

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

11. Special anti-communal forces should be formed and trained so that they can deal with these kinds of sensitive situations.

In view of what I have stated, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item on the agenda is Schools (Taking Over and Uniform Syllabus) Bill to be moved for consideration by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. He has written that he may not be here today for moving this.

Then, the next item is to be moved by Shri Hannan Mollah. He is not here.

Shri Piyus Tiraky.

19.06 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 244, etc.)

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I have already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that Article 244(2) and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India provide for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura and creation of autonomous districts in these States, but there is no such constitutional provision for the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Government had also stated that in eight States, there are scheduled areas. Scheduled areas mean areas which have been earmarked for the development of adivasis there, because this community all over India are very backward in comparison to other communities. The Government has rightly said that this community, which consists of various types, their culture, their language, their way of life and their common laws must be preserved. Apart from the thinking of the Government, it is also rightly mentioned in the Constitution itself; some reservation has also been given there to safeguard their interests, help them to grow and come in the mainstream of the nation.

Right from the beginning, the Government has been very much serious and already a lot of money has been spent for the development of tribal people and scheduled areas. But our efforts and the efforts of the Government has not so far reached the actual people, the people for whom the money and energy had been directed so far. The Government and others who are supposed to be their friends and want to help them, have been thinking that they should be spoon-fed, but the money or the help has not reached them because of the structure in the Government. We have seen that in spite of

the good intentions of the Government, the money for development has not reached them. A good portion of the money is pocketed by some interested people. Many of the societies or individuals in the name of doing good work in the tribal areas, pretending to be their saviours, actually go there to exploit them. Sir, the tribal people are living in the hilly areas and the Jungles, where the other community would not like to live. But because they live in the isolated areas that does not mean that they should be neglected. These people are Adivasis because of their ignorance and illiteracy. They have no political idea and they have not been organised at all. A big portion of the Adivasis are supposed to be the first inhabitants of India. They have not entered in our country like Mughals, or English-men. They were there right from the beginning. Many rulers have come in our country from outside but they are always there. And it is a pity that their position in society is still lagging behind many other communities as a result they have developed some inferiority complex. They do not consider themselves as the equal citizens of the country in spite of the Government's declaration that all are equal irrespective of their castes, creed and religion. Ours is a socialistic democratic Government. But all these things are not known to those people. These tribals are self-respected people and they have their own way of life. They have no faith in the judicial machinery. They cannot fight any case launched against them by the police. They cannot defend the cases because they are not in a position to meet the expenditure involved to buy justice. Sir, it is a pity that the justice is being purchased in our country. If a person has no money and has no backing, he cannot get the justice. In this field the tribal community is very much exploited and I would say that it will continue to be exploited. There is no end to it even after 40 years of independence. Sir, we know how much money one has to spent to fight out a

case. We have to wait for 12 to 25 years to get justice. That is why I said that they have lost faith in our judicial system. They have their own way of getting justice. They have the punchayats. So, they have their own rules and regulations. But now Sir, Government of India says that it believes in equal justice for everybody. So, the same type of rules are applied every where. With the help of these rules, the exploiters, *thekedars* and bureaucrats are taking advantage of their simplicity and ignorance. They implicate the poor tribals in false cases. And if the tribals want to fight for justice, they will be no where. They cannot fight the system. So, they are forced to compromise. In this way great injustice is done to the tribals while the interests of the *thekedars*, *zamindars*, money-lenders and bureaucrats are safeguarded well.

