

MR. SPEAKER: You have added on many things Mr. Balak Ram.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): All harmless things, Sir..

श्री बालक राम : इस लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना हूँ कि श्रीलों से प्रभावित इलाकों के किसानों को पहले सालों में हुई सेब की फ़सल के अनुपात में सबमिडी दी जाये । इस इलाके के लोगों को कम कीमत वाला गेहूँ दिया जाये । किसानों को लांग-टर्म या मीडियम-टर्म लोन दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये । हर तहसील में जल्दी कोई विकास प्राजेक्ट या कारखाना खोला जाये, ताकि लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सके ।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार मेरी ज़िम्मा पार्लियामेन्टरी कान्ट्रीट्यूयुन्सी के लोगों की दर्दनाक हानन पर विचार करते हुए मेरे इन सुझावों को जल्दी लागू करने का इन्तजाम करेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding further and you make it difficult for me to select your Rule 377 notices hereafter. I will make a note of it, Mr. Balak Ram. Making further additions will make it difficult for me to select your Rule 377 Notices later.

(iv) REPORTED CONTINUING PROBLEM OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN OCCUPIED AREAS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance, regarding the continuing problem of refugees from Pakistan-occupied areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The House is aware that following the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan in 1947, lakhs of people

residing in the areas which are still under Pakistan occupation were rendered homeless.

In addition, many thousands of people—mainly Harijans and other weaker sections of society—crossed over from the Sialkot border and took refuge in Jammu.

Although 30 years have elapsed, the claims of these refugees have still not been registered. The Government of India continues to claim that the reason for non-registration of the claims is due to the fact that the areas under Pakistan occupation are legally part of India.

It is of course true that as a result of the Instrument of Accession, the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir as it stood on the 15th August, 1947 is legally and constitutionally a part of India. But it cannot be the intention to penalise the refugees because of our own inability to get the aggression vacated.

There is the additional problem of the refugees from the Chamb areas which passed under Pakistan occupation during the 1971 war, despite the impressive victory that we won.

The House will be surprised to know that refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir have not yet been granted the proprietary rights of the land allotted to them in the State, nor have their claims for compensation been duly registered.

As far as the refugees from the Sialkot sector are concerned, they do not yet have the vote in elections to the State Assembly, although they have been living in the State for over two generations now.

I would urge that the Government of India should look into this entire question with sympathy and understanding so that the genuine demands of the refugees are met as early as possible.