

[English]

00.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL
PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF UTTAR PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET-1996,
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (UTTAR
PRADESH)-1996-97
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-UTTAR
PRADESH-1995-96

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SYED SIBTEY RAZI) : On behalf of SHRI
S.B. CHAVAN, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 18th April, 1996"

As the House is aware, the President was pleased to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution imposing the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh on October 18, 1995. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament during the last Session.

The aforesaid Resolution is being moved, as the Proclamation in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh shall, as per provisions of the Constitution, cease to be operative of the expiration of a period of six months, i.e. on April 17, 1996.

We have made a careful and critical assessment of the situation prevailing in the State, in consultation with the Governor, to determine whether the process of having a duly elected Government in Uttar Pradesh is possible by April 17, 1996. In his report, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh has recommended extension of the President's Rule in the State for another six months on the ground that the aforesaid period is not conducive to holding of elections as the High School and Intermediate examinations involving 25 lakh to 30 lakh students will be taking place all over the State.

In addition, the All India Secondary Board and other equivalent examinations will also take place during the same period. Therefore, the conduct of elections during this period will affect the teaching/examination schedule, etc. of nearly a crore of students. In addition to what the Governor has said, it may be mentioned that, on account of the aforesaid examinations, there may be a problem about availability at school/college buildings for elections, apart from non-availability of teachers/police forces for the election related duties.

The question of elections in Uttar Pradesh has been raised by Members in the other House and in sections of the media in the context of extension of the President's Rule. It will be recalled that this Government had, with great reluctance and reservation, recommended dissolution of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in October, 1995 when

we were convinced that no party was indeed in a position to form a majority Government in the State. The Government is committed to restoration of a popular government as soon as possible. But we have to consider various other factors while determining the election schedule in Uttar Pradesh.

Over a period of time it has been noticed that Uttar Pradesh and a few other States comparatively require a heavier deployment of paramilitary forces, that the local issues generate comparatively more tensions in these States and that from all accounts the poorer sections of the society not only feel insecure during the period of elections but also are not always able to exercise their rightful franchise. Such States need more attention during the election period.

Honourable Members are also very well aware that the poorer sections of the State of Uttar Pradesh and the administration were badly affected on account of unstable governments since the elections in 1993. The Governor's Rule has provided some respect to the poorer section, and the administration is now gradually coming in shape to take on the onerous duties of conducting the elections and maintaining law and order. The level of confidence and stability that the administration has acquired would also need to be assessed in the context of generation or regeneration of tensions on local issues. The anti-social elements, the communal and casteist forces, which had thrived in the State after the last elections, would need to be put down more effectively lest people of the State, especially the poorer sections, should again subject to the same difficulties and traumas that they have started recovering from. Therefore, an extension of the President's Rule in the State would enable the Government to have adequate time to decide on the timing of restoration of popular rule in Uttar Pradesh.

In view of the position, as briefly described by me, it is proposed that the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 18th April, 1996.

In solicited approval of this august House to the Resolution moved by me which has been approved by the Rajya Sabha on the 1st March, 1996.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the the 18th April, 1996."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

