

हैं, इसका इवैलूएशन करते हुए, इस पर और अधिक करागर उपाय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने चाहिएं।

महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सनातन बिसि) : नहीं, वह तो इवैलूएशन के बारे में बोल दिए, दैट एज़ ए गुड प्वायंट और उसमें आप क्या ऐड कर सकते हैं।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : दूसरी इसी से संबंधित घटना के बारे में हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सनातन बिसि) : नहीं-नहीं उसमें तो सिविल राइट्स एक्ट, 1995 के बारे में बोला है।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मैं तो इनका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): You want to association?

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : जी, इसे ज्यादा नहीं। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान) इसमें कल बड़ी भयंकर घटना हो गई है। घटना यह हो गई है कि...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सनातन बिसि) : नहीं, वह तो फिर उनको भी उसके बारे में मना किया था। व जब आएगा तो आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान) आएगा तो बोलेंगे। न्यू इश्यू मैं बोलूंगा। अभी आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान) थोड़ा बैठिए। नीलोत्पल बसु जी को बोलने दीजिए।

RE. IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF LOK PAL BILL.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for the last few months several hon; Members have been expressing their concern in the House about the residual powers of the three arms of the democratic system. In precise terms, a sort of crusade is being conducted against the judicial activism. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, being in the legal profession, you must be knowing

very well that these three wings «f the Parliamentary democratic system are independent. They must function harmoniously. Even if we accept that there is an element of truth in what is being said, the fact remains that the role the legislature and this House in particular can play in restoring the balance is by taking an initiative in terms of legislation. Sir, we cannot deny the fact that in the eyes of the people today the political process and the class of politicians irrespective of their parties is suspect because of the vitiated atmosphere of corruption and scams. In this background there comes the question of electoral reforms to cleanse the electoral process of malpractices, of influence of cash and of muscle power. In the light of all these things there comes the question of Lok Pal Bill. Today morning this point was raised. My specific question is this. What holds back the Government in bringing the amended Lok Pal Bill here for passing? The Standing Committee has already taken two sessions. I am given to understand that during the last session the Standing Committee on Home Affairs came out with unanimous recommendations on amendments to the Lok Pal Bill. What is the difficulty of the Government? Jaipalji was talking about timing. It is not merely a failure of the Government. It also puts us in a disadvantageous situation in terms of facing the lack of credibility that the entire political process is subjected to because of the lack of initiative on the part of Parliament, on the part of the legislature to enact a law and to play a role in terms of curbing corruption and cleansing the political process. Chaturananji is here. Jaipalji is there. They can explain this to us. It is painful because in the eyes of people, the image and credibility of politicians and Members of Parliament is going down. What little the Parliament could do in terms of legislation, it is not able to do, because of the Government's failure to bring the Bill to Parliament in spite of the fact that the Standing Committee had

unanimously recommended it. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISIIRA): I will draw the attention of the Home Minister to this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): I have to take the sense of the House. There are altogether three names for Zero Hour submissions and three names for Special Mentions. We can complete it by 1.15 and then adjourn for lunch.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan): It is possible if you don't accept any fresh notice.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU (Tamil Nadu): Today being the last day, all business should be completed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We agree to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): Then we continue. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta.

RE. DISAPPEARANCE OF SHRI SANJOY GHOSE

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, now it is established that Mr. Sanjoy Ghose has been killed, or in the words of ULFA, he died while trying to escape. Whatever may be the truth, whatever may be the facts, it remains to be noted that he lost his life while in captivity. He was taken prisoner by the ULFA. I wish the entire House joins me in denouncing this heinous act of killing. Let us condemn this as one of the most barbaric acts.

He was a young man and quite well educated. He took upon himself the responsibility of doing non-Governmental organisation work in far-off Assam. That might have irritated the ULFA. He was killed while in their custody. They had promised that he would be released. But they never kept that promise, let us condemn this act. Let us send our condolences to the bereaved family.

While doing so, let us also categorically denounce the cult of violence that is spreading in different States. We should condemn this cult of violence and this cowardly act. While condemning this, we should send a clear message to the militants that the way they seek to behave whether in Assam or in Kashmir or in any other part of the country, Indian civilization and Indian democracy shall not budge an inch to give any concession to them. Let this be our combined and categorical declaration in this 50th year of Our independence. But there is one point. Sir, it is being apprehended that militancy is being encouraged by some of our neighbouring countries. Therefore, I call upon the Government of India to seek to evolve a combined strategy to tackle this problem of militancy in the borders by evolving a coordinated programme with our neighbouring countries. We seek the cooperation of Myanmar, we seek the cooperation of the Government of Nepal, we seek the cooperation of the democratically elected Government of Bangladesh, we seek the cooperation of Pakistan to draw up a coordinated plan so that this cult of violence and militancy is curbed. It is not only vitiating Indian politics, it is also vitiating equally the politics of our neighbouring countries. We know what is happening in Pakistan. It is well known what is happening in Myanmar, how democracy is being throttled and the forces which seek to throttle democracy are being backed up by militancy. And it is that military rule which seeks to give protection and encouragement to the people who operate as militants on our border. Therefore, Sir, let me appeal, together with aU my colleagues, to the Governments of these neighbouring States, to the people of these neighbouring States, to the public opinion of these neighbouring States, to the democratic-minded people of all these neighbouring States, so that we collectively impress upon our Government, so that we are able to *bring*