Sir, the police are also against the tribals and weaker sections. The police are meant only for the well-off people. We see it in Delhi and elsewhere in the country in other States like Punjab, Bihar and Orissa. In every corner of the country, the police are meant only for the better off people. The rich people have good relations with the police. And these poor tribal people cannot mingle with the rest of the communities even after 40 years of Independence. They are kept separate. It is very easy to exploit them. I request the hon. Home Minister to see how many police cases are registered against these tribal people. Hundreds of tribals are in jails and the reason is that they are supposed to be clearing jungles by indiscriminately felling trees and selling them to the people. Can anyone imagine the tribals felling the trees and selling them to the outsiders? Can it be a fact? Has the tribal got the means to carry the big trees to the saw mill? The truth is that these tribal people are used by the exploiters who have no regard for the country and for the ecology. These vested-interests are indiscriminately cutting the

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

trees and are implicating the tribals in false cases. The ignorant tribal people are paid a few rupees to cut the trees and the exploiters and big businessmen are taking away all the advantages. When these people are implicated and put in jails, they cannot even have a bail because bail requires a lot of money. In this way great injustice is done to these highly vulnerable people. Though much time has passed, Government has failed to bring these people into the mainstream of the society.

Even during the British period also, the British understood that these communities cannot stand against the other communities. So, a number of rules had been framed. If I remember right, in 1883 Wilston's Rule was framed to put certain scheduled areas under self-administration in Chota Nagpur where there are tribal people. You will be knowing better than me because I am not a lawyer regarding the existence of Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the West Bengal Regulation Act and the Wilston's Rule of 1883. So all these rules and regulations were framed long-long ago. Even the foreign Government had sympathy for them. They have saved their land from going into the hands of the non-tribals. So, after independence, we have been watching all these things, but still we did not give any recourse to all these rules. That is why in every nook and corner of the country, the resentment among the tribal people is increasing. The reason behind this is that there is no jungle or a hilly region left where they could have gone peacefully and settled. That is why for their own rights, they are now coming forward. Now they have started understanding what rights they have got after the Independence. After Independence we formed a Government here. There were about 600 native States which were called British-India States. In spite of having about 600 States at that time, there were no communal trouble or for that matter any other trouble. They were

functioning peacefully. The Government after Independence though that it was good that all the native States may be merged with the bigger States or something like that. But the question remains, whether it was done willingly or unwillingly? But somehow, injustice was done to the tribal people.

Just a few days back, Goa was a very small area. It was economically and also politically a small area. Geographically, it does not deserve to be a State. But anyway you have given them the Statehood. Sikkim had also got its Statehood. Like that there were many other examples.

In the Eastern Region, Assam was one of the biggest States. but now that has been cut into six or seven segments. What was the reason? The reason behind that was, practically, Assam in toto included six or seven segments. Now, it has become a full-fledged State. Then a demand came that the tribals living in Assam should be recognised as tribals. The Government did not want to give that status because, if they are recognised, then the so-called high community or the higher community will be reduced. Therefore it was divided into many parts.

You might be knowing Laldenga also.

He was fighting for the cause of these people. For 22 years, he was not allowed to speak from India. He was speaking from outside. He tried to see that these people were also allowed to enjoy the freedom which we have obtained after so much of struggle. There were many refusals and blood-shed. You may remember the blood shed by tribals in the eastern zone-Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and so on. They fought until they got what they wanted. They wanted to develop in their own way, after getting the State-hood for their areas. They have established it now. Now they are developing in their own way, their culture, their language, their way of life, their way of

thinking and their way of justice also, within the framework of our Constitution. But the total of the tribal community there is only one-fourth of the entire population of tribals in India.

The tribals are not communal. They have never been communal. They have accepted all the faiths. But their rights and whatever they had, have been snatched away because of their simplicity and their inferiority complex.

Rajiv Gandhi has shown interest in these people. He has visited many a place. He has seen how these people have so long been neglected, exploited and looted. Personally, he has got sympathy; but that sympathy should materialize into something—that is my request. It has materialized in the case of Nagaland, and other tribal majority areas.

In the past, as I have stated already, land in the scheduled areas used to be reserved areas. No non-tribal could purchase the land of the tribal. What do we see today? The population of the tribals in Tripura was 83% before independence. What has happened in Tripura now? Only 23% are left. Where are these people? What happened to their property and land? Some other people have snatched them. How?

