

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Seventh Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



**(Vol. XIV Contains No. 1 to 11)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**  
*Price: Rs., 06.00*

## CONTENTS

[Ninth Series, Vol XIV, Seventh Session, 1991/1912 (Saka)]

No 11, Tuesday, March 12, 1991/Phalguna 21, 1912 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Papers Laid on the Table	1—6
Messages from Rajya Sabha	7—8 51—56
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8
(i) Study Tour Reports— <i>Presented</i>	8—9
(ii) Sixth Report— <i>Presented</i>	8—9
<i>Re</i> Business of the House	9—21
Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill— <i>Withdrawn</i>	21
Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	21
Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill	21—47 50—51
Motion to introduce	
Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	22, 38
Motion to consider	
Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	23
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	44—47
Motion to Pass	47
Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	

## Shri A.K. Roy

Re. Railway Facilities to Ex. MPs.	47—49
Assent to Bill	56
Committee of Privileges Second Report— <i>Presented</i>	57
Statutory Resolution <i>re.</i> Approval of Continuance in Force of Proclamation dated 11th May., 1987 in Respect of Punjab	57—114
Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	57—59
Shri Kirpal Singh	59—65
S. Atinder Pal Singh	65—69
Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra	69—70
Shrimati Rajinder Kaur Bulara	70—74
Shri Indrajit Gupta	74—76
Prof. N.G. Ranga	76—83
Shri I.K. Gujral	83—86
Dr. Thambi Durai	86—87
Shri Saifuddin Choudhury	87—89
Shri Kamal Chaudhry	89—90
Kumari Mayawati	90—92
Shri Rajdev Singh	92—97
Shri Nani Bhattacharya	97—98
Shri Inderjit	98—101

(iii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	101—102
Shri Chitta Basu	103—104
Shri Chandra Shekhar	104—113
Announcement by Speaker	115—118



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

### LOK SABHA

Tuesday March, 12 1991/ Phalguna 21,  
1912 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

MR. SPEAKER: *in the Chair*

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Report on the ninth General Elections to the House of the people in India**

[English]

The Minister of Commerce and Minister of Law and Justice (Shri Subramaniam Swamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Ninth General Elections to the House of the People in India—1989 (Statistical). (Placed in Library, See No. LT - 2284/91)

#### **Annual Report of and Review on The Working of Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for 1989-90**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): On behalf of Shri

Hukumdas Narayan Yadava, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under-sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT -2285/91]

#### **Governors (Allowances and Privileges Amendment Rules,**

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): On behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governors (Allowances and privileges) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1991 under sub-

section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in library, See No. LT-2286/91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin for 1989-90.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report there on under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979. [Placed on Library, See No. LT-2288/91]

**Notifications Under Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:-
  - (i) The Canara Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Regulations 1988 published in Notification No. IRP. Dp. 403-88/G. S. R. in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2289/91]
  - (ii) Amendments to the Canara Bank (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2290/91]
  - (iii) The Syndicate Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2291/91]
  - (iv) The Syndicate Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 470/S/0090/PD:IRD(0) in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2292/91]
  - (v) The Allahabad Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. Legal/1/89 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January 1990. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2293/91]
  - (vi) Amendments to the Central Bank of India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2294/91]

- (vii) The Bank of India Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. Advt./III/IV/(38)1/88 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1988. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2295/91]
- (viii) Amendments to the Bank on India (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1990: [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2296/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:-
  - (i) Amendment to the Corporation Bank (Officers) Service Regulations, 1982. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2297/91]
  - (ii) The Oriental Bank of Commerce Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. 3905 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1988. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2298/91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped for 1989-90**

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of the Shri Ramji Lal Suman, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2787/91]

[*English*]

The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (Rao Birendra Singh): On behalf of Shri Dasai Chowdhary, I beg to lay on the Table—

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.**

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2299/91]



11.03 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

1. 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 11th March, 1991, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 1989:-

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 1989, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Sixtieth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

- (2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendation to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill. '

- (3) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in

the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

- (4) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

11.03-1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

*[English]*(i) **Study Tour Reports**

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

- (i) Report on the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes which visited Bombay, Cochin and Lakshadweep during December, 1990.

- (ii) Report on the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which visited Calcutta, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madras during December, 1990.

### (ii) Sixth Report

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Ministry of Civil Aviation-Reservations for and employment of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines.

11.04 hrs.

### RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the List of Business for this House is concerned, we have this Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. But we were told that apart from this House would have to adopt a resolution in respect of extension of President's rule in Punjab after the other House has adopted the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and it has been assented to by the President. Yesterday, when we were told about this, we had certain doubts as to whether a resolution of this kind is at all necessary. And after that I have gone through the relevant provisions of the Constitution and I feel convinced that resolution is not at all necessary. This resolution obviously is intended, as a kind of contingency plan in case the House is dissolved; by the

Constitution already provides for that. Article 356, Clause (4), the second proviso says:

"Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the people takes place during any such period of six months...."—

namely original six months or extended six months because in all cases of extension of six months, this House and the other House are expected to adopt a resolution. But it says, if the House is dissolved during that period:

"... and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution...."

This particular is proviso takes into account a situation in which this House stands dissolved. And even though the other House may have passed the resolution for extension, so long as this House does not do it, how can that President's Rule be extended? For that it provides that in so far as the House of the people is concerned, the moment it is re-constituted and then when it holds its first sitting, thirty days after that, there is scope for adopting that resolution. And it is, therefore, that I would like to submit to you and to the House that in this particular case, when the provision of this kind already exists in the constitution, why should we adopt this contingency approach and have a resolution passed today when already we have time upto May? By May, I cannot say that some radical change will take place. A contingency plan is an amendment to the Constitution. And for that this House has already provided for it. The Constitution has been amended so as to empower the Government to extend President's Rule in Punjab from

[Sh. L.K. Advani]

four to five years, not merely four years, and it is, therefore, that I have raised, with your kind permission, this issue. Unless the Government comes forth to convince us as to why this particular resolution is necessary, I would plead with you that this unnecessary resolution should not be adopted.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Sir, yesterday that was my first reaction. I said that under the Constitution it is not necessary. Now we are at the moment being told that the Government feels such a resolution is required to be passed by this House as well. Now, Sir, if dissolution is contemplated by the Government, then it is not required at all under the proviso. If the Government is proceeding on the basis that dissolution is this House is going to be effected in a day or two, then this approval by the house is not necessary because it has to be done within thirty days a after the first sitting of the reconstituted House. Sir, it will be required to be approved within thirty days if the present House continuous. otherwise not. Therefore, this also tries to give a picture that the Government is still thinking, having second thoughts about pursuing with the policy of recommendation for the dissolutions of the House. And that is why, Sir, this attempt it being made to keep it up its sleeves to utilise this approval for the purpose of continuance of this House. Therefore, we would like to know from the Government categorically what is their plan because everyday we find so-called developments are taking place, permutations and combinations are being made, Mr.Vasant Sathe's proposal is there, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's proposal is there, which is being preferred to be worked out, we do not know. Therefore, the House should be taken into confidence. The whole House and the country are waiting. This cannot be left Sir, on the basis that this is being considered at the highest level. The whole House cannot be treated in this fashion. We do not know what it is. Sir, we sat yesterday creating history— all the financial Bills were approved in a record time without any discussion.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore): Non-financial Bills were also approved....  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Constitution (Amendment) Bill was approved in a record time without any discussion. It has only been done for the purpose that there may not be any difficulty with regard to ordering the dissolution of the House. Now the proposal coming from the Government creates a suspicion in our minds. I do not know whether they are having second thoughts or third thoughts. I find that some hon. Members of this House also went to the hon. Rashtrapati and asked him not to dissolve the House. They are in the ruling party...(Interruptions) When I refer to the ruling party, the Congress which is the de facto ruling Party naturally responds. But so far as the de jure ruling party up till today is concerned, we found that eight Members of the JD(S) had gone and met Rashtrapati and requested him not to dissolve the House but try to form some other Government. Well, I have nothing to quarrel on that. But the country cannot be treated in this casual manner. Therefore, we must know the Government's thinking on this and why are they coming with the proposal to approve of the resolution which is to be passed after Rajya Sabha passes the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the President gives his assent. We cannot just keep waiting here for the purpose of those decisions being taken there. So I would like to know Government's reaction to this.

[Translation]

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be better if they do not insist on making Tau to speak. They are the slaves of their leaders who want the House to be dissolved. I hereby announce that I shall not contest the next election. But I shall teach a lesson to those who have created this situation and are now in favour of getting

the House dissolved. They include Shri Advani who created the Mandir-Masjid dispute by taking out Rath Yatra as also Shri V. P. Singh who made the backwards and forwards clash in the name of Mandal Commission. They also include Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Paswan who fanned the fire as well as Sarvshri M. J. Akbar, Gadgil and Bhagat who tendered the wrong advice. All of them would come to know as to where do they stand in the eyes of the public?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Shri Devi Lal is speaking.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down Mr. Tyagi.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am very sorry about Shri Madan Lal Khurana. Three days ago I contacted him on telephone jokingly and asked him as to how he was. He replied that I was in high spirits. He further said, "You wait for a few minutes, I am coming along with Shri Malhotra." He came to me accompanied by Shri Malhotra *(Interruptions)* I am going to expose each and everybody. I told them that the solution to this lay with Shri Vajpayee only because he had put forward the proposal for a National Government. Shri Bommai and Shri Sathe had also supported this proposal. This is their proposal, I am simply supporting them since it is an ideal proposal. They said that they would discuss it. Day before yesterday, I contacted Shri Vajpayee on telephone. He told me, "Chaudhary Sahib, your suggestion is well taken."

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Hapur): Are all these things discussed on telephone only?

SHRI DEVI LAL: From today onwards, nobody will be able to use the telephone. Please remain that nobody would be able to use the telephone if the Membership is gone.

