

511 *Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18,1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 512 Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95*

The motion was adopted.

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

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

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN
FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN
RESPECT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

AND

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET
1994-95 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up item Nos. 20 and 21 together.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

As the House is aware, forces from across the border were successful in 1990 in luring a section of youth from Jammu and Kashmir to indulge in violent activities against the security of this country. Thousands of young men were taken across the border, trained in tactics of insurgency and weapons handling and sent back to the State with large quantities of arms and ammunitions with a view to disrupting the normal life in the State and endangering the security of the country. Conditions were created in 1990 under which a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir had to be issued by the President on the 18th July, 1990 on the recommendation of the Governor. Since the law and order and security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continued to be serious, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained, from time to time, for the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18th July, 1990, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The current spell of President's Rule in the State shall be in force upto 2nd September, 1994.

In a recent report the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has mentioned that there has been a perceptible change and improvement in the attitude of the local people, especially in the Kashmir Valley. Opposition to militant forces instigated, aided and abetted by Pakistan is evident in several parts of the Valley. Militants are not supported and their extortions are being resisted. The most effective demonstration of this popular spirit was seen in Anantnag recently on the assassination of Qazi Nissar by members of Hizbul Mujahideen. The organisation and its sponsors in Pakistan were roundly

condemned and anti-Pakistan slogans were raised.

The Governor has further stated in his report that the security forces have continued their commendable efforts in combating militant elements, as a result of which they have been brought under considerable pressure and there is perceptible demoralisation among them. It is partly as a result of the pressure on the militants in the Valley that more activity has been witnessed in the recent months in Doda district. However, firm measures were promptly taken and the situation in the district brought under control.

A number of measures taken by the Government by way of increased transparency, etc., have enabled people to get a better idea about the real state of affairs in Jammu and Kashmir which had been grossly distorted by Pakistan through its massive propaganda and disinformation campaign. Various developments at the international level, including the events at Geneva in March, 1994 have also helped to expose the real designs of Pakistan in respect of the State, both so far as the international community is concerned and the people in the State, particularly in the Valley.

The growing atrocities of the terrorists on the people, various developments of a political nature during the past few months, the concerned efforts of the Government to reactivate the local administration and step-up development activity, and more recently the steps taken by the Government with reference to Hazratbal in the wake

of the Id-UI-Milad-UI-Nabi have together created a very positive impact on the local people. Not surprisingly all this has led to desperation among the militants and their mentors across the border, We have, therefore, witnessed desperate attempts to escalate the violence and to maintain the terror of the gun. Apart from attacks on the security forces, there has been a sharp rise in the use of grenades and explosive devices in which hundreds of innocent civilians have been injured or killed. With the morale of the militants in the State sagging, attempts have been made by Pakistan to infiltrate an increasing number of foreign nationals and mercenaries into the State to carry on the so called *Jehad*. In turn such elements are harassing even the local population. For the first time, since 1991 attacks have also been made on foreigners, and political personalities have been targeted so that the process of restoration of normalcy and the political process could be thwarted.

As a part of their desperation, threats have also been issued, significantly by the predominantly mercenary outfit, the Harkat-UI-Ansar, which have been supported by certain other pro-Pakistan terrorists outfits, against the Amarnath *Yatra*. This has also happened for the first time, and also appears to be designed to arouse communal passions within and outside the State.

I have mentioned all this to bring to the notice of this august House the desperation which has been shown by our neighbour to try, by any means, to prevent the people of Kashmir exercising

their democratic rights even as its protegy groups continue to destroy the lives and peace of innocent men, women and children in the State.

The Government is determined to meet this challenge and sinister design effectively, and will take the firmest possible action in this regard, even as it will continue to be our endeavour to ensure that the scope for harassment of the civilians in security operations is minimised. We will also continue to take steps to encourage the political elements in the State to activate themselves, to make the local administration confident, active and accountable, and to reinvigorate economic and development activity in the State. The Government is also willing to talk to any person or group who is willing to cooperate in the process of restoration of peace, normalcy and the democratic institutions in the State.

As already stated earlier we have made considerable headway and there is a perceptible change in the situation which creates reasonable grounds for us to be cautiously optimistic. Our endeavour will be to move further and consolidate the situation further. In the meanwhile, keeping in view the current situation as briefly described earlier, we feel that it will be premature to rush into the electoral process. It is in these circumstances, that the Governor has recommended that President's Rule in the State may be extended for a further period of six months beyond 2nd September, 1994. After taking the prevailing situa-

tion in the State and all other relevant factors into consideration, it is considered prudent that we may accept the recommendations of the Governor and take action accordingly.

Keeping in view the position as explained by me, I request this august House to approve the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27."

Demands for Grants (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Capital</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1.	General Administration				
	Department	9,68,58,000	93,97,000	9,68,59,000	93,97,000
2.	Home				
	Department	108,71,53,000	2,82,72,000	108,71,52,000	2,82,73,000
3.	Planning and Development				
	Department	1,62,71,000	3,52,00,000	1,62,72,000	3,52,00,000
4.	Information				
	Department	2,05,02,000	22,55,000	2,05,01,000	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	169,19,12,000	136,23,79,000
7.	Education				
	Department	148,02,58,000	8,64,05,000	148,02,57,000	8,64,05,000
8.	Finance				
	Department	68,71,89,000	1,25,50,000	68,71,90,000	1,25,50,000
9.	Parliamentary Affairs				
	Department	78,45,000	...	78,45,000	...
10.	Law Department	3,19,64,000	...	3,19,64,000	...

519 Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18,1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 520
Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
11.	Industries and Commerce				
	Department	16,99,02,000	26,76,17,000	16,99,02,000	26,76,16,000
12.	Agriculture Rural Development Co-operative				
	Department	33,09,12,000	26,89,42,000	33,09,11,000	26,89,42,000
13.	Animal Husbandary				
	Department	20,23,94,000	4,78,33,000	20,23,94,000	4,78,34,000
14.	Revenue				
	Department	34,92,82,000	1,69,000	34,92,82,000	1,68,000
15.	Food Supplies and Transport				
	Department	21,39,60,000	214,69,56,000	21,39,61,000	214,69,56,000
16.	Public Works				
	Department	60,41,91,00	52,31,50,000	60,41,90,000	52,31,50,000
17.	Health & Medical Education				
	Department	66,17,16,000	9,28,73,000	66,17,16,000	9,28,74,000
18.	Social Welfare				
	Department	8,79,61,000	4,05,07,000	8,79,62,000	4,05,06,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development				
	Department	11,02,03,000	24,78,05,000	11,02,02,000	24,78,05,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20.	Tourism				
	Department	3,88,71,000	7,88,44,000	3,88,71,000	7,88,45,000
21.	Forest				
	Department	17,99,16,000	7,87,33,000	17,99,17,000	7,87,32,000
22.	Irrigation & Flood Control				
	Department	25,86,55,000	18,91,86,000	25,86,55,000	18,91,86,000
23.	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply				
	Department	36,28,29,000	24,42,34,000	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	7,69,06,000	1,49,35,000
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing				
	Department	4,48,36,000	6,04,20,000	4,48,36,000	6,04,19,000
26.	Fisheries				
	Department	1,66,30,000	1,03,70,000	1,66,30,000	1,03,70,000
27.	Higher Education				
	Department	22,34,27,000	6,67,93,000	22,34,28,000	6,67,93,000

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the

hon. Home Minister this afternoon. According to this Resolution the House is approving continuance in force of the

proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994.

Sir, as has been made clear by the hon. Home Minister that the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir is in existence since 18th July, 1990. Under article 356 of the Constitution, as extended by the Constitutional order of the President, the rule has been extended from time to time. First, it was for three years and then on 24th February, 1993, a Constitutional order was issued by the President pursuant to powers under article 370 of the Constitution and the term of "three years" was substituted by "four years". Thereafter, by a similar order on 19th February, 1994, the term has been substituted, in place of "four years", "five years". So, the Government has the power to pass Resolution extending it for a term of six years.

