

Bill

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

river bed of Kosi is being silted, rather the canal system is also being silted and as a result, the flood has become a regular feature of that area.

You might be knowing, Sir, that when there was breach in the eastern embankment, several blocks like Maheshi, Simri Bakhtiar-pur, Shalkhua, Nahata and a part of Saharsa were washed away. Railway services were also disrupted. With an expenditure of Rs. six crores, the breach was repaired. I have to say that if early steps are not taken by the Central Government, the whole Kosi project may go to the winds. The whole canal system would become worthless.

Side by side after having this barrage and embankment system, water logging has been another problem. Flood has not been duly controlled, rather water logging is causing a serious problem for the cultivators of that area. Sometimes, it has been found that the surplus water from the canal system is given outlet through the drainage system and that is causing another problem. Some villages are being washed away. If the drainage system for the water logging is not created and if the canal system is not cleared of the heavy silting, then the problem of flood, problem of silting would be causing serious damage and devastation to the public at large.

One thing more. It should be treated as a Central project. The work is done through the machinery of State Government and I agree with the views of Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan that the money given by the Central Government is not being spent on the programmes and projects for which that is given.

I have come to know, I do not know whether it is correct or not, that the Wangho river of China was the river of sorrow of China, but with some sort of mechanism they have been able to control the heavy silting and the floods have been controlled there. If it was possible there, it can be done here also and some sort of control measures may be taken for the River Kosi Project.

Lastly, Kosi barrage is just over one km in Nepal territory from the territory of India. This barrage in the territory of Nepal is not a source of convenience for the Indian people. However, it is a source of income for Nepal people and the Nepal officials. I would request to the hon. Minister that this matter must be gone into, how far the people in Nepal territory are taking undue advantage of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue discussion on this subject next time. Now, we will take up half-an hour discussion.

Before the half-an-hour discussion starts, I have to inform this House that after the discussion is over, the House will adjourn. No further item will be taken up. And this item also should be completed exactly by 6 O'clock.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[*English*]

17.30 hrs.

Implementation of Assam Accord

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dinesh Goswami.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Home Affairs on 12 November 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 1372 regarding the implementation of the Assam Accord.

Sir, the nation is in agony today because of the developments in Punjab. In Assam after six or seven years of incessant struggle, peace and calm prevailed. But again, the State is going towards a period of uncertainty because of the non-implementation of the various clauses of the Assam Accord. People are feeling cheated and disenchanted.

You are aware that some Assam Students Unions have two phase agitational programme here, one a *dharna* followed by a hunger strike. The Assam Gana Parishad has given a call for a *Hartal* on 8th in the State. And the Chief Minister has expressed in no uncertain terms, his unhappiness at the last meeting that he had with the Home Minister.

There are 15 clauses in the Assam Accord and there are three other items which relate to economic matters. I am not going to deal with all these clauses because time will not permit me. I will deal with particularly those clauses which are important and on which the responsibility lies squarely on the Central Government for implementation.

And those clauses are Clause 5 (9) which deals with amendment of the illegal Migrants Determination by Tribunal Act; Clause 14 which deals with disciplinary action against employees; Clause 9 (1) which deals with physical barriers like walls and fences in the border; Clause 9 (2) which talks in terms of jeepable road which would be manned for the purpose of checking infiltration; Clause 5 (5) which states that the governmental machinery will be strengthened for detection; Clause 7 which deals with economic development of Assam; and two economic aspects, viz. setting up of a refinery and establishment of an IIT.

Let me first Sir, come to Clause 5 (9) of the Accord. Under Clause 5 (9) of the Accord, it was assured that the Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants Determination by Tribunal Act, 1983. I may point out at that stage that while negotiations were going on, the movement leaders demanded that this Act be scrapped because if the Act prevailed then there could be proper detection or deletion. And at that point of time, the Prime Minister assured the movement leaders that there was no need to scrap the Act. The Act might be suitably amended or modified. We continue to press the Government of India to bring this

