

The Parliament passed 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India in 1992 which clearly specify that separate laws would be formulated for the Adivasis. As a consequence, two high powered committees were constituted in which besides Members of Parliaments, experts and Officers were also associated. One of the Committees has submitted its report and the report of the other committee is nearly complete.

The Madhya Pradesh Assembly has since passed a Resolution unanimously in its Budget Session in which the Union Government has been requested to enact new laws for the Adivasi areas and incorporate them in the Sixth Schedule. Madhya Pradesh is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis and its concern for their welfare is quite natural.

These laws would be enforced in 295 districts of the country. In Madhya Pradesh along 4 districts would be covered completely and 14 districts partially.

MR. SPEAKER : Please lay all the papers on the Table.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : The elements who had been exploiting the Adivasis for centuries cannot come to terms with the fact that the Adivasis should enjoy special states in 295 districts and have started opposing this idea now itself.

On the other hand, Adivasis are also worried about their future. Thousands of Adivasis staged a rally in Jagdalpur, district headquarters of Bastar on 31st May in which they demanded the enforcement of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are concluding it.

*[Translation]*

Anything said now on will not go on record.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR (Hingoli) : Sir, the sowing season has started in Maharashtra but the farmers are not getting Jawar and cotton seeds.

MR. SPEAKER : It is supplied by Maharashtra Government and not the Central Government. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : When will the agriculture policy be discussed ?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called you, why are you speaking ?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : The Agriculture Minister is sitting...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : The Agriculture Minister has formulated the policy and submitted it before the House. You have not allocated time for it; he is not to be blamed.

*(Interruptions)*

AGRICULTURE MINISTER (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : We do lip service but nobody is prepared to speak on it...*(Interruptions)* For nearly one and a half years I have been enhorting.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister and the young sports Minister to the athletes and players who are being ignored. Ours is a large country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Forget about the size of the country and come to the point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, because of the neglect of the sports person, their performance at national and international level has been quite dismal. The sports person are not getting the incentive and encouragement at the national level and that is why feel discouraged and evince lack of interest in the sports.

I would urge the P.M. and the sports Minister to chalk out a special scheme for the encouragement of the sports persons.

MR. SPEAKER : The scheme is already there and if you are not aware of it. You may contact the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : They should have reservation in employment and in banks it should be raised from 2 percent to 5 percent.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record...\*

*[Translation]*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount under the local M.P. Development Scheme has not been released for the year 1995-96 so far. The rainy season is round the corner and it would not be possible to utilise the amount.

MR. SPEAKER : This issue has already been sorted out and nothing further need to be said on the subject.

*[English]*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a matter regarding withdrawal of security forces from Kangla which is an important historical and religious place. It has also temple. It is at the heart of Imphal, the Capital of Manipur. It is now being occupied by the security forces. The Central Government has taken a decision to withdraw the security forces so that the sentiments of the people may not be hurt. But action has not been taken to withdraw or to vacate the security forces from the area completely. A group of people

\*Not recorded.



have come to New Delhi and launched Satyagraha. So, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate action to vacate the security forces from that area.

MR. SPEAKER : You send that letter to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHTBHUKA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was travelling by Sabarmati Express on the 28th and one of the bogies left the Railway track and moved into the fields between Manakpur and Motganj. It is a strange incident.

MR. SPEAKER : A statement is being laid on the Table.

SHRI ASHTBHUKA PRASAD SHUKLA : It is all the more deplorable that after this incident on the 3rd, Bandra Express met with an accident on the same track 25 kilometres away from earlier site of accident. Two Railway accidents due to removal of fish plates within a month should be a cause of concern.

MR. SPEAKER : A statement is being laid. Please sit down.

SHRI ASHTBHUKA PRASAD SHUKLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a coincidence, it is a conspiracy by I.S.I.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is not going on record..\*

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 100 workers of Diamond Cement Factory (Birla Group) in Distt-Damoh were killed due to a blast in the chimney on 1.6.1995. The most-reprehensible part of the incident is that 39 labourers who could be saved were admitted in the hospital and the rest were burnt in the furnace. It has caused wide spread resentment in the entire area. The Police Department is colluding with the management. Sir, an inquiry should be conducted by the centre into this accident.