Now, it is always with reluctance that we have been extending the President's rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time due constraint of the situation in that State. Now it is gratifying that while moving the Resolution, the Home Minister has given much hope as far as the future of this State is concerned. Quoting the report of the Governor and also giving his own assessment and perspective, I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that considerable headway has been made and there is perceptible change in the mood of the people also.

Now, it cannot be gainsaid that there is no substitute for the democratic rule in a particular State. Therefore, we are glad to know that now there is perceptible change firstly as far as the militants

are concerned and also as far as the mood of the people in Jammu and Kashmir is also concerned.

It has been stated by the Governor himself in his Press Conference—I think, somewhere on the 10th of July—that there has been a significant change in the mood of the people of Jammu and Kashmir raising hopes of holding elections there. At that time, of course, it was reported that he had said that the elections would be held within the following three months. But that statement was thereafter denied. He has clearly stated at that time that the atmosphere has been created for being able to hold elections in that State.

It is gratifying to note that not only the backbone of the militants has been broken but the mood of the people is also changed perceptibly and the alienation of the people is ending as far as this State is concerned. No doubt, there are stray instances even now by the militants and I may refer to two or three instances. Firstly, in one of the attacks, a body of Mr. Stephen Paul, a U.S. National was found on 19th of July.

On 15th July, a former Congress M.L.A. by name Shri Abdul Majid Bande, was also shot dead. On 16th July morning, six passengers were killed and 28 others were wounded in the bomb blast that wrecked a matador which was coming from Simbal Camp to Janipur. On 12th July, militants kidnapped the Director of State Motor Garages, Shri Riaz Rath and two others. So, these sporadic instances are still continuing and we cannot say that the militants have completely been eliminated. There have been some threats such as the threats of disturbing the Amarnath Yatra and such other things.

Therefore, I fully agree with the hon. Home Minister that we have to proceed very cautiously in this matter. The elections are, no doubt, to be held and must be held as early as possible, but we have also to see and take note of the possible situations that might arise if we announce the elections at this stage. It may be that if the elections are announced, immediately the activities of the militants may grow and Pakistan will try its best to see that these attempts of restoring a democratically elected Government in this State would be sabotaged and these attempts are likely to be made. However, I may say that we should now proceed towards the restoration of the political process in this State boldly. Sometimes, the example of Punjab is cited in this respect. We did not wait, at the time of restoration of democratic rule in Punjab, till all the militants activities died down. We had taken some risk as far that State was concerned and ultimately it proved out to be a great success. Immediately, the process started and even though some of the important political parties had boycotted those elections, ultimately, the elected Government in that State could make a great headway and the problem was practically solved after the elections were held.

Similarly, here also if bold steps are taken now, I think it would go a long way to solve this problem. No doubt, there is vacuum as far as the political leadership is concerned. Political activists are not coming forward in a big way to start this political process. One of the difficulties put forward by them sometimes is that a grievance redressal machinery will have to be put in place properly, so that the political activists would go and

mix up with the people and start political process and then they would be able to respond to people's demands as far as several activities are concerned. They can then go into people's complaints not only regarding administration and certain other points but also into the disappearance of certain people who are not being traced out. There are several civic complaints at different levels and the Administration is not able to cope up with the civic complaints. The political activists of the political parties who may try to mix up with the people will have to face all those problems. So, encouragement will have to be given to them and some machinery will have to be evolved so that people's grievances redressal machinery is properly put in its place.

There is always a threat from Pakistan border and even the Afghan mercenaries and other foreign mercenaries are also active. We have to keep a careful watch as far as these activities are concerned if the political machinery has to come into existence and if political process is to start.

It is gratifying that several families who had fled started returning and, therefore, it is necessary to tone up the State Administration and make it more responsive and accountable to public grievances and their other complaints.

The reports show that there is good response for the public contact programme undertaken by the Governor. He has addressed several public meetings and, as the reports go, he has said that there is a good response from the people and even women are disclosing the hideouts

of the militants in those meetings and that is a good sign.

It is also gratifying that employment generation projects are undertaken. But the Governor himself has said that they could offer jobs to only 5,000 youth. No doubt, there is now a project of Rs. 1,500 crore rail link and it is hoped that more jobs will be created on account of this rail link project. Such activities will have to be undertaken also so that the misguided youth who are now returning and are also asking for clemency for having joined the militants and have shown their willingness to join the mainstream, will also be taken care of by engaging them in developmental activities and by pouring some more money for the purpose of undertaking certain projects which will create jobs for these young people.

It is also reported that tourism has again re-started and last time it was in the Press that even some of the groups which went from Bombay to Kashmir as tourists are fully satisfied as far as the conditions in Kashmir were concerned.

Therefore, in view of all these conditions, though there are difficulties in the way of holding immediate elections, I would urge upon the Government to take bold steps and face these difficulties and hold elections as early as possible far as this State is concerned.

16.00 hrs.

I hope that this would be the last Statutory Resolution in connection with Jammu and Kashmir which this House would be called upon to adopt. I also hope that within the time that would be available after passing this Statutory

Resolution, the Government would take necessary steps from all points of view to create a conducive situation for holding elections in this State, undertake bold political initiative by even taking a meeting of all the political parties on this issue taking a national consensus from all the political parties and move in the direction of holding election at the earliest.

With these words, I support this Resolution.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also rise to support this Statutory Resolution seeking the extension of President's Rule for six months after the 2nd of September, 1994 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier also, I had participated in the discussion on such a Motion or Resolution. I again reiterate today that it is no pleasure to support such a Resolution. We also know clearly that this Government being a democratic Government, an elected Government, do not feel happy about it. But the situation in the Kashmir Valley is such that there is no way out. Since there is no way out, we have to keep the Administration running and President's Rule has got to be continued.

Sir, the President's Rule will enter its fifth year. It began on 18th of July, 1990. A period of four years is already over and this is the fifth year of President's Rule. We all anxiously look forward to the day when the situation will be conducive to holding free and fair elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I congratulate the Government—now represented here by the hon. Home Minister—for having taken several measures meanwhile for the improvement of the

situation; in a bit, to restore normalcy in the valley. The Hon. Minister of Home has visited Kashmir. The Minister of State for Internal Security has also visited Kashmir several times.

Senior officers have visited there and they have had discussions there not only with the officers but also with some of the people's representatives. Of course, now, who is the representative, is a vague thing in the Valley because the Assembly has been dissolved four years back. Now many of the political parties and political persons having lost their relevance, some of them do not prefer to remain with the people and contribute towards restoration of normalcy bit by bit in whatever way they could. Anyway, our Ministers met whosoever was available from different sides, representing public opinion in a limited way, and sought their co-operation and things were looking up obviously, noticeably. Even international teams have visited Kashmir during the last several months. A team from the International Commission of Jurists visited and also a team from the International Red Cross visited the Valley. And 14 Ambassadors in two batches visited Kashmir. Our friend, Pakistan, on the other side is trying frantically to internationalise this issue and the Pakistan Government, through ISI, is busy all the time to send militants, trained terrorists from across the border to intensify their destructive activities in our side, that is, Jammu and Kashmir.

And Doda is another sad feature. But the things were looking up and for different reasons, the militants were demoralised. They were getting demoralised in a four month period from January to April, 1994. 379 militants were killed and

1220 militants apprehended within four month period. This must have had a demoralising effect on the militants. When they were getting demoralised, to boost up their morale, Pakistan again started its activities in different ways.

Yesterday there was a question in this House on External Affairs. I had my question on it. Of course, Pakistan ruler Mrs. Benazir has her own problems and in order to divert the attention of public from her misrule, from the sense of instability that she is suffering from, they found a very favourite subject in Jammu and Kashmir. That is how, they tried to raise this matter in an international fora at Geneva on the plea of violation of human rights. Of course, they did not succeed. Again, it is expressed now.

We will be having another session of the United Nations. Now, all out efforts are being made and preparations are carried on by the Pakistan Government to raise this matter on the floor of the United Nations forum. And as many as, according to my information, seven Ambassador teams were despatched. According to our Foreign Affairs Minister and according to the information that has reached the Government of India, at least five teams have been despatched to different countries to influence or to mobilise world opinion against India on Kashmir issue.

