

MR. SPEAKER: The House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.48 hrs.

[English]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.C. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is"

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce the Bill".

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move *:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. Speaker : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs

[English]

BIHAR BUDGET 1995-96 – GENERAL DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (BIHAR), 1995-96

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (BIHAR), 1994-95

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us take up discussion on Item Nos. 49, 50 and 51 so that with one discussion we

* Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the president.

** Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30.3.95.

will be able to cover all because the points are the same.

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 Bihar, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 15, 17, 19 to 47."

Demands for Grants on Account (Bihar) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lokh Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	State Legislature	7,80,03,600	...
3.	Cabinet, Election Secretariat and District Administration	1,38,15,00,600	...
4.	Administration of Justice and Social services	21,04,72,933	30,34,367
5.	Land Revenue Stamps and Registration	49,93,14,000	...
6.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	16,34,66,600	...
7.	Census Survey and Statistics and other General Economic Service	6,79,12,100	37,00,000
8.	State Excise Duties	4,55,02,000	...
9.	Sales Tax	6,86,12,800	...
10.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	4,29,64,600	...
11.	Printing	4,77,41,000	...
12.	Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	1,22,14,39,600	...
13.	Loans to Government Servants	...	4,10,00,000
14.	Taxes on Vehicles	1,25,27,600	...
15.	Road Transport	8,25,33,333	3,08,66,667
17.	Other Transport Services	3,44,267	1,93,33,333
19.	Police and Other Administrative Services	1,96,88,46,300	...
20.	Jails	11,29,12,000	...
21.	Building Construction	19,08,87,267	4,66,16,333

1	2	3	4
22.	Civil Aviation	34,49,000	...
23.	Road and Bridge	40,09,32,667	27,92,33,333
24.	Housing	15,40,000	9,00,60,000
25.	Education, Sports & Youth Services and Art and Culture	6,23,53,82,833	8,28,81,667
26.	Medical and Public Health	1,46,51,72,633	6,06,66,667
27.	Family Welfare	48,51,86,300	...
28.	Water Supply and Sanitation	35,39,82,667	46,49,83,333
29.	Urban Development	12,90,57,300	8,43,20,000
30.	Information and Broadcasting	2,39,59,300	...
31.	Tourism	1,23,99,667	1,08,99,993
32.	Social Security and Welfare	1,40,84,81,267	77,33,333
33.	Nutrition	10,09,33,300	...
34.	Labour and Employment	18,19,63,600	...
35.	Agriculture	72,67,75,333	81,66,667
36.	Minor Irrigation Soil and Water Conservation	82,97,57,600	8,56,42,000
37.	Animal Husbandry	26,89,13,300	...
38.	Dairy Development	3,23,24,300	15,00,000
39.	Fisheries	4,45,85,933	1,66,667
40.	Forestry and wild life and Plantations	30,66,86,600	...
41.	Food Storage and Ware Housing and Civil Supplies	7,41,37,000	...
42.	Co-operative	18,38,05,667	13,35,52,933
43.	Rural Development and land Reforms	1,40,25,21,600	46,93,00,000
44.	Major and Medium Irrigation Command Area Development and Food Control.	39,11,29,967	1,21,26,33,333
45.	Power	46,13,33,367	1,16,75,33,333
46.	Industries, Village and Small Industries	20,05,17,500	16,68,53,300
47.	Mines and Minerals	4,69,82,300	...

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amount 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 Bihar to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March 1995, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 11, 13, 19 to 21, 25 to 30, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42, 43, 45 and 46."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	State Legislature	3,09,98,000	...
3.	Council of Minister, Election, Secretariat General Administration, Social and Economic Services & District Administration	60,30,70,058	...
4.	Administration of Justice & Other Social Services	56,79,726	...
5.	Land Revenue, Stamp and Registration	17,61,026	...
6.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	7,28,899	...
7.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	1,10,000	...
8.	State Excise	13,00,000	...
9.	Sales Tax	1,30,000	...
10.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	50,865	...
11.	Stationery & Printing	85,00,000	...
13.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	40,70,000	...
19.	Police and Other Administrative Services	28,64,69,624	...
20.	Jail	5,07,07,500	...
21.	Capital outlay on Public Works	...	4,73,775
23.	Roads & Bridges, Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	1,30,575	3,46,31,050
25.	General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Loans for Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	78,59,72,640	7,46,180
26.	Medical and Public Health	4,27,95,904	...
27.	Family Welfare	1,18,47,000	...
28.	Water Supply & Sanitation Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	30,000	3,47,42,000
29.	Urban Development, Loans for Urban Development	10,19,25,942	5,11,57,082
30.	Information and Broad Casting	1,27,43,551	...
32.	Welfare of S.C., S.T & Backward classes, Social Security and Welfare Capital outlay on Welfare of S.C., S.T & Backward classes	6,86,66,458	15,00,00,000
34.	Labour and Employment	7,47,625	...

1	2	3	4
35.	Crop Husbandry, Agriculture Research and Education, Loans for Crop Husbandry	19,13,59,896	14,55,00,000
36.	Minor Irrigation	2,16,000	...
37.	Animal Husbandry	1,07,000	...
40.	Forestry and Wild Life	56,38,437	...
42.	Capital outlay on Co-operation, Loans for Co-operative	...	3,29,39,000
43.	Village Employment, Other Rural Development Programme	1,10,85,90,000	...
45.	Energy	4,30,90,00,000	...
46.	Village & Small Industry, Loans for Village & Small Industry, Loans for Consumer Industries	4,41,16,000	8,13,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker Sir, so far as the budget of Bihar is concerned. I have received those documents only today. It was not possible to go through these in such a short period but I would like to say that there was no need at all to impose President's Rule there under these circumstances. The elections could have been conducted there in the first week of March but the date of elections were postponed time and again at the behest of our Chief Election Commissioner and in this way the people of Bihar were laughed at. They did not pay heed to it.