amendment and just prior to this Session, we were assured by the Prime Minister and by the Home Minister that in this Session of Parliament, the amendment bill will be introduced and will be passed. Now Sir, today we have come to the fag end of the Session and we have two more extended days. But there is no indication that this Bill will be coming. We told the people of Assam that this Act is going to be amended next Session. And this very fact that this Act has not been amended, has to a great extent, diluted the confidence of the people of Assam on the Government of India. After all Accords are meant not merely to be signed, Accords are meant to be implemented because Accords are commitment of the Nation, not only to the people of Assam, but commitment of the Government to the Nation as a whole. Today for whatever reasons, the Punjab Accord has virtually come to a standstill. The Assam Accord is not being implemented and as newspaper reports go, the Mizoram Accord today is facing difficulty. If Accords are not implemented, then the people gather the impression that these are mere political gimmicks in order to meet a particular situation. The Government is not serious and the people's confidence in the Government gets eroded. Well, people take recourse to the streets, people feel that mere legitimate demands in the parliamentary forums are meaningless. They go for pressure tactics. That is precisely what is gradually happening in Assam. We have had a series of discussions with the officers of the Government of India. I had the last meeting with the Home Ministry where I had the privilege of being present with the Law Minister of Assam and we were told that in two days' time, certain proposals would be given by the Government of India regarding the Amendments of the illegal migrant Bill. But those two days have also passed. Even the assurance of the Law Minister given to us where Mr. Panigrahi was also present has not been fulfilled. I do not want to go into the details of the Act or the Amendments which are necessary because these have already been communicated, but I would like to know now specifically from Shri Panigrahi, what is your stand regarding this Act. When do you propose to bring this Amendment? Are you thinking in terms of introducing this Amendment in this Session; a specific

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assurances on this issue? The other point which is creating a lot of disenchantment in Assam, let us say is regarding employees. I have told, even the Prime Minister, that under the provisions of the Assam Accord, it was clearly stated under Clause 14 that there would be no victimisation. Now how many foreigners we have detected? How many foreigners we have deported? These are merely statements which are to be judged on statements from Government. People in Assam will not be able to see who has been detected and who has been deported. But if a person who was victimised during the movement is not brought back into service, if his victimisation does not end in terms of Clause 14 of the Assam Accord, he remains as a symbol of failure of the Assam Accord and a failure of the Prime Minister.

Today in Assam, there are a large number of cases. I have before me cases of pay cuts in the following Departments :

1. P&T Department,
2. A.G. (Audit) Assam
3. A.G. (Accounts)
4. N.F. Railways
5. L.I.C.
6. Director of Census
7. Oil India & Refineries
8. F.C.I.
9. Government Medical Stores, Guwahati
10. Bokajan Cement Corp.
11. H.F.C. Namrup
12. N.T.C. Chandrapur Spinning Mill

These are all varying from 33 days to 110 days. In spite of repeated assurances that this pay cut would be withdrawn, nothing has been done so far. There were 19 cases of victimised transfers—22 Police cases till to be withdrawn 76 cases of termination. All these are of the Central Government employees. 29 cases are of break in service. At one point of time, we have told that we should not pressurise regarding those who have indulged in those violent activities. We said it is all right. We will not support violent activities, but those who have not

gone in for violent activities should not be victimized. Firstly, the Ministry of Personnel issued a circular saying that so far as these employees were concerned, the intermediate period would be treated as *dies non*, i.e. it would be treated as if this period was not existence, and no benefit would be given. Thereafter, another circular has gone; and in that circular, three kinds of earned leave, half pay leave, leave-not-due and extraordinary leave have been taken not of. We have been told that under this provision, the employees are going to get back their full benefit for the period in which they were prevented from serving, not of their own volition, but because of circumstances beyond their control.

But we have pointed out to the Home Minister on the last day that his interpretation was not correct, because when we talk in terms of leave not due, it means only half the pay; and if a person is given extraordinary leave, he does not get any pay whatsoever.

I will beg of the Home Minister : kindly break, bend mad or amend, do whatever is necessary, so far as the rules for the employees are concerned; but take back these employees. Don't victimize them. If you victimize them, you retain in the State of Assam a spark from which Assam may ignite again.

Therefore I will ask : how many employees are there? What will be the cost structure? If there is a disturbance in Assam again, then you do not know what will happen. India will face the greatest challenge in the northern border, and a challenge in the eastern border. Millions of rupees will be spent. For heaven's sake kindly take these employees into confidence. Remember that they want out of their jobs, not for their own benefit, but because they thought that the cause for which they fought, was a cause which was the cause of the nation. In fact, the nation has admitted later on that the Assam movement was for a national cause. Therefore, I submit that merely for the sake of 70 employees, don't stand on prestige. We know some of these employees. We have seen their suffering. We have seen how they have struggled; by

taking loans from their friends how their families have struggled for maintenance all these years. They did not take to the easy way.

