

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur Budgets can be taken together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Madam, it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that since there has been enough discussion on Jammu and Kashmir and also on Manipur, therefore, the Jammu and Kashmir Budget and the

Manipur Budget may not only be discussed together but they may be passed without discussion. So, I would request the hon. Member of the Opposition also, because they were party to this decision that was taken by the Business Advisory Committee, pass that if they want to move some remarks on one or two minutes small speeches, that may be all right but there should not be any full-scale debate on these.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K., only two or three Members may speak for two-three minutes each.

17.31 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET
1994-95 — *General Discussion*;

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
1994-95;

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
1993-94;

AND

MANIPUR BUDGET 1994-95—
General Discussion;

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (MANIPUR) 1994-95;

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1993-94

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved.:

- (i) "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 Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27."
- (ii) "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 Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1994 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 to 27."
- (iii) "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 Manipur, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 46."
- (iv) "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 Manipur to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1994 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to 18, 20 to 23, 25 to 31, 34 to 39, 41 to 43, 45 and 46."

Demands for Grants on Account (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1 General Administration Department	9,68,58,000	93,97,000
2 Home Department	108,71,53,000	2,82,72,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3 Planning and Development Department	1,62,71,000	3,52,00,000
4. Information Department	2,05,02,000	22,55,000
5. Ladakh Affairs Department	46,40,80,000	28,85,92,000
6. Power Development Department	169,19,11,000	136,23,79,000
7. Education Department	148,02,58,000	8,64,05,000
8. Finance Department	68,71,89,000	1,25,50,000
9. Parliamentary Affairs Department	78,45,000	...
10. Law Department	3,19,64,000	...
11. Industries and Commerce Department	16,99,02,000	26,76,17,000
12. Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operative Department	33,09,12,000	26,89,42,000
13. Animal Husbandry Department	20,23,94,000	4,78,33,000
14. Revenue Department	34,92,82,000	1,69,000
15. Food Supplies and Transport Department	21,39,60,000	214,69,56,000
16. Public Works Department	60,41,91,000	52,31,50,000
17. Health & Medical Education Department	66,17,16,000	9,28,73,000
18. Social Welfare Department	8,79,61,000	4,05,07,000
19. Housing and Urban Development Department	11,02,03,000	24,78,05,000
20. Tourism Department	3,88,71,000	7,88,44,000
21. Forest Department	17,99,16,000	7,87,33,000
22. Irrigation & Flood Control Department	25,46,55,000	18,91,86,000
23. Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply Department	36,28,29,000	24,42,34,000
24. Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Parks and Gardens Department	7,69,07,000	1,49,34,000
25. Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	4,48,36,000	6,04,20,000
26. Fisheries Department	1,66,30,000	1,03,70,000
27. Higher Education Department	22,34,27,000	6,67,93,000

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1993-94 submitted to the
Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1. General Administration Department	5,89,35,000	
2. Home Department	26,64,40,000	3,94,05,000
3. Planning and Development Department	78,89,000	
4. Information Department	63,84,000	
5. Ladakh Affairs Department	7,85,32,000	
6. Power Development Department	33,26,40,000	
7. Education Department	65,09,44,000	73,90,000
9. Parliamentary Affairs Department	15,55,000	
10. Law Department	42,09,000	
11. Industries and Commerce Department	5,77,68,000	
12. Agriculture, Rural Development and Cooperative Department	22,56,44,000	
13. Animal Husbandry Department	4,56,63,000	
14. Revenue Department	3,23,74,000	
15. Food Supplies and Transport Department	2,08,99,000	
16. Public Works	3,54,77,000	
17. Health & Medical Education Department	29,13,83,000	
18. Social Welfare Department	14,52,13,000	
19. Housing and Urban Development Department	3,24,70,000	
20. Tourism Department	51,54,000	
21. Forest Department	2,13,36,000	
22. Irrigation & Flood Control Department	2,23,65,000	
23. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply Department	3,58,30,000	2,48,10,000
24. Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Parks & Gardens Department	6,87,000	
25. Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	47,45,000	
26. Fisheries Department	54,84,000	
27. Higher Education Department	1,48,04,000	

Demands for Grants on Account (Manipur) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1. State Legislature	1,03,80,500	
2. Council of Ministers	30,40,000	
3. Secretariat	3,45,59,000	
4. Land Revenue Stamps and Registration and District Administration	4,33,65,500	
5. Finance Department	12,85,53,000	18,00,000
6. Transport	40,12,000	70,50,500
7. Police	23,88,38,500	45,00,000
8. Public Works Department	15,00,78,500	20,44,65,500
9. Information and Publicity	46,03,000	
10. Education	51,51,27,500	500
11. Medical, Health and Family	9,56,75,000	
12. Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development	1,02,10,000	73,01,000
13. Labour and Employment	71,39,500	
14. Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	7,24,22,500	1,000
15. Food and Civil Supplies	84,39,500	3,81,74,000
16. Co-operation	1,41,37,000	19,000
17. Agriculture	4,44,04,000	47,50,000
18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	4,94,02,000	
19. Forestry and Soil conservation	4,46,14,000	
20. Community Development and ANP, IRDP and NREP	2,83,25,500	
21. Industries and Weights & Measures Department	3,55,88,500	12,87,500
22. Public Health Engineering	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
23. Power	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500
24. Vigilance Department	12,78,500	
25. Youth Affairs and Sport Department	1,74,56,500	
26. Administration of Justice	72,49,500	
27. Election	80,57,000	
28. State Excise	1,09,58,500	
29. Sales Tax and Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	30,35,000	
30. General Economic Services and Planning	1,90,53,500	
31. Fire Protection and Control	39,55,000	
32. Jails	87,73,500	29,40,500
33. Home Guards	81,93,000	
34. Rehabilitation	21,41,000	
35. Stationery and Printing	51,00,500	
36. Minor Irrigation	75,16,000	2,48,09,500
37. Fisheries	1,86,14,500	2,500
38. Panchayat	53,96,000	
39. Sericulture	1,48,22,000	1,000
40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000
41. Art and Culture	83,70,000	
42. State Academy of Training	13,03,500	
43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	2,89,13,000	5,00,000
44. Social Welfare Department	2,07,55,000	
45. Tourism	21,13,500	8,46,500
46. Science, Technology and Environment	85,10,000	