MR. SPEAKER : You may submit a copy of the complaint under your signature to the Home Minister and he would get the needful done. Now, please sit down.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Nepali language was included in the Eighth Scheduled of the Constitution, there was a proposal to include the Santhali language also in the Eighth Schedule. About 2½ crore people speak Santhali language in West Bengal and Orissa. The Government is quite considerate towards these people but Nepali - a foreign language - forms part of the Eighth Schedule.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Nepalese are also citizens of India.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : But their number is not 2½ crores. I would urge the Government to consider the proposal of including Santhali in the Eighth Schedule in the next Session.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the plight of the blind students from the National Institute of Blind, Dehradun. They are suffering because of the mismanagement - no examination in time and no completion of courses. They have raised some corruption charges against the Institute. Now, they are in Dharna in Jantar Mantar. They were lathicharged yesterday evening. I would request the Government that blind persons should be treated properly and their complaints should be listened to. These students should get justice.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, the port city of Tuticorin is an important industrial city. The Airport of this important city is not functioning since June, 1993. I have sent several reminders to the Civil Aviation Minister. So, I would request the Minister through you that the functioning of the Airport should be revived immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj) : Sir, I want to draw your attention to the Eastern district of U.P. A gynaecological centre has been functioning for the last 10 years in Chowki Ghat in Barathi Division of U.P. The electricity connection of the Centre was disconnected on March 10. The Deep Freezer of the centre containing Polio injections is also not working. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give in writing.

[English]

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam) : Sir, I would like to raise an important issue of Srikakulam. In the Vamsadhara Irrigation Project the agitation is going on for the last one hundred years. But only the first phase is under completion and the second phase is in doldrums. Unless it is completed, 2.5 lakhs of acres of land that has to be irrigated under this Project will go dry. I would request the Government and the Prime Minister to intervene and see that this Project goes through.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us take up papers to be laid on the Table.

19.12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement Correcting reply to USQ No. 500 dated 9.12.94 regarding City Transport Service and reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

\*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting reply given on the 9th December, 1994 to Unstarred Question No. 590 by Shri Amar Roypradhan regarding city Transport Service and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

(Placed In Library. See No. LT 7907/95)

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**Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council  
Act, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils Act, 1995 (President Act No. 1 of 1995) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th May, 1995 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1992.

(Placed In Library. See No. LT 7908/95)

19.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

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**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd June, 1995, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1995, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd June, 1995."

19.12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

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**DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES - A REVIEW**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the 'Departmentally related Standing Committees (1994-95) - A Review'.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaffar Sharief, you may lay the Statement on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER

SHARIEF) : I have already laid the Statement.

MR. SPEAKER : We need not take up Matters Under Rule 377. Maybe the Members are also not there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, it may be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

19.14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

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**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377...Laid**

(i) NEED TO CONTINUE THE SCHEME OF CARE IN MAHARASHTRA AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO STATE TO HELP THE MALNUTRITIOUS CHILDREN

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : More than 4200 children in the Maharashtra State are facing the prospect of death or permanent damage like blindness and mental retardation as a result of malnutrition. About 1100 of these children are in the age group of less than one year and another 1886 are between one and three years. This was reported to be the findings of integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) submitted to the State Government of Maharashtra. The children are suffering from grade IV of malnutrition and weigh barely half of the normal weight of their age. Some children have been placed in grade III since they weigh 10 per cent more.

Leading experts point out that body weight is due to inadequate intake of food usually resulting in infectious diseases causing death. This malnutrition may result in the irreversible health crisis resulting in the rickets or blindness. These bodies lose the capacity to assimilate food resulting in severe gastroenteritis. Malnutrition has affected children belonging to predominantly tribal areas of Maharashtra. The State has not been fully covered by ICDS. It is only working in 174 projects operating in 300 tehsils covering approximately half of the total population.

I urge upon Government of India to direct the State Government immediately to act with the goals of the 'Programme of Action for Children, for the entire state'. I also urge the Government of India not to close down CARE Programme of distribution of nutritious food to the children covered in the scheme which is reported to be closed down by the Government of India and render all possible help to the cause of children.

(ii) NEED TO TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF CARDAMOM GROWERS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki) : The Cardamom growers are facing a very serious situation owing to the steep downfall in the price of Cardamom. The average price of Cardamom per kilogram was Rs. 418 in 1993, Rs. 393 in 1994, and Rs. 277 in 1995.