You enjoy the telephone facility as long as you are our M. P. That is why I said that once the group photograph was taken, we must admit that we were misled by our leaders. These leaders are not leading us, They are misleading us. No political party, no M. P. or M. L. A. is in favour of holding elections. Some hon. Members belonging to the B. J. P., Janta Dal and the Congress (I) are sitting here. They asked me as to what was the alternative. I told them that they should rise in revolt against their respective leaders and go to the President to tell him that he should not dissolve the House. I cannot say such a thing as I am bound by the discipline. When you would no more be M. Ps. where in the question of disqualification. In the event of holding elections, Rs. 7.5 crores would be spent by the political parties. Besides an equivalent amount would have to be spent by the Government. We get only Rs. 3250 crores from the I. M. F. Due to their attitude, the Government would have to levy election tax on the people. They are guided by their self interest. Some how Ramjanambhoomi *(Interruptions)* He wants to become an emperor to rule over a vast empire. How will he achieve that objective? Had there been any issue like the Ramjanambhoomi during the 250 years rule of the Britishers... *(Interruptions)* The Congressman are sitting here, You can ask them as to why did this issue not crop up during their rule. When they saw that the persons like Prakash Singh Badal, Bansi Lal, Hukum Singh, Laloo Prasad Yadav, Mulayam Singh, Chimanbhai, Janarddan Reddy, Bangrappa and Bhairon Singh Shekhawat were occupying the posts of Chief Minister in different States, they chalked out a plan to grab power. The villagers are a politically awakened lot now... *(Interruptions)* Don't tease the Tau. I shall speak the truth. Shri Advani wants to become undisputable emperor. For them, Shri Bhairon Singh has become a head ache. There Chaturvedis want to weed him out quite smartly. Their is not a national party, but an international one. Their nation is in their brief cases. Now it has been converted into draft. Their route is: Delhi to Amritsar, Amritsar to Trivandrum and Trivandrum to London. Once they are in London, they acquire British Citizenship and

[Sh. Devi Lal]

become Swaraj Panis: When we ask the people whether we should quit Ministership in this struggle for power, they say no, no... (*Interruptions*) The people say that they want to grab power on in the name of Ramjanambhoomi. A few days ago, a meeting of the party leaders was held in which Shri V. P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar, Shri Farooqui, a lot of other leaders and myself were present. The agenda was to find a solution to Ramjanambhoomi issue. All the leaders put forward their suggestions. I also put forward my view... (*Interruptions*) I said that this was not an issue. If Shri Chandra Shekhar quits and offer Prime Ministership to Shri Advani, the issue would be solved. The fight is for power. I must speak the truth if all the Members present in the House keep the national interest on the top. This House can continue to function. This is a fight for the leadership. All other hanker for power, but Shri Chandra Shekhar has kicked the Chair. He is our leaders. Rest of the leaders are misleading and that is why I say that we should be beware of them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that was all I wanted to say through you.

MR. SPEAKER: Vijay ji, since he has mentioned your name, I am allowing you to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has mentioned my name, I would like to clarify the matter. Telephone contact was sought to be made with me at least five times to tell me that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister wanted to speak to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVI LAL: I had telephoned to one person only... (*Interruptions*) I did not make any such phone call. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devi Lal, you have spoken, now let him speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I

was not present at my residence. Later Shri Khurana was also contacted on the telephone and told that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister wanted to discuss an important matter. Myself and Shri Khurana went to meet him...

SHRI DEVI LAL: He is telling a \*—

MR. SPEAKER: That is unparliamentary.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, when we met him he asked us if we were well. We asked him to get down to the reason as to why he had called us. Then he said that this Lok Sabha should be saved from dissolution. We told him that we were not interested in doing so and wanted elections immediately. He said that he was saying the same thing as Shri Vajpayee about forming a National Government; Otherwise we will not be able to face the public who will complain that the persons elected as their representatives are not able to run the Government. I asked him as to why he, who is joining hands with the Congress and openly talking of encouraging dissent in other parties, is not in favour of elections. Shri Devi Lal said that elections must be avoided at all costs. We said that our party was quite sure that elections should be held. Shri Vajpayee's idea of a National Government was a very old one and did not fit in the present scheme of things. Then he said that this option should be considered. No law of the universe applies to the Deputy Prime Minister. He is a member of the Cabinet which has taken a decision that the Lok Sabha be dissolved, so that makes him a party to that decision. Now he says that elections must be avoided you should ask him as to what he really wants? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Being a member of the Cabinet isn't he jointly responsible along with other members of the Cabinet for any decision taken by it?

He has not resigned from the post of Deputy Prime Minister. The Cabinet took a decision and the hon. Prime Minister said that the Lok Sabha be dissolved and fresh elections be held. But he gives different statements everywhere. Is there any law for the Deputy Prime Minister? When there was a Motion of No-Confidence against the previous Government, I had suggested that the Lok Sabha be dissolved and fresh elections be announced. Let the public decide the matter of Ram Janambhoomi as also to which parties they are supporting. Shri Devi Lal is the 'Bhasmasura' of Indian politics; any political leader who joins hands with him is sure to ruin his political career. Starting from Pratap Singh Kairon to V. P. Singh and then Chandra Shekhar, he has destroyed the careers of numerous political personalities. And now it is the turn of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He should not have the right to make such statements. now there is no alternative other than to dissolve the Lok Sabha and seek a fresh mandate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana you may speak but please confine yourself to a personal explanation only (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Sir, firstly, it was he who telephoned me and not I who telephoned him. This is not the first such instance. Even when he was Deputy Prime Minister in Shri V. P. Singh's Government, he used to telephone me quite often to summon me. At that time also I told him to... (*Interruptions*) ... it was not my intention to say that. I did not want to say that till today, but as he has said much things. I would like to speak about it. At that time when he talked of our withdrawing support to the V. P. Singh Government, I told him that we will withdraw support on our terms and at the proper time. He wanted something else; but I revel as to what it was... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, that day we were having a meeting. I received a phone call that the Deputy Prime Minister wanted to speak to me. When I spoke of this to my leader, he encouraged me to go. Prof. Vijay Kumar expressed the view. that it would be better if someone went

along with me as witness to the meeting. So I took Prof. Vijay Kumar with me. Sir, whatever happened there has been related by Prof. Vijay Kumar. Shri Devi Lal said that some way must be found out of this crisis. We asked him if a solution could be found through dialogue. Shri Devi Lal said that the suggestions given by Shri Sathe and Shri Vajpayee could be followed up. We sought a clarification from him regarding his statements that he was defecting to the Congress. He said that it was unthinkable for him to join the Congress. It is cleared chapter now. So a solution should be found (*Interruptions*)

Sir, what Prof. Vijay Kumar told Shri Devi Lal is repetition of things. At present, there is no alternative before the country but to hold elections and those who are not guilty of any misdeeds will fearlessly go to the people... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri. Madan Lal, your time is up. Order. Order. Shri Devi Lal, please sit down. This matter is not being discussed.

SHRI DEVI LAL: How can I sit down... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri. Malaviya. Shri. Tyagi, please take your seat. No discussion on this...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Sir, Shri. L. K. Advani and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have expressed the view that according to Constitutional provisions, there is no need to introduce a Resolution regarding a proclamation in Punjab. Such a Resolution is not required to be passed by this House. The Constitutional position is correct and I agree with it. Due to its provisions...

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised by Shri Advani...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, that is why I wanted to say that

[Sh. Satya Prakash Malaviya]

[English]

" Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period (six months) and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of Ministers, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution..."

[Translation]

In this connection I want to point out that the Upper House has not passed any Resolution till now. The 75th Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed by this House yesterday is presently under consideration of the Rajya Sabha. After the Rajya Sabha passes it, the Bill will be sent for the hon. President's assent and then only it will become a law. Since the Resolution has not been passed by Rajya Sabha the Constitutional provisions, pointed out by Shri. L. K. Advani and Shri Somnath Chatterjee, are not applicable at present. Secondly, it would be better if the Resolution is passed by the Lok Sabha if it comes here for consideration. Thirdly, the decision taken by this House is supreme. After that comes the ruling given by the Speaker. The Government will abide by the decision taken by the House and ruling given by the hon. Speaker. Lastly, as to the question of dissolution of the Lok Sabha is concerned, The decision of the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar has been conveyed to the President who is considering the matter. The final decision in this matter rests with the President. The Government has no further role to play.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you having second thoughts?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: No second thoughts; no at all.

[Translation]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, no replies have been given to the questions asked by myself and Shri Somnathji. Until the Bill is passed by the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President there is no question of taking up the Resolution for consideration. Till now we have not been able to understand as to why this Resolution is needed. If the Government wants to clear this Resolution, its Law department must prepare a brief on the necessity of such a Resolution. As far as I understand, there is no need for such a Resolution because the Constitution has appropriate provisions. A dissolution will not make much of a difference. As Shri. Somnath suspects, such a Resolution will be passed by a Government which has decided to avoid a dissolution at all costs. Hence, the urgency to Actually pass this Resolution. They are not sure if there will be a dissolution.

Therefore, my request to the Government is that, before moving the Motion, it should place before the House, the Statement of the Law Ministry regarding necessity of this Motion. Discussion on the Motion should take place only thereafter.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding what? What is the basis of your point of order?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said something before the House. He expressed his opinion in his capacity as number two in the council of Ministers. At present, he is the Deputy Prime Minister of the country... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a paradoxical situation, a constitutional crisis has developed with the Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar and the Deputy Prime

Minister, Shri Devi Lal making contradictory statements regarding the party. I would like to say that presently in the country, there is a ... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Tyagiji, please take your seat.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: I have stood up to support what the 'Tau' has said. Members belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party, who were present there, had demanded that 'Chaudhary Sahib, the Lok Sabha should not be dissolved... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Tyagiji, please sit down.

11.33 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

*The motion was adopted*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I withdraw the Bill.

11.34 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to oppose the introduction of this Bill on the ground that it is violating all the normal rules and procedures of the House.

If you look to your Directions, Direction 19A, it says:

"(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice."

Direction 19B says that at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced, the copies should have been made available for the use of Members. That has not been done. In unseemly hurry, an attempt has been made to explain it through the Explanation. The only reasons given was that the Rajya Sabha would only sit for 11th and that was why it had to be hurriedly passed by the Lok Sabha



[Sh. A.K. Roy]

on the 11th of March. But for the 12th of March, there is no reason why it should be done.

So, the Bill has been introduced violating the normal rules of the House without explaining and justifying the reasons for the entire hurry. I think, it is beyond the legislative competence of this House. You know it is the House writing Obituary of the Ninth Lok Sabha. We are having a Caretaker Government. No caretaker government can pilot any bill affecting the policy decision. This measure is affecting the policy decision. What is the policy? We are requested enhancing our own salary and allowances and pension. Just before quitting. It is a wrong policy piloted by a wrong government at the wrong moment of history. I oppose the introduction of the Bill which is totally against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAPRAKASH MALVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was yesterday only that we received the recommendation of the President regarding the Bill, which has been brought before the House for consideration and passing. So far as the question of our government being a Caretaker one is concerned, I would like to submit that the powers of an interim Government or a Caretaker government have not been defined in the Constitution.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will

please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are challenging. Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared. I would put the question again.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament act, 1954."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Ayes have it.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Noes have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anybody else who is opposing the introduction of the Bill? Since I find that only two or three Members are opposing, there is no reason to have a Division.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is the right of a Member. He has the right to have his views recorded. Whatever may be his view, a Member cannot be asked to give up his right.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Can you deny a Division on the basis of your

assessment that there are very few members opposing the Bill? That cannot be the norm for the voting of the Bills in the House. He has the right to ask for a Division.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L.K. Advani.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): I would concede that it is within your discretion. You can decline a Division. But the tradition is that if it is demanded, it is conceded. Why should we leave aside this tradition? Even if there are only a few Members who are keen to see that their vote is recorded, I think that their right should be conceded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, please go through the rule book.