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur) for 1993-94 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1. State Legislature	26,40,000	
2. Council of Ministers	21,56,000	
3. Secretariat	41,46,000	
4. Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	48,20,000	
5. Finance Department		32,53,000
7. Police	9,59,11,000	
8. Public Works Department		6,44,57,000
9. Information and Publicity	1,94,000	
10. Education	8,23,35,000	65,11,000
11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	1,42,53,000	
12. Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development	25,87,000	1,30,39,000
13. Labour and Employment	17,000	
14. Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	6,19,98,000	
15. Food and Civil Supplies	13,34,000	1,44,31,000
16. Co-operation	20,10,000	1,17,50,000
17. Agriculture	48,93,000	
18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	73,97,000	
20. Community Development and ANP, IRDP and NREP	5,94,45,000	
21. Industries and Weights & Measures Department	1,26,73,000	29,95,000
22. Public Health Engineering		3,22,71,000
23. Power		3,54,84,000
25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	48,53,000	
26. Administration of Justice	2,06,000	

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
27. Election	1,25,39,000	
28. State Excise	9,48,000	
29. Sales Tax and Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,59,000	
30. General Economic Services and Planning	5,01,000	
31. Fire Protection and Control	2,82,000	
34. Rehabilitation	50,40,000	
35. Stationery and Printing	8,96,000	
36. Minor Irrigation	36,24,000	
37. Fisheries	18,66,000	
38. Panchayat	2,90,000	
39. Sericulture	19,95,000	6,50,000
41. Art and Culture	6,97,000	
42. State Academy of Training	8,15,000	
43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	1,11,63,000	
45. Tourism	16,63,000	
46. Science, Technology and Environment	14,10,000	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Dhupal may kindly initiate the discussion.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Madam Chairman, while initiating the discussion on the budgets of Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur, I have to say that despite having full support of this House and a unanimous resolution passed in its favour, the Government has not yet taken any step to initiate concrete action in this regard.

When a Motion for extending President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir for another 6 months period was adopted by this House, then many of the Members had given several suggestions.

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But it appears that you want full support from the Opposition but when it is the turn of your Members to speak, you level charges on the Opposition and

[Prof. Prem Dhumal]

intend to bring in a sort of petty-politics in the discussion. In the matter of Jammu and Kashmir, we have been continuously maintaining that due to the wrong policy adopted by you, lakhs of people have been forced to migrate and settle as refugees in different parts of the Country, particularly in Delhi and Jammu. Their condition is pitiable. Through this House, you have been requested many a time that special provisions may be made for them in the budget. But even the amount which had which been allocated for them is not being received by them every month regularly. There are no educational facilities available for the children of these migrants. A number of employees of the State have also migrated from there. Some of them belong to your constituency also. These employees are running from pillar to post to have LPG connection.

Had they been obeying the dictates of the militants, they would have been living there and would not have become refugees but they always chanted "Bharat Maa Ki Jai" because they considered Jammu and Kashmir an integral part of India. The punishment they have got for their patriotic feelings that they are forced to live in different parts of the country as refugees. When you need our support, you come to us and request for our support. Keeping this fact in view that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, it should be our endeavor to ensure that it remains so, we have been continuously extending our support.

Every time we ask the hon. Finance Minister about the details of the amount spent on refugees but he never comes out with the figures. This time also. I was going through the details regarding the

amount allocated for the rehabilitation of these refugees, the steps being taken for providing education to their children and or releasing the salaries of those employees who belong to P&T Department and have not been paid for several months.

[*Translation*]

Large number of HMT workers have not been adjusted so far. No where had this been mentioned. If we do not consider their problems from humanitarian viewpoint, what message would it convey to them?

Hon. Home Minister has mentioned about formation of an autonomous body for Leh but no budgetary provisions have been made for this. No mention has been made as to what the Government intends to do in this regard.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to wards one more point that this question is not only related to the problems of the refugees from the Kashmir valley but also to the refugees who came in 1947 from the Pak occupied Kashmir. Neither have they been given the right to franchise nor have they been given the citizenship of this country. We were of the view that provision of voter's Identity cards would be made for them, as per the directives of the Election Commission and they would also be issued identity cards, given the right to franchise and citizenship. But no such provision had been made in it.