Cost of production has increased during the past few years while the production has decreased. The price has come down to 70% of the 1994 price.

The Cardamom price is generally determined by export. At the moment, the scope for more export is not very encouraging. Therefore, it is essential that the farmers be helped and saved from disaster, by other methods such as by reducing cost of inputs and by other enabling acts. I request the Government to help the Cardamom farmers.

(III) NEED TO TAKE STEPS FOR EARLY REPAIR OF GANG CANAL PASSING THROUGH PUNJAB

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : The Gang Canal of Ganganagar, Rajasthan is very important and is in operation for the past 85 years. The part of this canal with a capacity of 2750 cusecs falling in Punjab has been badly damaged. This canal is therefore now not in a position to handle its share of water. To meet the shortage thus created, the Rajasthan Government has diverted the water to Indira Gandhi canal and has prepared a link canal on R.D.No. 491 near Mohangarh which has been connected with the first head, Sadhuwahi, of the Gang canal.

The cultivators of Gang canal area should be supplied water from this link canal and the damaged part of Gang Canal falling in Punjab should be rebuilt

I would, therefore, request the Water Resource Minister to issue orders for the reconstruction of the Canal so that the cultivators may get water

[English]

(iv) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE IN NORTH LAKHIMPUR, ASSAM

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur) . The North Lakhimpur is a district headquarter of Lakhimpur district and rapidly growing town. Population has increased manifold, commercial activities have been increasing rapidly. In the midst of this town there is one road leading to airport, hospital and railway station. To reach these important places people of the town have to confront a railway manual gate. This railway gate remains some times closed for hours together for which hospital going patients, maternity needed women and air passengers get struck off at the gate. This situation creates problems for all these people.

So, there is long pending demand of the people for construction of an over-bridge over the railway line in North Lakhimpur.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to look into the matter seriously at the earliest.

(v) NEED TO BRING A LEGISLATION TO SET UP A SINGLE 'MANIPUR' HILL AREAS AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL FOR THE ENTIRE HILL AREAS OF MANIPUR

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur) : Manipur has been agitating for extension of Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to its 5 hill districts. This 25 year old demand should be conceded immediately in view of the prevailing

socio-political upheavals in the state. Autonomous councils under Sixth Schedule have been set up long back in the tribal areas of North East States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

All national and regional political parties in Manipur have supported this demand in their manifestoes of Lok Sabha and state Assembly Elections of 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1995.

In this regard the Government of Manipur have also recommended to the Union Government, in 1991 and 1992

The Union Government have given assurances for Sixth Schedule to Manipur. The Sixth Schedule, which is the constitutional instrument of socio-economic development and mechanism of self-governance for the tribals, will not only bring speedy development, but will also enhance unity and harmony among the conflicting tribal groups in Manipur.

I therefore urge the Union Government to bring forth a Bill in the current session, to set up a single 'Manipur Hill Areas Autonomous Council' for entire hill areas of Manipur, with some Regional Councils for certain ethnic and tribal groups, as provided under Sixth Schedule to the Constitution

(vi) NEED TO CONNECT NOIDA, GHAZIABAD AND DADRI WITH DELHI BY RAIL

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Dadri and Noida are not only being developed as industrial areas but have become suburban areas of Delhi by providing residential accommodation. The residents of these areas have to commute to New Delhi/Delhi/Ghaziabad to meet their requirements, but no improvement has been made in Dadri-Ghaziabad-Delhi-New Delhi Rail services in spite of the persisted demand of the residents of these areas.

I would, therefore, request the Ministry of the Railways to take necessary steps to provide link Rail service between New Delhi-Delhi-Noida-Dadri-Ghaziabad. I would also request that alternative lighting arrangement should be made in booking offices of Gaziabad-Sahibabad so that the employees and the passengers do not face any inconvenience.

(vii) NEED TO PROVIDE BETTER POSTAL SERVICES IN NORTH MUMBAI

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Urbanisation is making rapid strides in the country and in Maharashtra, the pace is so fast that 40 percent of the area of the state has already been urbanised. This urbanisation is creating serious problems particularly in Mumbai because people from all parts of the country flock to this place in search of employment. Mumbai city is already bursting at the seams because of its rare capacity to absorb people.

