

Kashmir. It is my submission that we should not do anything to hurt the sentiments of people of Kashmir and nor the Police Force should commit any excesses.

[English]

16.09 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS-*CONTD.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Hon'ble speaker has received the following wireless message dated 25 February, 1993, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Police Control Room, today:-

"The following Members of Parliament have been arrested today, i.e., 25.2.1993 in Delhi:-

1. Shri Lal Krishna Advani, from Prasad Nagar
2. Shri Madan Lal Khurana, from Prasad Nagar
3. Shrimati Vijay Raje Scindia, from Prasad Nagar
4. Shri Kalka Das, from Shankar Road."

16.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN  
RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU  
AND KASHMIR-*CONTD.*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. Shri George Fernandes has already explained the Kashmir position and the Kashmir problem in detail. I think the Home Minister is not taking the real issue and addressing the issues in the right direction.

Sir, as you know, we had been to Kashmir as part of the Parliamentary Delegation to Kashmir. We were there for two days. Though we were sent there to know the ground realities, actually we could not interact with the common people. Whatever we discussed, we discussed with the Guest House bearers, the Governor and some senior Government officials. There was a *Bandh* call given by different organisations when the delegation landed in the Kashmir valley. When we were preparing to come back to Delhi, few people from the streets, some journalists and some political activists from different political parties came to us, they gave their opinion and their representations.

Sir, as you know, the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating everyday due to the attitude and the actions of the present Government. We were told that political initiative is being taken and there will be elections soon. But, after reaching there, we could realise that the situation is so bad that it is just not possible to hold the elections. However, we got the feeling that the people, in general, are not with the terrorists and their attitude towards the militants is changing. Simultaneously, everywhere the actions and the counter-actions of the security forces are creating serious problems there; innocent people are being killed by the security; foresees in village after village by their indiscriminate firing. When we were discussion with the Governor at Baramullah, at that very moment, the exchange of fire was going on. We had a thrilling experience when we were taken from the airport to the Guest House and again from the Guest House to Baramullah, the next day morning and I will never forget that thrilling experience.

Sir, the way the BJP is creating a different kind of political atmosphere in the country, that also has got an impact among the people of Kashmir. When we were discussing with the Kashmir Governor, the two BJP MPs, Shri Madan Lal Khurana and Shri K.L.

[Sh. Srikanta Jena]

Sharma, were enquiring about the subsidy that is being given to the people of Kashmir with regard to rice and other essential commodities. The Governor explained the whole thing to us. Kashmir is a special category of, state and there are five or six other special category States in the country and Kashmir is not categorized as No. 1 special category State. Whatever facilities which are given in Assam, the same facilities are being given in Kashmir also. Kashmir is categorized as No. 2 special category State.

Even compared to the rice subsidy which the N.T. Ramarao Government gave to the people in Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy given to the Kashmiri people is less. It is given from the State Government budget and the Central Government is not paying any subsidy.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was to be discussed upto 16.15 hrs. 3-4 members have yet to speak on it and then the hon. Minister has to reply. Therefore, time for it can be extended by another 45 minutes.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANT CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Normally time gets extended spontaneously without any question from the Chair.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I was trying to tell the Home Minister that he should give a real picture to the people. Even the common people throughout the country do not know that is actually happening in Kashmir and under what circumstance subsidy and benefit is given to Kashmir. What is the historical background behind article 370? That should also be told in a proper manner so that the people will understand what is article 370.

The BJP party is just making a point and convincing the people in general that through this article 370, as if the people of Kashmir are getting a lot of benefit. Therefore, even through electronic media, Television, people should be told about the historical background behind article 370.

Another thing is, socio economic problem. You have to adjust with that. What is the problem there? A lot of noices are being created throughout the country that the Hindus have left Kashmir because they have been told to leave that place. There is absolutely no truth behind all these things. The people *suo motu* left that place and there was absolutely communal tension in the Valley. Even after the 6th December episode, there is no communal tension. Mr. Madan Lal Khurana asked the Governor how many temples have been destroyed. immediately the Chief Secretary and the Governor told four temples were destroyed— three were partially and one was severely damaged. The Governor said, even the Muslims came to the Governor and said: "Unless the temple is re-built or repaired, we are not going to the mosque". In the presence of Shri Madan Lal Khurana, the Government has told this. These things are not published in the media, in the electronic media or even in the Press. A wrong picture is given.