Last time also I had raised a point, the report of which is with you and statements have been made by your officials. The point is that a part of the funds for salary etc. That you provide

from here, is given to the terrorists each month. It is all right that whether it is the proposal to extend the term of President's rule or it is the budget, they are passed unanimously. But it is for you to see to it that the amount released from the Consolidated Fund of India is not misused in this manner by the staff and the contractors, so that the terrorists may not be able to grab this fund to buy arms and fight with us. Instead the money should be utilised for developmental activities there. The main reason of Kashmir problem is because too little development took place there. Corruption, including political corruption has been rampant. If a highway is constructed in the valley, it is all right. But if it is constructed on Doda side, then it can not be said so. Hence, I request for providing adequate finance for the development of Jammu and Kashmir. It is also essential to see to it that the money is not misused. With this, I conclude and support this budget.

[English]

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I support the Budget of the State of Manipur for the year 1994-95. However, I would like to lay some emphasis that the North-Eastern States, particularly Manipur has been suffering all along because of neglect, isolation and lack of development.

Sir, sometimes we say that peace is the precondition for development. It is right that without peace there can be no development. But in the context of the North-East, I would like to put the things the other way round. In the North-East peace has been lost due to lack of development. Therefore, we should first start development so that we can restore peace. My emphasis is that more,

attention should be given to the North-East not only regarding the law and order problem, but also to development. I do not like to agree with those people who sometimes say that the North-Eastern region can not develop because of lack of peace.

I repeat again that because of lack of development that peace has not been there.

Now, secondly, another point is, the law and order problem in the North east, particularly in Manipur State is very very bad. Recently we also had a discussion on the floor of the House, the imposition of President's rule in Manipur and the Governor's report and how bad the situation there was. It is serious in not only law and order situation of the State of Manipur but also in the field of the activities of the neighbour States and the ramifications of international agencies involvement. I would not go in to details, but you all know how there is the involvement of ISI of Pakistan agency in the Northeast, including Manipur, my own State. You know, the case of NSCN which is most active in Manipur particularly in hilly areas which I represent and also you know that these extremists and the NSCN are coming up like anything. Now NSCN have got the recognition by the UNPO, which is considered to be a mini forum of the United Nations Organisation. So, these things are to be considered seriously.

In this situation, we have to give more emphasis on the development of the area. There is a lot of unemployment, lack of industrial development and lack of road development. It is time, we should give more emphasis on road communication in the hilly areas. The development of industry has no meaning unless there is

[Prof. M. Kamson]

road communication and villages are connected. The hilly areas in Manipur are having about 20,000 sq. kms. If you do not have even a single road from village to village what can you think of development? Still today in some villages, in my constituency, people have to walk for about 10 kms. to 20 kms. even to get common salt, which is the cheapest commodity. Unless some private vehicles or the contractor comes to the village, they do not get these essential commodities. We do not have fair price shops. We do not have private shops. This is the situation in that part of the country.

I must tell another relevant thing. For the development of hilly areas of Manipur, we have been asking for extension of the provision of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, which is an instrument for socio economic development given by the framers of the Constitution, from the very beginning. I may tell again to the House that the Government has not been considering these things though we have been impressing the Government like anything for the last 20 years. I may also point out that in the Northeast area, you have extended the provision of the Sixth Schedule to Mizoram, Meghalaya Assam, Tripura, and all the States, except in my constituency. Therefore, unless you give even this small thing, how can you expect development in such bad conditions?

Again I would say, since the passing of the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Act, namely the Nagar Palika Act and the Panchayat Act, from that day onwards the entire surface of this country have been covered either by the urban local body or rural body. No

part of this country is left from the constitutions machinery for socio economic development except in my constituency where we demand for the extension of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Sixth Schedule is nothing but another form of Panchayat system under the Constitution. I may remind the Government that when our hon. Prime Minister was the Home Minister, he declared in this very House in 1984 that the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution would be extended to Manipur also. All the hon. Home Ministers who have been in office for the last 10 years have been sympathetic but in spite of giving their sympathetic words, nothing comes out. I must lay emphasis again that the Government may be reminded on this matter. I must say this because the Budget is presented here since there is no Assembly in Manipur.

The District Council in Manipur have not been getting six months salary. The previous Budget was also passed by this House. The Manipur Budget again is being presented this time. But I think there is something lacking in that.

Regarding the general law and order situation, we need popular Government as soon as the situation of law and order improves. Now there is fear in the mind of the people because of the law and order situation. I know it and the people have also tolerated it no doubt even though there are some grumbings. The other day also I have spoken on the floor of the House that we have to swallow this bitter pill for some time but it is not a cure for all time to come. February, 1995 is the remaining residuary term of the present Assembly. You can restore the Government as soon as the situation improves there. This is my

suggestion. People are waiting for a popular Government because only through popular Government the situation there can be improved. The army rule and the military operation are only some sort of measures to restore normalcy. But the army action is not a cure. Rather, it is only a temporary measure. My Constituency, particularly outer Manipur Constituency, covers 90 per cent of the Total area. It is bigger than Tripura State and Nagaland State. My Constituency is affected most by the extremist movements. Therefore, I request that my Constituency should be given proper attention by the Central Government. The NSCN underground Nagas who have been creating this problem should be brought back to the table of negotiation for seeking peace.

I must again request the Government that the law and order situation should not be cured by military action. Rather, you must kindly appeal to the psyche of the youth and you must stand by the side of the nationalist elements only. You should not look only from the point of view of the extremist elements.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we have passed the proposal for extending President's rule then we don't have any alternative, but to pass the budget. I was listening to the Prime Minister's speech and in that he mentioned that Kashmir is the biggest tourist centre in the Country. The Prime Minister's love for Kashmir is only because it is an important place from tourism point of view. It has pained and surprised me. The importance of Kashmir for the Prime Minister is only from the tourist point of view, but for us it is the

question of existence and integrity of our country.