In my constituency, Mumbai North the number of voters

has nearly doubled to 21.50 lakhs during the last ten years. The postal service is an important service but the number of postman has not been increased because of a ban by the Central Government. Now post offices are also not being opened to handle the increased load of work. The Postal service is in disarray. In view of this situation, the following steps may be taken to cope with the increased volume of work :

(1) the number of postmen in Mumbai, particularly in Mumbai North be increased in proportion to the load of work (2) new post offices should also be opened.

[English]

(viii) NEED TO DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN SUNDERBANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar) : Sir, while nature has been very bounteous to the Sunderbans area in West Bengal for its unique flora and fauna, bio-diversity, ecology and above all its renowned "Tiger Project", unfortunately, no action has so far been taken by the Centre to develop infrastructural facilities there, which has got a great tourist potential and is in fact a very attractive holiday resort. A large number of foreigners visit Calcutta regularly, Sunderbans is connected by road and rail upto Canning Town. The foreigners would very much like to visit the Tiger Project and enjoy the ecological environment prevailing there. But the whole problem is that there does not exist any tourist lodge in this area where these foreign tourists can rest. Sunderbans is only 80 Kms. away from Calcutta. If a heli-pad is constructed at Village Dabu under P.S. Canning in South 24-Parganas, it will attract the tourists to visit this place in short time and return to Calcutta the same day. The area is riverine and provides enjoyable ride in motor boats and lunches, which are available there.

I would very earnestly urge the Central Government to develop some infrastructural facilities in the area particularly the building of some tourist lodges, which will not only help the country to earn more foreign exchange, but also improve the backwardness and poor economy of this area.

19.15 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**FORTY THIRD REPORT**

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patilala) : Sir, I beg move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st May, 1995."

\*\* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3.6.95.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st May, 1995."

The motion was adopted.

19.16 hrs.

**BILLS INTRODUCED**

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*\***

(Amendment of Section 22)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

19.17 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*\***

(Substitution of new article for article 30)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a Bill which is discussed partly. Mr. Reddaiah Yadav, maybe in the next Session you can take it up again.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam) : Right, Sir.

19.19 hrs.

**VELEDICTORY REFERENCES**

MR. SPEAKER : The 13th Session of Tenth Lok Sabha which commenced on 30th February 1995 is coming to a close today. The House held as many as 42 sittings

\*\* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3.6.95.

lasting over 243 hours with two breaks. First from 15th February to 13th March and second from 1st April to 23rd April 1995. The latter break was to enable the departmentally related Parliamentary Standing Committee to consider the Demands for Grants of Union Ministers, Departments and submit their reports to the House.

The Session commenced with the address by hon. President to both the houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall. The House discussed the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address for more than 12 hours before adopting it on 28th April, 1995.

840 Questions were listed as starred of which 120 could be orally answered. Written replies were given to 8,508 questions. One Short Notice Question was answered and one Half-an-Hour Discussion took place. Two Calling Attention on matters of urgent public importance were taken up.

On 15th May, 1995 an adjournment motion regarding grave situation arising out of the total destruction and desecration of the Shrine of Charar-e-Sharif and killing of innocent persons and burning down of the whole township by Pakistan sponsored terrorists was discussed and negatived. On the demand of Members, an all-party Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Members from both Houses went to Jammu & Kashmir on 20th May, 1995 to study the situation arising out of the damage caused to Charar-e-Sharif Shrine by fire.

Various matters of urgent public importance were raised by Members after Question Hour. These included issues such as expiration of term of Bihar Legislature and repeated postponement of elections to that Legislative Assembly; problems of agricultural labour in the country; practice of carrying night soil on head by the scavengers. On all these issues, Members from various parties/groups made their observations and Government responded thereto.

Two hundred and three matters were also raised under Rule 377.

During the Session, 20 statements on matters of public importance were made by the Ministers.

In the sphere of Legislative Business, 27 Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha and in all, 27 Bills were passed by the House, important among them being the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Bill, 1994, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995, the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992 and the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1995.

Ten Bills were referred to the Departmentally Related Standing Committee by the Presiding Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Standing Committee submitted their reports in respect of ten Bills referred to them. These Committees made very useful recommendations in many cases. For instance, in the case of National Environment Tribunal Bill, trade Marks Bill and National Highways (Amendment) Bill, the recommendations were

accepted by the Government IN Toto and official amendments brought forward in pursuance thereof.