I would like to warn the Central Government that we should try to understand as to who are behind the terrorist infested States like Kashmir and some other States of the North-East and what is the effect of terrorism on the common people. I am not emphasising on the new dimension of rapidly increasing terrorism in Bihar but I would like to know from the Central Government whether the democratically elected Government had no right to remain in power in Bihar? Could that not remain there? Were not the circumstances favourable to conduct elections of the Legislative Assembly in time in Bihar? But the same was not done.

I would like to say that the backwards, mostly the poor among them have not got social justice. They have great expectations from the Chief Minister, SHRI LALOO PRASAD YADAV that he would get justice for them and that is why they cast their votes in his support but both the Chief Election Commissioner and the Central Government tried their best that he may not form the Government again in Bihar. I would like to know if the Central Government could not interfere in the order of the Chief Election Commissioner? How did it allow the Chief Election Commissioner to go his own way? How he was allowed to have a free hand regarding the Bihar elections? Therefore, I oppose the attitude of the Central Government adopted towards Bihar.

The results of elections held in Bihar are now coming out which reveals that despite all the efforts of the Government, Janata Dal has maintained its lead whereas the Government had tried its best to eliminate this party. Whether the Central Government has ever pondered upon the consequences of imposing President's Rule and withholding elections as long as possible against the feelings of backward castes living in the State. So that the democratically elected Government could not get another chance to rule whether it would have not resulted terrorism in the State. The public of the state has out rightly rejected all efforts of the Central Government.

So far papur constituency of Bihar is concerned. Whether it was not a fact that BSF personnel were asked to vote in favour of the ruling party at centre by interfering and rigging at election booths. Whether they have not interfered in electioneering. Whether it was not a joke with Bihar? The security forces are sent to assist in holding free and fair elections but in Bihar BSF personels interfered in elections, they took part in rigging on and capturing elections booths and particularly stopped Muslim Community in participating in election, whether it would have not aroused the possibility of communal violence in the State?

At, this juncture, I would like to say that the Chief Election Commissioner suddenly ordered to hold election on 15 March in Purnia Lok Sabha Constituency. Whereas these elections should be held according to the voters' list for 1991 but later on a decision was taken to hold elections according to the voters' list of 1995. I do not know as to how it happened but elections for Legislative Assembly are being held according to new list and elections for Lok Sabha are being held according to old list. But somehow dates of elections have been declared and we were studying the situation. After five days date for election was fixed on 20th. Is it not a mockery of democracy. I know it also that it was the reasons for less than 65 percent polling because voters did not know when would they have to go for polling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say something about Gaya district. Here we use to discuss how to curb atrocities against women and express area views with sympathy. But, we have seen that the Central police, which was sent for holding elections in Gaya, perpetrated atrocities against adivasi and tribal women. The police, which was sent there to help in holding elections peacefully, acted contrary to its objectives. Sir, through you, I request the Government that it should be inquired and the guilty persons must be punished.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I would have opposed this budget yet a constitutional crisis, has arisen and I have no option except to support it. I, therefore, support it. Besides this I would also like to say that the charge of the State should be given to elected Government as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at last I would like to say that Central Government has been neglecting Bihar since long and as a result thereof President's Rule was imposed there and we are constrained to pass the budget of the State from here. If Bihar will be neglected like this, its consequences will be grave. I, therefore, would like to say that rights given to the States should be reviewed in perspective of Centre-State relations defined by Sarkaria Commission. The Central Government should not only give more economic rights to the states but it should also ponder over it as to how more economic facilities should be given to the States.

With these words, in absence of any other option, I support the budget and imposition of President's Rule in Bihar to save the State from constitutional crisis.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the budget of Bihar presented by Central Government in the house. Though we were listening to the discussion on Bihar only for the last two days yet the proceeding of the House was being interrupted. Finally the House was adjourned.

We are compelled to pass the budget of Bihar because of the constitutional crisis which arose here and this constitutional crisis has arisen because of the extended period of polling.

13.00 hrs.

I had been elected to this House several times. I am here for the last eleven years. I regret to mention it as to when the issue of identity cards was taken up here. It was opposed here by almost all the political parties. It seems that we do not want impartiality and that's why, it is all going on. We may condemn election commission as much as we can but it took action for impartial elections. Election is a pillar of democracy which has been uprooted. Therefore, there is nothing in the name of elections today. The question arises who has done it. The Congress Party is ruling for the last forty years. When people started detracting from it to other side, a crisis arose before them. If it would have held free and fair elections such situation would not have arisen. Elections were held in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa but no number of any political party alleged that booths were captured anywhere. Why such an upheaval took place in Bihar? I am not speaking in favour of anybody and it is a matter of patriotism. But, here, no one has been taught patriotism but selfishness. Earlier, a king of any country used to possess another country with the help of his army but today it is ruled with the help of wrong doers; the Congress Party is responsible for the deteriorating situation in Bihar. Now when the whole public have left them in lurch, they have become extremely nervous. Earlier they were ruling with the help of poor and Muslims but today both have washed their hands off. Why did it happen?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you belong to Maharashtra State, where the opportunity of ruling has been given to such

a party, which is very dangerous. Here Maharashtra may be compared with such an angry man who hanged himself in his anger who has got it done? I do not wish to take your more time but I would like to say that after announcement of election results, the party who gets majority should be invited to form Government and do away with President's Rule.