The Government is supposed to ban such purchases, and say that no other community can purchase tribal land. How has it happened? There are many loopholes in the law.

It is well known that Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas are the homeland of the tribals.

They are living there for centuries. They have demanded Statehood also for Jharkhand. That is geographically, politically and economically a viable State. But the govern-

ment is not thinking in that way. Perhaps the government is waiting for bloodshed because simply asking for a Statehood, it will not be given. In Gita it is also said: "Bina ladai kiye sui ki nok ke barabar bhi zameen nahin denge !" If you apply this method then perhaps you are inviting bloodshed also there. But it should not happen. Ours is a democracy and democracy does not mean for a few people; democracy means that all people should have equal rights to flourish and prosper. In that case I remember how brutally the police excesses were there in the Banji village a few days back. I had a fight here with the Home Minister over it. There was a pond. It must be a big place, but I have not seen it. That pond was dug by the tribal people. It was a common pond for all the tribals and they were using it for washing their cattle and other purposes; they were also using it for fishing. But our government is profit oriented. One contractor came there and that pond was given to him on lease for fishing. He had a monopoly on that pond. He prevented all the tribals from using that pond for washing their cattle and fishing; he did not allow even a person to enter there. So, all the persons who used to go to that pond were prevented by that contractor. This had resulted in resentment among the tribals of that village. One day all the people of that village decided to find out whether the government had given that pond to that contractor on lease. They had also decided to find out how much money that contractor was giving to the Manager. They also decided that they would collect that money back and would return it to the contractor and that they would not allow any person to take that pond on lease.

I have already told you that our police is for the well off people. That contractor rang up the police station and within a short time one truck load of police men came there and indiscriminately killed 14 people within 10 minutes without asking for any reasons. The contractor also told the police that they had

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

to kill these people. There was only one line allegation. The police party killed 14 people within 10 minutes.

One Janata MP, Father Murmoo, was a very reasonable man. He went to the police station along with four people to find out the cause of killing 14 people without giving any reasons. The police put him in a corridor. In no other country, even in Pakistan where a military regime is there, have such things happened. He was killed in the lock up along with his four people. He was killed there. And hearing this there was an assembly of people. Thekedars were there. They did not want to cut the jungle. So, many of the forest people who are supposed to look after the forest in collusion with these people they were banded as Naxalites. The Naxalites came and at that time also number of tribals were killed. So, this is the thing going on in tribal areas. India is so big a country. The Government is setting apart its duties for the State Governments to do. Whatever well-wishing the Government might have, it has to do through the State Governments only.

The State Government, as you know, has got caste obligations, especially in Bihar, and more so in the ruling party. Everybody speaks on the caste lines. Brahmins, Bhumihars, Scheduled Castes, like that there are many caste, that is the caste policy. Hon. Members from Bihar may say better about it. Every caste is interested in its own people. So, how can you expect that justice will be given to these people? If everybody is interested in his own caste, especially in Bihar, he may be of the ruling party, or the Opposition party, whatever party he may belong to, what can happen? Everybody knows, even Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows that without caste there is no politics in Bihar. In some parts of Uttar Pradesh and other States also it is going on. How can we expect that these people can progress, As I said, ignorance is there, illiteracy is there and how

can we stop these people without political power? These people have been exploited because they have no political power. They are exploited by the people in the eastern region because they got the political power. They are now trying to develop their own ways to fight the exploitation.

But in this area, in the Chota Nagpur belt, Chota Nagpur plateau as we call it, what is the difficulty? Now, the Bihar Government has done one more thing. Just to exploit these people a small district has been created. What for? The reason is that in the city there must be a district and for administrative purposes land of the tribals can be taken and exploiters can be put there. Not for the good of the area, but just to scatter those people from there. And, in spite of many objections from the States in the tribal areas a number of offices have been put up. For this the lands of many of the tribals are taken in the name of having their offices in the name of the Central Government factory, etc. We have very big steel plants in the Chhota Nagpur plain belt. Bakaro, Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation, Tata Iron and Steel Company are all there. All the lands have been taken from the tribals. As compensation, they were promised they would be given land for land in other places. But the pity is where to produce the land. Because the tribal land cannot be transferred to the non-tribals, we suggested why don't you take the land from the non-tribals round about and put the tribals there? You cannot separate tribals lands from forest. Zaminder lands are also nearby. We asked the Government to take this land in lieu of it and divide it to the tribals. But the Government is silent. Because, it is their Government. It is not supposed to be the Government of the tribals.