Demands for Grants on Account (Uttar Pradesh) for 1996-97 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Excise Department	7,48,79,000	-
2.	Housing Department	8,95,62,000	15,06,25,000
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	29,42,000	7,50,000
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	2,82,11,000	-
5.	Industries Department (Village and small Industries)	24,69,56,000	1,57,93,000
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	16,06,68,000	1,10,06,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	2,17,51,000	5,00,02,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	19,69,23,000	-
9.	Power Department	1,63,74,000	498,54,86,000
10.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	23,58,31,000	1,89,51,000
11.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Agriculture)	171,91,64,000	56,07,12,000
12.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Area Development)	22,30,02,000	25,00,000
13.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	351,25,05,000	12,80,96,000
14.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	144,23,95,000	5,50,000
15.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	60,38,74,000	12,76,000
16.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	5,14,93,000	3,60,47,000
17.	Agriculture and other allied Departments (Fisheries)	7,96,62,000	50,000
18.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	12,40,68,000	290,92,56,000
19.	Personnel Department (Training and other Expenditure)	1,68,82,000	-
20.	Personnel Department (Public Service Commission)	58,40,000	-
21.	Food and Civil Supplies Department	41,60,25,000	935,41,00,000
22.	Sports Department	4,99,38,000	1,31,63,000
23.	Cane Development Department (Cane)	22,61,09,000	-
24.	Cane Development Department (Sugar Industry)	17,19,08,000	3,37,50,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
25.	Home Department (Jail)	32,77,66,000	2,41,82,000
26.	Home Department (Police)	627,15,51,000	6,34,82,000
27.	Home Department (Civil Defence)	33,89,26,000	-
28.	Home Department (Political Pension and other Expenditure)	17,43,15,000	-
30.	Confidential Department (Revenue Intelligence Directorate and other Expenditure)	40,43,000	-
31.	Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	53,15,77,000	5,03,000
32.	Medical Department (Allopathy)	209,34,11,000	11,86,37,000
33.	Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Union)	35,03,26,000	11,00,000
34.	Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	12,61,52,000	1,000
35.	Medical Department (Family Welfare)	115,43,48,000	2,000
36.	Medical Department (Public Health)	92,51,02,000	18,42,000
37.	Urban Development Department	254,21,07,000	4,37,50,000
38.	Civil Aviation Department	3,12,18,000	57,50,000
39.	Language Department	1,50,06,000	-
40.	Planning Department	40,82,33,000	30,00,00,000
41.	Election Department	36,75,98,000	-
42.	Judicial Department	58,52,17,000	4,50,00,000
43.	Transport Department	8,34,63,000	1,000
44.	Tourism Department	3,41,44,000	6,91,60,000
45.	Environment Department	1,18,52,000	1,000
46.	Administrative Reforms Department	36,31,000	-
47.	Technical Education Department	44,61,30,000	2,10,91,000
48.	Muslim Waqf Department	54,75,000	-
49.	Woman and Child Welfare Department	72,95,69,000	52,50,000
50.	Revenue Department (District Administration)	467,35,14,000	4,72,54,000
51.	Revenue Department (Relief on account of Natural Calamities)	64,08,38,000	70,62,000
52.	Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and other Expenditure)	173,68,11,000	37,000
53.	National Integration Department	18,27,90,000	1,10,00,000
54.	Public Works Department (Establishment)	118,51,21,000	-
55.	Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)	5,10,38,000	5,06,72,000
56.	Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)	4,42,50,000	6,25,62,000
57.	Public Works Department (Functional Buildings)	-	1,68,11,000
58.	Public Works Department (Communication)	101,89,04,000	200,21,77,000
59.	Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)	8,75,81,000	3,00,03,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60. Forest Department	55,52,12,000	11,38,000
61. Finance Department (Debt Services and other Expenditure)	570,50,73,000	32,27,50,000
62. Finance Department (Superannuation allowance and Pensions)	347,32,50,000	-
63. Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)	14,27,02,000	1,000
64. Finance Department (State Lottery)	19,77,20,000	-
65. Finance Department (Audit, Small Savings etc.)	20,53,77,000	-
66. Finance Department (Group Insurance)	21,31,000	-
67. Legislative Council Secretariat	2,39,77,000	-
68. Legislative Assembly Secretariat	6,38,60,000	-
69. Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department (Legislature)	-	1,20,00,000
70. Science and Technology Departments	9,82,87,000	-
71. Education Department (Primary Education)	1294,60,99,000	23,13,000
72. Education Department (Secondary Education)	786,73,93,000	2,28,77,000
73. Education Department (Higher Education)	189,18,30,000	1,80,01,000
74. Education Department (Adult Education)	7,15,19,000	-
75. Education Department (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	18,43,45,000	-
76. Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	21,77,47,000	-
77. Labour Department (Employment)	28,57,49,000	73,33,000
78. Secretariat Administration Department	30,00,71,000	-
79. Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	66,93,27,000	52,000
80. Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	155,89,06,000	3,23,39,000
81. Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	2,64,55,000	49,51,000
82. Vigilance Department	3,20,04,000	-
84. General Administration Department	9,46,000	-
85. Public Enterprises Department	40,27,000	-
86. Information Department	10,35,19,000	-
87. Soldiers' Welfare Department	6,41,18,000	-
88. Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	36,49,000	1,71,14,000
89. Institutional Finance Department (Trade Tax)	46,31,30,000	20,01,000
90. Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	1,81,35,000	-
91. Institutional Finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	7,45,81,000	2,50,00,000
92. Cultural Affairs Department	4,02,58,000	13,00,000
93. Irrigation Department (Establishment)	191,51,03,000	58,66,22,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
94. Irrigation Department (Works)	418,94,14,000	390,20,13,000
95. Uttarakhand Development Department	158,55,71,000	69,83,67,000