Now, I would like to say about my constituency, Jahanabad. If the Central Government has to increase aid for that area, it should be given separately. It is a backward area where a parallel Government is running which awards capital punishment and penalty, cuts the hands or nose of people. For the abolition of such Government proper arrangements should be made to educate people. There are hundreds of villages of scheduled castes and backward classes in my constituency. Though the population of these villages is between 1000 to 1200 yet there is no school for children. I had given in writing to former Prime Minister late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi to put pressure on Bihar Government for this purpose. Though the Congress Party has ruled for so many years yet it could not set up schools in the villages dominated by the poor. The reason behind it was that the Government was least interested in making them awakened and do not want them to know the importance of elections. I raised this issue time and again that separate funds should be allocated for imparting primary education in the areas like Ghosi, Kurtha, Karpi, Dharva and Marauri, where scheduled castes people in thousands live. There is also a village Orangpur in Dhanrua. It's a population is more than one thousand but there is no arrangement for education. It is situated in Patna district and falls under my constituency. I have raised this issue here time and again but nothing has been done in this respect as this is a matter of State Government. Now the budget of the State is with the Central Government and I request it to allocate crores of rupees to set up schools in remote areas where no arrangement has been made so far for education and children are totally illiterate. In these areas young generation is attracted towards terrorism and they are learning guerrilla warfare. What will happen there? In future military will be posted there in each and every village and a huge expenditure will be incurred upon it. The Government is not worried about it but it does not want to bear the expenditure of education today, whereas the Government is responsible for education of the society. It is the sole responsibility of every Government to make necessary arrangements for imparting education, medical care, safety and security. But the Government did not do it there. Now that the state budget is in your hands, therefore, I would like to submit that the Central Government should release funds particularly for opening schools in all these areas and provide education to the children.

With regard to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I would like to say that regular legislations concerning them are brought forward here and debated

but can't you put an end to the atrocities perpetrated on them in Bihar or elsewhere? These can be curbed. I had given many suggestions for this. If arrangements for their education are made on Government expenses by opening residential schools in villages, which may take even 20 years, then, after 20 years nobody in Lok Sabha will say that atrocities are committed on them because, by then they will be educated, conscious of their rights and knowledgeable people. Then there will be nobody to oppress them, the oppressor will not be as powerful as he is today. Therefore, I would say that the Congress will have to atone for all the sins it has committed because the results that are coming today should be an eye-opener for the Congress. If this is not enough to disturb the slumber of the Congress, then, why is it making a burden of itself on the country? It should voluntarily give up the seat of governance.

I support the Bihar budget. I am full of applause for Shri T.N. Seshan because he is the lone person who endured many brick-bats, condemnations etc. for the cause of protecting the country's democracy and proved to be a patriot in real sense of the word. I would say that a person who protects the national interests rather than his own interests is a true democrat.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a sense I consider it is a very unfortunate and sad day for parliamentary democracy in this country because, if I am not mistaken, this is the first time that we have to consider the Budget of a State where the Assembly could not be constituted even after the expiry of its five-year term because elections were not held or as what is being suggested, could not be held.

Our whole Constitution is based on a parliamentary democracy, which in its turn, is sustained by elections through which people express their verdict and make their choice and the Governments are formed both at the Centre and in the States. What I submit very respectfully is that this is a very serious situation, a dangerous potent and if it happens to be the order of the day in future, then there will be tremendous setback to our democratic set up.

Our constitutional fabric is being weakened, the foundation is being weakened and the very structure is being decimated by activities like this, by decisions like this when elections cannot be held in a State, because the persons who are chosen to conduct the election are unable to hold it in time. I wonder as to what will happen in future. It can happen to any State.

Sir, what did the Constitution makers envisage? They were one of the greatest people that our country has produced. They sat together, confabulated, decided, took a long time, considered the Constitutions of different countries of the world and they evolved a system which is suitable to our ethos, ideologies and objectives. They

have very consciously chosen parliamentary system of Government on the House of Commons style and with the Cabinet system of Government and consciously a five year term has been provided. Now, it is well laid down that the election should be held within that time. Our Constitution contemplates setting up of an independent, autonomous authority. But that authority, which has been given the responsibility of holding the election, he must keep every other part of the Constitution in mind. He will make the Constitution function. He will not create a situation where ordinarily the Constitution is not made to limp. It cannot be that the Constitution or the application of our constitutional provisions will depend on the *ipse dixit* of any individual or any authority for that matter or on the basis of his own perceptions of the conditions prevailing in any State where elections will be held or will not be held.

Sir, we have a party system of government. In a parliamentary democracy there has to be a party system of government. But, Sir, at no point of time, this constitutional authority has even consulted any party or anybody in this matter. When the constitutional crisis was being created, we apprehended it and when this House expressed its views, Hon. Speaker, Sir, you also had one or two observations to make, because this was a matter which was creating anguish to everybody, every democrat in this country. Nobody was happy; nobody is happy, I am sure. But when that agony is being expressed in the House, no notice is being taken of this. The time has come, Sir. So, I am, very humbly, appealing to you, as a custodian of this highest elected body of this country, to give the lead in this matter.

Sir, this matter cannot be taken just as a single isolated instance. There is a risk of similar things happening in future. What should be the democratic perception? How should the things be conducted in future? How should elections be held? What is the mutual relationship between different constitutional authorities and agencies? The Executive has its own role, the Parliament has its very important role, the Election Commission has its role, apart from the Judiciary which need not be brought in here. But, Sir, unless there is a cohesion and there is a sort of understanding between the activities of these very important bodies and organisations, I am afraid that after so many years we are going to get into a situation which will mean that there is a total constitutional deadlock in this country.