Can you imagine in Kashmir two percent people are Hindus and there are 98 per cent Muslims? But in Jammu and Kashmir Government services, 98 per cent are Hindus and two per cent are Muslims. Naturally, the Muslim young boys and girls are complaining. How is it two per cent Hindus are getting 98 per cent. jobs in Jammu and Kashmir Government service, even in the Central Government jobs which are there in the Kashmir valley. Whereas 98 per cent Muslims have hardly got two per cent in the Government services. We have also suggested after coming out from the Kashmir Valley to the Prime Minister and the Home

Minister that at least 50,000 unemployed youths from Kashmir Valley should be given employment not only in Kashmir but throughout the country. Each State Government should be asked in the interest of national integration, to keep Kashmir with India, that they must have this kind of thing so that 50, 000 young boys and girls from Kashmir are employed here.

You are spending nearly Rs. 100 crores on security forces there per annum., if I am not wrong . Just you seal the border. Where from the arms and ammunitions are coming? How these boys are crossing the border, if the border is sealed? The border should be sealed properly. You withdraw the security forces from the Valley itself. You need not deploy the security forces inside the Valley. You cordon the entire Valley. Let the people do whatever they want to do inside the Valley.

Not that you are withdrawing the security forces from the Kashmir valley. You are just withdrawing them. You seal the border more vigorously. You can seal the border from the internatioa international border or the line of control and whatever extra measures can be taken, you can take them. But do not create this kind of tension. On every inch in Kashmir Valley, you will find the security forces. The expense is going up as if every day it is Diwali kind of thing. The fire action is going on. You analyse the whole thing in the South and North Block, this Kashmir problem. It is just a routine kind of thing.

You have to address and approach the whole problem in a totally different manner . You have to analyse the detailed socio-economic problem there. The innocent people, those who are not the supporters of the militants, I know the majority people are not the supporters of the militants, but they are forced to be supporters of militants because of the action of security forces. Though I do not want to demoralise the

security forces, they are doing excellent job there, in spite of many mistakes. But strategically, the way you are deploying the security forces, is absolutely wrong. You seal the border. Make the Valley totally free. Address to their socio-economic problems. Give them employment and then things would change. Otherwise, things are not going to change. I tell you those who are Muslims today, they were yesterday Buddhist. Day before yesterday, they were Hindus also. There were backward and forward people. The fight is between backward and forward people there. It is 200 years old or 500 years old story. Gujjar kisans of Kashmir Valley have converted themselves first to Buddhism, then to Islam. So, you must understand their psyche and the kind of superpose, right from these upper caste , that is going on there. That is the reflection that you are now realising.

So, unless you address to that kind of problem, you cannot just solve the issue of Kashmir. My only request to Home Minister is to please analyse it and unless you go to the whole background of the socio-economic problem and the history of this Kashmir Valley, You cannot just solve the problem of Kashmir.

That is why, I request you to take serious measures, to address the issue in different manner and change your attitude of deploying the security forces in a routine manner and then you can solve this problem. Through Farooq Abdulla you cannot solve the situation. People are not happy with the kind of leadership inside the Valley.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the reselution, while supporting the resolution, I would like to mention the following facts very briefly.

Whatever happened in Jammu & Kashmir is taken up as an issue at international level. It becomes and international affair. So,

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

I would like to say that while dealing with the question of Jammu & Kashmir, it must be seen in international perspective.

A misunderstanding is always created by the propaganda of Pakistan against India.

My query would be like this. If popular Ministry can be restored or popular Government can be restored in Punjab why not in Jammu & Kashmir? It is a question that I want to put to the Home Minister.