[English]

I have no objection. I do not want to deny the Members' right to record their views.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It cannot be demanded as matter of right. But as a matter of tradition, it should be conceded.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dumdum): Sir, even if some Members want Division, they should be given an opportunity because they are the elected representatives. (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: (Mavelikara): I fully agree with the hon. Members. Even if a single Member wants Division, this is his right. It should be considered.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am upholding the point raised by Shri Advani, you, Shri Chatterjee and also by Indrajit Babu. I am putting the question again.

Let the lobbies be cleared-

MR. SPEAKER: Lobbies are cleared now. I am going to put the question again.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

## AYES

Division No. 8

11.46 hrs.

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri J.P.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Argal, Shri Chhaviram

Arunachalam, Shri. M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Baga Reddy, Shri M.

Baig, Shri Arif

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Benjamin, Shri S.

Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao

Bhoys, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birender Singh, Rao

Bopche, Dr. Khushal Parasram

Bulara, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad

Choudhry, Shri Rudrasen

Chaudhry Shri Kamal

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devi Lal, Shri

Dhakane, Shri Babanrao

Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar

Dikshit, Shri Narsingh Rao

Dore, Shri Raja Ambanna Nayak

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Gangadhar, Shri S.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodliya

Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gounder, Shri A.S.

Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Gupta, Shri Dhampal Singh	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal	Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal D.
Het Rar., Shri	Khanorua, Shri D.D.
Jag Pal Singh, Shri	Khatique, Shri Shanker Lal
Jai Prakash, Shri	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal
Jamuna, Shrimati J.	Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh
Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.	Konthala, Shri Rama Krishna
Jangde, Shri Resham Lal	Kotadia, Shri Manubhai
Jatav, Shri Than Singh	Krishna, Shri G.
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Jawali, Dr. Basavaraj	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Jeevarathinam. Shri R.	Kushwaha, Shri Jagdish Singh
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Ju Deo, Shri Dilip Singh	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Kala, Shri Sukhdeo Nandaji	Maheshwar Singh, Shri
Kalka Das, Shri	Malhotra Prof. Vijay Kumar
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Mallik, Shri Mangaraj
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Mallikarjun, Shri
Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh	Manemma, Shrimati T.
Kareddula, Dumari Kamalaji	Marak, Shri Sanford
Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand	Mathew, Shri Palai K.M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Mayawati, Kumari
Keshari Lal, Shri	Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Meena, Shri Nandlal

Meghwai, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Munda, Shri Karia

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Muthiah, Shri R.

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naik, Shri Ram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nathu Singh, Shri

Nayak, Shri Nakul

Netam, Shri Arvind

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Pandian, Shri D.

Panja, Shri Ajit

Paranjpe, Shri Baburao

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Shri Arjunbhai

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Natubhai M.

Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das

Patei, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Prakashbapu Vasantrao

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Lakmanrao

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Phundkar, Shri Bhaoosaheb Pundlik

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Purohit, Shri Banwarilal

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Raghavji, Shri	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rahi, Shri Ramlal	Rao, Shri R. Gundu
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Rao, Shri Srinivas
Rai, Shri Lal Bahoo	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Rajdev Singh, Shri	Rathva, Shri Narayanbhai Jamlabhai
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Raju, Shri Bh. Vajaykumar	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Raju, Shri S. Vijayai Rama	Reddy, Shri Bojja Venkata
Raju, Shrimati Uma Gajapathi	Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara
Rakesh Shri R.N.	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Ram Awadh, Shri	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Reddy, Shri Rajamohan
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Sai, Shri A. Pratap
Ram Sagar, Shri (Bara Banki)	Sai, Shri A. Larang
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Ramadass, Dr. R.	Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman
Ramakrishna, Shri Y.	Sarnad, Shri Abdul
Rana, Shri Kashiram Chhabildas	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sartaj Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Shri K. Rama Mohan	Sekhar, Shri M.G.
Rao, Shri K.S.	Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer

Shah, Shri Babubhai Meghji	Singh, Shri Sukhendra
Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Sinha, Shrimati Usha
Shakya, Shri Ram Singh	Sodhi, Shri Mankuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din
Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev	Srikantaiah, Shri H.C.
Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai	Subedar, Shri
Shingada, Shri D.B.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeo	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Silvera, Dr. C	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Singam, Shri Basavapunnaiah	Tandel, Shri D.J.
Singaravadevel, Shri S.	Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas
Singh, Shri Anand	Thakore, Shri Gabbhaji Mangaji
Singh, Shri Dhanraj	Thambi Durai, Dr.
Singh, Shri Har Govind	Thapa, Shri Nandu
Singh, Shri Jagannath	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri K. Manvendra	Thorat, Shri S.B.
Singh, Shri Lalit Vijoy	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Prof. N. Tombi	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Singh, Shri Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Janardan
Singh, Shri Ram Naresh	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Veghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Ramdas	Varma, Shri B. Rajaravi

Verma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad

Gokhle, Shri Vidyadhar

Verma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Mayekar, Shri Gopalrao

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Munjare, Shri Kankar

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Prasad, Shri R.S.

Verma Shri R.L.P.

Roy, Shri A.K.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Viswanatham, Dr.

Taslimudin, Shri

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction \*  
the result of the division is as follows:

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

Ayes 299

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Noes 009

Yadav, Shri Janardan

*The motion was adopted*

Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan

Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi

[Translation]

Yadav, Dr. S.P.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I  
introduce\*\* the Bill..... (Interruptions).....

Yadava, Shri Ramjilal

Yadvendra Datt, Shri

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MIN-  
ISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, my objection is that... (Inter-  
ruptions).... At least listen to me. Let us take  
the opinion of the House on whether the  
House is to be dissolved or not, so that the  
people can also come to know of their  
wishes.

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Yuvraj, Shri

## NOES

Atinder Pal Singh, S.

... (Interruptions)....

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh

---

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes— Shri K. Ramamurthy, Shri Bega Ram, Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy, Shri Dharm Pal Sharma, Shri Shikhi Sema, Shri Moreshwar Save, Shri Guman Mal Lodha, Dr. Shailemdranath Shrivastava and Shri Vamanrao Mahadik.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



MR. SPEAKER: Devi Lalji, you are a Minister... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: In the meantime, I would like to say one thing. We should elicit the opinion of the House through a Division, as we did right now. Let the hon. Members raise their hands...*(Interruptions)*... You should at least elicit the opinion of the House in this regard. Leaders misguide the people to show their leadership qualities.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this fact that it was decided that in this two-day session, being held after the Government has tendered its resignation, only financial legislation and necessary constitutional Amendments will be taken up. This Bill was taken up for discussion because almost all parties had unanimously expressed this opinion that some items were pending and that they had no objection if they are taken up, but at the introduction stage, it became clear to me that the opinion of the House was divided. Under the circumstances, I don't think it would be appropriate to pass the Bill. My submission is that this Bill should be passed, if there is a consensus, unanimity in the House, other-wise, it should not be passed... *(Interruptions)*...

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO (Ramtek): Sir, I agree with what Shri Advani has just said. This has to be either unanimous or not taken up at all.... *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, the problem can be solved by this way. I request the Government to move an amendment so that the Members are free to opt for the existing pension. .. *(Interruptions)*.... Sir, an amendment may be moved

stating that those Members who do not want this pension may opt for the existing pension..... *(Interruptions)*...

*[Translation]*

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that we should not do any such thing, which may create an impression among the people of the country that their representatives are bent upon furthering their vested interests...

MR. SPEAKER: Yamuna Prasadji, please take your seat.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Today, the economic situation of the country is such that an interim Budget showing a deficit of 10,000 crore rupees has been presented in the House. On the one hand, there is a deficit of 10,000 crore rupees and a debt of 40,000 crore rupees and on the other hand.... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Yamuna Prasadji, please sit down. I didn't call you.

.....*(Interruptions)*.....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill is before the House. Now, the Minister.

.....*(Interruptions)*.....

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: The discussions that took place before the introduction of this Bill....

MR. SPEAKER: You have heard what Shri L.K. Advani and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao have said?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Yes, I agree with what Shri Advani and Shri Narasimha Rao have said. .... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Now that Shri Malaviya has agreed with what Shri Advani and Shri Rao have said, I feel that there is unanimity in the House in this regard, that this Bill should not be passed right now.

..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Advani has made certain observations. In the light of that, we have to make it clear. When it was put to the voice vote, none of us opposed. In fact, our view was that there is no need for a division, at all. Therefore, we did not participate in the division, but we did not oppose. The division of the House is not there, excepting those who demanded division. That is the position. We stand by that and we have not changed our decision. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ROY: I oppose this Bill at every stage. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not moving the motion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again today at 5 p.m.

12 00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till seventeen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past Seventeen of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya to move the Bill....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Sir, I have to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point?

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: I want to raise an important issue concerned not only to our party but to this House. One of our Members, Dr. Kalimuthu has defected from our party and joined the DMK as early as last December itself. We have filed a petition before you to disqualify him to be a Member of this House. But it is taking a long way for a final decision.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: In the meantime, he had declared to the Press that he had resigned from the Membership of this House and the resignation letter had been sent to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the statement to the Press.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: He declared it to the Press in the presence of his leader, Mr. Karunanidhi. (*Interruptions*) I want to know the integrity of the Member and his leader. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no communication whatsoever.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

17.04 hrs.

SALARY ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): When will items 13 and 14 be taken up?

MR. SPEAKER: Afterwards.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I would like to speak on the merits of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take your chance in the third reading of the Bill.

*Clause 2—Amendment of Section 5*

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 8,—

for "either alone or along with a companion,"

substitute—

"either along or along with companion or spouse" (5)

Page 1,—

(i) after line 8. insert—

'and (ii) in the proviso, for the word "sixteen" the word "twenty-four" shall be substituted.'

(ii) line 12,—

for "sixteen journeys" substitute—

"twenty-four journeys" (6)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Dr. Kabde has just now moved some amendments. The Government agrees to these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 1, line 8,—

for "either alone or with along with a companion,"

*substitute—*

"either along or along with companion or spouse"

Page 1, —

(i) after line 8, insert-

'and (ii) in the proviso, for the word "Sixteen" the word "twenty-four" shall be substituted.'

(ii) line 12,—

for "sixteen journeys" *substitute—*

"twenty-four journeys"

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3—Amendment of Section 8 A**

Amendments made:

Page 2, lines 9 and 10,—

for "(Second Amendment)" *substitute—*

"(Amendment)" (2)

Page 2, line 18,—

for "(Second Amendment)" *substitute—*

"(Amendment)" (3)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "(Second Amendment)" *substitute*

"(Amendment)" (4)

(Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya)

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded):

I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 12,—

after "years," *insert—*

"or proportionate amount per mensem to every member who has served for a minimum period of one year," (7)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

The Government agrees to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 2, line 12,—

after "years," *insert—*

"or proportionate amount per mensem to every member who has served for a minimum period of one year,"

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1—short title**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 4,—

for "(Second Amendment)" substitute

"Amendment".

(Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".*

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:  
I beg to move:

*"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

*"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".*

Shri A K Roy.