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 19, 21 to 28, 30 to 40, 42 to 46, 48 to 65, 68, 70 to 82 and 84 to 95."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
1.	Excise Department	1,42,53,000 -
2.	Housing Department	1,46,74,000 -
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	3,03,000 -
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	23,54,000 12,18,34,000
5.	Industries Department (Village and small Industries)	14,28,96,000 -
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	2,59,22,000 89,17,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	91,50,000 19,25,00,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	2,00,00,000 -
9.	Power Department	34,52,42,000 -
10.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	4,70,85,000 -
11.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Agriculture)	45,61,40,000 25,68,94,000
13.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	11,27,98,000 -
14.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	3,40,54,000 -
15.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	5,27,58,000 29,40,000
16.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	44,58,000 45,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
17. Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Fisheries)	15,00,000	-
18. Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	3,50,19,000	41,69,28,000
19. Personnel Department (training and other Expenditure)	32,76,000	-
21. Food and Civil Supplies Department	5,94,60,000	-
22. Sports Department	1,04,67,000	1,20,44,000
23. Cane Development Department (Cane)	10,78,04,000	-
24. Cane Development Department (Sagar Industry)	21,21,28,000	58,16,29,000
25. Home Department (Jail)	5,09,40,000	4,00,10,000
26. Home Department (Police)	61,88,81,000	16,47,55,000
27. Home Department (Civil Defence)	2,09,55,000	-
28. Home Department (Political Pension and other Expenditure)	1,47,97,000	-
30. Confidential Department (Revenue special Intelligence Directorate and other Expenditure)	25,00,000	-
31. Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	6,28,14,000	-
32. Medical Department (Allopathy)	74,49,02,000	2,62,19,000
33. Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Unani)	9,00,39,000	-
34. Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	2,66,50,000	-
35. Medical Department (Family Welfare)	56,98,70,000	-
36. Medical Department (Public Health)	20,14,60,000	-
37. Urban Development Department	32,86,41,000	1,00,00,000
38. Civil Aviation Department	8,08,85,000	8,70,64,000
39. Language Department	91,93,000	-
40. Planning Department	2,56,23,000	3,00,000
42. Judicial Department	24,28,54,000	5,76,44,000
43. Transport Department	1,57,40,000	7,28,000
44. Tourism Department	63,50,000	5,83,49,000
45. Environment Department	-	30,22,000
46. Administrative Reforms Department	1,48,000	-
48. Musim Waqf Department	35,00,000	-
49. Woman and Child Welfare Department	22,97,85,000	-
50. Revenue Department (District Administration)	15,13,54,000	2,49,40,000
51. Revenue Department (Relief on account of Natural Calamities)	35,000	-
52. Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and other Expenditure)	1,09,05,46,000	-
53. National Integration Department	1,53,88,000	-
54. Public Works department (Establishment)	165,88,55,000	-

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
55. Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)	2,16,95,000	36,95,000
56. Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)	3,32,19,000	10,57,91,000
57. Public Works Department (Financtional Buildings)	-	8,66,15,000
58. Public Works Debarment (Communication)	24,86,82,000	1,07,91,41,000
59. Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)	2,48,34,000	8,11,02,000
60. Forest Department	13,25,22,000	1,000
61. Finance Department (Debt Services and other Expenditure)	5,50,000	1,000
62. Finance Department (Superannua- tion Allowance and Pensions)	1,44,69,29,000	-
63. Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)	2,24,37,000	1,39,000
64. Finance Department (State Lottery)	3,52,08,77,000	-
65. Finance Department (Audit, Small Savings etc.)	44,00,000	-
68. Legislative Assembly Secretariat	1,96,000	-
70. Science and Technology Department	2,41,000	-
71. Education Department (Primary Education)	2,47,30,85,000	-
72. Education Department (Secondary Education)	1,08,76,07,000	16,00,000
73. Education Department (Higher Education)	13,38,65,000	-
74. Education Department (Adult Education)	16,38,000	-
75. Education Department (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	4,29,84,000	-
76. Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	4,94,19,000	-
77. Labour Department (Employment)	4,34,89,000	43,89,000
78. Secretariat Administration Department	11,79,90,000	-
79. Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	18,09,000	-
80. Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	1,33,13,000	2,99,00,000
81. Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	48,16,000	-
82. Vigilance Department	24,82,000	-
84. General Administration Department	2,20,000	-
85. Public Enterprises Department	29,01,000	-
86. Information Department	3,61,45,000	-
87. Soldiers' Welfare Department	15,36,59,000	31,17,000
88. Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	7,00,000	24,18,000

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
89.	Institutional Finance Department (Trade Tax)	11,81,10,000	-
90.	Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	35,77,000	-
91.	Institutional Finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	1,33,59,000	5,00,00,000
92.	Cultural Affairs Department	4,66,33,000	39,00,000
93.	Irrigation Department (Establishment)	32,85,58,000	-
94.	Irrigation Department (Works)	17,48,33,000	48,81,83,000
95.	Uttarakhand Development Department	52,40,64,000	40,19,58,000

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Minister has mentioned the reasons for extension of President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. You have ordered to speak on extension of President's Rule and budget both the issues. I do not know the reasons for it but at the time of discussion of such an important issue the Minister of Home Affairs is not present here.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Two Ministers are present here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : You are a senior member. You must know the difference between the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You may also be knowing that who can do this task.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Perhaps, I do not know that. But up to now hon. Minister of Home Affairs used to be present in the House at the time of debate on the issue of extension of President's Rule. But today when the matter is relates to extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, he is not here. I would like to draw your attention towards it. I feel regret, if I am wrong..... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two issues regarding Uttar Pradesh i.e. extension of President's Rule and the budget. At first, I would like to express my views on extension of President's Rule. Just now the reasons given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs for extension of President's Rule do not seem to be justified. President's Rule is not being imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh. It has been imposed earlier also.