Today the global situation is changing. There remains only one super power. Only at the distance of 20.25 Kilometers from Kashmir is Republic of Kazakhstan. From where Russia, Iran and America are trying to make their position strong in Central Asia from the strategic point of view and want to increase their influence. In such a situation, if the Prime Minister of India views Kashmir only as a tourist centre, then I have nothing to say except that I pity on him. I would like to give some suggestions, as the Human Rights Conference in being held at Geneva.

Farooq Abdulla gave an interview there, which was published in Indian news papers four days ago. He said in the interview that, he had met all the big leaders of India and it was the view of almost all the leaders that Kashmir should be declared on autonomous region. He suggested that the line of Actual Control be made on International border, and an agreement should be made between India and Pakistan. This is what I learnt from his interview published in the papers. If he gave this interview after meeting the senior leaders and ministers of the Government of India and that he had their support, then I would like to warn the Government against the serious consequences. And, on my part I strongly oppose such suggestions. The Line of Actual Control, be it in the case of China or Pakistan, regarding Kashmir, the Government of India can not make unilateral boundry concession, for the sake of peace. I am against this, as this is against India's dignity, security and honour. The Government of India should make its stand clear regarding the suggestions made by Farooq Abdulla.

[Shri Mohan Singh]

Thirdly, I want to state that political process should be initiated there. The Prime Minister, the Minister and the House should be unanimous on this. Yesterday, on Prime Minister's suggestion, the House passed a unanimous resolution on Kashmir. Etiquette demanded that for this, the Prime Minister should have his gratitude to the House and towards all the political parties. But he did not say a word. Had he done so, his stock would have risen. On the question of national importance, all political parties are one. The unanimous resolution is a proof of this. Those politicians who ruled for a long period in Kashmir, can not dare to go there. It is a waste of money by providing security to those who have not the courage to become martyr in Kashmir. This (wastage of money) should not be done. They should be told that the Government of India is not willing to bear the cost of providing security to them. If you so desire, go to Kashmir. We would help you to restore normalcy and initiate political process there. When the Minister had moved the resolution for extending Presidential rule by six month, he had mentioned the setting up of a Development Council for Ladakh. I welcome that and want to say that the related Bill should be introduced at the earliest. People from Ladakh came to Delhi; on foot. A very big gathering at Ladakhi Lamas came to Delhi, after touring the country for six months. They sat on "Dharna" at Babu's Samadhi. It was their demand that their language. Bhotia language be included in the Eighth Schedule. I support this demand. When you introduce the Ladakh Development Council Bill, a Bill to include the Bhotia Language in the Eighth Schedule, should

also be introduced. With these suggestions, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had little intention of participating in this discussion. I wish to make no political points in whatever I submit for the consideration of the Government. I was looking at the figures. But these figures have persuaded me to make a very brief intervention. We are required to vote and provide me to make a vary brief intervention. We are required to vote and provide for an appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India of roughly Rs. 248 crores. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please beg your excuse.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Not at all, Sir. It is important that young and energetic Minister for Parliamentary Affairs confers with you. It is a necessity. I think, I have got a point which I would request the Government either to provide me with a clarification or to certainly address themselves to it. We are required to provide for an appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India roughly Rs. 245 crores. For the sake of dealing with the figures, I would call it a round sum of Rs. 250 crores. My difficulty is as follows. Through which agency is this Rs. 250 crores going to be spent? We know that in the prevailing situation, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the administration is one of the principal difficulties. Ministration has virtually collapsed in the districts and at the levels of villages where this money is eventually going to be utilised. I do not expect a categorical answer. But I would request

the Government to address themselves to this aspect because I had, on an earlier occasion, mentioned that unless the administration is revived, this money will not be spent properly.

Secondly, I consider it my duty in Parliament to bring this to the notice of the Government that either there is no surveillance upon the expenditure of this sum or there is insufficient or inadequate survey. Do not attempt to reply to this point. But please do address yourself to this point.

Thirdly, there is simply no worthwhile audit of the funds that we are required to spend. We are spending Rs. 250 crores. I am referring only to this particular budgetary demand. I am not going into the past years; I am not going into any other aspect over this Rs. 250 crores or on an earlier sum to say that that is no worthwhile audit. Please reflect upon this. Time after time, every six months we have been doing this. We appear to be pouring money simply into an unending well. My colleague Shri Dhupal had earlier pointed out that despite requests, there has not been a single Performance Budget on any aspect of the economic activity in the State of Jammu and Kashmir over sharing with the Parliament. It is understandable that you might not be able to do it in respect of Valley. But certainly, in respect of such other areas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir that do not presently suffer from the same kind of difficulties, please do share that information with the Parliament. Do share the Performance Budget; do share your Review of Expenditure in that State. I would also like the Government to address itself to the very important task of sharing with the Parliament. When you do it, I leave it with the Government. But sharing with the

Parliament, the totality of the collections of revenue in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, what revenue are we collecting, for example, and in which part of Jammu and Kashmir?

18.00 hrs.

And of this, Rs. 248 and odd crore, how much are you going to spend, where? we must know; the Parliament must know this. Having said that, of this Rs. 248 and odd crore, to my mind, the allocations are very strange.

Sir, I am very sorry that I have misread the figures. I am very bad at the sums. It is not Rs. 248 and odd crore; it is Rs. 2480 and odd crore. I missed the zero. So, wherever I had referred to it as Rs. 248 and odd crore, please read with additional zero to it. I beg your pardon and I stand corrected. It is an obvious mistake which I have made.