Again, you know, Sir, how the Indian diplomats, Indian journalists are being subjected to a great deal of harassment and tyranny. Further, barbarous treatment is meted out to them. At the dead of night when Indian diplomats were returning from dinner, together with their wives and children, they were treated in a barba-

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rous manner in clear-cut violation of all diplomatic norms. Visa restrictions are being imposed and it is adversely affecting our relationship, which was supposed to grow between the two countries. People to people contact is also adversely affected. This way when these international teams visited, when these ambassadors visited, they were convinced of the mischievous propaganda and disinformation campaign carried on by Pakistan. Militants are getting demoralised.

Now, Doda episode has taken place. It is a matter of surprise that how deep inside our land, these militants together with foreign mercenaries could come here and create a hell of a job like this. It naturally caused headache to the Government of India and everyone. Anyway, militants are being flushed out.

I do not appreciate the role of Opposition Members. I do not like to speak anything in the absence of our BJP friends. I do not know what is the wisdom they have about their policy of Jammu and Kashmir. When all out efforts are required to be made to meet the situation at Doda to flush out the militants out of Doda, they were trying to create a law and order problem by staging demonstrations. Naturally, authorities attention, who are in-charge of the administration, was likely to be divided. They could have held demonstrations in Delhi. Why are they going to Doda and trying to do something which would have infuriated the sentiments of both the communities and thereby aggravating the situation? This is not a constructive role. Political parties are very relevant. We have to play a relevant and significant role in Jammu

and Kashmir, but it has got to be constructive. Every political party has to play a significant and constructive role so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Otherwise, we cannot activate the political system and without political system activated, how can democracy function there? How can we think of holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir? Important political parties, national parties should cultivate guts, remain there in the field, remain among the people, work for them and try to contribute towards the restoration of normalcy.

There is another point to which of course the hon. Home Minister has referred. That is about the murder of Qasi Nissar. What happened after his murder was also a clear pointer to the type of events that are likely to come. Shortly thereafter thousands of people gathered and protested against this murder. They raised anti-Pakistan slogans. These are all pointers the situation has taken such a turn that two and a half lakh people belonging to Kashmiri Pandit community had to flee away. A situation has got to be created in which they can go back to their hearths with confidence.

In 1948 the Kashmiri people had the option. They could have opted to go with Pakistan. But they did not entertain that idea. They very clearly opted to stay with India because of their faith in our democracy, because of their conviction and confidence in our secular system. Our secular system and our democracy attracted them. When the option was there, they clearly opted to remain with us. Thus Kashmir is an integral part of India and will remain an integral part of India. No force on the earth can separate Kashmir from the rest of India, from Hindustan.

If you go communitywise, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Darads and Baitis constitute about 50 per cent of Kashmiri population. They have indicated their support for any peace move through their representatives. This section constitutes about fifty per cent of population. Added to it there is Kashmiri Pandit community. Then Ladakh and Jammu regions are there. In Jammu of course they are trying to create some problems here and there. But by and large Jammu and Ladakh regions are not affected. Therefore overwhelmingly the people of Jammu and Kashmir are for democracy. They are for peaceful atmosphere to prevail. They are of the opinion that Kashmir is an integral part of India and should remain an integral part of India. This is the situation.

When the situation was improving, when even the political process was about to be started, there were some happenings which turned the situation for the worse. I think this is a temporary phenomenon. The grievance redressal mechanism which was started by the Government of India has been very popular. There should be more emphasis on developmental activities in the State. We call Kashmir the Bhu Swarga, that is paradise on earth.

Kashmir is the abode of natural beauty and tourists from all over the world are attracted towards Kashmir. In fact, the mainstay of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir happens to be tourism, which is in disarray of quite some time. Efforts will have to be made jointly by all political parties; they must play a leading role for bringing back the misguided youth to the mainstream. Sir, as I understand about 6881 youth have been provided

jobs since 1990. This is a good thing. Further, it should be explored as to how these people could be provided with more jobs. As you know, when the unemployed young men are given suitable jobs, I think that will be a befitting reply to these militants. Then, the promoters of militancy will not come to that part. This is about creation of employment opportunities.

We have also lay more emphasis on developmental activity. At the same time, in a democracy, it is very necessary and pertinent that our administrative machinery should more responsive and responsible to the people's aspirations. We have to streamline the administrative system there.

I also congratulate the Government for having successfully resolved the Hazratbal issue. Now, the bunkers have been removed. That was an irritant. We have to be responsive to the people's expectation from that consideration also. There was a demand that prayers should be restored and facility should be given for offer of prayers, etc. But, we have to keep a vigil all the time so that this is not misused. There are some people, rather the militants who have always tried to misuse the shrines and religious places. They are not at all religious. Only they are taking the plea of religious feelings, etc, they are creating problems. Amarnath Yatra is not just of one community or Hindu community. It has become a tradition throughout India. The Muslim people also help these people to undertake the strenuous journey. Sir, right from the beginning upto the end, the Amarnath Yatra is a part of our legacy, our heritage. By all means, all sorts of arrangements have got to be made for the safe passage of Amarnath Yatris. I wish what

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the present setback on what happened in Doda is temporary. I hope that the anti-India activities which are being flared up now by the Pakistani Prime Minister will be a temporary phase. We will have to meet it with determination and I am happy that Government of India is determined about it. It is for the other political parties also to cooperate with the Government of India in meeting effectively these challenging situations in Kashmir and all the time we expected it to be so.

I again reiterate that this will be the last occasion for this House to debate such a Statutory Resolution Resolution seeking extension of President's Rule.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. This, I think, is for the fourth time that I am supporting the Statutory Resolution which is being moved by the hon. Home Minister, extending the President's Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir issue is a highly sensitive one so far as the people of India are concerned. My party has taken stand even in the year, 1948 that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it will have to continue to be as such. We also have taken a stand in many of the fora of the Islamic countries that whoever tries to take the Kashmir away from India; that will be resisted first by the Muslim community, as it will reduce the numerical strength of the Muslims of this Country. The Muslim population, for this purpose, in Jammu and Kashmir, is a part and

parcel of the Indian Muslim population. So, the very stand taken by all the Muslim organisations in this country is that Kashmir is a part and parcel of this country and as an integral part of this country which shall not be allowed to secede from the rest of the country.

I hope that there is absolutely no question about this stand and the international community also has recognised that Jammu and Kashmir is under the administrative control of the Government of India; and it is one of the States of this great Republic of India. But it is true that the problems are vexed and complex and we cannot close our eyes to the reality. Every time, more problems are cropping up. It is mainly because our neighbour, Pakistan has been constantly helping militancy in that part of the country. Even yesterday, I had congratulated the Government for resolving the Hazratbal crisis. The entrustment of the Management of the Hazratbal shrine to the Wakf Board was a right step and it has sent the best message. Even Pakistan was compelled to say that it is a good thing. Such steps are to be taken to create a congenial atmosphere.

Even about the bunkers, I am of the view that they should be removed totally from there. To restore our hope, the cooperation of the local people should be there. Of course, there are militants and we have to fight the armed militants. There is no doubt about it. While we are fighting with the armed militancy. The question before us is, what about the political crisis. Political crisis is the most important thing as far as the Kashmir issue is concerned. It is here that the Government should come forward with

a crystal clear political stand on Kashmir. Ultimately, we shall have to go into the causes of the alienation of the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country. The stand taken by the Central Government right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is that the psyche of Kashmiris will always be respected. But, unfortunately, subsequent events that have taken place have alienated the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country.

Quite unfortunately, there are political parties and elements who even now think that Kashmir is a colony of this great country. India is a democratic country. We do not believe in colonialism. We do not have any stake over parts of any other country or any other State. All States are treated alike. But the question of Kashmir and the history of accession of Kashmir to India has led to the stand that under Article 370, Kashmir has been given a special status *vis-a-vis* other States in India. Those who plead for the abrogation of Article 370 may not understand that they are closing their eyes to the reality of the entire Kashmir dispute and the determination of the Kashmiris to fight the Pakistanis and to have their solidarity with the rest of India.