Sir, for a few days we have been expressing our great protest. We are not hiding it, because we feel that the developments over the last few days were dangerous for our democracy. Therefore, we were expressing our views. It also did not meet with your approval. I quite appreciate that. We did that deliberately and consciously because we wanted to give that message. But we did not want to create a constitutional crisis. That is why, we said: "yes, we shall allow all the financial business to

be transacted and passed well before the time." But we would have been failing in our duty if we had not protested in a proper manner or, if I may say so, also with vehemence. We did that.

Sir, I would request all the Members present in this House to treat this matter much above the party lines and in a non-partisan manner. Ultimately, it will not matter as to who will be in power and who will be out of power. It cannot be that one individual is put above everybody and he will decide or will not decide and on his decision or failure to take a decision the future of parliamentary democracy will depend in this country. That situation cannot be accepted. Therefore, I very sincerely appeal to you, Sir, to take a lead in this matter.

Sir, I have had the great privilege of being in this House for quite a long number of years. But this is the first time that we are passing the Budget of a State in view of the situation that has been created here namely, for elections not held in time. The election could not be held even after the dissolution of the Assembly by expiry of five years and not by a sudden dissolution. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. But this is the first time that such a thing has happened because elections could not be held in time. The President's Rule had to be imposed there and the Parliament had to spend its time to pass the budget of a State Government. These are not happy developments. These are dangerous portents. I feel this is anti-democratic, this is contrary to the parliamentary system of government that has been evolved under our Constitution by our Constitution-makers and let us treat it with all the seriousness that it demands so that in future any such situation does not develop.

Sir, I, once more, want to make an appeal to you in this matter. Let there be a proper discussion, may not be inside the House - I would like it inside the House also - but outside the House after seeing somewhat unfortunate - according to me, unsatisfactory - response also of the Government in such matters. I think the only way out, Sir, is for you to take some lead in this matter. I appeal to you to take it as a matter of great constitutional import and not as a case of Bihar or as a case of Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav alone. It is a question of future of democracy in this country and exercise of democratic rights in a proper manner the Constitution-makers and our founding fathers contemplated.

Therefore, to make it an effective and vibrant parliamentary democracy to be run, to be constituted and to be guided according to our Constitution-makers, according to their ideas and their dreams and aspirations, let such a situation not develop again. We must do something about it and merely sitting here and responding in an ad-hoc manner to situations arising will not be desirable. On that basis I make my submission and I request all the parties in the House to consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is perhaps for the first time that we are passing a vote-on-account for Bihar in the Parliament. How did this situation arise? It is a long story and there is hardly any need to discuss it. But I would definitely like to say that Bihar, today, occupies 22nd position in per capita income in the whole country. Why is it so even after 47 years of independence? The nature has divided Bihar into two topographical blocks, both being resourcefully enriched. One part consists of even plains, the rivers full of water throughout the year but despite all this, there are no irrigation facilities available in Bihar. The sone renewal scheme is in vogue for the past many years but not even half of its work has been completed so far. The southern plateau is, by the grace of Almighty, a mineral rich area and also has plenty of flora but despite this fact, the tribal people inhabiting the area are living below the poverty line.

How did the situation deteriorate in Bihar? What did the Governments that came to power during these 47 years do for the progress and development of Bihar? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that during the British era, there were 65 sugar mills in Bihar, which have all been closed down. There were also 8-10 Jute factories, which are closed now. No new factories were set up there. Two three new factories were set up in Barauni, Nalanda, Siramika etc. but they are all on the verge of closure. This is the position of Bihar today. The former industries are closed and the ones set up after independence with the help of the funds of the state Government are in the process of closure, as a result of which Bihar is faced with the present financial position. Some people complain that step motherly treatment is meted out to Bihar in so far as the Central assistance is concerned. That viewpoint is totally based on wrong presumptions. I would like to cite an example about it. We are not able to utilise the grant-in aid received from the Center. There is tribal-sub-plan in vogue in Bihar. 25 percent of the Plan expenditure is allocated for tribal-sub-plan in Bihar. Then, there is the Central Assistance but you will be astonished to know that despite the grant of so much money there are no primary schools, no school buildings, students are bought under the shades of trees, there are no medicines in the dispensaries. There are, of course, doctors in the sub-divisional referral hospitals but there are no medicines, the beds are such that the patients can't lie down on them, there are no roads, no electricity, electric poles have been erected 10 years back but wires and cables have not been laid and perhaps in the Government records, full electrification has been done but electricity has not reached these places of far and on the other hand we are not able to utilise the Central assistance. No handles are fixed for months together in the tube-wells installed for drinking water purposes and the children while playing deposit earth and pebbles in them and they remain to be out of order. That is the picture of today's Bihar.

We should not have been discussing the vote-on-account for Bihar today. The tenure of the Government of Bihar lasted till 15th March and the election process should have been completed before this date there but this could not be achieved on time. Elections were conducted on time in the plateau region and these evoked no opposition but for other areas elections had to be postponed from one day to another many times but this was not unnecessarily done for it is said that booth-capturing is rampant there. 10 people go and cast votes on behalf of all the voters and the poor people are divested of the opportunity to exercise their right to vote. This time, our Chief Election Commissioner made all the efforts to ensure that the poor and downtrodden people could also cast votes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economic, social and political atmosphere of Bihar is extremely vitiated today and the Central Government should contemplate on reformative measures in it. I support the vote-on-account demands presented here.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I am speaking with great pain and a heavy heart here because a new precedent has been set for which we all are responsible. The Government wants to face the Lok Sabha as less as possible but Lok Sabha was captured for the last two days in the way booth capturing is resorted to in Bihar, and you too found yourself helpless in conducting the business of Lok Sabha as a result of which our powers are curtailed. I wanted to speak on the budget, the railway budget, the demands of the vote-on-account but after wasting two days it is Ayes striking our ears and Noyes is not audible. I can't understand what conjuring effect you left on them after calling them in your chambers and got all the motions passed. I thank you for this. One can bear with an ordinary and less educated person like me but, here, very senior members also criticise it. Somnath ji is a very senior and experienced leader but one man is the target of criticism.