We learnt from the Newspapers and other media, that the happenings in Punjab were more serious.

Now, normalcy is returning to Punjab. Why not the same thing happens in the case of Jammu & Kashmir also? Why could elections could not be hold in Jammu & Kashmir? Is it due to the lack of political leadership in the state. What is it that is standing in the way? Is it due to the lack of coordination among the Ministries or is it due to the lack of seriousness on the part of the Home Ministry? These are the questions that I would like to put to you.

Sir, there is lack of seriousness in the case of Jammu & Kashmir as it has happened of in the case of Punjab. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to displaying seriousness in the affairs of Kashmir in the context of what I have said. It becomes an international issue.

Sir, I rise to speak on this subject so that I may bring some information to the House as regards Manipur also. What happened in Jammu & Kashmir affects Manipur also. Not only does it affect Manipur but also the extremist-affected or insurgency-affected arose of the region. Even today, the people of Manipur, particularly the women-folk, have come out in the streets protesting

against the would-be Operation Army. Rumor is spread or certain propoganda is made very seriously saying that Army Operation will be launched in Manipur. In apprehension of the supposed Operation, particularly the women-folk in thousands and thousands as also the student-community joined the protest against this would-be Operation of the Army. Such rumor should be stopped, Otherwise, there will be serious consequences in that State. You know how seriously the Operation by the Army would affect the Minds of the people there. It may be known to the Home Ministry also. So, I would like to suggest that before taking up any Operation by the Army or the Army deployment, it will be better for the Government if other alternatives are explored which mean starting the political dialogue or negotiations and so on and so forth.

Sir, with these few points, I support the Resolution.

[*Translation*]

BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have promised in writing that I would not make a speech, nevertheless, I would like that the hon. Minister should make certain clarifications while he makes his reply.

The first thing that I felt when I was on the tour to Kashmir was that the majority of the people living in Kashmir was against Pakistan and that they were in favour of Azad Kashmir. A very small number of people are actually willing to live in Indian, but they lack courage to speak it out. The number of persons willing to go to Pakistan is even lesser. The mass media of our country are treating these two different categories as equal. Here I would like to submit that with the help of mass media the Government should try to make it understand to the armed Forces and the Administration that the people of Kashmir belonging to the aforesaid two different categories should

not be treated equally.

The second point about which I would like to seek clarification is that, now, the people of Kashmir talk in their own regional language; earlier even our political leaders liked to talk in Kashmiri, but now this language has been totally neglected in the present curriculum. You know there is a President rule in Kashmir. I would, therefore, like to ask whether the Government would make efforts to provide education to the people there in their own language.

Thirdly, our armed forces posted in Kashmir face a perpetual threat to their lives. I remember, when we went to Kashmir, there was a firing with a machine-gun from a distance of 25-30 metres. It was, however, difficult to fire at us, nevertheless, thereby they wanted to make their presence felt. They are angry when any of their colleague is killed. It is, therefore, imperative that our armed forces providing security to the Indian border should have a mental make up provided to them through a training that while performing the act of patriotism assigned to them, they should not make any mistake and that they should not be revengeful. This Parliament, on the one hand, lends its full support to their act of patriotism while on the other hand we would like to submit that they should not be guided by their personal anger in case of death of any of them. They require such a mental training. We have to keep both these points in our mind. Condemning a thing at one place will have a bad consequence. That is why I am emphasizing this point.

The fourth point is that different people have different opinions, about initiating the political process in Kashmir. It is right that atmosphere for it is not conducive there. Yet, I would like to propose that the Government should begin the political process by holding an election of gram panchayats in Kashmir. Whatever be the outcome of the elections, whichever political party may win the election

that will not harm the country. Election is both the means and the end. During 1948-49 we the communists in India could not even think that we would ever fight and win the elections and we would sit in this Parliament. Elections did really bring a change to our fate. So what is now required in Kashmir is to begin this process there. The Government may hold the elections for the Assembly and the Parliament later on, but the Government must muster courage to hold the elections for gram panchayats. The Government should hold the election honestly without being influenced as to which party would win, who is the supporter of Pakistan, who wants to live in India and who wants liberation. The Government should try to hold a free and fair election.