As regards financial business, to enable the Parliament for better and closer scrutiny of budget proposals, it is now a well established practice that the Detailed Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments including Railways are examined by the Departmentally Related Standing Committee and Reports thereon presented to the House, before they are discussed and voted by the House.

During the current Session also, Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments for 1995-96 were examined by the respective Standing Committee during the recess period and reports thereon presented to the House.

The general discussion on Railway Budget and Demands for Grants of Railways for the year 1995-96 along with the Supplementary Demands for Grants of 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1992-93, were discussed and voted in full and the related Appropriation Bills passed by the House.

The General discussion on General Budget for 1995-96 was held before the House adjourned for recess but could not be concluded due to paucity of times. The Demands for Grants of two Ministers, that is Defence and Communications could be discussed and voted by the House. The outstanding Demands for Grants of the remaining Ministries/Departments were submitted to the vote of the House on 17th May, 1995 and the related Appropriation Bill passed. The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 were also discussed and voted by the House during the Session.

The House also discussed and passed the Budget in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1995-96. As the President's rule was imposed in Bihar for a short period, the Vote on Account of Bihar was also passed by the House.

The House has approved today further extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir for a period of six months with effect from 18th July, 1995. There was a lively and fruitful Short. Duration Discussion under Rule 193 on 25th and 26th of May, 1995 regarding atrocities on women and problems faced by them.

Many useful suggestions were made by Members in this regard.

The private Members, as usual, showed keen interest in bringing forward legislations for giving shape to their ideas. Twenty-six Bills on subjects or varying interests were introduced. Two Bills were discussed. Two Resolutions brought forward by Private Members were also discussed.

I take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members for the kind cooperation extended to me and my colleagues, hon. Deputy Speaker and Members of the Panel of Chairpersons in the smooth conduct of the business of the House. I would specially like to thank the

Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Vajpayeeji, the Leaders of various Parties and Groups, as well as the Whips for the unstinted cooperation and courtesy extended to me, without which my task would not have been easy.

I would like to thank the officers of the Legislature Secretariat for the good work done by them and the cooperation extended by them. The representatives of the media deserve our thanks and appreciation for reporting the matters.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Budget Session of the Parliament has given us a major opportunity of discussing the important issues concerning the country. It also afforded an opportunity for a threadbare discussion on the economic policies and programmes of the Government. It has been a period of intense debate and discussion and we have all benefited by the valuable contribution of hon. Members. It is to the credit of our hon. Members that our Parliamentary system is being appreciated by all. We have strengthened the scrutiny of Parliament by the introduction of the Committee System. The combined wisdom of the hon. Members and their valuable suggestions give a major impetus to improve the functioning of the Government. I assure the House of the full cooperation of my Government in this work.

In this Session, we had the privilege of Rashtrapatiiji's Address to both the Houses of Parliament, the passing of Motions of Thanks on the President's Address, General Budget, Railway Budget and Demands for Grants of the various Ministries were major events of the Session. The passing of the Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Bill to extend reservation in promotions to Scheduled Tribes is of tremendous social and economic significance. The adoption of the Statutory Resolution regarding the extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir underlines our combined resolve to meet any challenge. We would continue our endeavour to arrive at a consensus and do what is best for the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank you for the admirable patience and equanimity with which you have guided the discussion of the House. Your approach and understanding have always helped the Members to have a fruitful debate. I also thank all the hon. Members, the Leader of Opposition and the Leaders of other Opposition Parties for the constructive contribution to the proceedings of this House during the Session. I wish all the hon. Members a very happy recess after this long Session.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Sir, there is a saying "All is well that ends well". Today morning clouds were booming in the sky but by evening it has cleared and we are working in day light. Being a Budget Session, it was quite important and the important thing is that the Members realised during this session that a better utilisation of time would result in disposal of more

business and discussion can be more meaningful. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the details of the achievements of the Session from you, Sir, I am convinced that we have really disposed of considerable business, otherwise in the din of the House several important things are overlooked and less important matters bog the limelight. In spite of our best wishes, we could not discuss the demands for Grants of more than two Ministries. The President's Address was also discussed after 11 weeks. There was delay in passing the Budget also. If in future the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Members put their heads together to deal with these problems, I think, we would be able to make optimum use of time and achieve better results.