*(Interruptions)*

17.11 hrs.

[*English*]

RE. RAILWAY FACILITIES TO EX M.Ps.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The Minister had promised to make a statement about the railway facilities to the ex-M.Ps. I want an assurance from him about the railway facilities to the ex-M.Ps. He has not yet come up with that.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): I also support that.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): This matter was discussed with the leaders of the opposition this afternoon. I have also discussed this with the Railway Minister. I assure the House that whatever is possible will be done. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House was dissolved in 1979, the facility for railway passes was extended to the hon. Members. On the basis of the same the arrangement....(*Interruptions*).....

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was only for two months. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: It will be discussed later on. Earlier also this facility had been extended to hon. Members on the same basis. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: We could not not follow what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Please repeat that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: When the Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1979, the hon. Members were allowed to make use of their identity cards. If the present Lok Sabha is dissolved the hon. Members of the dissolved House would be allowed to use their identity cards. So far as providing railway passes to Ex-Members of Parliament is concerned, the requisite procedure would

be checked for this purpose and this facility will definitely be extended. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said.

[*Translation*]

It will, definitely, be given.

[*English*]

I hope you have followed.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I have just now followed.

---

17.14 1/2 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL-Contd.**

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to oppose this Bill and the unholy consensus in the House. I would also remind the House of the unpleasant consequences of adopting this Bill.

I commend this House for transacting all the financial business and thereby helping the country.

Sir, I am amazed and astounded to see this Bill which is going to serve the House itself. House is not meant for the whims and benefit of the Members. House is meant for the people. (*Interruptions*)

That is what we have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, address to the Chair.

MR. A.K. ROY : I might say, Sir, that we have failed to come out with a long standing legislation like the Lokpal Bill to fight corruption. We have failed to come out with a legislation to provide Right to Work which would have served the youth. We have failed to come out with a legislation on the Workers' Participation in Management which would have benefited the workers. Even in this Budget, we have withdrawn subsidies through backdoor which would have benefited the peasants. So, we have failed on all walks of life. We could not do any service to the people. Now, the House is moving, sliding towards an unknown destination of dissolution. At this point of time, we are here concentrating on enhancing our facilities.

I may tell you, Sir, that we are not going out with flying colours so that we can claim that we have achieved something and so to fly in air in pairs. I am not against pension but I would like to say that pension should go to that Member who has retired from politics. What is the meaning of pension? Pension is not a consolation or prize. It is not a dole. It is against the fundamental principles of equality before the law in the Constitution itself. Suppose an ex-M.P. contests and loses the election and a common man contests and fails, the common man will not get anything but the ex-M.P. will get pension. An ex-M.P. can get pension provided he retires from politics. That provision must be inserted.

Sir, this House has got many ex-Prime Ministers, axed Prime Ministers distinguished Members, extinguished ministers. We will have to face people and they will ask us as to what we have done. Sir, instead of doing anything for the people, we have only enhanced our facilities. I would like to tell you that you will also have to go and face the people so, what will be the answer of the hon. Members of this House to this question? We have done a total dis-service to the nation. So, I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, Noes have it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): According to the rule, you have the discretion. If you find that only a microscopic minority of opposing then according to the rule you have the discretion and you need not seek a division.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the voice of opposition cannot be suppressed. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can hear only one or two members opposing it. I am not going to divide the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

*At this stage Shri A.K. Roy had some other hon. Members left the House.*

17.20 1/2 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—  
*Contd.*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report following messages received from the

Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rule of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rule of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (vii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sit-

ting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (viii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ix) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (x) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recom-



recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (xi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (xii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (xiii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in

regard to the said Bill."

- (xiv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (xv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of the of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1991, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1991."

17.21 hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1991 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd February, 1991.

17.21 1/2 hrs.

## COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

### Second Report

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I beg to lay on the Table the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

17.22 hrs.

[English]

## STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION RESPECT OF PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, I bet to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1991."

As the House is aware, President's Rule was promulgated in the State of Punjab on 11th May, 1987 on the recommendation of the Governor. The Legislative Assembly of the State which was initially kept under suspended animation was dissolved on 6th March, 1988. The proclamation issued by the President under article 356 (1) of the Constitution was approved by the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha on 12th May, 1987.

As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, President's Rule in Punjab has been further extended from time to time with the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The present term of President's Rule is due to expire on 10th May 1991.

Consequent on the Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990, Clause (4) of article 356 of the Constitution provided that the proclamation issued on 11th May, 1987 in relation to the State of Punjab could be extended for a total period of four years without fulfilment of conditions specified in clause (5) of the said article. As the current law and order situation in Punjab still does not hold out prospects for free and peaceful elections to the State Legislative Assembly, clause (4) of article 356 of the Constitution has been amended by the Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991. With this enactment, President's Proclamation in relation to the State of Punjab can now be extended for a total period of five years.

The Governor of Punjab in his recent report addressed to the President has intimated that a number of counter measures have been taken against the militants which are showing certain improvement in the situation in the State. The Governor is of the view that continuation of present approach for the next few months would help to bring about a situation wherein normal democratic process could be restored in the State. Therefore in order to allow some more time for consolidation of the present gains and bringing about greater improvement in the overall situation, the Governor has recommended extension of President's rule for a further period of six months beyond 10th May, 1991.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, it is proposed that the President's Rule in Punjab may be contin-

[Sh. Saiya Prakash Malviya]

ued for a further period of six months with effect from 11.5.1991.

In view of this position, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution moved by me.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation, dated 11th May 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under Article 356 of the constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th May, 1991."

Now, Shri Kripal Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to speak on the Statutory Resolution in respect of Punjab. The Punjabis have not been given their right to freedom. They have been put under the custody of brute forces and corrupt and cruel military and police officials. I would like to narrate two or three incidents in this regard so as to enable you to realise the situation prevailing there. There is a village called Nathupur. Six people of the aforesaid village were going to buy diesel and petrol in a buffalo cart. Those people were gunned down to death. The civil and police officers of the area begged apology from the villagers and also made an announcement to extend certain facilities to the villagers. But the Military Officer standing there went on smoking cigarettes and he did not beg apology. Besides, the youth of the area are being harassed and killed. There is nobody to listen to their problems. Mothers and members of the entire family are in search of their lost children, but nobody tells them where their children are. The parents are not told anything about their children,

whether they are dead or alive. There is no judicial authority where these people could go and register their complaints.

Five people committed theft in a bank and the looted money was recovered from their houses. They were sent to jail. They were taken out of the jail on the basis of a production warrant and shot dead. A story was fabricated that some terrorists attacked the police to secure their release and all those 5 people were killed in the cross firing between the police and the terrorists; but none of the police or the terrorists was hurt. This type of false stories are being fabricated here every day. It was shown that property worth Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs was recovered from these people whereas money amounting to more than Rs. 25 lakhs had been looted. In order to hush up this case totally, those 5 people were eliminated. House to house searches were conducted by cordoning a number of sectors in Chandigarh and Mohali. People are being subjected to humiliation and harassment. This is the State of Affairs in the whole of Punjab. People were prevented from going to their destination. Censor was imposed on newspapers without any prior announcement in which 80,000 copies of newspaper 'Ajit' were seized in a day. As many as 11,000 copies of Punjabi daily 'Tribune' were seized. Similarly, copies of other newspaper viz. Akali Patrika and Aaj Di Awaj were also seized. This is the everyday affair in the State. When I made a prayer to the Hon. Prime Minister he replied that he would close the very newspaper 'Ajit'. I do not know to whom should we relate our grievances.

"Hamne chaha tha ki  
Hakam se karenge fariyad,  
Woh bhi khushbakht  
Tera chahne wala hi nikla."

Immediately after resuming charge, the Governor of Punjab started after making assaults on the Punjabis and the Punjabi language. It was more than 10 years ago that

the Department of Language had issued a notification that number plates and name on every type of vehicle should be written in Punjabi so that people may write Punjabi on their vehicles. The Governor withdrew this notification and people who had written the number plates and names on their vehicles in Punjabi, had to face the wrath of the police. Punjab is being subjected to this type of atrocities. Thousands of people in and outside Punjab have been killed, but their dependents have not so far been rehabilitated. The people who were displaced during operation blue star and the other people displaced from Delhi and other parts of the country have not so far been rehabilitated. In this very House, Shri Madhu Dandavate in his capacity as the Union Finance Minister had announced that victims irrespective of their caste, state or religion would be provided uniform relief and there would be no discrimination in it. But this discrimination is still prevalent there. Various promises being made by the Government and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in the House and in the presence of all others are also not being fulfilled and people say that Punjab situation is very bad. Let people go there and see as to how people are living there like real brothers. Though some people are quarrelling, among themselves there is total fraternity in Punjab. Why should their freedom be snatched? It is being said that people are making a demand of Khalistan. But I say that this House is itself giving them Khalistan. Punjab has always been subjected to wrong treatment. This is the reward of the sacrifice we made during the freedom struggle whereas the first Government had said that the people of Punjab are very brave and ready to make sacrifices. Thereafter a demand was made for a separate Punjab state. Everytime, whether it was the case of providing facilities to sikhs, supplying water to the State and setting up of industries, Punjab was subjected to discriminatory treatment. There is no heavy industry in the state. When some scheduled castes were con-

verted into sikhs, they had to fight for their rights. The Punjabis tried to make living on their own strength and did whatever they could. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, they always followed the foot steps of the Britishers. I have nothing to grouse against it. But they also followed the policy of divide and rule of the Britishers and ran their administration, the worst thing the Congress Party did is that it fired shots at Dareban Saheb. Tanks were positioned there and thousands of people were killed. People who massacred people become M.Ps, Ministers and Members of Delhi Metropolitan Council. They are moving freely but there is none to question them as to why they committed such atrocities. Talks could be held provided there is a representative of Punjab. With whom the talks should be held? The Government also puts the same condition of talking. But the people are not being provided the opportunity to choose their own representatives. Let them be allowed to elect their own representatives and then the talks should be held with the representatives. President's Rule is being extended in the State after every six months. It would not serve any purpose. We had a lot of expectation from Shri B. V. Singh. But whenever he went to Punjab he always said that the Government have committed a Himalayan blunder.

Today the Janata Dal has sincerely proved that they consider it improper. This is what we expected from Shri Chandra Shekhar, who was with us in Delhi during Emergency. The fault of the Sikhs was that they organised a Morcha against Emergency and for that they were punished.