So, the continuation of Article 370 is only a fulfilment of the commitments that the fathers of our Constitution made to the Kashmiris. Our great national leaders had given the assurances to the people of Kashmir since 1948. Therefore, I am sure that the Government of India will take all possible steps to strengthen the autonomy which the Kashmiris have been demanding all these years.

Every State has its own special fea-

tures. Andhriles or Tamilians or Bengalies or people living in other parts of the country are very much proud of their own special status and position and their own psyche. Why should we have a Bodo accord. Why should we have a Naga accord? It is all conceding to the psyche of the Mizos and the Nagas. It is an essential feature of Indianness the composite culture of this country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has already given an excellent slogan 'unity in diversity'. The unity of this country is essentially for the diversity that we have. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing wrong in conceding to the "Kashmirisote" Once you ignore the Kashmiris and once you treat the people of Kashmir in a particular fashion, it will necessarily have to be resisted to. So, many of the steps that we have unfortunately taken only help to alienate the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country. Therefore, the Government of India should strive hard—of course, with the help and cooperation of the State Government—to take certain confidence-building measures among the people of Kashmir.

The Kashmiris are being killed mainly by the militants. Our armed forces have to resist their armed militancy. I am not against it. But it is the duty of our security forces to avoid conflicts with the civilian population. The civilian population has to be spared. The armed militancy should be avoided. Whenever they kill, in whatever way it may be, we must show our compassion to the people of Kashmir even if they are killed in a militant conflict.

We must definitely have the compassion to the people of Kashmir, not

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those militants. But, if we just show some more antagonism or something like that, people's support may not be available. So, all possible steps are to be taken to instill the confidence in the people of Kashmir.

Another point I would like to mention here is the economic package for the development of the State. It is a very backward State. Even some years back, before this turmoil in Kashmir, I had the occasion to visit there. One saw the industrial development and the environmental facilities available there. The Government will be able to have a number of software industry, which will provide the employment opportunity to the people of Kashmir. So, unemployment is the most difficult and a great threat being faced by the people socially and economically. The Government will be able to help them to provide employment. The majority of the people in the Valley always complain that all these jobs have been taken away by a handful of people. I don't know its veracity. But, I am sure, the Government will look into it and provide employment to the common man and to make people more committed to the unity of Kashmir and solidarity of Kashmir with that of India.

As per my information even now Pakistan is helping the infiltrators to cross the border. This infiltration is continuing. To stop this infiltration, we are to tighten all the measures in the border areas. But on the other hand, as per the present practice, indiscriminate searches are on, with the result the civilian population, innocent people are being harassed.

Those people are turning against the Indian suzerainty as what they call it, and also accusing our army as occupational army. Of course, searches may be necessary. I do not want to say we can rule out the searches. But it should only be in the best interest of all, the Government of India and the people of Kashmir, to stop the infiltration on the border areas. As far as possible, searches should be avoided. This is one of the very important steps on which, I am sure, the Government of India will give due consideration.

Sir, Pakistan is trying to internationalise the Kashmir Issue. I have also seen the attempts they have been making in the United Nations. I would say that Pakistani regime, whosoever it may be, whether it is Benazir Bhutto or Nawab Sharif or anybody else, will continue to do so due to local compulsions. That is the only thing for them to clinch the issue. But, we can very well stop it. I do not think the Islamic countries are all swallowing what Pakistan is saying. I know it personally very well. But, their only objection is that our security forces should not commit any excesses on the civil population. Even those Ambassadors who have had the occasion to visit Kashmir, know it very well that the Kashmiri Muslims do not want to go over to Pakistan. We shall not try or do something which will compel them to think that accession and association with India will be difficult for them. They do not want to go to Pakistan and they will not go to Pakistan. We must take all possible steps to strengthen the solidarity of the Kashmiri people with India.

Now, I have mentioned about internationalising of this issue by Paki-

stan. I do not say that we, on our part, have not taken steps to counter the attempts of Pakistan. We are taking steps, but not with the intensity with which Pakistan has been going about this matter. Kazi Nizar, Mirwaiz of South Kashmir was brutally killed and the Hizbul Mujahideen has been claiming responsibility for this brutal act. I was in Kuwait on a visit recently and I had been interacting with some of the parliamentarians in Kuwait. When I gave a graphic picture of what had happened in respect of this heinous crime of killing the Kazi, many of the politicians in that country were shocked and surprised and they were asking whether that was what really happened in Kashmir. This heinous crime, this brutal killing of a religious leader kindled resentment throughout Kashmir. But I would say that our Government has not utilised these aspects properly so that the reality is known to the international community. I would also say that I did bring this matter at once to the attention of the Minister of External Affairs as well as the Ministry of External Affairs. When I visited Islamic countries, I happened to interact with some of their representatives and they have also appreciated our position. As a people's representative, I apprised them of the position that nearly 150 million Muslims are able to live in India. Maybe, we do have some grievances. I do not say that the Muslims in India do not have any problems at all. We do have a number of problems. And yet, we have a democratic pattern of society and ours is a democratic fabric. It is fact that we live in a secular country. When we are able to live in this country, why cannot three or four million Kashmiris live with us? There will be no problem whatsoever. When I apprise them of these facts, they do

appreciate our stand. But I feel that this message is not sent in the right manner and in the right perspective. This message has to be sent to the international community, Particularly to the Members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. I am sure, they have persuaded Pakistan not to take wrong steps and they have also informed Pakistan of their total nonacceptance of the Pakistani proposal. That was why many of the countries in the Geneva Human Rights Conference have taken the bold step of standing by India. The Home Ministry and its officials are taking certain constructive steps. But the Ministry of External Affairs also should do their best. I do not say that they are not doing anything. But they should act in an effective, proper and timely manner. Then only the nefarious attempts of Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir problem and accuse India for the situation prevailing in that State, will be totally thwarted. Pakistan may be having certain local compulsions to act in the way they are doing. But they are adding quite a new dimension to their propaganda against India in the international community. We have to fight it in two ways.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman Sir, I urge upon the Government to take all positive measures to find out a political solution in Kashmir. This is the most important thing for Kashmir. I would like to quote one sentence from the Governor of Kashmir, General Krishna Rao. In a statement recently published, he has said that "Pakistan is trying its best to thwart Indian attempts to restoring popular rule and to rekindle hatred towards India." It is, indeed, true; Taking these views into account and knowing the stand of

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Pakistan only too well, we must be cautious; we must be courageous; and we must also go to the people of Kashmir for their help and cooperation on to restore popular rule in Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV(Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have spoken on every budget of Kashmir and I admit that the condition has improved. From what it was 3-4 years earlier. Pakistan has fanned the Kashmir issue and the proofs of it can be found in the Bombay explosion incidents. Pakistan has the tendency that it should be a separate country therefore, my submission is that a stern step should be taken by our armed forces. There is no need at all of any agreement on it. Even a little liberty is being misused, therefore it is the need of the hour that Pakistan should be declared a 'Terrorist' Country". We have raised this issue on the world forum in a proper way. Countries like America should take a decision on it soon. The hon. Home Minister will inform about their concert on the decision. I can say that if Muslims are safe anywhere, then they are in our country for criticising Pakistan whenever it tried to present a wrong picture of the problems of Kashmir. My submission is that Kashmir is not a poor State but it is one among the rich States but due to militancy, there are some problems. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Home Minister is that more and more provision should be made in the budget for Kashmir so that the people can have some relief. We have always been saying that the

military should act in a restraint manner. None thinks on it that the Militants attack from the roof top of the house and whenever our politicians visit there, they are also being attacked, then what the military should do? Therefore I would like to request the people of Kashmir to come forward and face it boldly and the people of the country are ready to stand by them. I will not speak much on it since there are many internal things which need not to be disclosed. My submission is that peace should be restored there immediately and I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that even in case of little difficulty, elections should be hold there to strengthen the democracy there. The Government has brought an end to all the problems by holding elections in Punjab. If elections are held in Kashmir, the elected Government will fight out militancy and then there will be no danger the country. With these words I conclude. Alongwith it, I am thankful to the hon. Home Minister for working there with devotion and hope that he will take up this task in future also with full devotion.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhun): Madam Chairman, I support the extension of President's rule and the budget of Jammu and Kashmir. First of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister for bringing the situation under control so cunningly. The way the Hazratbal issue has been solved, the good result of it can be seen there. Mr. submission to the visitors of Hazratbal, and the believers of that religion who had opposed the Amarnath Yatra that they should assure the people that they are also responsible for the protection of those pilgrims since no religion teaches that the other religion should

be opposed. If one respects the other religion his own religion would be given respect. When one has faith in his religion and goes to Hazratbal then he should not put an obstacle in the way of the pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra. Those who are doing so, I feel that, they are unaware of their own religion since religion never teaches us to disregard the other religion. It teaches that one should have equal faith in Mandir and Masjid.