I feel that you are trying to extend the President's Rule in the state for a further period of six months in the same way, as earlier on a false pretext it was imposed. As a matter of fact you do not want to hold election for Legislative Assembly alongwith Lok Sabha election for your political ends but here you are giving some other reasons.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the time when President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh. At that time you had not dissolved the Legislative Assembly and such a situation emerged for the first time in the country when no political party came forward to form a Government.

One party or the other comes forward in such a situation, to form the Government, thereby obviating president's rule. At that time all the parties expressed their reluctance to form the Government. You and your party tried to somehow form a Government, through defections and horse trading, by using the Governor. And when you felt that the BJP was in a position for form Government with the support of the elected representatives, then you dissolved the Assembly. This reveals your tendency that you are ready to do a wrong thing, if it is in your interest, through manipulation, even if it is not in the nation's interest. You are ready to commit a wrong out of selfishness. In this way you cannot look after the nation's welfare. National interest cannot be served as long as the Congress Party remains inflicted with this malady.

Sir, just now you said, if both the elections are held simultaneously, schools, teachers and Para military forces would not be available. You are making all these excuses so as not to hold simultaneous polls for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. In my view there is no difficulty in doing this. Are schools, teachers and para-military forces not required for Lok Sabha polls? Just now you said that there are some regions in the country where the poor and the backwards are prevented from casting their votes. You are only exposing yourself. Out of 50 years the Congress party has ruled the country for 45-46 years. After 50 years of independence, the situation now under your rule is such that the poor and the backwards cannot exercise their right to franchise, freely.....(Interruptions)

If you want to indulge in a running commentary in this way, I am ready for that also.

I am requesting you to think of national interest also. You claim your party is 100 years old and you made the nation independent. You speak of innumerable similar achievements. But such claims will not help the party much. Instead, you have never thought of the economic loss the nation will suffer. You want to hold two elections at different times. You say the nation's economy is in a mess, that you are taking several steps to put the economy back on the rails and you are making efforts to curb expenditure and attain higher levels of growth. I want the honourable Minister to make explicit his intention and an announcement should be made of holding both the elections simultaneously. If you read carefully and think over, it, you will not be able to satisfied yourself with the excuse you made and what you read just now. Because there was nothing logical in what you said. It is not at all convincing.

You explained how the communal and casteist forces can be controlled. In other words, you are saying in the House that to control these forces President's Rule is needed, not an elected Government. What kind of logic is this? In other words, an elected Government cannot take on the responsibility of controlling these forces. Do you

want to give this message to the nation that an elected Government is incapable of dealing with such forces ? This means, if communal riots takes place in a particular state you will put that state under president's Rule for 2-4 years in order to control the situation. Is it logical ? Is this your argument ? Please explain.

The reasons given by you does not hold water. Your party's interest is involved. You want to win maximum number of Lok Sabha Seats. and if Vidhan Sabha polls are held simultaneously, there would be intense infighting in the party over ticket distribution. In such a situation your party would lose a few seats. Due to this fear, you do not want to hold simultaneous elections to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. Because you know how your party will fare in the Vidhan Sabha polls. Hence, you are working against national interest. You are putting avoidable financial burden on the country. This is a cause for concern.

The second thing you spoke about was extending the President's rule. In this context, I want to bring one or two things to your notice. You have also mentioned about it, I also want to tell you that in the past five years, in Up., the state has seen more of President's rule than it has been ruled by the elected representatives. The BJP's tenure was about 18 months. The state had been under President's Rule for a year earlier, and the present spell of President's rule is going to complete six months. Extending the President's Rule in this manner is not correct. I want to tell you some thing regarding how oppression and political expediency is taking place under the President's rule. First, I want to say about oppression. I want to tell about my area, Uttarakhand. Instead of holding elections there, to form a Government, the Central Government and the Governor are oppressing us. You want to subject us to continued oppression.