(Interruptions)

One thing they must understand clearly is that the attempts to ~~supply~~ <sup>bring</sup> a particular Community are not going to succeed, because they are not used to succumbing to

[Sh. Kirpal Singh]

suppression. Let me tell you the origin to this problem. It all started on the issue of Punjabi language. A propaganda was made in the State by some political parties including the B.J.P. and the Congress against learning even the alphabets of Punjabi language. Seeds of poison that were sown in the State have now started flowering. None of the big leaders gave their affection to Punjabi. We had hopes from Shri Chandra Shekhar, because he had been an eye-witness to that holocaust when people were burnt alive with burning tyres and ~~thousands~~ of people were destroyed. He was with me when we participated in the Kar Seva at the golden Temple. We trusted him, but he too was taken in by ~~these~~ very people and now he has started speaking in unison with them. Now who is there to listen to our grievance? The golden Temple was ruined, The Akal Takht was razed to ground. The people continue to be uprooted even today and there is nobody to listen to their grievances. There is no judicial authority to whom a mother could go to know about the whereabouts of his detained son or whether he is alive or dead. Nobody listens to such requests. Those who came to Delhi after they were forced to desert their homes in Punjab are today living here in appalling conditions. Sincerely, some people were forced to desert their homes in Delhi and they had to seek refuge in Punjab. They should be given the right to elect their representatives. The poor and the innocent people were killed and their family members were forced to leave their homes. The government should make arrangement and create conditions in which they could return to their homes. They should be given the right to elect their representatives. These oustees, whether they have come from Punjab to Delhi or have gone to Punjab from elsewhere in the country are facing the same type of difficulties, but there is no end to their sufferings as solution to this problem is not yet visible. The government has exploited

them. The Punjabis have suffered on all counts for the brave front they put up against emergency. They continue to suffer over today. The Punjabi Suba was given to the Punjabis but it was an in Complete one. Longowal Accord too could not be implemented due to dishonesty on the part of the Central Government. When the Government is dishonest, the head of the Government is dishonest, how can such accords be implemented sincerely? All kinds of excesses were committed against Punjabis. We were pinning great hopes on Shri Chandra Shekhar but he too has dashed all our hopes to the ground. Today, we find that he too has joined the same band of sinners who committed these sins. As I told you earlier, ~~the~~ army personnel killed six people, but no army officer regretted the incident. The civil officers did offer regrets and they also promised some relief. I can say that the people of Punjab cannot be repressed.

*"Kahar zindgi di oh pa sake, Jedi qaum nu maran da jhall pe jaye.*

*Pendaant nu mulkurbaniyan da, Bhaven aj pe jaye bhaven kal pe jaye."*

*"Insaan nahin jo dur jaye mahaul ke khooni manjar se,*

*Jis haal mein jina mushkil hai, us haal mein jeena lajmi hai".*

But I must say to the Government and its head that what they are doing today was once done by the previous Government and the results are before you.

"Yeh waqt bhi dekha hai taarikh ke ahdon ne, Lahmon ne khata ki thi, sadiyon ne sazaa payee".

Today we are suffering this punishment. The Government has isolated Punjab ~~from~~ the rest of the country. Separate legislations have been enacted for Punjab. If the people raise their voice against such measures, they say that they are demanding Khalistan.

To whom should the Punjabis go for appeal when neither the Central Government nor this House listen to our request! If We go to the U.N.O., we are branded as traitors. If we go to the people with this appeal, we are dubbed as criminals. The representatives from all over India are sitting here and I want to say in their presence that we are depriving Punjab of natural rights.

In deference to your order, I have made my submission in brief. I hope that my appeal, which in fact is the appeal of Punjabis will receive due consideration and the people of Punjab will get the right to life which has been guaranteed under the constitution. I also hope that the right to religion would also be restored to the people of Punjab because it is a question of faith for which every right thinking person offers himself for sacrifice. If a person of the stature of Shri Chandra Shekhar adopts the same course, it is really regrettable. I would appeal to the entire House that elections should be held in Punjab. I have an apprehension that elections in Punjab would never be held. If Lok Sabha is dissolved, even elections to Lok Sabha would not be held in Punjab. If it is so, the consequences that would follow would be very dangerous both for the country as well as for the people.

I would appeal that the Bill which has been brought before the House for extension of President's Rule should be opposed.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH (Patiala) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I would be brief. It is unfortunate and unconstitutional that Parliament, which is meant for the protection of democracy and is the symbol of democracy should once again pass a Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to deprive a state of elections—which is the strength of democracy for another six months. I fail to understand why their special status is given to Punjab. We want that Punjab should be

given special status but not like this. Signals are sent from here that Punjab wants to be separated from the country. Whom do you blame, the Government or the people of Punjab for that. I have been requesting you again and again that kindly do not send such signals. The people of Punjab who believe in democracy may feel a sense of alienation. Most of the laws have been changed in Punjab. Is it not creating a feeling of separatism in the people these? The basic fabric of Constitution in so far as Punjab is concerned has changed. I would like to ask whether this House can allow such a thing. Are People do not elect us to this House for changing the basic fabric of the Constitution. If it is true then we would not only be considered as undemocratic but murderers of democracy. I appeal to you from the core of my heart... (Interruptions) Those who raise slogans in favour of democracy what happened to their conscience. Why do they join hands and try to stop the democratic forces in Punjab. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister who is sitting here whether elections would be held in Punjab? The Prime Minister had been to Himachal Pradesh last month. There were reports in the Press in Punjab that Himachal Pradesh would be given special status. But if Punjab demand, that special status people say it has a tendency towards separatism. If that special status can be given to Himachal Pradesh why can't it be given to Punjab. Military is ruling over Punjab. Six farmers were shot down by a colonel in Amritsar. They were shot dead in broad day-light and were fabricated in a case. When the people's representative went to meet the colonel he said that if they espouse the cause of the farmers they too would be liquidated. When some representatives went to meet the Punjab Governor, he remarked 'why are you sporting a beard'. Probably he meant that those who were sporting a beard would be forced to shave off their beards. I would like to declare here that every Sikh wants to save his nationality. They want to save their relig-

[S. Atinder Pal Singh]

ion. You should not say that you are with us. If you are not able to protect your religion we are not with you. This may be hair-raising for the citizens of this country... (*Interruptions*) Repression has increased many tunes in Punjab. Every party demands that... (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that Sikhs are very liberal. It is said that they always lose at the table. The sikhs have never compromised. You should try and training them to the negotiating table and there they will lose. Believe me they will never compromise. They will prefer to become targets. A Sikh will compromise only in case he is victorious. If he is told he has won, he will lose everything at the negotiating table. He never loses. He makes sacrifices. Even today the leadership is there, in Punjab. If we push this leadership back, the leadership may not come to the negotiating table and will not be liberal. We have suffered a lot and we are ready to be unanimous for the sake of the country. We will die, and definitely die but at that time we will tell the whole world that we are dying because India does not want to keep us with itself.

I would appeal that we should cut across party affiliations and listen to the voice of the people of Punjab and categorically explain our stand on Punjab.

*"Vajood Dewangi Van Par Chara Hi Kaho Kya Hai  
Jahan Aklo Khirad Ki Ek Bhi Mani Nahin Jati:"*

It is unfortunate that we gather here to perfect the constitution and the democracy but the good sense does not prevail. Nobody is prepared to listen to those who speak of unity and social integration. What for are we setting here. I want to appeal to the House on behalf of the people of Punjab:-

*'In Bijlion se Kaho ki Ab Mera Ashian to*

*Funko*

*Mere Hosle Ko Funko, Mere Azam Ko Zalao,*

*Meri Zindagi, Yahi Hai Ki Sabi Ko Faiz Pahunchhe*

We are not fighting for our god.

*"Meri Zindagi yahi Hai Ki Sabe Ko Faiz Pahunchhe*

*Mein Chirag-e-Rah guzar Hum Mujhe Shok Se Jalao"*

With these words, I would like to appeal

*"Jalaiye Kitna Jala Sakte Hain  
Namak Chidko, Namak Chidko  
Maza Eseme Ata Hai  
Kasam Le Lo Nahin Adat Nahin  
Mere Zakmon Ko Marham Ki"*

This is the present day situation in Punjab. The Government repeatedly declares that it wants to restore normalcy in Punjab. If the Government sincerely wants to achieve that objective, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to make an announcement now regarding holding of elections in Punjab. I urge the hon. Prime Minister to take this step and add another laurel to his good reputation, just before relinquishing office. I request all hon. Members to listen to the voice of the people of Punjab in order to restore democracy in the State. Signals which provoke the sentiments of youth in Punjab should not be sent. The Resolution which is sought to be passed today symbolizes the intention of the hon. Members to fuel atrocities in Punjab.

Lastly, I would like to say that it will be difficult to find a solution to the Punjab problem, if this resolution arms at encouraging violence in Punjab and separate the State from the country. If the Government considers Punjab part and parcel of the country, it should declare so in clear terms and also withdraw this Resolution. Withdraw it right

now. I am present here with the hope that this will be withdrawn now. Otherwise on behalf of the people of Punjab, its youth in particular, I shall walk-out.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I don't want to start an argument on this issue. I shall only endeavour to clarify my party's stand in this matter. Our party favours holding of elections in the entire country in keeping with the demands of democracy. If elections are not held at some places, it doesn't speak well of the Government which is in power. As in other states elections should be held in Punjab also. This is the stand of our party but.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: No 'buts' please. A democracy is a democracy, these is no room for 'ifs' and 'buts' in it. Do you want that we should be denied our right to vote. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Our contention is that all states should get maximum rights, no State should remain backward or exist as a property of the Centre.

A point was raised regarding provision of resettlement facilities to the dependents of those killed in the 1984 riots and punishment to the guilty. Our party supports this point. The best thing about Punjab is that no communal disturbance has occurred there till now. No Hindu-Sikh riot took place at any place there. Neither sikhs killed any Hindu in their village nor Hindus killed any Sikh in their villages. Sir, taking advantage of this thing... (Interruptions)...

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: You are saying like this and that is why you do not want elections in Punjab.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: In Punjab elections have not yet been con-

ducted even for Municipalities. Last elections which were held there were also not fair. Under the prevailing situation if any one goes to Punjab and talks about elections, people will say that they are worried about their lives and you are counting your votes. People are counting dead bodies and under such circumstances it would not be appropriate for us to count our votes. There is slight improvement in the situations but it still requires a lot of improvement. It would be better if situation is improved there in which people can participate in the elections without any fear. With this point of view President's rule has been extended for another six months. There is no need to wait for six months but efforts should be made to normalise the situation within 2-3 months and then elections should be held there so that people may participate in the elections without any fear.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: I would like to make one thing clear that all the murders Committed in Punjab... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Atinder Pal ji, please sit down. I have called Shrimati Bulara. You should not interrupt repeatedly. You have made your submission, now please sit down. Let Shrimati Bulara to speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Our party support the Resolution which has been brought before the House.

SHRIMATIRAJINDER KAUR BULARA (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak. I request the Hon. Members to listen to me carefully. I would like to present the real picture of what is happening in Punjab. I want to know as to why Punjab is being discriminated against in the democratic set up? When elections are held in other States, why is Punjab being sidelined?