All the forces working there deserve a word of praise. My suggestion is that the army deputed there can do a lot of things. They can win the hearts of the people there. Army has the medical facility there, it can be provided to each village. Likewise, P.D.S. ration is sent to them which can be distributed in the villages there. It will help them in having the knowledge of each person of the village and they can win the hearts of those people also. If army stays in the out skirts of the village, the outsiders will not be able to enter and in this way their treatment with the people there will also be good. If we cultivate this habit of cooperation in the police and the army, the local residents of that area will be sympathetic towards them. There is nothing of the sort of caste in army, the only thing found there is the sense of security/protection of the country. Kashmir is a part of our motherland. No, power of the world can separate it from us. We have been born and brought up in this country and if anyone tries to separate any part of it from us then it is the duty of each citizen of protect it. May God grant us strength to do so.

I had been to Kashmir as a party observer in 1986-87. When I observed

the situation there, the major problem I found, was of unemployment. My submission to the hon. Home Minister is that problem of unemployment was so rampant that even 4-5 years old children were helping their parents in rowing the boats. In this way the children earn their bread and butter. If the funds given by the Central Government to the State Governments is exclusively utilised for importing free education upto Graduation, free food and clothes for the children then there would be no corruption. Such factories should be opened there which not only provide employment to the unemployed but also help in the development of that area. I think that some discrimination was done in medical colleges and if some attention is paid towards it, the people of that area will be benefitted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Governor had sent some persons here, my submission to the hon. Home Minister is that arrangement should be made to send them back. This is the responsibility of the Government. I think that it will help in restoration of peace. People of that area are ready to welcome these people. Half of the problem will be solved by the mix-up of population. The people of Kashmir living here should be properly looked after so that they may not think themselves to be refugees. People of some of the political parties think the loongi wearing persons to be Bangladeshis but they think themselves to be Indians, when they are living here in this country, They are loyal to the motherland, where else they may live. They love this country as much as any other person. It is written in our religion that the one who does not love the country he lives, does not deserve to be called a Muslim. I think that the

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militants do not believe in any religion nor do they have any society. They treat the person of any sect or caste equally indifferently. Since decades, there has been a millin brotherhood in our country. If we solve the problem of lack of brotherhood, the problem of Kashmir will be solved soon. It will be good if this brotherhood is restored soon. There is a solution to it that elections should be hold soon and the power should be handed over.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his knowledge and capability and it has created faith among the people. People have started thinking that they are being safeguarded. I think that Pakistan has been our enemy for years but it can not do any harm to us. Kashmir always belong to us and in future also it will be an integral part of our country. It can not be separated from our country, even if any country speaks anything in the U.N.O. Therefore it is must that those people should be given so much love and care that this problem could be solved at the earliest.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK
(Phulbani): Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution for extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir as well as the Budget for Jammu and Kashmir.

It is an admitted fact that Jammu and Kashmir is the head of our body and Delhi happens to be the heart of our body.

Without the head, the body cannot function. That is why we have been emotionally involved with that particular State which is called the paradise on earth. Jammu and Kashmir is part and parcel of our country.

Before this Government came to power, there were two issues before us, one was the economic issue and the other was the political issue. At that time the country was in turmoil. There was political instability. Even in regard to our economy, we were facing a lot of crises. In addition to this, the country was faced with a lot of other problems. There was instability in Jammu and Kashmir; there was instability in Punjab; there was instability in Assam; and there was instability in Tamil Nadu because of the presence of LTTE. But after this Government came to power, on both these fronts, we had achieved a lot of glory. So, the credit for all these goes to this Government.

On many occasions, the Opposition wanted to create instability in the country. They had created the Ayodhya issue. So, indirectly, the BJP knew that if they create confrontation between the Muslims and the Hindus, then there will be instability in the country. They also knew that if they make an issue of religion, they will get ample opportunity to criticise this Government from within and outside the country. But somehow we are committed to maintaining law and order and the Government had taken a very strong and stern step in this regard.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is facing a lot of problems. I had been to Jammu and Kashmir when I was elected for the first time in 1980. At that time, I had been

to Srinagar in connection with a meeting of the Consultative Committee. At that time, it was considered a city of beauty and a city of peace but afterwards, to our utter surprise, a lot of problems had cropped up. Since then, there is political instability. Pakistan takes the only plea of Jammu and Kashmir to bargain for anything. In addition to this, they also knew that there was a confrontation between the two Super Powers. They also knew, at that time, India and the USSR were strong allies. They were having Jammu and Kashmir as their strategic point just to create destabilisation or instability in different regions of the sub-continent. By doing so Pakistan had also induced the Super Powers to supply arms to them.

17.05 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Therefore, I would say that it is purely either a blackmail or a bargain. They are not in a position to fight with India. There is nothing to doubt that. Just to satisfy the super powers, just to bargain with super powers, Pakistan unnecessarily made Jammu and Kashmir a target, a plea. But then, my submission is that we should be very pragmatic and practical in view of the geography of the State, in view of the psychology of the people. Indians are hard working and therefore they are going to be self-supportive.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir has vast forest resources and water resources. People are also hard working and they do not have time to think who is Muslim, who is Hindu or anything like that. I have seen they are very sincere and

dedicated to their profession, they are peace-loving, and they are very simple and that State itself was State of dulcet music. Dal lake was a place for dulcet music which was a source of satisfaction for the aesthetic sense of the people.

The State has got a lot of tourism resources also. Now the question is how we have to explore the possibility as to how best we can bring some financial change or improvement in that particular State so that we can instil the sense of optimism and self-confidence in them. I would like to stress that it has got a lot of scope for improvement in tourism which should be explored and attention should be paid to that aspect.

Because of lack of communication facilities, people in that State are feeling isolated. If we provide proper communication facilities definitely there could be regular interaction with the people. Moreover, people will also have the satisfaction that Government of India is doing something for them. If for geographical reasons, we are not able to provide communication facilities, we can give them railway facility, some local railway facility in Srinagar or some other place thereby they can get a feeling of change, some change of environment.

We have to take care of the security aspect of that area. We have to ensure whether we are fully secured or not because we are susceptible to the attack either by China or Pakistan. As far as South is concerned or North is concerned, I think we have got a lot of communication facilities and from the point of view of defence also we are fully secured. Because of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is adjacent

to Pakistan there is security threat in that particular region. By providing communication facilities, we can create a lot of manpower and employment. By improving tourism we can increase the employment potential of that area. At the same time we are going to create a sense of trust in them.

Sir, besides, it is worth mentioning that we are not told what we are going to use in case of war because even to start an engine it takes five minutes.

Sir, besides this, it is worth mentioning to state something about our defence preparedness. I was told that the missile 'Nag' which can be used in case of war with Pakistan, takes at least five minutes to start its engine, whereas the Pakistani F-16 aircraft take only two minutes. It will hardly take a few minutes for the F-16 aircraft to reach Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi and it is a matter of grave concern for us. So we must see that our Defence is very strong and our Defence will be strong provided there is proper communication between all the parts of the country. I am very grateful to our hon. Home Minister when he assured the House that we are capable of confronting Pakistan.