Muzaffarnagar incident took place on 2nd October, 1994. I don't know how many times I said this in the House, but you did not believe me. Shri Pawanji is sitting with you. In his, "Issues Before The Parliament" he had said that I was making a mountain out of a mole hill. He denied any rape or molestation took place. You did nothing. In U.P. your Government was supporting. In the meantime when the Allahabad High Court clearly stated.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Since you have referred my name, therefore, I am speaking. You also accompanied us when we all went as did Syed Sibtey Razi. What were your officers doing. ? What did they do, whom you supported and made Chief Minister. In spite of this you supported them.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You did not hear what I said. I am not talking of Muzaffarnagar visit. I am talking of "Issues Before the Parliament." Then you also had said that I was making a mountain out of a mole hill. And that no rape and molestation took place. I am talking on that which recorded in "The Issues Before the Parliament.".....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I had said that you always exaggerate the things and speak as if there is only one issue. What did you do after that. You supported them

and made their nominee the Chief Minister(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I want to say that from October, 1994, till now, Central government and the Governor has been pressing us in various ways including this. We supported Ms. Mayawati, and if she failed to deliver the goods, this does not lessen your responsibility(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You supported her, inspite of knowing that she had committed wrong, which we do not know at that time(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER . Khanduriji, please do not address the Member, address the Chair. He is getting provoked.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I am sorry, Sir,

[Translation]

I was looking at the Minister, sitting behind him.

Please try to understand, what I am saying. I am not levelling allegations. I am expressing my emotions. I will abridge it a bit. Since Ms. Mayawati did not give the permission therefore we withdraw our support. Perhaps you may be knowing that one of the reasons for our withdrawing support to her was, that her Government did not give permission for the prosecution of the officials responsible for committing atrocities on the Uttarkhand activists, including the women. They refused to give permission but the President's Rule is no different. You did not give them permission and allowed the matter to hang fire for one and a half months. What action did you take against the officials, after Allahabad High Court's verdict. You talk of extending the presidents rule. We are for immediate revocation of President's rule. So what an elected Government can assume office in U.P., to punish the erring officials. What are you doing in this regard ? There is no need to undertake an in-depth analysis of the nature of Allahabad High Court's judgment. It is known to all. But even till date the Governor has neither suspended them nor started any action against them. The excuse that the CBI is investigating the matter, will not do.

The question is the formation of a separate Uttarakhand state. You and the other Minister of State, sitting with you, some days back had started consultations with several organisations. As the elections draw near, frequency of such meetings has also increased. And you make the statement that you are solving this problem. You promised to do something by second February, but nothing happened. The honourable Minister, Prof. Kamson had said something will emerge before the beginning of the Lok Sabha Session. The session has begun and is about to come to an end.

I want to know from you as to how long will you continue to harass the people of this important and military

dominated border area of Uttar Pradesh. How long will you continue playing with the sentiments of these patriotic people? Has the Hon'ble Governor appraised you of the situation there? Dharnas are being staged day and night there. The students have lost one academic year. All development activities have come to a standstill. The funds allocated for this area are being siphoned out because of vested interest as well as on some other pretexts. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take on these two points relating to Uttarakhand and when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard? He should spell out the problem which he is facing in taking a decision. Secondly, there is the judgement of Allahabad High Court., What advice has been given by the hon. Governor on this judgement and what action the Government propose to take on that advice? Whether the guilty officials will be suspended or not?

As far as the question of budget of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I am sorry to say that the hon. Governor is acting, even under President's rule, like an elected Government and the allocated budget is being misappropriated keeping in view the ensuing elections in mind. The Ministers or politicians can make new announcements as a prelude to elections but the way funds are being misappropriated, new announcements are being made, a number of schemes being formulated and all that is being talked about on behalf of the hon. Governor are indicative of electoral preparations. I have an objection to the presentation of the budget for the money allocated in the budget will not be used in the development work. Instead, it will be diverted to election preparations and invested in those areas where the Congress thinks that it would help its supporters.

My constituency has an annual budget allocation of Rs. 450 crore, out of which Rs. 180 crore comes from the Centre. From this allocation, Rs. 100 crore, to Rs. 200 crore are being diverted to other places because the Congress fears that it would not get seats from there. The same practice was adopted by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav when his Government had the support of the Congress. He diverted Rs. 250 crore on the pretext of launching an agitation. They ask to go for agitation and then they say that the things are not going on according to their wish. Thus, they warn us that they would withdraw their money. These types of things are happening in the name of development.

The Hon. Finance Minister was present here a little while ago. He has announced tax holiday for five years to all people in the hilly areas of India i.e., from J&K to Himachal Pradesh to open new industries. Six districts out of eight districts are no-industry areas and I have been consistently demanding that these areas should also be given such exemption. The hon. Finance Minister was very sympathetic and he agreed with our viewpoint but regretted that the area being a part of Uttar Pradesh, cannot be given this exemption. They are the people who are not in favour of a separate State and thus balance us. Sir out of eight districts are no industry areas there either the hon. Governor or the Central Government is doing anything in

this direction. This is a matter of serious concern. An example of misappropriation of money is that even in winter, water is not available in these areas and people have to bridge a distance of five to six kilometers to fetch water. It means, it takes half a day to fetch water only. In such a situation what kind of development is taking place in this area? Why is the President's rule continuing for the last one and half years?