The last point which I would like to make is that ever since the demolition of the Babri Masjid secessionist activities have increased in Kashmir. We need to be strong in whatever steps we are taking in Kashmir. That is required to emphasise the point that ours is a non-sectarian (Punch Nirpetch) country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deliberately not using the word 'secular' because the word that is mentioned in the constitution is 'non-sectarian'. At least, I am not ready to call myself a secular. I am a devotee of what I think is the greatest religion. I may be irreligious, but I am certainly not an atheist. The Government should, therefore, try to protect and preserve the non-sectarian image of the country to the best of its capacity. There should be no discrimination, no partiality in our country what is, moreover, required is to send this message there on behalf of this House in unison.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution which is put before the house has been discussed for almost four hours and the hon. Members have expressed their views in their own way.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

I first appeal to all the sections of the House that there is no denying the fact that it is a difficult problem. When I come before the House seeking time for six months, let me not give an impression as if within six months, solution is going to be possible. But constitutional provision is such that we have to take time only for six months and that is why we cannot ask for a greater time. The Constitution has been amended with a view to have this kind of rule from three years to four years. But while doing that, each time we cannot exceed the period of six months. Let us be clear on that issue. I am not giving any false hope that I feel confident that within six months time, we are going to find solution to the problem.

Sir, I must also request all the sections of the House, to treat this as a national problem. And that is why, I have written letters to all the party leaders. We propose to discuss with all the party leaders, to evolve some kind of a consensus, some kind of a strategy which the hon. Members of different political parties feel that it can be a right solution. I am sure that certainly the Government will be amenable to such a kind of thing. It is not that we are not interested in finding a solution. I am aware of all the facts which the hon. Members have stated. There has been alienation. In the beginning, greater emphasis was given for declaring Kashmir as an independent State.

Later on, when Pakistan looked into the matter as to how does it help Pakistan by helping a party which in fact is not interested in merger with Pakistan, when they became aware of the fact, thereafter, they have created a rift between the two factions. One is the Liberation Movement for Kashmir, led by Amanullah Khan and others and there is another faction which is called Hizbul Mujahiddin. These two factions are there. As a matter of strategy, whether we should

support the one or the other, is a matter on which I would like to have consultations. If they are really not interested in maintaining the unity and integrity of India, whether it is worthwhile for us to follow the same line, is a point on which I would like to have clear opinion from all sections of the House. At least, for the time being, it can be used as a kind of intermediate strategy. But to consider that ultimately they are going to come over and maintain the status quo, if we are convinced about it, certainly, we are not averse to following any kind of line which all of us have to develop as a kind of consensus, provided, we are clear in our conscience that it is a real, honest line which they are going to follow. Then, of course, there can be no problem about it. But, I am telling this before consulting either the Prime Minister or the Cabinet. Before their consent, whatever I am saying, I am saying it here as the Home Minister and in my personal capacity.

Sir, in the initial stages itself I must assure the hon. Member, Shri E. Ahamed, who has raised this issue and so also the delegation of MPs who had gone to Jammu and Kashmir and who came back and told me that there are difficulties in getting the rations there. Shortage of rations is one of the severe complaints which the hon. Members who had gone there have made. This being a month of *Ramzan*. I can well understand the difficulties. If there is a shortage of rations, I will personally speak to the Minister for Civil Supplies and see that necessary rations are being supplied and see that necessary rations are being supplied to Jammu and Kashmir and they are able to celebrate their *Id* in a befitting manner.

There should be no doubt in their minds that even on this count, there is some kind of a discrimination made between Jammu and Kashmir and other States. So far as assistance part is concerned, I can assure the House that the kind of central assistance that we have been giving to Jammu and Kashmir has

been very special. Rest of the States, I am sure that all the hon. Members are aware of the fact, they are given only assistance for their developmental schemes, while in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, even the non-plan expenditure is also given to them. If other States are getting 70 or 90 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir is getting 110 per cent.