When this Session started, the shadow of the elections held in the states was looming large over it and now when the Session has concluded, the ensuing election has started casting its shadow. In a democratic set up, Lok Sabha is elected for five years and this is the last year. It is natural for all the parties to put their best foot forward but along with it we will have to ensure consensus on national issues. Our unanimous decision on the issue of promotions in reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a proof, if a proof is needed, that we can rise above party consideration on important national issues and can arrive at a unanimous decision.

When the Resolution on Kashmir was to be passed today, we had walked out of the House, but when it was put to vote we entered the House to vote in its favour. The Kashmir issue is so important that the world must realise that we speak in one voice. It does not mean that we do not have differences with the Government on its Kashmir policy. But the difference should be exhibited in a decent and decorous manner. We do sometimes cross the limits of decency and at that time we look to you Sir, Mr. Speaker. We are sometimes rebuked by you, Sir, we enter into an argument with you, Sir, sometime but ultimately you cleverly find a way out and all of us follow you. Today also you showed your astuteness.

The Standing Committee are acquitting themselves well. But their work is not receiving due recognition. Sir, you mentioned that some of the Ministries have accepted their recommendations. It is very good. But other Ministries should also study the reports of the Standing Committee thoroughly and adopt the recommendations made therein.

I understand that Members from cold region have to stay in Delhi during these 3 hot months. Here we face the heat outside the House on the one hand and sometimes heat is generated within the House also. All of us would extend our Thanks to you, Sir, for guiding the proceedings of the House very efficiently and the Prime Minister, leaders of other political parties extended their cooperation in conducting the proceedings of the House. I think, Sir, we may not be proud of our achievements but we have sense of satisfaction and the credit for that goes to you and others.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the Budget Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha is about to be concluded but there is no end to the problems. There is uncertainty in the body politic and we are facing a host of crises, yet self reliance is the watchword for us. Let us all strive to usher in an era of prosperity in the country by ridding it of all the ills afflicting it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I extend my best wishes to you and the House.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for conducting the proceedings of the House in an orderly manner during this long Budget Session. Sir, you also devoted considerable time outside the House in your Chamber in meeting the leaders of the parties, organising Committee Meetings. The purpose was to ensure that all the outstanding items and issues are disposed of. Many a time you are more worried about holding a discussion on some important policy or programme than we consider ourselves to be. You do point out that we are ignoring some important issue which can cause harm. We also make efforts to follow your guidelines. Government should also have a sense of satisfaction that all the important Bills to be passed have been passed with our cooperation so much so that we did not insist on discussion in respect of 2-3 Bills which we thought were of utmost importance and must be passed. For the past two three days in particulars a rare unanimity was observed in the House in respect of important national issues and this is our latent power, our inherent tradition which sustains our democracy and Institution of our Parliament. The leader of the Opposition also made a mention thereof. There was a long standing demand that there should be reservation in promotion also for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and all of us passed those constitution amendment Bills unanimously.

Today Jammu and Kashmir problems has become an insurmountable national problem and we want to pool our resources to solve it because Kashmir is an integral part of India. It is an universal desire that peace law and order

should be restored in Kashmir and the people of Kashmir may live in peace and share the fruits of prosperity with other parts of the exhibited our maturity by showing to the world our unanimity on national issues.

Sir, in the end I would like to refer to the visit of the Hon. Speaker of Cyprus at your invitation. He had made an important observation in his Address that they treated Indian democracy as the model democracy to be emulated. Your role in strengthening the Non-aligned movement has been commendable. We look to you, Sir, for strengthening democracy in the country. Our democracy is so deeply entrenched that inspite of clash of ideas and agitation we do not harbour any bitterness towards one another. And for this we give the credit to you. You have always used persuasive methods to convince us about the right path. Whenever you scolded us, there was an underlying affection which convinced us that your action is in our interest.

I am happy that both the treasury Benches and the Opposition have fulfilled their responsibilities for which we thank you. We also share your opinion about the part played by the Lok Sabha Secretariat employees and extend our thanks to them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now the hon. Member may stand up as VANDE MATRAM would be played.

19.40 hrs.

### NATIONAL SONG

The National Song was played.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned Sine Die.

19.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned Sine die.

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