There is one more problem of Uttar Pradesh which is related to sugarcane. My friends have also raised that issue and I hope that, if permitted, one or two other members would like to touch upon that issue. Therefore, I am not going to touch this topic.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi) : It is 12 O'clock.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You have made us to sit here upto 12 O'clock, Therefore, listen to me also.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK : We have not made you to sit here. Rather, you have made us to sit here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I oppose it on two points. Although I understand that elections cannot be held by 18th April there, yet the hon. Minister should spell out whether election to the legislative Assembly will be held simultaneously with that of Lok Sabha elections. Secondly when the Government will take a decision on Uttarakhand and what is the action proposed to be taken by it on Allahabad High court's Judgement? Therefore, I do support extension of President's rule beyond 18th April but with these restrictions.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : I cannot wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved to extend the term of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh. I want that the election to Legislative Assembly should be held alongwith the election to Lok Sabha. Therefore, the term of President Rule should be extended till that period. Uttar Pradesh is largest state of the country. What has happened over the last six months is well known to everybody. An elected Government had been formed there in 1991, which had ensured maintenance of law and order.

An untoward incident took place there and it resulted in imposition of president's Rule and the Government was dismissed. Elections were held again there and the party which had got maximum number of 177 seats was not called by the hon. Governor to form the Government. Instead, the alliance which had only 174 seats was invited to form the Government. Our friends from the Congress party also extended support to them in this regard. That Government attacked the judiciary and the Executive. The incident that took place on the very first day in the Legislative Assembly is known to all. As a consequence campaigns like 'Hulla Bol' were launched against journalists. When they developed a *malafide* intention against Mayawati, we came to her rescue and thus, the first Dalit woman was given an opportunity to become the Chief Minister. Even then you people level allegations against us.

Our submission is that the development is held up in Uttar Pradesh due to the imposition of the President's Rule. President's Rule is a constitutional obligation. A committee of Parliamentarians was formed there due to the imposition of the President's Rule. The Government should tell us as to how many meetings of this committee had been held so far and how many times the hon. Governor has invited these members for discussion? Problems in Uttar Pradesh cannot be solved when you do not provide funds to that state and instead cause extra burden by holding elections twice there. I want that the hon. Home Minister should categorically state that the elections to Legislative Assembly would be held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections. Had the elections to Legislative Assembly been held there the sugarcane grower would not have faced such a miserable situation. Due to the wrong policy being adopted by the crushers, they are not purchasing sugarcane even at a price of Rs. 25 to 30. Payments amounting to Crores of Rupees payable to farmers have been outstanding against the mill owners. The sugar mill owners are acting arbitrarily. Leave aside the payment of this year. They have not been paid even the dues for the last years. I would like the Government to pay attention in this regard and ensure as to why the production is not going on.

The minimum price of sugarcane should be fixed for the purpose of procurement by the crushers as its price does not exceed Rs 25 when it should at least be procured at Rs. 75. So far, no steps have been taken in this direction.

Frequent transfers of bureaucrats has become a lucrative business in Uttar Pradesh. The workers of a particular party are involved in this business. In my constituency, Bareilly, one leader was instrumental in effecting the transfer of a particular officer, whereas another leader reversed the order. People allege that bribery is involved in this transfer gimmick. It is a matter of concern. Please ensure that such thing do not recur.

It seems that Congress is left with no work in Uttar Pradesh. It has five Members elected from that state and it can apparently be perceived that it is working in the direction of annihilating even this small base. People understand as to who can give a meaningful direction to the state. During the regime of Kalyan Singh Government, a scheme of concretising all the canals was chalked out.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Who demolished the Babri Masjid ?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : You may reconstruct it tomorrow if you have the guts to translate into action the public declaration made from the ramparts of Lal Quila. On the one hand you are asking the Ramalaya Trust people to construct the temple and on the other proclaiming from the ramparts of Lal Quila that you would construct the mosque. We are saying it in unambiguous terms that the Rama temple in Ayodhya is synonymous to India's identity and we will definitely construct this temple once we form the Government at the Centre.

Now, the policy of whispering the tale of the temple into our ears and blowing the trumpet of the mosque in public

will not do. The people will, tomorrow, place you in the dock with regard to India's identity and shaping the country's future and you will be left speechless. The Muslim of the country has also understood and appreciated the straight forwardness of the BJP and duplicity of the Congress seeking votes both in the name of the temple and the mosque and their design to incline these two communities to fighting. Development works can only be taken up the day when this problem of communal divide is solved. You are not treating the Muslims as the true citizens of India but just as a vote bank.....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They are treating Hindus like that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mamata ji, it is getting prolonged.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : That is not true. It is an established fact that you are treating Muslims merely as vote bank rather than the citizens of this country. We will make muslims the citizens of India.....(Interruptions) Muslims have more participation than we have....(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He should not say all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him say.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quiet late. Hence, I will restrict my speech though there is enough to be said about Uttar Pradesh. I request you to direct the Government to ask the Ministry of Home Affairs to recommend holding of simultaneous elections in Uttar Pradesh alongwith Lok Sabha elections(Interruptions)