On the policy of external matters, I would say that before the visit of our beloved Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to America, lot of things were predicted and apprehended. But somehow, after his visit we are optimistic that lot of things could come up and India could establish its own glory in the international affairs. The only thing is that our country is which is capable of improving international relations with the Movements like NAM

My point is that when India is quite capable of giving leadership to the Third World then why are we scared of a small enemy like Pakistan? Why are we not able to establish democracy in Jammu & Kashmir?

Of course, we have given our support to the extension of President's Rule in that State at different times, but, at the same time, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to examine whether we can start a political process by having a Body like Panchayat Samiti or some society or local body, if we are not able to conduct Assembly elections there and if there are any impediments in adopting this process.

My suggestion is that we can pick up some local voluntary organisation and people representing them can be nominated to different corporations. The money which we spend through our bureaucracy can be spent through these nominated representatives. That process has to be evolved; that process has to be conceived gradually before we go for Assembly elections in the State. This way we will definitely be in a position to ascertain whether we will get positive results by giving some kind of an opportunity to these bodies, like Gram Panchayats, etc. So a process can be started before we go for Assembly Elections.

At the same time, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister and our beloved Prime Minister for having handled the Hazratbal situation in a very peaceful manner and on getting appreciation from all over the world. They could be able to assure the whole world that ours is a democratic

country, ours is a country of tolerance and ours is a country of peace and non-violence. We have proved to the world by handling the issue of Hazratbal Mosque in a peaceful manner that we can handle any type of situation.

Now the bunkers were removed and in that way the Government could be very much close to the people to improve their confidence.

I would like to make one request to the Home Minister. There should be visits by different people, different representatives, to ensure that the Government is able to achieve something in that particular State so that we can start the political process within a few months, within a limited time. We should make this idea clear so that in the international forums we would be able to get the support of the foreign countries.

Sir, I am very much obliged to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Statutory Resolution as also on the Budget in respect of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution for extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. The issue of Kashmir assumes great significance. Today, such a feeling is being created in the country that Kashmir is about to slip from our hands. I know that such feelings are not true. Kashmir is an integral part of India. Our leader Sheikh Abdullah did a great work in the merger of Kashmir with India. Since the time of merger, the situation

started improving. Elections to the Assembly were held and Members were elected. Thereafter, President's rule was imposed there. It is a long story as to why and how did it happen? Our Government has tried to resolve this issue and made efforts for the upliftment of the people there. But, there are some traitors who have tried to create disturbances at the behest of Pakistan and weaken the economy of our country.

The hon. Home Minister visited Laddakh, Kashmir etc. and addressed several public meetings for maintaining peace. Thereafter, the people reached to the conclusion that they will not betray the country. However, there are some people who are trying to spread terrorism there. Day before yesterday, a bomb exploded in a rickshaw which resulted in the loss of many human lives. Whether it is Doda, Kashmir or Jammu, attempts for such types of disturbances are being made. A conspiracy is being hatched to ruin the country. I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to take strict action against the saboteurs.

Democracy should be restored in Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest. The people living there should get the benefit of the fund being spent on education, industry and other departments. The hon. Finance Minister must be aware of this fact that the Deputy Commissioner of Doda had misappropriated and pocketed the whole fund. He was arrested and a case was also filed against him. There are several officers who have misappropriated the funds sent from the Centre. Not only this, many officers are hand-in-glove with the militants. I do not say that all the officers are corrupt but the

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Government should be cautious about it and see that the funds should not be misappropriated. The youth should be brought in the mainstream. No doubt, the Government have taken several steps to show them the right path and they deserve kudos for that.

Some area of Himachal Pradesh also borders with Jammu and Kashmir. Many people have fled from Doda and have come to Charba. The State Government and the people gave them shelter and extended every possible assistance. Earlier, the Government used to give exemption from income-tax to the people of Laddakh. It used to be given since the premiership of Indiraji but now this facility has been withdrawn. As a result thereof, there is a resentment among the people. The roads are damaged there and require maintenance. The Government should also make efforts to provide employment to unemployed youth.

It has rightly been said that at first, elections to Panchayats and Nagarpalikas should be held in Jammu and Kashmir and Assembly elections should follow thereafter. The steps should be taken to restore democracy there so that the people can be benefited. Six Members of Parliament are elected for Lok Sabha—one from Jammu, one from Laddakh and one from Udhampur and other three from Kashmir valley. They must be represented here. The Members elected from different parts of the country take part in debates here and endeavour to take the country forward. If the Government takes a decision to hold elections there within six months, it would be better. Punjab, Assam,

Tripura and Tamilnadu were also one terrorism stricken states but the Union Government have succeeded in restoring normalcy in these states. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister deserve Kudos for this achievement. Their efforts for bringing unity in the whole country are worth appreciating. Our brethren in Jammu and Kashmir also share Kudos. The fund sanctioned by the Centre should be utilized properly. The Government should monitor the functioning of power projects there. The militants have threatened that they would destroy the developmental works undertaken by the Government of India. Similarly, they are trying to spread terrorism in Himachal Pradesh. The Government should ensure that local people are given preference while recruiting police personnel, particularly, for Kashmir. A light vigil should be maintained on the border. We have maintained good and friendly relations with Pakistan and never meted out injustice to that country but it continued to attack us overtly or covertly and still it is not desisting from its mischievous acts. Today, it is playing mischief with us and the Government is watching its activities.

In Punjab, Sardar Beant Singh has been able to control terrorism. Earlier, nobody could dare to visit Punjab during the day also. You may be aware that when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, he had said that one would go to Punjab and ride on an open jeep. When he formed the Government he went there but there were thousands of policemen accompanying him. He again said to the people that he went there with full strength of the countrymen and assured that his Government will bring normalcy in Punjab. But he could not fulfil his assurance. Rather,

the situation deteriorated further during his regime and the terrorism increased manifold. As soon as Beant Singh Government assumed office, it over come one problem of terrorism and its impact was felt in Jammu and Kashmir also. Earlier, terrorists used to sneak into Jammu and Kashmir from Punjab but when our Government sealed the Punjab border, its impact was reflected there. The Government has done a good job there. The situation had deteriorated in Jammu and Kashmir because BJP had launched 'Satyagraha Movement' and courted arrest. They also launched 'Jail Bharo' Campaign and demanded liberation of Kashmir. If one hails from Kerala, how could be understand the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir? Several movements are launched and many dramas are enacted there. Recently, they marched from Kanyakumari to hoist national flag at Lal Chowk on 26th January. The road from Udhampur onwards was completely covered with snow and due to this reason, only a few people could reach there under police protection. In this way, the people are instigated. It is the duty of the Government to keep control over them. Shri Narsimha Rao has proved that he is capable of handling the situation in Punjab as well as the whole country.

The Appropriation Bill moved by hon. Murthyji is a right step. It should be looked into as to where this fund has been spent.

At last, I would like to state that some guidelines should be adopted for strengthening the economy of Himachal Pradesh as area being adopted in Jammu and Kashmir.

Previously Himachal Pradesh was

getting 90 per cent assistance and 10 per cent as loan out of that amount. This criteria should be adopted for both the states. It is not that their condition has improved, just because the financial institutions say so. Since all our industries have become sick we need some sort of relief. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir should get royalty on dams. We must get full share from those dams so that our financial position is strengthened. At the time of the formation of these states it was seen that their condition was not so good and those states should be protected. The loss we have suffered this time should be compensated. There has been tremendous loss in the states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Garhwal. People residing in these belts are very poor and growers find it very difficult to earn their livelihood. There are very few universities and colleges. Norms have been made according to the size of population. Progress cannot be made there because sometimes there even singularly single one house constitutes a village.