These are realities of life which everybody has to understand; but in spite of that, there have been problems. One of the factors has been mentioned by some hon. Members; I fully share their anxiety. This is a regular disinformation campaign carried on not only by some internal parties, but internationally also there are some human rights activist organisations which seem to be very much interested in having this kind of a campaign being carried on. One of them happens to be the Amnesty International. When I had been to London to sign the Treaty of Extradition, some of the human right activists came and saw me. I said, by all means, you can come to Delhi; we can discuss matters; we will try to understand each other's point of view. Let me inform this House that their delegation has come. They had almost one hour discussion with me; and in the presentation of almost one-and-a-half hours wherein the amount of arms and ammunition, different kinds of guns, rifles which were seized from the people who were apprehended on the border was shown and their statements that involvement of Pakistan in a big way were clearly demonstrated to them. In my personal conversation, I just bluntly put these questions to them: Is it only the perpetrators of inhumanity that you are asking for human rights or do the victims also have some rights— minimum right will be the right to existence? If innocent people—moment and children—are asked to alight from the train and they are just shot, do you also have some human rights for them? According to your definition, do you consider them to be persons who are eligible for enjoying human rights? They admitted before me that this

angle certainly need not occur to and that hereafter they will see that proper reporting is done.

They were also asking the Government of India to allow them to go to Punjab, especially Jammu & Kashmir and other areas also. I said that I was still to be convinced that their reporting is objective, that they are not motivated and that they are not trying to malign the country, but they are trying to help us.

The kind of system which is obtaining in India, the judicial system, is better; the entire Press is free. Here, we have a system where gram Panchayat and other Panchayat organisations are there, Assemblies are there, Parliament is there. Even if you just send a card to the supreme Court, the Supreme court take cognisance of the violation of the human rights. Can you show me any other country where such a system is existing? This is the fundamental right that we have in our country. I can well understand, in spite of this also, that violation of the human rights is a matter which we have to look into; I am not denying that.

There are excesses committed. Policemen sometimes commit excesses; paramilitary forces also sometimes do commit excesses; even army people also sometimes do commit excesses. But are they being proceeded against or not, whether action is being taken against them or not, if there was any stary incident wherein this matter has escaped our notice, is something which I can understand; and there you can hold us responsible. We will certainly start the proceedings, if there is by any chance any incident on which we have not been able to take any action.

So, this kind of international disinformation campaign is also there. Internally when the country was engulfed by the communal holocaust, some of our friends

indulged in another disinformation campaign; and I fully agree that some kind of imaginary reports were also put in the Press in order to malign the Government of India and also the people of Kashmir.

So many temples have been destroyed. So many temples or places of worship have been desecrated. At one time, I had given the information. Might be that in a very casual manner, I must have said something. But I am in full agreement that authentic statement will have to be made on this issue. I am prepared to make that kind of a statement. Before this Ayodhya incident, I can say without any fear of contradiction that might be at two or three places something has happened. But they have referred that whole thing. The figure that they have mentioned is altogether wrong. It is incorrect. I do not think that they will be able to substantiate what they have been saying. But this is the regular propaganda which is going on.

In a very big way, abrogation of Article 370 is another disinformation campaign. The bridge between Jammu and Kashmir Constitution and the constitution of India is only Article 370. If you have to abrogate that, what is the link between the two Constitutions? There is hardly any link. But not that they are ignorant about it. Still some kind of a campaign is going on especially at a time knowing full well that in Jammu and Kashmir things are rather difficult. The militants are having an upper hand. At that stage, the President of a political party considers it necessary to go to Srinagar and hoists a flag. Who were the audience? These were only the security forces who had provided him security. There was hardly anyone from the public who had participated in the function. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why did you provide a helicopter? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I think, you have

not been able to understand. By providing the helicopter, a kind of feeling has been created. There were 300 followers with Mr. Murali Manohar Joshi who wanted to go to Jammu and Kashmir. It was only one person who was flown and rest of the people were abusing him that you could fly to Kashmir, but we people were left behind. So, try to understand. Not that it was altogether some kind of a thing that we were interested in giving some assistance to them. (*Interruptions*)

Ultimately, you depend on our good conscience also. Sometimes we feel that some steps are necessary. If those steps are taken, I do not think that there was anything. There was no intention to help a party. But it was showing to the people how hollow their claim was in Jammu and Kashmir. They were claiming that they were going to have a big following. Who were the people of the audience? Hardly one or two persons. Rest of the people were all security people. Besides that, they could not get anyone for their meeting is the point which we cannot forget.