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Bhogendra Jhaji, is it necessary that on everything you should speak? It is not necessary please.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the resolution for extension of President's Rule brought forward by the hon. Home Minister, I have only to say that after President's rule was imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh, we had expected that some political solution would be evolved as has been mentioned during the course of the debate. You might recall that President's rule was not imposed there when it

should have been imposed. Article 356 was invoked only after an ugly incident took place and fundamentalists succeeded in their evil designs. Subsequently, President's rule was reimposed there without giving any person a chance of proving his majority on the floor of the Assembly. It is the largest and the most important state of India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my contention is that after the reimposition of President's rule there the Government's intention is not clear as to when they are going to hold election in the state. Will this Government make an announcement to the effect that elections to U.P. Assembly will be conducted immediately after holding Parliamentary elections or does it want to keep the State perpetually under the President's rule. Just now, one of our friends referred to the present trend of transfer and postings there.....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely deplorable and distressing that the office of the Governor is being used in a political manner.

Let the President's rule be extended but it should also be announced simultaneously that elections to the State Assembly will be held within 15-20 days of holding the Lok Sabha polls.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am apprehensive about the resolution moved by the hon. Minister and, thus, am not in a position to support that. My submission is that holding simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly will be in the national interest. I will not speak in their favour but it is in the interest of the country and it also does not go against their own interests. I cannot understand why they are trying to avoid it. Holding of elections at a later stage will involve expenditure and problems. Therefore, I do not support it. The President's rule is in vogue there presently and there is a peaceful atmosphere.

But there is suppression and oppression. Just now the issue of sugarcane was raised. Hundreds of crores of rupees payable to the farmers are outstanding against crusher. On the one hand, the Government is donating largesse and doling out mid-day meals and on the other retaining outstanding dues of the farmers. As a result of this, the farmers' leader and advocate, Shri Chhatra Singh alongwith hundreds of men and women staged 'dharma on 1st March in Mathura in support of local demands and release of outstanding' dues but, Sir, the women were baton-charged and put behind the bars alongwith advocate Chhatra Singh under Article 307.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : All right.

SHRI BHOGHENDRA JHA : They all are languishing in jails. I tried to call upon the hon. Minister. The manner in which atrocities are perpetrated there, people are implicated in false cases and the villagers of the interior hamlets, where no incident has taken place, are trapped under Article 360 and warrants issued in their name has forced the people to stage peaceful dharnas daily.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concerned because I have to visit the area. Hence, I urge upon you to get them released and get the cases of outstanding dues disposed of. The Union Budget had touched upon the issue of Tehri dam during the President's rule. An announcement should be made to this effect.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha, please conclude now. You are coming to the individual cases.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Uttarakhand issue continuously postponed. I would like that the hon. Minister should make an announcement today itself granting Statehood to the Uttarakhand region.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's rule will be extended for another 6 months. I would like to give only four suggestions. My first suggestion is that the summer season is approaching. There is a serious problem of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, I would request you to ensure adequate supply of drinking water in the State by way of installing more and more hand pumps.

Secondly, my submission is that the Uttar Pradesh Government is not implementing the order issued by the Central Government. The stock limit of sugar was increased 10 months back. It has already been implemented in other parts of the country but it is yet to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh. I urge upon you to ensure that this order is implemented in Uttar Pradesh also.

The farmers are not getting remunerative prices of paddy. The Central Government claims that rice can be exported but does not allow the export of rice of Uttar Pradesh on one or the other pretext. As a result of this the farmers are neither getting the price of paddy in cash nor they are getting remunerative prices. Why do the officers in Uttar Pradesh Government are not implementing the order of the Central Government regarding paddy?

My fourth suggestion is that red tapism is prevalent in Uttar Pradesh in the name of the Governor's rule. There is no power supply in villages. Water is not being released in canals. Fertilizers are not available. Therefore, my submission is that, as the Presidents' rule is going to be extended, the necessary items of daily use viz electricity and water should be made available to the people. Industries are on the verge of closure due to the non-supply of power. Kindly ensure that these essential items are made available during the coming summer season.