Sir, there are a number of places where schools are opened with great difficulty and our children remain deprived of education. In the end, I support this bill and want to congratulate the Government for the commendable work they have done. This should be done systematically. I also want to say that the people who raise Kashmir related issues and raise their voices in support of Kashmiris they show their sympathies towards the people of Kashmir only outside this House. They do not want to express their sympathy here in this House. I urge upon such leaders—if they are listening to me

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and I want to alert them and request them to be present in the House when there is a discussion going on Kashmir and they must express their views on Kashmir. Nobody is ready to give his opinion as to what steps should be taken for Kashmiris. I want to request them that it will be much better if we discuss this issue here in the House itself. The whole country would see and come to know what our honourable Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Home Minister say about this and how the other leaders of this country are carrying out their duties.

In the end all that I would say is that I have already taken a long time and thus with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know that the Opposition Parties have boycotted the present Session. But what about our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? There are about five or six Ministers, but not even one soul is present here. Of course, there are other hon. Ministers, but what about the Ministers in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri R. Naidu Ramasamy.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

Sir, it is a matter of great shame that

the Central Government is not able to tackle terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir though months and years have passed since the imposition of the President's Rule. The Government is seeking extension of President's Rule every six months as a matter of routine. These extensions deny the basic right of the citizens to participate in democracy. To that extent, extensions of President's Rule are undemocratic. Sir, it may be appreciated that democracy is the strongest weapon in the hands of the Government and the people to fight terrorism. The initiative in the matter lies with the Government. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to go to the people to constantly awaken the masses to the dangers posed by terrorism to the basic existence of the society.

I feel, Sir, that the track record of the Government shows that the Government had not taken any concrete step towards organising a mass movement against terrorism. Every effort should be taken to ensure that the people are united to fight for the country's cause.

In this context, I would like to inform the House about the heroic deeds of our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, who tackled LTTE terrorism. Within six months of assuming office, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu won the admiration of all for wiping out the LTTE terrorism in Tamil Nadu which thrived during the DMK regime. She achieved this success singlehandedly without receiving the support from the Centre or the armed forces.

Sir, Pakistan has crossed all the limits and silence of inaction on our part would mean that we are unconcerned to the

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conspiracy of Pakistan to destabilise our country. The Prime Minister himself should decry the attempts of Pakistan to disintegrate India followed by diplomatic activities to drive home the point that India cannot allow Pakistan to cross the limits any further.

If military option is the only solution, it should be categorically made known to Pakistan. Before that, Jammu and Kashmir should be socially and culturally integrated into India by permitting free movement of citizens into and outside Jammu and Kashmir by gradually de-escalating the special position accorded to the State. I hope wisdom would dawn on this Government.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you, for, on this day of extreme significance, that is, 9th of August, we are taking up an issue which has, for a long time, stood to be a challenge to all of us in this Parliament, irrespective of our affiliation to political parties.

Kashmir as a problem, Kashmir as an issue, cannot be over-simplified. You cannot ignore Kashmir as just a minor irritation created by somebody because the Kashmir problem I feel, has within it a number of basic contradictions which this country, our motherland, had to face in its evolutionary—and I would say revolutionary—journey towards its full growth and in reaching its full potentiality. We all know that this nation, this country was created by the supreme sacrifice of thousands and lakhs of unknown people who had lived and who were subjected to large-scale exploitation through various systems of fascist exploitation, feudal ex-

ploitation and exploitation of all kinds. But in spite of that, the people of this country rose as one against the British colonial might and by taking inspiration from the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, we could achieve a kind of spiritual unity to unite the souls of diverse people who were diverse at that time and who were not accustomed to thinking themselves as one people. We could achieve something which is really mind-boggling when we think of its stupendousness challenge at that particular time. But that Indian unity which was achieved through a national struggle which gave us political independence in 1947, has to be nurtured with care. A lot of steps were needed to see that this initial fragility with which the Indian Union came into existence, had to be strengthened. And I think we are still very much on that process. The need even today is to see that each one of us rises to the occasion, each one of us thinks ahead of our times, each one of us tries to think in what best way we can contribute and sacrifice ourselves for achieving that greater unity of this great country which has got so much of potentiality that most of the people throughout the world think that one day perhaps human civilisation will sing the praise only of the Indian entity, rather than of any other race. With such a dream in our mind, it is very important for us to rise above petty interests, to think above individual interests, to think above group interests and to really ponder at times to contribute in the best possible way for strengthening of the unity of this country.

In this process Kashmir had always been a problem. Kashmir has been a problem because of the differences in ethnicity.

[Sh. Kirip Chaliha]

Kashmir has been a problem because this nation was born also partly as a result of partition of the people on the basis of religion and also because of the fact that smaller peripheral nationalities in this country with their geographical border had to be given time to assimilate themselves fully into the mainstream and also because these people, these ethnic outsiders had to integrate themselves into and mingle within the Indian mainstream which itself was divided and sub-divided into so many groups, it is very difficult to say which is really the Indian mainstream.

I must say that under those circumstances our approach towards Kashmir has not been really something which can be just brushed aside. Moreover there is the interest of international powers. I had various opportunities to participate in various national and international fora and deal with the question of Kashmir. I must say that the interest of our neighbours, specially of Pakistan whose whole existence depends only on denigrating India are there. For Pakistan, Kashmir is a very important ingredient not only for the survival of each Pakistani politician within the country but also to get international mileage outside the country. Perhaps, Pakistan has considered Kashmir to be some kind of a place where solution to some of their internal complexes can be offered of given expression to.

I personally do not believe that you can have a shortcut to Kashmir problem. I do not believe that you just impose somebody as Chief Minister one day and then Kashmir will be all right. I do not believe that just because you have

an elected Assembly one day and dissolve the Assembly the day after, all the problems of Kashmir will be solved. I think we have to take some basic steps.

I must congratulate the present Home Minister for the wisdom and sagacity which he is demonstrating Kashmir affairs. I feel that the handling of day-to-day Kashmir affairs needs the touch of a mature and wise intellectual and I feel that so far as Kashmir is concerned, the Home Minister is really trying to go by the process of consensus.

I do feel that the situation has improved a lot. The latest handling of the Hazratbal crisis and its aftermath and the handling of Yasin Malik issue and its aftermath have given a certain amount of positive direction and we have reasons to feel that Kashmir may not remain isolated for a long time.

I must also point out that our latest efforts in the foreign policy directions are important in this context. In the better understanding of the perception between India and the United States, the fact the United States is no longer being projected as a friend of Pakistan and in that way hostile to India, will also prove to be a deterrent to those people who feel that Kashmir issue can be internationalised.

Sir, I think I have taken enough time of the House. I do offer my full support to the Demands for Grants and also to the Budget. I do hope that in the coming future we will be in a position to speak in a far more positive tone on Kashmir. I do not think that Justice can be done on the development aspect discussion of within the framework of this forum in Parliament. I think it will take some more

time and we should devote a lot of time and we should try to strengthen the positive factors and try to see that Kashmir becomes, once again the jewel of India as it was earlier.

I am sure and I am very optimistic that Kashmir will one day definitely become very much a part of the mainstream and every Kashmiri will be proud, such as we are today, to be an Indian.

With these words I conclude. Thank you for the opportunity given.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and almost unanimously given their support except perhaps the hon. gentleman from Tamil Nadu. He is totally misinformed. I do not think that he even knows what the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu feels about this entire problems. But anyway, I would not give that much importance to the speech that he has made. But rest of the hon. Members are very clear in their mind.

I once again make an appeal to all the hon. Members whether they are present or not present in the House that the Kashmir issue has to be treated as a national issue and everyone of us will have to see sincerely that the conditions are created wherein there should be no iota of doubt in the minds of the local people that what we say is not sincerely followed and there is some element which clearly indicates that you have some reservation in your mind. I do not think that any hon. Member belonging to any political party is having any kind of such idea in his mind. But it is my responsibility to make an appeal

to all the political parties to sink all our differences and see that we stand behind all the Kashmiri people as one solid person. Let them not have any ground for having any kind of doubt about our intentions or *bonafides*.