If you notice the manpower services, even the Class IV employees, in big factories like Bokaro Steel Plant, Ranchi Heavy Engineering, Rourkela Steel Plant, you will find only very few people. Of course, they have

not demanded Engineer or General Manager or something like that. The Class IV employees in such big factories may be about three to five per cent of the total employment. In this way, these people have been exploited and it seems there is no end to it.

Sir, I remember, wherever the hard work is needed, for instance, building of a dam or railway line or roads in the hill area, vacancies for these people are reserved. They have been called to Manipur to built the road. They have been sent back to Kerala to work in Tea-garden. Wherever there is hard manual labour, no community wishes to do it and everything are reserved for these people. It seems these people have to serve the other people as if it has been written in Varnashram. In this way, we cannot state that justice can be given.

Now , I come to my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have built up the case till now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, Government have agreed to include it only yesterday. We had a meeting yesterday.

My Bill deals with administration of Schedule Areas, implementation, machinery for tribal land, and allocation of funds. My Bill speaks for the autonomous district or region or State, whatever is possible and feasible. I have already said that Chhota Nagpur plateau is geographically, economically and politically sound and it demands statehood. If you are so eager to see them in the mainstream of the society, why do you not give them political rights? If political rights come, statehood comes. Without political rights, they will remain as followers. So, this is my just demand. I have asked to

amend article 244 to include this area also so you have done in the case of tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and now Nagaland by amending the Constitution. I request the hon. Minister to include Jharkhand State, Chhota Nagpur plateau, in this amendment. That is why, I have brought this amending Bill.

Government have declared some pockets of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as scheduled areas. If Statehood is not possible, then you please declare it as autonomous district, so that they can have their own way of development in these areas. This is my main demand. The Prime Minister is very much interested about the development of tribal people. Unless the tribal people are not taken into confidence in the development of tribal areas, no development is possible. So, it is a very just and reasonable demand. If you really want the tribal people to come in the mainstream of the society, then you should accept my Bill without further delay. This will save our democracy to the true sense of secularism, socialist democratic republic. These people have the right to mingle with other communities and march forward together.

[*Translation*]

* DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much surprised to see the Bill brought forth by our colleague Shri Piyus Tirkey. I am surprised because this Bill and the speech of the hon. Member has no relation to and it at complete variance with the thinking and philosophy of the the political party to which he belongs. Even at the cost of annoying my colleagues belonging to the CPI (M), I will say that I could understand if this Bill was moved by some members of the CPI (M) party. Of

* The Speech was originally delevered in Bengali .

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

course, they too cannot move such a Bill because they have always admitted a mistake which had been committed by them. For example, they had once spoken about the two-nation theory. But later they admitted that they had made a mistake. Then Sir, after our country became independent, they said 'yeh aazadi jhoota hai'. But later on they admitted that they had committed a mistake and they accepted the democratic system of Government adopted by us. I have not seen the RSP ever before saying a wrong thing after making a mistake. But today it has been proved that they too speak wrong things after they have committed mistakes. Before going to other things I want to say here that Shri Tiraky has indirectly supported the demand for 'Jharkhand'. I want to point out that when the demand for 'Gorkhaland' was raised, the Govt. of India as well as the Govt. of West Bengal opposed that demand. His party is a partner in the left front Govt. in West Bengal. They opposed the demand for Gorkhaland in West Bengal. Therefore when such a demand is raised in West Bengal they will say 'No' and in Bihar they will say 'Yes'. This is another form of the 'two-nation' theory or should we call it a 'double-standard'. The hon. mover of the Bill have said here that 'In the name of doing good they exploit people'. Here Sir, I want to say with regret that in the name of doing good to the tribals he is doing most harm to them'. Through this Bill the mover is taking the Adivasis away from the mainstream of the country. We want all the people of our country, tribals as well as non-tribals, to grow and to march forward together towards progress and development. But the Bill which the hon. Member has brought before us, the speech that he has delivered 'just now, clearly projects a separatist tendency. It encourages secessionism. It is a blow to the unity and integrity of the country. This is very regrettable. I do not know whether his party has supported and approved this Bill. I am really astonished that such a Bill has been brought