The Chief Election Commissioner is the target of any matter raised here. Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to ask why excuses were advanced and identity cards not made when elections were announced. Here, in this very House, Abdul Ghafoor Sahib stated that there are floods or any other calamity every year there. With these excuses, they will never be able to make identity cards. Identity Cards were not made deliberately.

Today, I would like to cite a statement of Laloo Prasad ji Yadav. He made a very good statement today. Sometimes, a person says a good thing after a long period of time. Today, he thanked the Chief Election Commissioner saying that the latter's intervention has restored to the poor people their right to vote and elections were fair. Then, why was he criticising him? When the issue of identity cards was in the air, the Chief Minister of Bihar said that this money was being

flowed abroad. I have myself watched his statement on T.V. He also said that the Chief Election Commissioner is a foreign agent. I can't understand how can a person occupying the office of the Chief Minister speak like that and always criticise the CEC. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, we should thank the CEC.

He endeavoured to hold elections in Bihar. However, his efforts were not hundred percent successful. Irregularities have taken place this time also.

The incidents of booth capturing, scuffles and forced voting were held on the 11th. Thereafter, the poll dates were changed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my pangs and grief before the Government. I would like to know as to why the term of the State Assembly which expired on the 15th March, was extended. I would like to level charge openly here that it had been done with the connivance between the Congress, the Janta Dal and Left parties. Inside the August House, they were criticised yesterday but internally their friendship was also being engineered. I have heard that there has been an agreement between them to cooperate with each other so that each gets support of others in the State Legislative Assembly and the latter gets former's support in Lok Sabha. Such agreements are being made. This is happening in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This all is being done to save one's chair. The Hon. Prime Minister wants to keep his chair intact and so, he is entering agreement with Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. But the country cannot be befooled for long.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : The Shiv Sena and the B.J.P. alliance....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : The alliance between the Shiv Sena and the B.J.P. is open and obvious we have our alliance. We had a joint manifesto. But you criticize your coalition partner outside the House and shake hands with him inside it. Your condition is becoming very miserable.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Regarding minorities he....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Bansalji, please excuse me. You are concerned with two things only—minorities and majorities. You do not know what minority means. What is this minority in India ?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You are with those who have talked of making an end to ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Bansalji, if you want to talk about minorities and majorities, do talk about the poor and the rich. You have boggled the mind of the people by creating such doubts. You talk about minorities for the sake of votes only. You are dividing the country into pieces. The onus of the present ugly developments is not only on Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav but also on you in greater degree. It is you who have vitiated and burnt Bihar.

The law and order situation in Bihar has worsened. You have created disorder there by distributing tickets

to the people on community basis. You created a community feeling, there. Consequently, Bihar has been torn apart on the basis of castes. But this country, is united. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It will prolong the speech.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am concluding my speech. But they go on interrupting and thus the speech becomes lengthy.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: On caste issue, you had openly compromised with Shri V.P. Singh.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Pawanji, you should be happy that the number of your friends is increasing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I have come to know that Shri Bansalji, is also a lawyer and he practices law also.

MR. SPEAKER: No speech on this issue.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I do not want to discuss it, but he interrupts me. Therefore, I am to respond to them. Just a while, one of my colleagues was speaking here. He also talked about minorities. He rather spoke about the Muslims and the delits. By repeating this, you are hurting the sentiments of the Muslims and creating fear among the poor. Further, by doing so you want to become their custodians. This country is run according to the Constitution and not on the basis of Muslim - Hindu community.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): What has Shri Thackaray Said?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Shri Shahabuddin, if you speak on Shri Thackaray, I will also do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak on Bihar only.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: They say that Shri Thackaray is the remote control. I would like to ask that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country, every Chief Minister then used to ring her at night whether he should be on his duty there tomorrow or not. There is nothing wrong if somebody gives his opinion. You talk like this only because there is the B.J.P Shiv Sena Coalition Government, otherwise, you would have kept silent. Take the example of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. He was also second in command but you did not talk about him, you should do some self-retrospection before levelling allegations against others. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at other's houses. With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for Bihar which is being discussed here. Regarding the Supplementary Demands I would like to state that many Hon. Members have discussed the present developments in Bihar. Many of our Hon. colleagues like Shri Subrata Mukherjee,

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Hon. members of B.J.P. have participated in it. It is right that no business has been translated in this August House for quite some days. How much force has been sent to Bihar at the request of the Chief Election Commission? What mistake has been committed in this regard? It was also discussed that Shri Seshan is ruling the roost. Several such issues were discussed and criticized here by different Hon. Members. We had been ready here to hold discussion for last two days, but no business was transacted. You also made your efforts but of no avail. I would like to know whether their claim is justified that they will let the House transact its business only if they win. If some people rise and interrupt the proceedings of the House, it goes against the norms of democracy. The Election Commission is an autonomous body. Nothing can be spoken here against it. The elections were held in Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Nobody spoke anything here against it that time. The Government must consider that 83 persons have been killed during election in Bihar. Even a candidate was killed during the counting of votes, and this issue was also not raised by anybody. Now there is no law and order worth its name in Bihar. The Union Government is also responsible for it. Had it imposed President's Rule in Bihar on the 15th, this situation might not have arisen. But it did not do so. But a constitutional crisis had cropped up in Bihar and after the President's rule is imposed there if the Budget is not passed there the funds cannot be made available for common people there.