I have to go to the other House. That is why I have to be very brief. About abrogation of article 370, I have made the position clear. Now there are other issues. I do not think that I will be able to reply to all the points. But still there are some points which need to be clarified. One was about sealing the border. In fact, we are in favour of sealing the border wherever physical condones are of that nature. If it is going to be very difficult, then, of course, if cannot help it. If we seal the border from Pakistan, The entry and going out of infiltrates and of those who would like to walk across will also be limited to some extent.

About the appointment of political advisors, I had consulted the representative of the political parties. I had specially requested them because this was one of the



issues which was in our mind. We wanted to know what exactly will be the reaction of all the political parties.

Barring one or two parties, the rest of the parties said that there is no point in appointing any political advisors and that it is better to try to take full advantage of the Advisory Committees which are already there at the State level and district level. We can try to give powers to the Advisory Committees; I am not averse to giving of powers to the Advisory Committees. But at the same time, if powers are given, we should see whether they are going to utilize those powers or not. That is the point which you have to understand. Even among the advisors also, there are very few who can go across, meet the people and try to understand their grievances. If you want, we can give them the powers. At least, on that score, there is no point of prestige. But those powers should be properly exercised. They should meet the people, try to understand their grievances and problems and thereafter meet their grievances. If it is necessary, certainly, I do not have any objection to that kind of a thing.

About the Kashmiri people, you know the situation. Under the circumstances, the Kashmiri pandits had to leave the valley and came to Jammu area; some of them came across to Delhi also. We are equally interested in seeing that they should go back. In fact, I had myself offered that if they were to go back, I am prepared to create a security zone for them. They should go over there, live there and I am sure that even their Muslim brothers also will be equally happy.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Mudupi): A large number of Kashmiri students are finding it difficult to educate themselves all over the country. If you can do something for these boys, we shall be grateful.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have no objection in giving admissions provided the respective universities were to respond positively. Sometimes, the universities are themselves saying that they cannot possibly give extra seats and wherever it is possible, where the universities are prepared to accommodate the students, there should be no problem. These are State Universities and not Central Universities. We can request the State Governments to advise their universities.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are referring to State Governments as if they are alien Governments. You can always talk to them and that is the only request he is making. Why don't you accept that?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I said that wherever universities are prepared to give a positive response, there should be no problem. If they are objecting then it would be more befitting if the State Governments were to intervene. We can advise the State Governments that they should try to intervene in the matter and see that problems are being solved.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There are Central Universities also.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Every university and the State Governments should make some amendment in the rules. Taking into account the serious situation of the Kashmiri students, they say that the Government of India may please advise them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway, I am seized of the matter. Now, let me go to the other point which is about the security zone. I did say that I had made an offer that if the pandits are prepared to go back, I am prepared to create a security zone for them.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

I am very much interested in seeing them going back. Rather than providing more facilities in the camps, let them go back and they will be given all facilities required.

A point was made about employing about 50, 000 unemployed youths from the valley in other parts of the country. I must tell you my experience. We had paramilitary forces recruitment recently. I believe that about 8000 or 10, 000 young boys had to be recruited. I got a report that out of this, hardly 2500 people could be recruited and the rest of the vacancies are still available. I had given instructions to all paramilitary forces to give fresh advertisements, request all the political parties to see that all these young boys come for recruitment. But I fully agree with Mr. Yaima Singh who said that if these recruitment's are going to be flooded by people who, in fact, are in close touch with the militants, then it is going to create a problem. This is a point which the recruiting authority will definitely have to keep in mind. We have enough problems with some of the friends who have been recruited already with the kind of infiltration in most of the departments and the kind of problems they are creating.