forth by a member of the RSP party. Most of the members of the RSP have come from Congress party. I have worked with them closely for a long time. From what I know about the philosophy of the RSP party consequent on my close associating with them, I cannot believe that any such separatist ideas can be anywhere near their thinking. I therefore wonder whether the hon. Member has brought forward this Bill in his individual capacity or it has the approval of his political party. Moreover, as I said earlier, I do not know how it was possible for a member of a party which is a partner in the left front Govt. in West Bengal, to bring forward a Bill advocating the formation of 'Jharkhand'. This surely will be properly judged in the future. This type of separatist thinking and mentality as reflected in this Bill brought forth by a member of a party which is a partner in the left front Govt. of West Bengal gives rise to suspicion that the left front Govt. itself is putting forth this idea by proxy. Will I be far wrong if I say that the left front Govt. is itself putting forth this idea through somebody else? We want to see what is the attitude and reaction of the left front Govt. towards this Bill. Sir, every right thinking person shall strive his utmost to curb and suppress the separatist the secessionist tendencies which are unfortunately raising their head at many places today. But I am pained to see just the opposite tendency in this Bill. The people of Bengal have not thought and spoken on these lines before.

I admit that many things still need to be done for the progress of the adivasis. They have remained backward and have fallen back in many fields. No doubt about that. Our friend who has brought forth Bill works among these people of this own community, I know that. Though I belong to another community, I can boast that I am also intimately associated with the work of the 'Adivasi Sevak Sangh'. I have worked in close cooperation with them for a very long period. Therefore I am also well conversant with the

difficulties, the pains, the sufferings of these people. Many more things needs to be done for the amelioration of the sufferings of the adivasis. Much has been done no doubt. but that is not enough. I was surprised to hear this type of talk from a partner of the left front Govt, because they surely agree and believe that in our country the major disparity among the people is economic disparity. Due to economic disparity and differences, man is exploiting man. The hon. mover has said that the contractors commit atrocities on the adivasis. But that is wrong. Contractors do not commit atrocities on the adivasis, they commit atrocities on the poor people. Unfortunately most of the adivasis are today poor, therefore, they are mostly the victims of such atrocities. The exploitation that we find today; this is not the exploitation of any particular tribe by the rich. The landlords or the industrialists do not exploit any particular tribe. They commit atrocities on anyone on whom they can gain a stranglehold and such people are always the poor and the helpless. Therefore, one who calls himself 'revolutionary socialist', how could he bring forward a Bill with separatist ideas, ignoring the aspect of economic disparity and poverty, completely beats me. Today the need for the hour is that everybody should join together and firmly unite to fight the forces of separatism. Ideas of separatism must be banished from the country. We do not want that narrow ideas of provincialism, parochialism communalism etc. should weaken the unity and integrity of the country. All right thinking persons should unite and fight these evil forces. In this house we have discussed these issues many times. Unless we all fight these forces, we will not be able to give shape to the image of a united India that we have in our minds.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, you can continue afterwards on the next occasion in the next session.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): She will have to stand on her legs till the winter Session.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members of Parliament, whether on this side or that side, for the keen interest that they took in the proceedings of this Session. The Session in a way was momentous and we had discussions, sometimes very long, on some very important matters, a number of matters concern the people of India, problems like drought, rise in prices, flood and various other things.