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, political instability has been going on in Uttar Pradesh continuously for the last 5-6 years. It started in 1989 and the elections were held again in 1991 and 1993 also. In this way the Governments and the renowned parties which had made promises to rule the state for 5 years, went out of power for one or the other reason in one year or 18 months. The hon. Member has raised this issue here, therefore, I would like

to remind him of the situation which had come up there on 17th October 1995 and at that time the Chief Minister belonged to the B.S.P.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not called for.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Such a situation arose there that no party could form the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is really not necessary.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : The Governor apprised the Central Government that the President's Rule should be imposed there. The President's rule was imposed there for six months. Its term is likely to expire on 17th April, 1995. The economic activities and progress of the State were affected due to the policies of the Governments, which came to power there. On 17th October, 1995 such a situation cropped up, as a result of which, President's rule was imposed on 18th October. Elections were proposed to be conducted there till March. But as I have said just now that the elections could not be conducted. (Interruptions) The extension of president's rule is not based on any pretext. The situation was not conducive to hold elections there in March. More time is required to hold election there. Therefore, I have brought this Resolution before the House.

So far as the question of holding Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections simultaneously is concerned, the hon. Governor has also recommended that the law and order situation has improved and the pace of development has also picked up. To consolidate over all position it would be possible to conduct Legislative Assembly's elections after the Lok Sabha polls, since it is understood that the law and order situation has been brought under control to a large extent. Therefore some more time is needed for consolidating the position in the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is a very big State and you are also well aware of it. 424 Members are elected from there for the Legislative Assembly. A large number of party candidates and independent candidates contest elections from these seats. Today, just now an hon. Member has given me his request to provide him a gunner. In his request he has stated that the elections, are likely to be held in the state which may result in a lot of violence and for that he needs security and therefore, arrangement for three gunners should be made for him. You can imagine what situation would arise there at the time of elections. Uttar Pradesh is a big State and the possibility of holding Assembly elections simultaneously in the State along with the Lok Sabha elections in view of the recommendations of the Governor.....(Interruptions)

[English]

Let me complete. I need your protection, Sir.

[Translation]

In view of the circumstances explained by me, we think that while deciding the date of elections, all these things are to be kept in mind. But the elections will not be delayed even for a day. Our Government wants to set up a popular Government everywhere. We are even trying to conduct elections in Kashmir. Elections should be conducted there at the earliest. Then, how the question that we will let the administration run through the President's rule for long in Uttar Pradesh, arises. We will try to bring the elected Government there at the earliest.

The hon. Governor has not been doing anything in favour of any party but he is doing every thing for the development of the State. The economic and political stability is the need of the hour there. That is why the President's rule is being continued there.

Just now the issue of Uttarakhand has been raised here. Certainly atrocities have been committed there. The incident of 2nd October was very shameful. The more it is condemned, the less it is. According to the report of the C.B.I., 245 people have been killed, 17 women were raped and around 7 women were molested. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that 398 people were kept in jail in remote areas. A few days back, the judgement of the High Court has come according to which a certain amount has been fixed which is to be paid in a time bound programme. The High Court has directed to form a committee within 60 days, which will investigate and identify the victims.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that was the point raised by anybody here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : I would certainly like to know.

[Translation]

Why did you not take any action against those Officers? In spite of Allahabad High Court's judgement. Why the higher Officials have not been suspended? The purpose can not be served by giving money only.

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Chargesheet has been filed against them and we are going to ask the State Government as to how it will take further action? This is the main action we have taken till date in this regard.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Hon. Minister, Sir, since officials are suspended even for a minor charge then what is the problem in suspending these Officers who are involved such in a serious case particularly when the Allahabad High Court has obviously held these Officers guilty.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the business of the House to suspend or to punish anybody. Please do not say like this.

[English]

Let them take a proper decision.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : This case is pending with the State Government. In the case of Uttarkhand, hon. Minister of State, Prof. M. Kamson is negotiating with various agitating organisations. We have received suggestions from 42-43 such organisations and are trying to find out a solution which would be acceptable to all. This is a sensitive issue and nothing more can be said in this regard. The Government is taking keen interest in this matter and we will try to find out a solution soon.....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that a Parliamentary Committee is constituted for Legislative business. This Committee has nothing to do with the functioning of Administration. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, its powers are transferred to the Parliament.

The Parliament is busy in its business, then the President is given these powers according to the directions of the President, a Committee comprising 20 Members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha has been formed. Legislative business will be put up before this committee in future.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as development is concerned, we are utilising all resources. As regards arrears of payment of sugarcane, the District Magistrates and Administration are taking keen interest in this regard. Efforts are being made to give full benefit to the people and speed up developmental work which had been held up earlier.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about the Dharna being staged by the people....

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to discuss about it tomorrow.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Sugarcane growers are experiencing difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : The concerned Minister will discuss it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha, why do not you sit down. He does not know. I have already told him that discussion is going to take place about sugarcane tomorrow.

[English]

The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 18th April, 1996."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Budget for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, on account, for or toward defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column therefore against Demands 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1995-96 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund for the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 19, 21 to 28, 30 to 40, 42 to 46, 48 to 65, 68, 70 to 82 and 84 to 95."

The motion was adopted.

00.52 hrs.

[English]

THE UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1996*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 45.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 11-3-96.