After the Accord, they thought that once the Accord has been signed between the Prime Minister and the leaders of the movement, they would get back their own salaries, and that they would be able to live as happy families. That hope has been frustrated ; and that frustration has led to a volatile situation in the State of Assam.

Therefore I submit : break, bend mend or amend the rules. I do not know how you will do it ; but kindly remove the victimization of these employees. Otherwise, I may tell you : this spark of victimization may lead to ignition. Government, times without number, has promised that infiltration has been checked. In fact, there are two provisions. I come to Clause 5 of the Assam Accord which says that the international borders will be made secure against future infiltration by the erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Riverine routes will be checked. Besides the arrangements mentioned above, and keeping in view the security considerations, a road all along the international border would be constructed.

The Accord was signed on the 15th August 1985. Today we are in mid-December, virtually, of 1986. More than one year and four months have passed. The commitment of the Government of India to the people of Assam and to the nation was that the international borders would be made secure against infiltration, by the erection of physical barriers, barbed wires and other obstacles. Nothing has been done so far.

The other commitment was that besides these arrangements, additionally to these arrangements, there would be a road. During the 18 months, may I know whether the infiltrators have stopped coming, merely because an Accord has been signed by the Prime Minister and all or some students of the AAGSP? Have they said to the

Government of India : "Well, thank you ; you have signed an Accord. We will not cross the border" For 18 months, nothing has been done whatsoever.

There has been a talk of a survey ; but the survey again has been hampered because there has been protest and difficulties from the Bangladesh Government. You are aware of that ; in fact, a near-shooting incident took place, due to which the survey operations had to be stopped. The Government of Assam is asking for the strengthening of their border forces. Nothing has been done.

Now we are told that we will go in for a road first, and then we will think in terms of fencing. This is completely contrary to clause 9 of the Assam Accord, i.e. Clause 9 (i) and (ii), where there was a commitment on barriers, wire fencing and, added to that, a road.

There may be differences on the Assam Accord. I know there are differences—differences of perception between our party and the Congress (I), between our party and CPI (M). Perceptions have differed, on some points. But on the question of sealing the border, there is no difference whatsoever ; and I would like to know what has Government of India done at least on this front.

The Government of Assam has asked for strengthening the BSF. In fact, at one point of time, we were told, and you yourself know, that 50 companies are necessary. But up till now, only less than 20 companies are there. We have asked for more forces. We are not being given.

Kindly inform Assam where are those boards of posts and patrolling positions so that we can really check whether these really exist or only on paper. up-till-now the Government of Assam has not been communicated about them. Is it true that there is a mistrust on the Government of Assam. If there is mis-trust on the present Government, well I don't think the Assam Accord can be implemented.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

Clause 7 of the Assam Accord says that the government takes this opportunity to renew that commitment of speedy all round economic development. What has happened to that? When the Prime Minister intervention is sought and he takes an interest for 4-5 days in it, the files in different Ministers move. When we go to the Prime Minister and point out about it, he has been kind enough to instruct his Ministries about it. I think a ministerial committee was formed. When the Prime Minister takes interest in it for 4-5 days, the files move; after that, they become as stand still as they were earlier. In fact, we met the Prime Minister. Though he did not say yes in so many words, he admitted that is the position. Your commitment of speedy economic development is the commitment of the Home Ministry, which is not an economic Ministry, but it is a commitment. Therefore, the Government of Assam asked for the creation of the task force in which the State and the Central Government may be involved so that the task force can monitor different developmental projects that have taken place. So far as Economic Ministries are concerned, what is the difficulty of forming such a task force so that instead of going to different Ministries one may come to the Home Ministry and the Minister concerned Mr. Panigrahi—if I ask you what have you done regarding clause 7—in one stroke may say, yes, clause has been operated, implemented in this manner and these are your reports. Why has not the request of the Assam Government been acceded to I don't know.