I am in full agreement with what the hon. Member Shri E. Ahamed has said that there are some peculiarities, especially Kashmiriat that he is talking. We are not opposed to any Kashmiriat that the Kashmiri people would like to maintain. But at the same time, you have to understand the limitations under which you have to work. I feel quite confident and I can assure about it—Shri Dighe expected that might be this is the last time that we came for asking for the extension of the President's rule in that area. Of course, we are making all our sincere efforts and I feel quite confident that if the international forces are not to meddle in these affairs, I can assure you that we can bring about a kind of change that everyone of us has in mind. I can say, within six months we will have a democratic set up in that area. But the whole thing depends upon the international forces and the kind of role which all these international forces are playing so far.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): What about neighbouring countries?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am not bothered at all about the neighbouring countries. I can tell you, Pakistan does not seem to understand what it is playing with. In fact, they are not free to do what they are doing. They are not able to understand the Kashmir issue. That is the unfortunate position. But they are play-

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

ing in the hands of the international forces. That is why, we are worried about it. Otherwise finding solution to the Kashmir issue, according to me, is a very easy job. I do not think there is any impediment in the way of restoration of normalcy in that area and also of democratic set up. But amongst ourselves, we should not have any doubt. We should all be one and give a kind of confidence that the Kashmiri people want. I am least bothered as to what Pakistan says, what all other neighbouring countries say. I am least bothered as to what Pakistan says, what all other neighbouring countries say. I am not bothered about that. But if the Kashmiri people have some kind of a doubt in their minds, that would create a problem for me. That is why all out efforts are made and now I feel, there is a distinct change in the mood of the Kashmiri people. In the beginning I had my own doubts as to what they were saying was correct. But now I am more than convinced and they are also convinced that this has nothing to do with any kind of religion or any kind of religious war.

It is a pure and simple game of international conspiracy and so they are playing into the hands of those people. Let us not worry about it. We should create conditions in which the local people should feel confident that we mean business. We are prepared to go all-out and we are prepared to undertake that kind of confidence building measures.

Sir, very few hon. Members raised the issue of human rights and violation of the same. And the irony of fate is that a nation like Pakistan should raise this

issue. In fact, they have no business to raise this issue. They have no moral authority. My contention is that they have no moral authority to raise such an issue and surprisingly even the international forces get swayed by such kind of a propaganda. Are they not aware of this? What business has Pakistan to interfere in Jammu and Kashmir? It is not a local uprising. Why are the Afghan Mujahideens coming here, why are the Sudanese coming here, why are the Lebanese coming here and what business do they have to be here in Jammu and Kashmir? I question their authority to be in Jammu and Kashmir. They have no business to be there and that is why, I say that this is an international game which is going on. There are reasons for the same. Those who talk of violation of human rights should first ask this question squarely: Why is it that they are interfering in Jammu and Kashmir? Is it not a sort of State-sponsored terrorism that they are encouraging? Is the international community in favour of such kind of an activity? If they are not, why do they not condemn this first, before condemning the violation of human rights? Certainly, we did adhere to the human rights. If we committed any mistake, certainly we own our mistakes. But in the name of human rights, if they think that this is a new weapon by which some of the developed countries can possibly penalise the newly freed or developing countries, I think they are totally mistaken. It is not that we do not understand all this. We understand what is the implication of human rights. It is totally known to us. It is nothing new, we are aware of the same. Let them not teach us what the human rights are. We have a tradition of tolerance, when they

were having barbaric period in their area. So, let us understand that this is a part of the history. They have no moral right to tell us about these things. Being developed, there is a huge amount of money with them and because of this resource position they are trying to dictate terms. That is what the position is.

We have also to understand the limitations within which we can possibly think of working. It is not my business; my friend will be able to answer the questions about the international monetary forces and how they are trying to use the resources at their disposal for dominating the world.

My only interest, Sir, would be in creating conditions in which it should be possible for us to create conditions which I can well understand may not be hundred per cent normal. But even if near normalcy is restored, certainly we should be bold enough to take steps to see that a democratic Government is set up in that area. Our all-out effort is to see that we succeed in creating this kind of a condition. There is tremendous amount of unemployment and there is no difficulty in understanding that problem. We should try to go ahead, even out of the way, and see that proper employment opportunities are provided and also we have to create conditions in which those people who, in fact, have not been able to follow their avocations so far are given some kind of a special treatment.

In fact, we have approached the Finance Ministry in certain matters. But that is not a matter on which I want now to speak anything on the floor of the House. I will separately discuss with my friend

Dr. Manmohan Singh as to what is to be done in special areas where the security problems are there and where because of some compulsions, we have to spend money on the security of that area. It cannot be charged to the State Government and so, we will have to create conditions by which they should be able to get some more money for their developmental work.

My appeal to all the friends will be what Shri E. Ahamed has said. I fully agree with him that there has to be some kind of a realisation among the Muslim countries specially. It is only 3 million Muslims who are in Jammu and Kashmir and 145 million. . . .

SHRI E. AHAMED: 150 million.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: No. You are going with great speed in that direction.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am speaking the truth.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: There are 150 million on one side and 3 million on the other. Compare the two and I am sure they should have the interest of the Muslims especially in their hearts. This is a multi-ethnic society that we have. We do not believe in Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees. Whosoever he might be, we have been treating everybody equally and that is also one of the reasons as to why this fight is there between Pakistan and India. There it is a theocratic society. They would like to impose their ideas on us. We will never subscribe to this kind of an idea and we will see that we go by secular ideas and in the secular ideal, give justice to every section.

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SHRI E. AHAMED: I never intended that way. What I said was in Muslim countries, they are propagating in the name of religion and it will be a befitting reply to those countries to say that when 150 Muslims are living in secular India, what about these 3 millions to 4 millions.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am supporting the idea. That was just a casual remark that I made. You should not take it very seriously.

This was the only point that I thought I should make. I request the House to pass the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

(THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I thank all the hon. Members who have participated both on the Statutory Resolution and the Demands for Grants for Jammu and Kashmir for the year, 1994-95 and I restrict my comments only to the financial aspect of the State.

The State Plan outlay for Jammu and Kashmir for the year, 1994-95 is approved at Rs. 954 crore as compared to the revised outlay of Rs. 680 crore during 1993-94 and many of the hon. Members who have participated have mentioned that developmental activities in this region should be stepped up.

18.00 hrs.

I wish to inform the august House about the salient achievements we have made during 1993-94 Plan. Firstly, the 220 KW transmission line connecting Jammu and Kashmir with Srinagar has been taken up. Secondly, the upper Sindh Hydrel Project which has been disrupted due to law and order situation has been resumed. Thirdly, two medium lift irrigation schemes, namely, the Ranjan and Rajal costing about Rs. 17.17 crores are being completed. Further a 800-bed 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. Also, in the 1994-95 Annual Plan, we have given thrust to the areas of self-employment and roads and bridges. Moreover, nearly about 163 primary school building were damaged in militant violence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I will just take a minute. Now, it is six O'clock. Shall we extend the time of the House for three more minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. We extend the time by three minutes. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I was telling that nearly about 163 primary schools were damaged in militant violence. We have taken up this work at a cost of Rs.3 crores made available to the State under JRY. The construction of 150 school buildings is likely to be completed by the end of next month. Also, Rs.12.82 crores were released by the Ministry of Rural Development for taking up drinking water schemes. Further, the Rural Development Department has released Rs.12.99 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. We have taken up construction of low cost dwelling units for the economically and socially weaker communities and backward-class communities under JRY. Eight ambulances have been made available to the State Government out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for augmenting the health services for this region. An office of the Small-Scale Industries Corporation has been opened in Jammu for promotion of small-scale industries in the State. In addition to this, extension of Revamped Public Distribution System in 23 blocks has been approved by the Prime Minister and supply of foodgrains at the specially subsidised Central issue price for the newly-added RPDS blocks has already commenced in this area. We have taken up these salient developmental activities during the President's Rule.

Hon. Member Shri K.D. Sultanpuri has said that Income-tax concession should be given to the migrants. I wish to inform the hon. Member that the Kashmiri migrants have been exempted from

payment of advance tax. These are the few things I wanted to tell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 1994

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.