20.00 hrs.

There were other discussions also. And the Members took lot of interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): In subjects like Bofors.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Of course, including Bofors.

I must thank the leaders of the Opposition, for after all, well, we have cooperated with each other; after all, they have cooperated in making it possible in this session to have these discussions and to pass a number of legislative measures and so on. We have cooperated and sometimes we have differed. We have agreed to differ. But even, then we have kept the spirit of cooperation and friendships. I want to thank the Opposition leaders for this purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Speaker is not here. I want to thank the Speaker who has always given guidance, direction, very

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

good direction and guidance in the session.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the pains that you have taken, for the guidance that you have given directions that you have given.

Sir, now I would like to thank the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, his colleagues and his staff. Actually, during the Session, we had to sit sometime for late hours, and the Members, staff and others had to sit late for that purpose. I would like to thank them, for they have always a contribution to make and they have always made their contribution. But for them, we would not be able to do it. I would also thank the Marshal in this House. He has not done that job which a Marshal sometimes has to do, thanks to all of you. I would say that there looked a possibility of that thing in this session but fortunately it did not happen. Marshal has another job to do which he has been doing very well and I would like to convey my thanks to him.

I would like to thank the Secretary of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and his staff because they have also worked very hard.

I must thank my Minister of State, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit. I would say Look how popular she is among all sections of the House, for her ability, for her sweetness and for her handling of both men and matters, sometimes women also.

I would thank the Press also because they had also to undergo a lot of strain during the Session by sitting for late hours. I think, this Session is ending on a happy note. We, the elected representatives of the people, are friendly to each other, we cooperate with each other and we shall continue to respect and cooperate each other. I am sure we will meet in the same spirit in the next Session.

Thank you very much.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): I thank Mr. Bhagat on behalf of all Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as the Second Part of Eighth Session of Eight Lok Sabha comes to a close today, I consider it my duty to thank all sections of the House on behalf of the Speaker, the Members of the Panel of Chairmen as well as on my own behalf, for the cooperation extended to us in conducting the proceedings of the House.

In this short session, we have had 24 sittings in all lasting over 157 hours.

Even though much of the time was spent on discussions on topical matters, the House passed as many as 19 Bills, some of the important legislative measures being the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Continuance Bill, the Legal Services Authorities Bill and the National Dairy Development Board Bill. The House also passed today the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill with rare unanimity.

The Session began with a debate on the motion for appointed of a Joint Committee to inquire into the issues arising from the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors Contract. The debate on the subject lasted for over 17 hours. The widespread drought in most parts of the country, floods in North-east India, Jammu & Kashmir, price rise etc., rightly formed the subject matter of discussions in the House. The debate on drought lasted for over 18 hours spread over six days while that on floods lasted for 4 1/2 hours. The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka had been agitating the House for quite some time and the matter was discussed on several occasions. The historic accord signed by our hon. Prime Minister with the President of Sri Lanka to establish peace and normalcy in the island was, therefore, heartily welcomed

by the House when the matter came up for discussion under Rule 193. The House devoted six hours to this discussion. Other subjects that rightly exercised the minds of Members from all sections of the House were the activities of the terrorists and communal disturbances in different parts of the country. In addition, 4 calling attention notices came up for discussion.

The House also passed the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab and Supplementary Demands for Grands (General) for the current financial year.

Once again I want to thank our hon. Prime Minister and leaders of various political parties and groups and Members and also I thank especially our Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: He has

invited us for dinner today!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I also thank the Staff Members.

We are very grateful to Shri H.K.L. Bhagatji for referring to Secretary-General, officials, staff members and others who worked.

I once again thank all the hon. Members. Even though we missed the good climate of the monsoon session, anyhow at the end of the monsoon session, we are having some rains. We are dispersing when the climate is very good.

I once again thank all the Members.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.