The Assam Accord also spoke in terms of establishment of an oil refinery. There were three proposals: (1) modernisation of an oil refinery known as Digboi Refinery for which in the 7th Plan an amount of about Rs. 50 crores was earmarked. Then there was an expansion programme of the Baruni Refinery. Along with that, there was a commitment of the oil refinery in Assam. Now the oil refinery in Assam has not been established and we do not know where it stands; but on the ground that an oil refinery will be established in Assam the modernisation programme and the amount which was earmarked in the 7th Plan has been shelved: the expansion

programme has been shelved. The result of the Assam Accord has been that instead of economic development which we would have got, even the normal development has been frustrated. Now, this is the thing which the people of Assam ask us. Why have you gone for the Accord? If the Accord would not have been there, the Digboi Refinery would have been modernised, Barauni Refinery would have been expanded. By your Accord, all these things have been stopped. Well, we have no answer to give to our people. We are going back to Assam in an explosive situation.

We told specifically the people of Assam that IMDT Act was going to be amended. The commitment has come from the Prime Minister. The Act has not been implemented and we have no answer to give to our people. This will necessarily shake the confidence in the people of Assam and they may say that this Accord is a mere piece of paper. What is happening all over the country? Now the people's confidence on Accord has been shaken totally. Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, if you want to bring back the confidence of the people on the Government of India and on the Prime Minister, kindly do something for the implementation of the Accord; Don't take Assam into a of uncertainty after this normalcy which has come after seven years.

I hope the points which I have raised the hon. Minister will reply to them and give some definite and positive answers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): As the time at our disposal is very short, I will be very brief and perhaps as indicated by the chair we have to adjourn at 6 O'clock. So, I would like to reply to the points which the hon. member has raised in his notice. I confine to these three major points.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Dineshji, for having this discussion in this House and in fact, with a sober and senior Member like Dineshji here and a sober Chief Minister like profullo Mohanty in Assam, I hope the situation will not go beyond their control because

with a great faith and hope our honourable Prime Minister thought of this Accord. And it is an Accord of peace and amity and it has brought in a kind of peaceful atmosphere in Assam. The sole objective of this historic accord is to see that the entire energy and the efforts of the youth and the Government and the people of Assam are devoted to the cause of rapid and speedy all round economic development of Assam so that wherever they have lagged behind they can make good.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : The Central Government have done nothing till this date.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : That has been belied.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I must say that whatever points Hon'ble Goswamiji mentioned here, they were discussed threadbare with the representatives of the Assam Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Law Ministry.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : How much time do you take ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What I would like to mention is that the Government is serious, and our Prime Minister is seriously concerned with the implementation of the Assam Accord and so far as we are concerned, we have almost implemented, perhaps 90 per cent of the Assam Accord.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Never! Never! Do not mislead the House.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : Do not mislead the House.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What are those which have been implemented, pleased till the House ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : With regard to those migrants, Goswami ji's point of view about this amendments to Illegal Migrants Act, 1983, we know.

A series of discussions are being held and I must admire Dinesh ji and their representatives who came and discussed. They were very sofar and very patient and we tried to discuss for hours together, to see that

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What is the essence of democracy ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The essence of democracy is continuous process of discussion and dialogue and we are trying to reach an agreement through discussion and dialogue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Are you suggesting that because we are sober the Assam Accord has been implemented, or that because the Accord has been implemented we are sobre ? We are always sober.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I was saying that 90 per cent of the Assam Accord has been implemented. Only some problems remain which we are trying to resolve.

Then with regard to the implementation of the illegal Migrants Bill, we had long hours of discussions and then you identified five major points. They are : (1) Residence within three kilometres in case of private complaints ; (2) Fee of Rs. 25 with each private complaint ; (3) Burden of proof ; (4) Replacement of three-member Tribunals by single-member tribunals ; and (5) Doing away with revisionary powers given to the High Court.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Affidavits. Sixth : there was another point.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We identified those five points. And then the other day we discussed fully and thoroughly all these points. During the course of our rent discussion a consensus will emerge.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : A note about the Burden of Proof was to be prepared and sent within two days. At least you could have given that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : If I may explain, a note on the Burden of proof will be sent to you soon.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You are unnecessarily dragging the matter about, to an uncertain destiny.