[Smt. Rajinder Kaur Bulara]

That is so because the government at Delhi, this Brahminist government wants to tell the Sikhs that the Sikh community from Punjab may not progress. (*Interruptions*) ... Please listen to me carefully The atmosphere of violence is prevailing in Punjab; bureaucracy is ruling there, and no one listens to the Sikhs. The police atrocities are increasing beyond limit. I would like to give the example of three boys from my own district Kuldeep Singh Keepa, Painta, and Channa, with whom I myself met the S.S.P. and said that I am prepared to stand surety for them. I said that they will remain with me and will not indulge in any misbehaviour. But the junior officials there, by conducting raids and by harassing their family members, compelled them to run away from their house. Kuldip Singh Keepa was chased by such a heavy force of police, that he committed suicide by consuming cyanide. Painta and Channa are absconding from their house and this has become the biggest problem in Ludhiana. Therefore the police atrocities are responsible for forcing the boys to run away from their homes. I myself along with other members of our party had gone to attend the *bhog* ceremony of Kuldeep Singh Keepa who had committed suicide. There was such a heavy police cordon there of B.S.F. and CRPF that we were not allowed to go further and we could not even attend the *antim ardas* ceremony. Mr. Speaker, one is not allowed to participate in the *antim ardas* ceremony being performed in the Gurudwara. Ten thousand people have gathered at a place; so does this not mean that the Hindus and Sikhs are not enemies of each other, nor are they the enemies of militants. They are the enemies of the police force or the C.R.P.F. Army cantonment is set up in Punjab. Six farmers were killed there as was mentioned by Shri Kirpal Singh also. They were travelling by a bullock cart. The speed per hour of a bullock cart is very slow. Even in that bullock cart six farmers were killed. The farmer of Punjab

who feeds the entire nation was killed. When myself and Shri Dhyan Singh Mand went there to offer condolence to the bereaved family, the Punjab police made us stand on the road side for one hour. We somehow reached Shri Mann by passing through the farms. When we came back we three M.Ps. were detained for five hours in the farm only. We were released at 5.15 P.M. and were not allowed to attend the *antim ardas* of those six farmers. When C.I.D. persons passed near the residence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Government was toppled but do the three M.Ps from Punjab not deserve any respect? There are the excesses of the Central Government on the people in Punjab. An important programme was to take place the other day, but Shri Mann was arrested in Jullundhar and was not allowed to reach there. Why so much injustice with the people in Punjab, the Sikhs in Punjab? Censorship has been imposed on the newspapers published in Punjab. *Ajit*, *Aj di Awaj*, *Punjabi Tribune*, *Indian Express*, on all these Newspapers censorship has been imposed. The news which is published in Delhi newspaper is censored in the Punjab newspaper. Upto fifty thousand copies of *Ajit* newspaper are seized everyday. Why is so much injustice meted out to us. The militants are held responsible for all the misdeeds. it is only because of the censorship imposed there. The clarification of what the militants do is given in the newspapers but whatever they do not do is also published in the newspapers by them. Misdeeds are committed by the police and other agencies and the blame is passed on the militants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru had promised to the Sikhs that they will be given an independent State where they will be able to enjoy independence. You may not hold elections there, but you give us an independent State where we will live and there will be communal amity between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. We will show you how to lead life

peacefully. Amidst all these atrocities which are being perpetrated on us, I do not think that the unity and integrity of the country can be maintained. What to speak of Punjab, all the States will secede from India. Sikhs are only demanding their rights and that too on the basis of their strength and not by submitting before anyone. It is not that they will beg for their rights, but with their strength and courage they will definitely get their rights. The promises made to the Sikhs should be fulfilled and an independent State be given to them where they can live freely.

So far as Punjabi language is concerned it is being abolished. What kind of justice is it to completely destroy Punjabi language? If that is so then let it be removed completely and remove it from the currency notes also. Fine is imposed on the vehicles bearing punjabi number plates and thus the public there is being harassed.

I would like to submit about the cordoning of Harmandir Sahib by C.R.P. When we go there to pay obeisance we find there is very small space to move. This is an injustice. Police cordon should be lifted from Harmandir Sahib which is sacred to us. Under the Governor's rule in Punjab, whatever is happening is unjust and absolutely wrong. It is mayhem continuing in Punjab. Do not think that by extending Governor's rule there you will be able to control the situation. We also abide by the Constitution in which you have faith and that is why only we got elected to this august House. You should restore democratic structure in Punjab and then see whether we also abide by the same Constitution as you do. Everyone should get an opportunity. These are the submissions I wanted to make. However, Mr. Speaker, there is no use of our pleas because I have raised the voice of Punjab on a number of occasions but they have never been implemented. I, therefore, request you to consider my submission and not to extend the Governor's rule any further. Elections

should be announced in Punjab as well.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Midnapore):  
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief. I consider and my party considers that it is tragic and painful that every time we are coming to this House for further extension of President's rule in Punjab. I do not know how many times we have done it. Every time we are assured that these next six months of President's rule will be utilised in order to restore normal conditions in Punjab. Even now we heard an argument here that let us give time for another two-three months and the situation will improve. There is no guarantee that the situation will improve. We all understand that the law and order situation is bad. There is no doubt about it. Therefore, if elections are held, they cannot be held in a normal and peaceful way. I agree with that. But, at the same time, experience is showing us that indefinite prolongation of President's rule is not helping to improve the situation at all. It is alienating the people of Punjab more and more, especially our Sikh friends. Moreover, it is giving a handle to those elements and forces which are preaching secessionism and which are openly demanding a separate State of Khalistan outside India—a theocratic state. It is helping them to go on spreading their disaffection among the people. Therefore, I do not think that what we are doing is a remedy for it. Every time we get cold feet at the prospect of an election being held. I want to know this time from the Government whether they are proposing to hold Lok Sabha elections in Punjab or not. If Lok Sabha elections are held in Punjab, there is no earthly reason why Assembly elections should not be held. It is the same law and order situation for both. In 1989, when Lok Sabha elections were held, was the law and order situation very good in Punjab? The same situation was there.

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

Assembly elections were not allowed, Lok Sabha elections were held. People who were elected are sitting here. This is a very unfair kind of discrimination that is being practised. Therefore, if you want us to support this Resolution, we want a categorical assurance which last time, I think, even Mr. V.P. Singh had given on the floor of this House—that assurance could not be kept—that this will be positively the last time that President's rule will be extended in Punjab. Are they prepared to say that? If they say that, then only we will understand that this period will be used for taking such measures which restore normal situation there. Otherwise again we will do the same thing over and over again. It cannot go on indefinitely like that. Secondly, if Lok Sabha elections are held, then Assembly elections must be held. They cannot be avoided on any ground and we must face that risk. People are saying that after all if elections are held, then the separatist, secessionist forces may get a majority and form government in Punjab and then pass a resolution saying that they are seceding from India. That is true. But when such a situation arises, this whole country of the Republic of India, with all or whatever resources we have got and with everything that we have got, will have to tackle that situation. Why are we so afraid of it? We cannot go on like this encouraging those forces to go on spreading more and more disaffection and discontent among the people. We have here passed the Constitution Amendment Bill giving the Government this enabling power, and now this Resolution has come. But I want to know from the Government categorically these two things. One is that positively I want an assurance on the floor of the House that this is the last time and after this President's rule will not be extended. Secondly, that if Lok Sabha elections are going to be held, in spite of this law and order situation, then there is no reason and no logic in saying that Assembly elec-

tions cannot be held. This should be made quite clear here because we feel that the way we are proceeding, as some friends here have said, it really creates in the minds of the people of Punjab a feeling as though they are being treated as separate from our country, as if something is going on there which is different from what is there in different parts of the country. There are other States where law and order situations are not good. Duty elected governments have been toppled and replaced by President's rule... (Interruptions). Maybe in West Bengal tomorrow you would like to do it, I know. You did it in Tamil Nadu just now on the ground that some LTTE people are moving about somewhere. Then elections should not be held in Tamil Nadu also, elections should not be held in Assam also. put the whole country under President's rule and you can avoid elections for the next fifteen or twenty years. This is not the way. We should think afresh, we should not get cold feet so easily. And therefore, I am saying that the Government should at least take the House into confidence. Give us an assurance that there will be no further extension after this present one, and secondly, if Lok Sabha elections are held, then the State Assembly elections might be also held.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all very much pained at what has been happening in Punjab. I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, in regard to the general tenor of his arguments. Whom does he want to find fault with? Who is responsible for preventing these elections from being held? Successive Prime Ministers have been trying their best—four of them, from Indirajit right up to Chandra Shekharji. We have been trying to hold elections. But we have found it not possible. Our friends have been speaking as if Punjabis are different from Sikhs, Sikhs are entirely a different race and both of them are outside India. It is not so. Kamagatamaru, Amritsar, Jalianwala Bagh, Bhagat Singh, are a part of

our history, our heritage. And have the Sikhs gone to jail and died in our anti-imperialist struggle only for the sake of Sikhs, for Sikh homeland? Are not Sikhs a part and parcel of Jats as well as Harijans? Is it not a fact that even today in many Jat families, kisan families one member is generally expected to become a Sikh, a male member or anybody? You should also think on these lines. I do not want an impression to grow in the minds of people everywhere that these friends alone represent... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Sir, I would like to say that whatever is saying is not correct... (*Interruptions*) ...

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Sikh religion has come into existence because of the untouchability in Hindu religion. You want to hide the weaknesses of your religion... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawatiji, please sit down.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Therefore, these sisters and these brothers are a part and parcel of India and Indian citizenship, Indian blood and flesh. Will you not treat them as our own brothers and as our own sisters? We want them all to be united with us in their hearts as well as in their occupations. And indeed, even today it has been told by so many of our members earlier and I repeat it again—even today a great majority of the Punjabi people, Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians, all of them, vibrate with the heart of India. It is wrong that they have to go on asserting from time to time and repeating in a blind manner the separatism of the so-called terrorists as if they are different from India or that the Indians are anxious or indifferent to any kind of a massacre that

takes place. Are the massacres being perpetrated only by the police, the Reserve Police and the military? Is it not a fact that so many of these massacres are being perpetrated by so-called terrorists? They call themselves that they are Sikhs. Are they really good enough Sikhs? If Guru Gobind Singh, if he were to come again—so I wish—will he claim all these terrorists who are perpetrating these horrors as good enough Sikhs? No. The soul of India carries with it the pulse, the vibrations of the people of Punjab. Is it not a fact... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Had Guruji been alive today, first of all he would have... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Guruji should not be quoted wrongly. I cannot allow anyone to quote Guruji wrongly... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I am not abusing anybody; I am sorry for you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ranga, please address the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Can anybody accuse Mr. Chandra Shekhar for not having been trying sincerely and persistently to reach an agreement even with the terrorists? Was he not ready to talk to them in spite of their mistaken demands for the so-called self-

[Prof. N.G. Ranga].