Sir, I have calculated the percentages very quickly. Tourism is the great revenue earner in that entire State. Of the total that you are asking us, my arithmetic could again be in error, but I find that on tourism, you are spending a simple 0.2 per cent. Please reflect on this. Only 0.2 per cent is going to be spent on tourism whereas, we all recognize that tourism is the principle revenue earner as far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

You are, by my calculations, going to spend roughly 12 per cent on home, that is, euphemism for law and order; you intend spending 25 per cent on education. I think one of the principle victims in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been education. Where will you spend this money? I do not want to convert this into

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

a full-fledged debate. I am simply voicing certain concerns relating to moneys that this Parliament is having to vote. The hon. Minister can reflect on this. He can even send me a short letter whenever he finds the time and I would be content with that. But I am leaving these as real worries that I have as I glance through these papers.

You are roughly spending 25 per cent on education; education is suffering; schools are not there, teachers are not there. In addition to this 25 per cent, you are spending a little more on higher education. The difficulty is that higher education is one of the bigger victims. Universities are not functioning; examinations are not being held.

You are spending only 10 per cent on agriculture; 20 per cent on health and social services under one head and then you are spending yet another sum of Rs. 660 and odd crore or whatever this sum comes to—I am mistaking my zeroes—on public health and sanitation and water supply. There is a differentiation. All these are confusing accountancy heads. I have some other simple queries to ask.

On environment, there is not a single rupee that has been allocated. A single rupee has not been allocated anywhere on what you intend to spending on environment in the Valley. I am sure, some money is being spent. Dal Lake in particular has great problems with the infestation of the weeds. And there are problems with other aspects of environmental concern, not simply of the Valley, but also in Ladakh. For example, there are considerations relating to large *scale illegal deforestation in Ladakh.*

There is a consequential effect, for example, in Ladakh, of excessive military presence. It has an environmental consequence and yet there is not a single rupee that is allocated here for environment.

Please reflect on that. I simply had these points: I do not want to convert it into a debate, but I considered it my duty to share these concerns with the hon. Minister. I do not expect him to reply; in fact I do not want him to reply these points. But I do request him to consider these points and whenever he has the time, if he has the great courtesy of replying me by a letter. I would be grateful to him.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Deputy Speaker, Sir, now it has become a ritual to discuss the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir in the Parliament. After extending the President's rule, it is just a *fait accompli* for this House to pass it. We are reducing this Parliament to the State Assembly and we are denigrating the federal system because of the wrong policies of the Government. Anyway, in the debate last week we made our points on various political issues relating to Kashmir. The time is short and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain immediate problems of the people, so that the Government takes steps.

Even last night I was talking with our comrades in Srinagar over telephone. They said that in Srinagar people are in serious trouble. Common people on the one hand are the victims of the bullets of the extremists; and on the other hand the police also. We repeatedly appealed to the Government that we have to be very cautious in dealing with these people who

are in great trouble. Government should stand by those people who want to keep Kashmir as an integral part of our country. That will be the correct approach to a correct Kashmir policy. Whatever excesses are there, people are suffering. We should take very cautious steps, so that we can protect those suffering people.

One major problem they informed is that there is dearth of essential commodities in Srinagar. Kerosene, ration and other things are not available. People are not getting them properly. Because of that people are in great trouble. Government should take immediate note of this problem and help those people, so that essential commodities are supplied properly.

They are saying that there is unprecedented price rise. Because of the lack of proper supply prices of all the commodities, including essential commodities, are so high that on the one hand they cannot go out to earn their bread, but on the other hand they have to pay more for their bread. This is a very serious situation. That problem also should be attended to by the Government.

There is another problem as Shri Jaswant Singh said that we are spending a lot of money on education, but education in Kashmir is in a shambles. In Kashmir proper teaching and proper examination system is a matter of past. That is not there. Even those students who are studying in various medical and engineering colleges in other parts of the country are also in trouble. Some High Court judgment also is now creating a problem for those students studying in medical and engineering colleges in Patna and other parts of the country.

They are also in trouble. The Ministry should look into that.

Then, there is the question of corruption. A large amount of money was being sanctioned from here. A major part of it was wasted. It has been looted. There is lot of corruption at various levels of administration while spending money for developmental works in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government should immediately take a note of it and also take some action.

Regarding Jammu, there is a sense of discrimination. Their business, trade and transport are in serious trouble. As already mentioned, both the old and the new migrants are in serious trouble. Their food, their education, everything is in great trouble. Those problems should also be taken care of.

There are 1,400 panchayats. There are also multi-purpose workers. They are on hunger strike in Jammu for the last several days demanding their regularisation. If the youth are to be treated in that manner, where will they go? They get frustrated. A type of revolting situation arises

There are about 1,000 part-time schools. About 100 to 150 students are there in each school. But the teachers are getting only Rs. 100. Their services have not been regularised. They are also on strike. All these problems are there.

The question of Dogri and Ladakhi is still pending with the Home Ministry. The Government has not yet given a thought to it. I am drawing the attention of the Government to the immediate problems so that it takes a note of these and does something. Several problems are there in other parts, like Ladakh and

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Kargil. The Government must take a note of this so that we can send a correct signal to the people that we are very much concerned about their development. We are concerned about their day-to-day problems. At the same time, it will help us to maintain our other efforts to bring back normalcy in the Valley.

Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur have been taken up together. I have put forward my views about Jammu and Kashmir. But I would also like to say a few things about Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir have been taken up together. Now, Shri George Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not take much time. I find this budget disturbing on many counts... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my anxiety is with regard to both the budgets. It is true that there is no Legislative Assembly today in both the states; there are various problems as well but the people of these two states belong to this country. If we go by this proposition, then I fail to understand some of the underlying content of this budget because wherever capital investment was to be made for development, there does barely exist any field wherein there has been any increase in it. In every major field, I see, that the graph is falling down.

As we have been saying that every subsequent budget in India will pose

problems before people, particularly before those coming from the lower strata of society. These two budgets bear a living testimony to that. I would like to invite your attention to the hon. Ministers Annual Financial Statement on Jammu and Kashmir. On page 4, under the head 'Revenue Account disbursement, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes', your last year's revised estimate is Rs. 9 crore 36 lakh and 41 thousand. Allotment for this year is Rs. 4 crore and 2 lakh and I know that it will come down to a mere Rs. 2 crore by the end of year.

Likewise, I would like to invite your attention to the Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur and then to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes that constitutes almost the whole exploited class of society, the tribals. In it the expenditure envisaged for 1992-93 was Rs. 15 crore and 90 lakh. The commenced your economic globalisation and liberalisation—an arrangement for the elite big guns, a killing force for the poor. A total allocation of Rs. 4 crore, 97 lakhs was made in it last year. You had come down to this figure from an estimated amount of Rs. 15 crore, 90 lakh but you showed a revised estimate of Rs. 10 crore, 44 lakh but this year, you have straightaway come to the budget and have earmarked for it less than half the amount i.e. Rs. 5 crore 26 lakh I am, just citing an example of the deterrent measures taken in the budget for the most deprived and exploited class of society and that too in a state where for you should have brought a proposal of mitigating as many of people's problems as you could.

There is less time. In the capital revenue budget of Manipur, you may see

that for every field, be it capital outlay, flood control project etc. less allocation has been made. I know closely the situation of flood in Manipur because I visit the place during floods. Last year's estimate for it was to the tune of Rs. 3 crore, 86 lakh, the revised estimate was reduced to Rs. 3 crore, 15 lakh and now the present estimate is Rs. 2 crore 66 lakh. You have given a revised estimate of Rs. 8 crore, 53 lakh for the capital outlay of North Eastern area dominated by the tribal population and this year you are allocating Rs. 6 crore. Last Years' allotment for capital outlay of co-operation was Rs. 68 lakh, this year it is a mere 25 thousand rupees. I am giving the data just to cite an example.

I have tick marked this document. If you glance through it, you will see that there is no sphere left, of course, with some exceptions, where expenditure has not been cut down. This budget is a manipulation of your Dunkel, GATT, globalisation, liberalisation. It is in the interest of India's 3 per cent opulent people and those 7 per cent people who are linked directly or indirectly with them. It is a plot to ruin the people living in border areas of the country who are faced with multiple problems.

This budget should be strongly opposed in the House and it should not be got passed.

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):
Sir, I will not take much time and I will not create any problem for anybody. I have stood up because I must say certain things. The other day, a friend from the State of Manipur draw my attention to a very serious matter. Had it been any State other than Manipur, I am sure. It would

have created a furor and created a major controversy. But, as you know Sir, North East is hardly taken notice of by anyone. Since I was requested to draw the attention of the House and the nation to this aspect and clarify the matter, I may be permitted to do so. Sir, once Rajivji pointed out that while we in the North East suffer from underdevelopment, we have peace of mind and spiritual well-being more than anyone else. This is our strength and I would like to draw this spiritual and psychological aspect to the attention of the House.

Sir, in the Governor's Report, certain people have been named as persons having connection with the extremists. This is a very serious thing. I would like to say that this has to be taken to its logical conclusion. If anybody is connected with the extremists, they should be punished according to law. Otherwise, we have no right to tarnish their reputation without evidence. So, we should take steps to see that their dignity is once again restored to them. I hope the whole House will agree with me.

Secondly, right now, the State of Manipur is under President's Rule. I would like to see that at least during the President's Rule corruption is tackled properly.

The third point that I would like to mention is the most important one. I don't think much allocation has been made to right the menaces of drugs and AIDS in Manipur. The magnitude of the drug problem and the percentage of AIDS afflicted people is the highest in Manipur. Till now, Manipur has not even got a full-fledged drug rehabilitation centre. If some money is given for that purpose, it will be of great help.

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

My last point is interrelated to the above problems. Certain border areas are now proposed to be kept open to facilitate open trade with Burma. Economically, it is good. But it has its own problems. I hope that proper steps will be taken to deal with the problems associated with this proposal in right spirit.

Shri George Fernandes, Shri Jaswant Singh and many other luminaries have been rightly stressing the point that there should be a full-fledged discussion in the House on the situation of insurgency in the North East. I hope it will be done.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an amount of Rs. 23 crores was earmarked in 1992-93 for Health and now, Rs. 19 crore have been allocated an amount of Rs. 5 crore were earmarked for Family Welfare and now, Rs. 2 lakh have been given. Likewise, the areas that needed to be funded heavily are relegated to this extent.

[*English*].