(Interruptions)

Even the Home Minister personally gave us a promise that he was going to come and see us.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Only two days before all the representatives of the Assam Government and officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs had met.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Assam Government has sent its proposals long back. Nothing happened. The officers met them. Ultimately we have pointed out that we will send a proposal. Everytime we come the Home Ministry wants a proposal. Then they tried to thrash out with the Law Minister. All the proposals are pending with you for long. All the proposals have been given. It is not that we are discussing without them. The difficulty is that after the discussions all the papers go to the bottom of the box and that is the difficulty with this department.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope we are not going to divulge what we discussed there.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You are divulging, I am not.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It was in a good faith that we discussed these things. Therefore, I say that on all these things to which we agreed, the papers are being prepared again and will be sent to you. I hope, very quickly decisions will be taken on these points.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : What do you mean by quickly ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Let us see.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You give us a specific date. . . .*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Other Members have no right to speak. Please sit down.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, if you allow me half an hour I can explain everything. If you allow us to sit up to 6.30, I can explain everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I have to adjourn at 6 O'clock exactly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The second point about which Dinesh Ji was very much concerned and all of us are also concerned is. . . .*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't disturb please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You are sitting by Dinesh Babu's side. He is a very sober man. Why you are becoming impatient like this ? You must be guided by him.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You are misleading the House, therefore, I am assisting him.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The second point which Shri Dinesh Ji has said - and I would say that this is a very important point with which all the Assam representatives were concerned is about the reinstatement of the victimised employees. We have gone through the cases. All the concerned Ministries and Departments have reviewed the disciplinary cases in connection with the participation in the Assam agitation, in accordance with the Assam Accord. Only a list of 77 cases was pending. Out of the whole lot, only 77 cases are pending, as Dinesh Ji has now pointed out. Out of those 77 cases, what was found out was that 58 cases had nothing to do with the Assam agitation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This is entirely wrong Mr. Home Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am putting the facts before you. These cases were examined in detail. Do you want that we shall discuss this again? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There cannot be a dialogue like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am putting before you the facts. It is always open for discussion. A constant review is taking place. Out of these cases 2 persons did not want to be re-instated. In another ten cases decision have been taken for re-instatement. So, already ten plus two 12 cases have been disposed of. The only bone of contention, as Dinesh Ji said is about some Oil India's employee's cases. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : No, others also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In those cases it was found that one employee had taken up the job in an American firm. In the second case, the

person concerned resigned from the post and contested the election, and I think he was defeated. He contested on AGP's ticket and he was defeated. Therefore, there may be hardly another three to four cases remaining.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Are you prepared to review?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am placing the facts before you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Let the position be clear.

We are joining issue with you that these 58 employees were also dismissed not because of their participation in the movement. Therefore, are you prepared to review these cases again?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Let me place the facts before you. They are from the P&T Department. These 58 cases were from the Communication Ministry.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Let us not go into details. Are you prepared to review?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When you pointed out, then we checked up and found that they were only in the temporary jobs. All these 58 persons were in the temporary jobs and their definition is that they are called 'learners' in the Communications Ministry. Therefore, if you want you can again check up all these 58 cases. Our mind is so open about this.

The third point was about the border roads. . . . *(Interruption.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. You have no right to ask questions like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I tell you I am open even for two hours' discussion but the time limit is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
The third point which the hon. Member has raised is why not to start fencing immediately for erecting physical barriers to check infiltrators from Bangladesh.

18.00 hrs.

I must submit to you that recently also it was discussed with the Chief Minister of Assam and it has been decided that construction of fence may be taken along with survey for the construction of border roads. That is what they wanted. They wanted that it should be done simultaneously roads and fencing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
That also we have agreed. It has been agreed with the Chief Minister, Assam, when the border roads will be constructed, along with that fence will also be constructed. With the Chief Minister it has also been agreed. On the major points.

(Interruption.)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
I will request the hon. Member Shri Dinesh Goswami, you are constantly in the know of things. You are pursuing these things. Whenever you want to open up any case, the Home Minister's door is open. The Prime Minister is so much committed to see that the Assam Accord is fulfilled in every word, letter and spirit. Even then the Chief Minister, AGP, want to give a call on the

8th December for 'Assam Bundh'. I will request Shri Dinesh Goswami to go and persuade the Chief Minister, better to solve problems through dialogue and not to have this kind of Government sponsored Assam bund which will create more hurdles in the implementation of the Accord and will hinder speedy development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope there are no questions. Therefore...

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We are totally unhappy with the reply of the Home Minister—in fact by saying 90% has been completed.

(Interruptions)

This shows lack of sincerity. As a mark of protest we walk out of this House showing our total dis-satisfaction.

18.02 hrs.

Shri Dinesh Goswami and some other hon. Members then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned.

18 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 8, 1986/Agrahayana 17, 1908 (Saka).