(Interruptions)

determination, appeal to the UN and appeal to American President George Bush? They have been doing such things. In spite of all that, he was prepared to talk to them; we were all prepared to allow him to do that; not dissenting voice was raised by my party, by any of these friends here while he was making all those experiments and yet they were not willing to come. But the people of Punjab have a responsibility of their own; a large number of them are not discharging that responsibility by refusing to aid these people, to help them or to side with them. Is it not a fact that my own friends, the blood brothers the kisans are producing wheat there and making India self-sufficient in food? (Interruptions) In spite of these law-breakers, in spite of these terrorists, are they not cooperating? They are cooperating. With all the kisans of India, with all the people of India, Punjab is vibrating in the same manner as India and it is wrong for the mistaken friends here and wrong of those terrorists to give the impression as if Punjab is shunted away from us. No; we want to help those people; a great majority of Punjabis are with us there, irrespective of their religion to remain, to continue to remain a part and parcel of India and be one family. We have to help them. Is it not a fact that Sikhs themselves are being terrorised and are being killed? It is not the non-Punjabis who are being killed by the terrorists; Hindus are also being killed; so many others are also being killed. The terrorists are killing Punjabis themselves. Who are the enemies of Punjab? These terrorists are the enemies of Punjab. (Interruptions) Americans are behind them; Pakistanis are behind these terrorists. They are the enemies of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Atinder Pal Singh, please take your seat; I am not allowing you.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): He is praising you and not speaking against you.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Even today, are Pakistanis not percolating into our country? Therefore, it is no good misleading each other, accusing each other. My own sister was done to death and there was somebody here who said that her name should not be placed anywhere on our boards. We have borne all those sorrows. It hurts us when we think of it and in spite of it, we allowed to Prime Minister to go the farthest towards them to win their cooperation. But they are not willing to come and in the meanwhile they continue these terrorist activities. Who are being killed? Are only Congress people being killed there? Are not so many of our fellow freedom fighters being done to death? Are they not being persecuted? All this is happening and we have put up with it. Does it please us to support this resolution to extend the President's rule in Punjab? Is it a lovable thing for the successive Governors in Punjab? Is everybody courageous enough to agree to go there as Governor or even the chief of the military there? Is he not risking not only his life but his prestige, future name and fame? Yes, these people have been courageous enough, patriotic enough to agree to serve the Government of India and go there and help us. We are trying our best. We find it difficult. Please share with us our anguish, our sufferings, our sense of failure, our helplessness and a sense of disappointment.

The speech that Mr. Indrajit Gupta had made some years ago still rings in my ears.

There are still religious feelings in the minds of the people. It is a very strong religious feeling—the Hindus, the Sikhs and even the Christians who respect their religions. Is Guru Nanak the special property of these friends? Is he not the part of our history? Guru Gobind Singh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has the right to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH(Patiala): Mr. Speaker, words like "Guru Nanak is not a property of Punjabis" should be expunged from the proceedings. I object to this. This sentence should be expunged from his speech. He can't describe Guru Nanak as "property".

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Tomorrow you may say that Guru Nanak is our property or Mohammad Sahib is our property. They should not be called property. This sentence should be expunged from the proceedings.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga has his own style of speaking. He has never spoken anything derogatory. Please take your seat.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: I am pleading with the hon. Members. Kindly do not try to misunderstand him. He is only respecting you all. He is speaking high of you all. Please do not misinterpret it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I appeal to the Members who are younger old enough to be my grand daughters, to those friends who

are younger old enough to be my grandsons to share with us the feelings and the anxiety. I appeal to our won people in Punjab to feel as our Kisans are feeling in Punjab and also to share the agony and sufferings of the masses of Punjab, peace-loving people who want to live in the peaceful manner in their homes, in their villages and to help the Government to control the terrorists. Our Government has been trying to help you. Mind you, it is not a pleasure to the Government of India or even to the Government of Punjab to try to struggle with these people with the arms and all the rest of it. They are only trying to help and cooperate with the people of Punjab.

I appeal to the people of Punjab to cooperate with the Government of India, to cooperate with the Government of Punjab to cooperate with the Indian nation as a whole and continue to make the kind of contribution which all those martyrs have made. Only the other day, we observed the passing away of Prithvi Raj Azad; Gen. Mohan Singh passed away; so many noble men had passed away. They all made their contribution not only for Punjab but for the whole of India. They are part of India and part of our soul. For God's sake, feel along with them, fall in their path and contribute your mite to the maximum extent, irrespective of political parties. As I have already told you, I pay my tributes to the Communist martyrs, to the freedom fighters martyrs, who have laid down their lives in the months past and my mother also and my daughter. Come and join us. I appeal to them also and to the others who, in their misguided manner, or in their passionate manner; are still today continuing to non-cooperate with us. Let them come forward. We are ready to embrace them to the farthest possible extent. The Sarkaria Commission or what any sensible person can, possibly suggest more that what have been giving to their State Governments, to their own political institutions and lessen the control of the Government of India. But subject to one

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

condition that has been reiterated again and again by our Prime Minister and the former Prime Ministers also, subject to the four corners of our Constitution, of the vow we have taken in the Constituent Assembly of keeping all these areas of India together and treat the whole of it as Bharat Mata, I appeal to them to join us.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shri I. K. Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL(Jalandhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand up to approbate the great sentiment expressed by Prof. N. G. Ranga. As a Punjabi and as a person who takes a great deal of apprise in my mother tongue that is Punjabi and the culture that I have inherited, and the heritage that has been bequeathed on to us by the great Gurus, I feel proud that I was born in that land and that I have been bred up in ethos of that land. In adding to my pride, last year I went and contested my election in Jalandhar. The response that I received from my electorate that was overwhelming from Sikhs was heart warming. It was a unique sentiment expressed by them when they rose above the divisiveness that is often talked about and they together voted for me. I do not call my success my personal victory but, it was a victory of the Punjabi spirit and that Punjabi spirit is unifying and that this spirit has today sustained same glory and the same pride despite all that has happened in the ten years. It may be a cruel irony that politically, the Prime Minister and I today are on different sides of the House today. But, the fact remains over the last decade or so, ever since Punjab crisis has surfaced, both he and I have put our shoulders together to try to see whether this problem can be sorted out. As private citizens, as Members of this House and as Members of the Government, we both have of ten tried to see the situation was properly handled and defused. Unfortunately, many of us failed. We have not given

up. Many of us also, feel that all methods and methodologies must be explored and sustained unitedly by the entire nation. Let me say, to begin with, that every Punjabi be he a Sikh or Hindu today feels proud of being a Punjabi and those of my friends who have raised the issue of language are living in the past. There may have been some misguided who may have in yester years tried to disown the mother tongue. There is no Punjabi today, be a Hindu or Sikh, who disowns the Punjabi language. It is a language which is a part of our heritage and culture in which I take pride. Also, at the same time, I say the type of militancy that we have been experiencing in the last ten years has played havoc with Punjab. It has played havoc more with Sikh community than with the Hindu. I do not know if figures can help but, if you look at figures of killings every morning you see that perhaps more Sikhs are being killed at their hands even than Hindus. If you look at the figures of extortions of money and kidnappings, you might see the same thing is reflected. If you look at the kidnappings that are being done and the women that are being dishonored you would also come to the same conclusion. Whom are they helping? Whose cause are they serving? Are they serving Punjab? Are they serving the Punjabi heritage? Are they serving the great heritage that the Gurus have bequeathed to given us? We all feel said about it. It was a welcome step that the Prime Minister suggested to ask them to come and talk to him. They have not responded. But the steps was well taken. All of us supported it and continue to support it. At this heated stage, even we all must sit together and see something is done. Many of us have had the opportunity of manning the Government at one stage or the other, and to look at the Punjab situation in depth. The more we looked at it the more distressed we felt. It was not a very happy experience that time and again the Constitution had to be amended, that the term of the President's rule had to be extended. But I think now a stage has come when it must be

ended. It cannot go on indefinitely. I can share this experience with you, Sir, that representing Punjab, I do often feel sad when a young man living in a remote village in my constituency or living in a remote mohalla of the city has to come to me for the petty stamping of the paper because there is no MLA; there is nobody else to do this job for him. As a result it is that people who feel sad, bewildered and often they do not know where to go to get their even petty problems attended to and feel that time has come when we must try to stop this process. It may be a risk. Yes, but then the politics and the politicians have to take risks sometimes. It was also a risk when I went and fought the elections from Punjab. It was also a risk last year when elections were held there. But then the elections were held and that proved that elections can be held; elections should be held. Therefore, I feel that we would be doing a mistake if we again extend the President's rule and we do not hold elections again. I know there are some friends who genuinely feel that holding election is a great risk. I do not question their integrity nor their judgement. But I do feel that we must have a second look at the whole problem. This cannot go on indefinitely as Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said. In this side of the House or that side of the House we have all interested ourselves with Punjab in one way or the other. I think the time has come when all of us must sit together and evolve an approach we must have the courage to make a new experiment and that experiment would be to hold elections.

Sir, the Punjabis want a democratic institution for them. Not only the Sikhs but also the Hindus want that. They also want that there should be some institution where they can express themselves and defend themselves. I know that there may be the risk of militancy at the time of polling. I think we might take a risk and try to contain that. I would, therefore, feel in a way that I have to

rise here and oppose the move of the Government. But I do not question its motives nor do I question its beliefs in democratic institutions of the country. All the same I feel in the interest of Punjab, in the interest of unity of India and in the interest of preservation of democratic institutions, elections must not be postponed and should be held. In view of this our party and the National Front has to take the painful decision of dissociating ourselves with the move of the Government and if the Government persists then, we will have to walk-out from the House.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Sir, now we are discussing about the Statutory Resolution extending the President's rule in Punjab. No one is happy with this kind of an extension of President's rule in Punjab. We want early elections in Punjab and restore the democratic system because the people's will and ideas can be implemented through the democratic system. But because of the prevailing tension there, the House is now seeking the extension of President's rule. The Punjab people are very patriotic in our country. They have contributed a lot for the development of this country. It is a sad thing that for many years, they have not been having a kind of legislative system in the State. Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that it is because of the law and order problem which exists there and because of that we are not going to have elections whether it is Assam, Kashmir or Tamil Nadu. I want to clarify one thing. The situation existing in Tamil Nadu is entirely different from that of Punjab or Assam. We have dissolved the Assembly under Article 356 of the Constitution. But it is not because of the law and order problem. But the Government which existed at that time behaved against the integration of the country. They also became party to the anti-national activities and they encouraged certain elements which affected the whole system...

(Interruptions)



SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): It is totally irrelevant. *(Interruptions)*

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I have to clarify it  
as he has referred to it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA: You have  
been all the time talking about  
LTTE. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the  
Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. THAMBI DURAI: That is why, I  
requested that the action must be taken and  
the House also endorsed it. But the situation  
now in the State is entirely different because  
the Government under the President's  
rule... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am  
sure, the Prime Minister is also repenting  
now having submitted to your dictates.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHAN-  
DRA SHEKHAR): It is totally wrong. *(Inter-  
ruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I hope the Gov-  
ernment will come forward with a notification  
for an early elections in Tamil Nadu also  
along with the elections to the Lok Sabha.