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Budget for the State of Manipur for the year 1994-95. I notice that there have been large cuts in many of the budgetary provisions and I express my unhappiness over it. Manipur is an industrially underdeveloped and predominantly agricultural State. While nothing is

provided for developing the State industrially, even in the field of rural development also, sufficient funds are not provided. Manipur has sent many good sportsmen of national calibre. But we find that there are cuts even under the head 'Sports'. This, indeed, is very unfortunate. You are aware that the Manipur people are famous for this aptitude for sports and games and they are a highly cultured people. But no serious effort is made to improve the economic condition of the people of the State of Manipur which is a purely agrarian State without any industries. As the State is not developed industrially, unemployment is growing at a fast rate. There are more than two lakhs of unemployed youth in the State. Because of this non-development and backwardness, a lot of problems are coming up. As a consequence of this non-development and lack of employment opportunities, the young are being drawn more and more towards insurgency. The Government should concentrate its attention on the development of not only Manipur but the entire North East, because North East is rich in natural resources. It also has a great potential for hydel projects because its water resources are also considerable. But this potential is not properly tapped. That is why, there are a lot of problems.

As pointed by my other hon. colleagues, the problems of drugs and AIDS are increasing without any check. AIDS is spreading at a very fast rate to other zones as well. But there is no proper arrangement to check drug peddling and for detection and treatment of AIDS. The Government should pay adequate attention to solve these problems.

I would also like to mention here that a State should not be under President's Rule for long.

So, there should be a popular Government. For that, immediately, there should be an election so that the people can elect their representatives. There is also a lot of corruption. This should be put an end to. So, necessary steps should be taken in order to see that there is no corruption, no misuse of money which is given to that area for development.

Sir, there is also a border trade which is taking place. Some sort of a discussion is also going on in Imphal regarding this. That should be properly looked into and necessary steps should be taken. I again want to stress one thing and that is we cannot solve the problem of Manipur or any other North-Eastern region with the help of military. As far as development of the North-Eastern States are concerned, a collective effort should be made for their development. You must utilise both human and natural resources so that the people in those areas feel that they are part and parcel of India.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
(Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would neither like to repeat the points made earlier nor I would like to give any data. A small amount has been earmarked for development plans but that too will not reach the masses and bureaucrats will bag a lion's share of it and they will give away a large portion of that amount so that their corrupt practices do not get expressed. There is no other remedy except the elections to Panchayats. The Kashmiri language belongs to people of all religion and it is being continuously suppressed and is still

being ignored. That is an ancient language, rich in folk music & folk lores and still, it has been suppressed till now. Same is the condition of Laddakh. I would urge upon you to allocate funds for them and give due importance to the Kashmiri language at all levels because it is a prominent language and part of our country. It occupies a place in the eighth schedule.

The Kashmiri youth seeking employment may be absorbed in jobs in other parts of the country so that they become a part and parcel of the country and the employment process is accelerated. We are in favour of a uniform employment process and the development of industries throughout the nation. These people met me personally and complained that they were not paid compensation as yet. Somebody's farmer was assassinated, they did not move away, because they possessed 10-12 acres of land, their shops were looted, many families migrated to Jammu and they said that nothing came out though they had written letters too. I too, have handed over copy of that letter to the hon. Governor. They are very perturbed. They do not have the right to vote. This is a dangerous and painful situation. Therefore, justice should be done to them keeping in view their nationality.

There is a great potential for hydel power projects. But, I found that there was a shortage of power in Laddakh, Kargil and remote areas of the valley. This can be met by way of hydro-electric power generation. If land is available they can be employed in cultivation, through proper planning, so that they are brought back to the national mainstream and can give creative, productive contribution and a right turn to the situation there. As

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

regards Manipur, I urge that the lack of planning may be overcome. Earlier too, Government was constituted there by engineering defections. My grievance is that you once again want to form your own Government there by engineering defections. Please do not do this. The situation is favourable there. Let general elections be conducted there and people give their verdict by vote and let an elected Government function there.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): My first point is that this Budget does not reflect the conscious view of the House compared to what view it expressed during the extension of the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to remind that the conscious view of this House was that the Jammu and Kashmir problem is not merely a problem of law and order; Jammu and Kashmir problem has become a national problem; it has become not only a national problem but it also requires a political solution. It was also the conscious view of the House that the problem of Jammu and Kashmir should be solved by way of rapid industrialisation of Jammu and Kashmir, by giving adequate stress on the improvement of trade and commerce and a greater accessibility to the region.

The other subjects were also mentioned. But my great surprise is that the spirit of the House is not reflected in the budgetary allocation. As for example, so far as planning and development is concerned, the total amount allocated is only Rs. 5 crores and odd whereas for State hospitality and perks—item no. 24—you will find it is more than Rs. 9

crores and odd. I do not know what you mean by hospitality and perks? For total development and planning, it is only Rs. 5 crores. Of these amounts, double the amount will be spent, so far as perks and State hospitality are concerned.

Then for commerce and industry, it has been allocated a sum of Rs. 32 crores and odd; but I am not going into the details of the account. But, so far as the allocation to the Home Ministry is concerned, it is more than Rs. 112 crores, that is the maximum amount that has been placed at the disposal of the Department of Home Affairs, etc. Therefore, it is not a balanced and judicious mixture of the allocation of the necessary expenditure. This Budget does not reflect the spirit of the House. The spirit of the House was to bring about a political solution, to bring about rapid industrialization of the State, to see that Jammu and Kashmir people may feel that they are not alienated; they are part and parcel of India; and for that, political campaign, political education among the masses is needed.