[English]

After the election, President's rule was imposed.

[Translation]

But it was not done before it. Had we any intention to capitalize over it, we would have done it earlier. Shri Somnathji has stated a good thing. He speaks a good thing only when the issue is in his favour and when the issue goes against him, he does not speak at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wanted that the caretaker Government in Tripura should hold election there. But the caretaker Government in Orissa was dissolved and the Election Commission postponed the poll dates. Similarly, elections in Bihar were held under President's Rule and it was stated that election will be held in Tripura after imposing President's rule there.

[English]

In Bihar, 83 persons died. But there is no repercussion from their side. In Tripura, how many persons died before the election? Only five persons died there. They do not have any statistics. They do not know anything. I know about these things. We have visited the spot. I know all these things because Bihar is my neighbouring State. We know about Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and also the North-Eastern Region because we have visited these States so many times.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I want and it is not proper also that in view of the present situation in Bihar.

[English]

After the election, the elected Government should resume office. They should work in a proper manner.

[Translation]

What does happen in Bihar? It is a backward area, the people are sufferers there and they go outside the State in search of job. There is no industry, no development and no education. An examination supposed to be held in 1980 is held in 1985. Is it the proper way? A woman who rushes to police station to lodge an F.I.R. is denied there. This is the situation in Bihar. Therefore, the Government of Bihar should not rob its exchequer. If the Union Government provides funds for the State Government, they are not utilised properly, they are rather diverted, and hence the State cannot make progress. If a State can make progress in politics why can it not do so in developmental works also? I would like to demand the Government to audit the funds allocated every year.

The Government is afraid, therefore, it does not demand audit. All the States are friendly and so the funds allocated to States under the JRY, PM funds, IRDP, DADP, Tribunal Development Fund, self employment Scheme etc. should be utilised properly. If the funds are diverted, what action is proposed by the Government to take against them? The funds belong to the Union Government, and the public therefore, their account must be maintained. Today corruption is so rampant that funds are looted and squandered away and no arrangement is made to undo it. Political parties want to gain power by winning elections. Today muscle power and money power have overcome the people's power. The CRPF, the B.S.F and the C.S.I.F. sent there were not allowed to enter the State. Thus the institution of the election Commission was cut down to size. The Bihar police was indulged in poll rigging. Had the President's rule imposed earlier, the entire election would have been impartial. Even today people say that the election held in Bihar were not impartial.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude, because it has to be referred to the other House also and tomorrow is Friday.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir I will finish within two or three minutes.

[Translation]

It is a fact that the police sent to Bihar from here had raped women there. It should be investigated. Moreover, the 8 adivasi women have also been raped. Its investigation is also must. The State Government depends on the Centre for industrial development, unemployed youth problem and primary education. The States will have to generate resources there because

a Government changes but the public do not change you may commit poll rigging, but you cannot cheat the people. I support this Budget and urge that an institution like the Election Commission should not be defamed.

[English]

The Election Commission is an independent institution. Let it work in a proper manner.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, we are discussing the Bihar budget in this House. This budget has come before the House under peculiar conditions. Whatever has happened in Bihar during the last few days in the name of election-eering process, leaves a big question mark before this country. The House should ponder over it seriously so that such circumstances may not be recreated in the country. This is for the first time that before the end of the tenure of a Legislative Assembly, the elections could not be conducted and the Government which was in power for the past 5 years had to remain in power. On the issue of elections, there was enormous commotion in the country which also affected this House and the hearts of the people. I think that today there is a need to think over some fundamental questions which have cropped up due to the elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House and the country have held a unanimous view that the basic principle of democracy is that our voters have a right to cast their franchise dispassionately and without any fear and they must exercise this right.

There was severe anxiety over this issue in Bihar. Everyone admits that such an unfortunate thing has been happening in Bihar, not from today but for the last five years and the electorates of Bihar could not exercise their franchise for the last many years. Booth capturing had become a tradition there. Some gangs used to operate there specially during elections and it was the compulsion of the people that if a candidate used a particular gang then the other candidates had to use the other gangs to counter that. The tradition of using bombs, country made pistol, force casting votes illegally and threatening the people had been creating an unfortunate situation in Bihar and I think that this was not only a matter of concern for Bihar but the whole nation. The recent elections have posed a big question for democracy in our country. I think that perhaps, the Election Commission had no inkling of the fact that it will have to face such a situation in Bihar. Otherwise, elections could have been conducted well within 5 years period. I think that the assessment of the Election Commission regarding Bihar has not proceeded right and the Election Commissioner came to know of the real situation after his visit there only, otherwise he could have conducted the elections in Bihar well within time, even though any number of police personnel were required to conduct free and fair poll.

I think that it should have been done separately and the Legislative Assembly of Bihar could have been constituted before the completion of 5 years period. Due to this, not only a Constitutional problem cropped up but the election expenses of all the parties and the candidates unnecessarily increased. Had the election been postponed for a couple of days it would have created a problem for the candidates. The dates of elections were postponed there and both the candidates and the parties had to face severe problems.

