

(c) Review by Government on the working of the Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4159/87 for (a) to (c).]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Yogashram.

(c) State ment giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4267/87 for (a) to (c).]

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Seventy-sixth Report on delay in development of an equipment for Air Force.

(ii) Seventy-seventh Report on Union Excise Duties—Non-levy of duty on products captively consumed—Cellulose Xanthate.

(iii) Eighty-second Report on action taken on their 43rd Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Central Excise—Impact of reduction in duty on prices of refrigerators and tyres.

(iv) Eighty-third Report on action taken on the 44th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Review on the working of the Department of Defence Supplies.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE (1985)

श्री सशतराम मनहर (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं संज्ञाधन जुटाने संबंधी समिति के छठे प्रतिवेदन—रेलवे योजना वित्त को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सार्वजनिक ऋण लिया जाना—में अन्तर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन को एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) समा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madras during January, 1987.

(ii) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Trivandrum, Cochin, Lakshadweep, Bangalore and Bombay during January, 1987.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL OF INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of

the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (59 of 1961), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be member of the Council established under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Mr. Prashant.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED RAISING OF THE ISSUE OF REFERENDUM IN KASHMIR BY PAKISTAN

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising a very important issue which pertains to the State of Jammu and Kashmir: its accession to India. Sir, the State acceded to India on the 26th October 1947 when Maharaja Hari Singh signed the instrument of Accession with the support.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalmadi, why are you standing up?

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: ... of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who was the leader of Kashmir. This accession was constitutionally and legally valid, because the instrument was signed by the Maharaja with the support of Sheikh Abdulla who was the leader of Kashmir, sole leader of Kashmir. But, unfortunately, the leaders of Pakistan are harping on the old tune demanding plebiscite or referendum for Kashmir, which has no validity. According to all canons of justice, the State is part of India, irrevocable part of India. On 6th February 1954 the State Assembly took a decision that there will be no change in this issue; this issue of accession could not be altered. But recently Mr. Zia-ul-Haq has made a statement in the occupied area known as

Azad Kashmir. He has equated Kashmir with Afghanistan saying that as Russian troops are occupying Afghanistan, similarly the Indian troops are in Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, the Indian troops are defending the borders of motherland and Kashmir is a part of motherland. But I don't understand the mentality of Pakistani leaders. Why are they crying and raising this issue again and again in international forums and in other parts of the world. It was decided that this issue will be taken up according to the spirit of the Simla Agreement. But they say that we should take the U.N. resolutions into consideration for the Kashmir issue. All the U.N. Resolutions say that there should be referendum in Kashmir. These Resolutions have no validity now. During the last 40 years, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has made tremendous development because of its being an integral part of India. I want that these Pakistani leaders should be warned that there should not be any utterance of this nature claiming that there should be plebiscite or referendum in Jammu and Kashmir which is an irrevocable and integral part of India. There cannot be any second thought about it.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): What about that part of Kashmir which has been occupied by Pakistan?

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: This two-third part of Kashmir is under illegal occupation of Pakistan. We demand that this part which they call Azad Kashmir and which we call as so-called Azad Kashmir, should be given back to us because our State has every right claim that area which was forcibly occupied by Pakistan. They sent about 5000 Kabalis on 21st October 1947. They killed people. Even the churches were attacked. Nuns were killed and women were raped. They plundered the houses. They say that the State belongs to Pakistan. We