So, Keeping that in view as to how far this aspect will be considered relevant is a point which we will have to consider. That will have to be gone into and then we will take a final decision in the matter.

One more point that I would like to mention is about having a dialogue with the militants. I have publicly said this as also on the floor of this House that the Government is not averse to any kind of dialogue with the militants, provided they shun violence and also accept the Constitution of India. If these

two conditions are fulfilled, then, of course, we are prepared to discuss with them all other issues.

Our esteemed senior colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta had mentioned about the quantum of autonomy. This is also a very important aspect in which, the people are very much interested. As it is, there are people, who are opposing Article 370, but in spite of that, for the integration of the entire area, if it is required, certainly, we should be open on this issue, we should not treat this issue as closed. If greater or autonomy for the local people can bring solution to the problem, certainly we will not be averse to that kind of an idea. But at this stage, I do not think that we can possibly find a solution. My only apprehension is that if we start negotiations, they may say thereafter that "this is your commitment which you have already made, what else you are going to say; You please tell us." Such a situation should be avoided. Even in the case of Punjab, similar kind of a thing was stated. They said: "Why don't you declare your package?" So, I expect the same attitude from them. I said, we are not averse to doing this thing but this becomes a starting point. So, after discussion with all the Leaders of the political parties, if they still feel that it needs to be covered; more autonomy needs to be given, certainly, we will have to consider that issue.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): There is an increasing demand for the North-East and that is, the Kashmir model be applied there also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Excepting Darjeeling, I believe. Darjeeling will have to be treated on a different footing altogether.

SHRI INDER JIT: I am saying North-Eastern States.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have said it jocularly.

In North Eastern States, there are problems. The main of happens problem happens to be of NSCL of Nagaland. All other insurgent movements are flowing out of this NSCL. Unfortunately for us, all the neighbouring countries are trying to help them. I know Pakistan is very much involved. There are training camps. Moneys are being provided. All sephisticated weaponry are also being provided. There are three countries who are having same kind of a link and they are Mynmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan. That is why, there is no harm in my saying this. I had discussed this issue with the Pakistani representative who had come here to see me. He had extended an invitation to me to visit his country and discuss and if there is some truth in what we had said. This kind of an offer is still under the consideration of the Government of India. I don't think at this stage I can say anything more on this.

### 17.00 hrs

Sir, I know that BJP has been making a regular propaganda about my esteemed colleague Shri Jacob regarding a statement made by him. He had made that statement in a different context altogether. I won't be able to say at this stage anything on that issue. But so far as the strategy that the Government of Indian would like to adopt is concerned, I must clearly say that I hold a view that militants will have to be firmly dealt with. There should be no compromise on that issue at all. Those who would like to fight out., certainly we are not going to yield. But, there are a large number of innocent young people who are unfortunately attracted towards this kind of a movement. We will try to insolate these two. We will have to differentiate those people who are hard-core militants and those

who have willy-nilly been drawn into their fold. So, we will have to treat the other category with some sympathy. We should try to solve their problem to the extent possible. If unemployment is one of the factors which can find solution to their problem, certainly/-ours is such a big country that providing 50, 000 jobs is not going to be a problem-we can try to remove it. It should be possible for us to provide employment. In the interest of the national integration, it can be done. But I cannot speak on behalf of every Ministry. I will have to take up this issue with the respective Ministries to find out as to how far the possibilities of absorbing these young men exist and it wil be our sincere effort to see that these unemployed youths do not fall to the machinations of these people. Sir, I think, the rest of the points that have been raised by the hon. Members, will be taken care of during the meeting of the all Party Leaders. At that stage, I will be able to explain the position.

I have taken note of all the points which the hon. Members have raised. I thank the hon. Members and request the House to pass this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall not put 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 35J of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1993."

*The motion was adopted.*