Sir, now a question arise out of this situation. I think that there is a need to form a national code of conduct and it should be implemented properly. If democracy is to be strengthened, the expenditure is to be reduced and fair elections are to be conducted, then a national commission should be set up which would be responsible for framing the code of conduct and that should not be implemented at the time of elections only but it should be made applicable continuously for 5 years. It should also be seen that how the different parties should contest elections collectively how the fair elections can be conducted as well as monitoring of their expenses. The Government too can give money to the parties to meet out their expenses.

Elections have been becoming costlier day by day. Even then if the elections are not conducted in time, and in free and fair atmosphere then our democracy will become weak. Therefore, it has become essential to seriously ponder over the electoral reforms process. There is also a need to think over the electoral reforms in the light of the incidences which occurred during last elections in the country, the type of reforms required, how effectively it could be implemented and the type of machinery for this. I am of the opinion that ours is a big country which got independence in 1947 and the Constitution was adopted in 1950. It is the biggest democratic country of the world. It has the highest number of electorates our society is full of complexities and the number of illiterates here are the largest in the world. But even after all the problems, the democracy has survived here and we are proud of it. It is good sign for democracy. It reflects the maturity and political wisdom of the commonman and the voters. Therefore, the verdict of the voter is Honored. We learn something from their verdict.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to say that, we have now entered the phase of a challenge. The danger of political instability seems to be before us. Thus, the Governments will run for one and half years, they will not have any policies and programmes and they would continue to fall down in such a way. If we are trapped in this whirlpool, the country will have to pay a heavy price. Instead of thinking over it at the time of instability, it will be wise to guess the danger and find out the ways to face it. We are required to ponder over it that how our country can be saved from political instability. Otherwise, neither the economic policies will be implemented nor there would be social development

and nor we shall be able to say something with assertion for the future of the country. Therefore, I think that the House, which is the largest national Parliamentary forum, and a supreme institution should ponder over it. Our political parties, which are the basis of democracy, should also ponder over it.

Election Commission has been criticised as regards elections in Bihar were concerned. I think that the assessment of the Election Commission was wrong, otherwise everyone has admitted that whatever the Election Commission did, was to conduct a free and fair poll so that the people can cast their votes without any bear. Some obstacles came in its way and it also earned criticism. Our political parties and the intellectuals should also see that the fundamental rights of the voters should not be violated. In the light of our experience as yet, the other countries of the world also did the same. In France, after the first republic, a second republic was formed and its Constitution was amended. Later on the third republic also was formed. China and Russia also amended its constitutions. Today Russia is again amending its Constitution. I think that the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan are also going through hardships. There are challenges before them in the social and economic field and even in the field of values. The whole world is heading towards a new form. Technology, space research and computers has created a new man. There are challenges in the economic field also. The mankind of today is struggling for his dignity, rights and participation in power. Therefore everyone should ponder over it.

Today the emergence of Dr. Nelson Mandela has proved a new ray of light for us. It is not that there is darkness all around. Today the human being cannot be cowed down on the strength of might, power and wrong values. The emergence of Yassir Arafat also proves that the human being today cannot be coerced. If injustice will be done to him and his fundamental rights will be violated, he will stand up to it. There is no question of minority and majority here. As one of our friends was saying here just now that every citizen of our country, should get justice, he should have participation in power and enjoy respect, he should not be threatened in any way and an atmosphere of terror should not be created. I think that there is a need to ponder over all these things seriously.

Mr. Speaker Sir, at last, I would also like to thank you for one thing as you too are worried about it and besides other works. You have initiated the discussion so that the people may think over it. I think that your anxiety is the anxiety of the nation and the House and the people of our country will think over all these things.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to take part in

the discussion on Bihar Budget. On behalf of our party, RSP, I beg to mention that we are holding this discussion on a particular State Budget under peculiar conditions in the name of a Constitutional crisis. Such conditions and such state of affairs have been created by shifting the dates for polls by the Election Commission; such state of affairs and such conditions have been created by the failure of the Central Government to tackle the situation beforehand. Such a condition was not desirable.

While discussing the budget for the State of Bihar, I beg to mention that the imposition of President's Rule in Bihar is unjust, undemocratic and arbitrary. The Central Government have destroyed the democratic fabric of the Constitution. This is nothing but a murder of the Constitution. I also beg to mention that the country should never be left to the mercy of one individual however mighty he might be.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great regret and deep consternation that the Budget which could have been passed by the Assembly of Bihar has been placed before this August House to be passed here. I am very much concerned with that because we had expressed our opinion that the scheduled time is, being rescheduled and again it is being deferred and postponed.

We have already expressed our concern here. Our concern has become very much correct; our stand, has also been vindicated; our thinking and our line of action- whatever we have taken - have been appreciated by the people because this Budget would have been passed before the 15th of this month. But, due to the arbitrary action of the Election Commission, could not be done. It is a Constitutional authority, I do not want to challenge it; I do not want to have any sort of mud-slinging over this Constitutional authority. But, it is high time that this August House must think over these points that once a Constitutional authority is crossing all the limits set by the Constitution itself, what sort of action, what sort of steps should be taken by this August House, what are those limitations, how the whimsical steps are being taken by the Constitutional authority, that is, the Election Commission and how checks and balances can be set over this Election Commission which is a Constitutional authority. All these points should be taken into consideration here.