So far as the Information Department is concerned, it has got only Rs. 3 crore. Therefore, my complaint is or my grouse is that this Budget does not reflect the spirit of the House which had been expressed only when we took up the debate on the extension of the President's Rule. Therefore, I am quite in agreement with Mr. George Fernandes that this House should not accept this Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members have put some questions and if you do not have time you can just give it in writing and pass on the information to the respective Members. That is a suggestion made by Shri Jaswant Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir,
whatever information is available with me,
I am prepared to share it with the hon.
Members.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH
(Chittorgarh): No, you send it in writing.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am
highly thankful to the hon. Members who
have participated in the debate both on
Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur Budgets.
Many hon. Members have given their
valuable suggestions.

First, I would like to take up Jammu
& Kashmir Budget. The State plan outlay
for Jammu & Kashmir for the year
1994-95 is approved at Rs. 950 crores as
compared to the revised outlay of Rs. 680
crores during 1993-94. The central
assistance for the plan is to the tune of
Rs. 851.62 crores as compared to Rs.
782.81 crores during 1993-94. The thrust
areas are agriculture, energy, communi-
cations and social service.

Many of the Members have
expressed their worry that no
developmental activities could be seen in
the province of Jammu & Kashmir. But I
am very happy to inform the hon.
Members that we have seen some
developmental activities in Jammu &
Kashmir. For example, the salient
features of 1993-94 plan achievements
are: (1) 220 kw. transmission line
connecting Jammu and Srinagar has
been taken up; the hydel project which
was disrupted due to law and order
situation has been resumed; two medium
lift irrigation schemes, namely, Ranjan
and Rajal costing about Rs. 17.17 crores
has been completed; 800 bedded modern

hospital attached to Jammu Dental
College was commissioned in 1993; an
engineering college for Jammu has been
set up to provide educational facilities to
the students of Jammu region. The other
thrust areas for 1994-95 plan are self-
employment, roads and bridges especially
in Sopore Hilla Bridge in Kashmir valley
and Ennas and Dharmari road in Jammu
Region; Kastigarh irrigation canal in the
backward district of Dhode; a massive
real sanitation programme covering 66
villages on the holistic basis; a women
development corporation is also being set
up to take up beneficiary oriented
programmes for women in a big way, etc.
These are the developmental activities
which we have taken up in 1993-94 and
1994-95. We are going to have the thrust
on these areas.

Sir, many of the Members have
shown their worry about the
developmental activities and law and
order situation in these areas. But first I
wanted to confine to the financial and
budgetary aspect of these two States.

Shri George Fernandes has said
that a meagre amount has been allocated
for the development of SC and STs. It is
not correct Sir. Under the present system
in Jammu & Kashmir expenditure under
social welfare includes expenditure
exclusively on schemes under demand
from Social Welfare Department. In
addition money is being spent by all other
departments for development of SCs and
STs for their own schemes.

In the current year the revised
estimates have also gone up from Rs.
3.63 crores to Rs. 9.36 crores because
amounts made available under the
centrally sponsored schemes have been
added. In the next year similar amounts
coming from Central Government shall be

[Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

added and reflected in the revised estimates.

Also, Family Welfare Programme is one hundred per cent a centrally sponsored scheme. As such, the provision for the next year is expected to be higher and shall be reflected in the Revised Estimates, after the Central Budget is passed.

Hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh has mentioned several points. He has particularly pointed out that only meagre allocations were made for certain areas, especially for tourism. I would like to inform him that for this sector the Budget Estimates for 1993-94 were Rs. 15.40 crore and the Revised Estimates for 1993-94 were 14.03 per cent. For 1994-95 Budget Estimates are expected to 17.5 per cent, that is, two per cent more. He said that not even .2 per cent is being allocated for tourism.

Shri Jaswant Singh had raised several other points on many of which I have no information. I will collect the information and furnish it to him.

In the case of Manipur many hon. Members who spoke were worried about drug trafficking, drug abuse and AIDs. I wish to inform this hon. House that recently we have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Myanmar on the 21st January, 1994 for cooperation between the military and civilian authorities on both sides; border trade is also being encouraged with the objective of curbing smuggling and drug trafficking and exchange of information to tackle this menace. We have taken up this very seriously.

About the relief to the migrants, I think I need not repeat what I mentioned. To each migrant a cash relief of Rs. 1,000 is being paid. They are being provided with rations, education and health care. The camps have taken up this issue.

About the other points raised by the hon. Members, with your permission, Sir, I will collect the information and furnish it to them.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Accommodation and compensation have not been provided to many of them.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: We have provided accommodation in tenements to some and in tents to the others. If the hon. Member has any specific problem, he may write to me and I will take up the matter with the administration.

I am seeking the Vote on Account from this august House in the case of Jammu and Kashmir for the first six months of the financial year of 1994-95 except for the Ladakh region; for Ladakh the full year's requirement is being sought.

In the case of Manipur I am seeking a Vote on Account for a part of the financial year 1994-95.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Prem Dhumal has raised an objection that some of the people who have migrated to Tumkur HMT, are not being provided gas, ration cards etc. and the proper protection also is not being given to them.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I will take it up with the administration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall not put the Demands for Grants on Account (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 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 Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu & Kashmir) for 1993-94 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 of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1994 in respect of heads of

demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

18.46 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL 1994*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): 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 Jammu & Kashmir for the
services of a part of the financial year
1994-95.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill to provide for the withdrawal
of certain sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Jammu & Kashmir for the
services of a part of the financial
year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted.

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

I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the
withdrawal of certain sums from and

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 9-3-94

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.