Whatever trends we are getting of the elections now, they indicate that the Government which was democratically elected and which was dismissed...*

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : It is a Constitutional authority, I know.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, you should not discuss it without giving a proper notice.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I am not saying anything about that. But all the proprieties, all the niceties and all the essentials of the Constitution were not observed and whimsically this Government was dismissed; and the election was not held before the 15th of March 1995. Had it been held, had the election results been declared, democratically an elected Government would have been installed earlier than 15th of this month. So many atrocities and so many excesses have been committed by the paramilitary forces there during this period, as was pointed out by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. It has been published in the newspapers and in different publications that at least 100 women have been molested by the paramilitary forces; and a question had been raised, Sir....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are making a statement of this nature, you shall have to take the full responsibility for it.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I am taking the responsibility, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not necessary for you to discuss all those things. You come to the point.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : I was in Central Bihar; an FIR was also lodged with the police officials.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the court decide that. You should understand that you are a Member of Parliament; there are certain limits which you cannot cross.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : The paramilitary forces which were deployed, which were just requisitioned by the State Government and which were deployed in different corners of the State should also understand their own limitations. I want to point out only this much that even if one woman is molested, it is a matter of concern for all of us.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : But hundreds of women have been molested by the paramilitary forces and different excesses have been committed.

MR. SPEAKER : If this statement of yours proves to be incorrect, you can be moved against. Do you realise that?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr Speaker Sir, the incident took place when Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav was the Chief Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is unnecessary. You come to the other points please. Even if a single person is

violated, well, we can understand. You leave that aside; you come to the other points.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Thank you, Sir.

These are the things that had happened; people were undergoing hardships. For the last four months, election was going on there. Never in the history of the country, for such a prolonged period of time, election was held and for such a long time, election was foisted upon any State. This is a kind of excess which has been foisted upon this State and the arbitrary and whimsical action of the Election Commission has caused a lot of hardship. Not even vehicles were plying on the roads; not even essential commodities were available to the people of that State; and for four months together, people were put to such hardships. This is also a matter of concern.

I am very much thankful to you, Sir that you expressed or conveyed our sentiments; you conveyed our resentment, you conveyed our feelings to the Election Commission, that the Members of Parliament are very much agitated.

14.00 hrs

And that is why, you have just prevailed upon the Election Commission and now counting is also going on.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You people have expressed your views; it is taken note of. That is all.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Thank you, Sir. But the resentment was conveyed to the Election Commission and now, counting is going on and trend and other things are also available now. The popularity of the Government was challenged by so many Members. The popularity of the previous Government, the Laloo Prasad Government, has also been challenged by many Opposition Members and Hon. Member, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was alleging against the Government that they were not deploying the paramilitary forces in different places and that the elections were not free and fair. I challenge this statement that election was just being held....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I did not say such things.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: You just now told so.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say anything like this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You are putting words in my mouth. I did not say like this.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Then, I am not putting words in your mouth. I withdraw my statement.

People have expressed their own opinion. Let there be electoral reforms. We are not just running away from electoral reforms. Previously, while the Parliament was in session, Electoral Reforms Bill was brought forward and we were in a position to support it. But ultimately, it was withdrawn. Now also, if such a type of Electoral

Reforms Bill is brought forward before the House, we welcome it and we are ready to support it. We do support whatever electoral reform measures are taken by the Government and the Election Commission. But let there be no discrimination against any State on any ground. Since Bihar was governed by a non-Congress Government, it was discriminated in many respects. It was discriminated not only so far as elections are concerned but also in respect of financial assistance. So far as financial assistance is concerned, Rs.600 crore was available to Bihar Government but that was also abolished. So far as industrial development and agricultural development are concerned, this State was discriminated against. So far as mineral resources and forest resources are concerned. It was discriminated against. Plenty of mineral resources and forest resources at a there. Fertile lands are there which can just feed the entire country. Even alluvial soil is available in the northern part of Bihar. Once it is put to best use, this can just feed the rest of the country. But these resources are not being utilised in the best manner. And because Bihar is discriminated against by the Central Government in respect of financial assistance and the required financial assistance is not being released to that part of the country, it is impoverished, it is poor and it has not developed to the desired level. So, I would like to request, through you, Sir, that the Government should not discriminate against Bihar in respect of financial assistance, in respect of development and exploitation of mineral and forest wealth. If you are just passing this Budget, I am in full support of that Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: But I would suggest that hence forward such type of a step should not be taken by the constitutional authority which is the Election Commission and the House must think over this point. If there is some sort of constitutional crisis which is being created by the constitutional authorities and once the ball is thrown out of the boundary of this constitutional authority, it is the responsibility and duty of this Parliament to see that this ball is brought back and see that such type of constitutional authority is also held and checked. Some sort of checks and balances should be imposed upon such constitutional authorities so that they will not transgress their own powers and limitations. There are my suggestions.

Another suggestion is this. Once the paramilitary forces are also perpetrating some sort of excesses and atrocities on women and weaker sections in any State, there must be some sort of code of conduct for them and departmental action must be taken against such type of forces.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not understand the implications of such statements. Please conclude.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: I am just concluding. I am coming to the point.

With these few words, I must say that Bihar should be given all sorts of financial assistance. You are giving them the budgetary support, but at the same time, special financial assistance should also be released because for the last four months all developmental work has been just held up and it has come to a standstill. It has been completely stopped due to the errors, due to the mistakes and due to the blunders of one authority whom I do not want to name, because you will raise objection to that and it will be struck off from the record. That is why I am very much afraid. But the special assistance programme must be launched for the development of Bihar and whatever loss we have suffered due to the mistake of one constitutional authority should also be offset by giving special assistance to Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is necessary to reply now. You can reply to the General Debate later.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Bihar) for 1995-96 to vote.

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 Bihar, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 15, 17, 19 to 47."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) for 1994-95 to vote.

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 of the State of Bihar to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st days of March, 1995, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.1, 3 to 11, 13, 19 to 21, 23, 25 to 30, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42, 43, 45 and 46."

The motion was adopted.