Secondly, I request the whole House to  
accept this Resolution. But the House must  
not take up this action again and again. The  
people of Punjab are very patriotic. We must  
restore the democracy as early as possible.  
I thank you for giving me the opportunity to  
speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY  
(Katwa): I agree with all the Members who

have spoken before me that it is not a happy  
occasion to extend the President's rule in  
Punjab again and again. This is the eighth  
time that the President's rule in Punjab will  
be extended after 10th May.

In the past, when we had the occasion  
to extend the President's rule, every time we  
insisted upon the Government to take cer-  
tain very necessary measures to improve  
the situation in Punjab. Every time we re-  
ferred to the question of implementing the  
Rajiv-Longowal Accord. There were certain  
provisions in regard to transfer of Chandi-  
garh, in regard to sharing of water and in  
regard to boundary question in the Punjab-  
Haryana area. But I am compelled to say that  
no Government in the past during these  
periods had taken any serious view of the  
situation as to how to implement the sugges-  
tions and improve the situation in Punjab that  
has degenerated over the years. It is not only  
due to the action of the terrorists who are  
aided and guided by the imperialist agencies  
across the border but also due to the inaction  
of the Government. All the time we have  
been insisting on taking right measures to  
tackle the situation there. The Prime Minister  
had suggested some time ago that we had to  
talk. Well, there is nothing wrong in talking to  
the people who are fighting against the ter-  
rorists. There are instances where terrorists  
are coming in large numbers and raiding the  
houses and shooting down the people. Why  
don't you go and talk to the people? They  
belong to my party; they belong to CPI; they  
may be belonging to Congress(I); they may  
be members of some other party. If we are so  
much enamoured about talking to the people,  
why don't we go to them? Instead of sending  
wrong signals which encourage the terror-  
ists, we should go and mobilise people. We  
have been demanding that over the years.  
But that is a task which is criminally ne-  
glected. There are certain other things. So  
much has been said about punishing the  
criminals of 1984 riots. What happened to  
that?

Have you rehabilitated the victims of riot? All these are very important questions. Now, nobody wants that this kind of inaction to go on perpetuating in Punjab. There has to be elections some day or the other. But, how can we do that, is the question before us. After the dissolution of this House, there would not be a popular Government; but that does not mean that there has to be a careless Government at the Centre which would not be taking real interest in solving the situation in Punjab. I believe that the Prime Minister is now understanding, when he sent wrong kind of signals for talks why, we objected to that. But, he did not deter. What kind of reaction did he get? What kind of reaction Shri Mann had given? He had to be detained some days ago. It is not the question of whether they will be elected in big number in the Assembly, when Assembly elections are held, or whether they will be declaring or adopt a resolution declaring Khalistan. That is not the only question. The question is how can we tackle the support that they are getting from across the border and from international agencies which will further complicate the situation if we fail to prevent the terrorists from rigging the elections. We have to be very careful about that. I am all for what Mr. Atinder Pal Singh has said. We all respect their sentiments. But, I also cannot forget those persons who have laid down their lives for the unity of the country in Punjab. I cannot forget those who have lost their lives kith and kin and properties. We cannot let them down in Punjab. So, let us together; utilise the time that is given, from time to time; save Punjab; and save this country. With these words, I conclude and thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Congress Government in 1989 had created a peaceful atmosphere in Punjab. (*Interruptions*) Don't make a mockery of yourself; elections were held in Punjab. (*Interruptions*) You ask them, whether peace-

ful atmosphere was created or not. (*Interruptions*) It is very unfortunate that people who got elected and reached Parliament have been preventing elections in Punjab. I do not wish to point a finger at anybody. But, in the last one year and four months, the situation had deteriorated in Punjab. I am only pleading to everyone in this House and in this nation, not to make a mockery of each other and throw mud at each other. I request you to help each other/It is possible to create peaceful atmosphere for elections. Let 117 representatives of the people in Punjab be elected and let them choose their destiny. It is possible. I appeal to all the leaders of all the parties to sit together and to fight against terrorism. If you consider yourself as nationalist, unite together and fight terrorism. I am positive that nationalist forces will win. With these words, I conclude. I also thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a very heavy heart I would like to say in this House that Punjab is the only state in this country where the period of President's rule is frequently extended thereby justice is being denied to the people of Punjab. It is very unfortunate for the state of Punjab; especially for a country like India that in Punjab state sikhs are in majority and the people of Hindu Community are in minority, and since the Britishers left this country, people of minority community have been dominating the Government and the administration. People of Hindu society and Brahministic society have dominated the Government. On the one hand, according to the Indian Constitution, India is called a secular country and all the people practising different religions will be treated equally and justice will be done to the people of all faiths. But I believe that the people who are running the Government and administration in this country do not follow it practically. It is because of the same reason that justice is being denied

[Kumari Mayawati]

to the Sikhs in Punjab. Our brother, Shri Advani is present here. I want to remind him that when he started his *rathayatra* from Somnath to Ramjanambhoomi in the country, he did not go to Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. Advaniji will have to think as to why he did not go to Punjab. He toured throughout the country except Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, simply because in this country Muslims are in majority nowhere except in Kashmir. Muslims who are in minority in the rest of the country were ruined on a large scale because of Rathayatra. Advaniji knew that the sikhs of Punjab and the brave sikh community in Punjab would not tolerate his Rath Yatra. With a heavy heart I would like to say that when atrocities are committed on handful people belonging to Hindu community in Punjab, BJP and the people having similar mentality talk of giving them shelter in Delhi. They talk of giving them all types of facilities.

When Sikhs in Punjab are humiliated, neither the B. J. P. nor the handful of its 'Brahminist' supporters take the initiative to get justice for the Sikhs. What I mean to say is that the minorities in India must get justice. Sadly, the Government and the bureaucracy do not want Sikhs to get justice. If President's Rule is repeatedly extended in Punjab, I am sure that it will hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs and a time will come when it will be difficult to find a candidate except Sikhs, from the Hindu community to contest elections in Punjab wherever they are held. When Muslims and Sikhs of this country demand justice they are accused of demanding Pakistan or Khalistan. If the religious minorities of this country do not get justice they will seek the support of other countries... *(Interruptions)* The fact is that Punjab's problem is the creation of the Congress Party. *(Interruptions)* There are persons in other parties, be it the Janata Dal, the communist party or B.J.P. who have the same mentality as the

Congressmen. So how can we find a solution to the Punjab problem? Sir, I would ask the Government to hold elections in Punjab at the earliest. Otherwise the people of Punjab will have to revolt and that will have dangerous consequences. I demand elections in Punjab and strongly oppose this Bill to extend President's Rule in Punjab for another six months. Elections must be held in Punjab.

[English]

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH( Sangrur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion on extension of President's rule in Punjab. Shri Chandra Shekhar, the Prime Minister of India made two points. Firstly, he has said that he is ready to talk with the militants to solve the Punjab problem. Secondly, he has said that he is ready to hold the talks anywhere. And at that time, no condition was imposed that that place must be within the territory of sovereign India. The reply to the offer was made by many militant outfits, namely, the Panthic Committee headed by Baba Gurbachan Singh Manochahl, the Panthic Committee headed by Baba wasan Singh Jafarwal, the Panthic Committee headed by Dr. Sohan Singh and also the Panthic Committee headed by Baba Gurudev Singh Osmanwal. They fixed the place at Geneva. They asked the Prime Minister to fix any other place... *(Interruptions)*... When the Prime Minister extended his unconditional offer to the militants for a talk at any place, at that time I thought that there was absolutely no point in the Prime Minister's not responding to the reply of the militant outfits. If they were ready to talk at Geneva, then the Prime Minister should be ready to talk to them at Geneva. The Prime Minister also made an offer that he was ready to discuss the demand of Khalistan. This was the statement made by the Prime Minister and this is not my statement. When the Prime Minister had made this statement, then he should be ready to discuss about the demand of Khalistan in Geneva or any other place which is

mutually agreed by both the parties. The Shiromani Akali Dal, the representative body of the Sikhs, at a rally at Gurudwara Dukhniwaran Sahib, Ludhiana, on 2nd August 1990 passed a resolution that Akali Dal or any other body or any other person claiming himself to be the President of the Akali Dal are irrelevant for coming for talks or for compromising with Government or India. The only relevant persons are militants in Punjab with whom the talks should be held.

AN HON. MEMBER: MPs are not relevant!

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH: I am coming to that point also. Please hear me patiently. I will tell you about MPs. At that time, the meeting of the Shiromani Akali Dal on 2nd August, 1990 was held at Gurudwara Lakhniwaran Sahib under my presidentship. Though talks were commenced with Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, I did not agree with the political ideology or the steps taken by him. I do not admit him to be the President of any Shiromani Akali Dal, but in spite of this, we supported the offer of the talks; we also supported talks with Shri Simranjit Singh Mann. We would be grateful if peace is restored to Punjab after talking to Shri Simranjit Singh Mann or with any person. But it is a matter of great regret that the Prime Minister has failed to fulfil his promise to have unconditional talks with the militants at any place about Khalistan.

Now, what situation arose there. When Shri Simranjit Singh Mann was called for talks, at the same time, it was a simultaneous act, to send military to Punjab to control the situation. At the same time, Shri Simranjit Singh Mann was travelling from Chandigarh to Delhi to commence talks with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister denied that military was on active duty to maintain the law and order situation in Punjab. He maintained that the military was present in Punjab only for the purpose of exercise. But this

statement proved wrong recently, when six Sikh farmers were killed brutally, and cold blood murders were committed on them by the military. The military at that time was on active duty to maintain the law and order situation in Punjab. These farmers were travelling in a bullock-cart, and at that time there was no question of their attempt to escape. The way in which the murders were committed falsified all the contentions from the other side that honestly and sincerely, there was an offer for the talks with the militants or that they were honest or sincere to solve the Punjab problem.

I may refer to a brief background. The Pepsu State was in existence in India prior to 1956. That was a Sikh majority State. It was being ruled by Shri Brish Bhan while Punjab was being ruled by Sardar Partap Singh Kairon. In order to dilute the majority of the Sikhs, the Central Government ordered the merger of the Pepsu State with Punjab State, so that there may not be any State in India which has a Sikh majority. Merger of Pepsu State with Punjab was the first attempt to hurt the feelings of the Sikhs. Later on, various attempts were made to alienate the Sikhs.

It was a matter of greater pleasure to have Shri Chandra Shekhar Ji as the Prime Minister of India. He was the first national leader, who criticised the action Blue Star. He was the first national leader, who sided with the Sikhs during the period of their misery. I still have great respect for the hon. Prime Minister and I shall continue to have that respect for him. But I will request him to at least fulfil the promises which he had made and to talk to the militants face to face about the demand of the Khalistan or any other demand which was raised by them... *[Interruptions]*.

No attempts were made even to discuss the matter with the Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister failed even to consult us

[Sh. Rajdev Singh]

about taking any initiative Punjab. I am making this statement with full responsibility that the Prime Minister never invited us and never discussed with us about the Punjab problem. He never took into confidence the representatives of the people of Punjab to settle the Punjab dispute. This time the Janta Dal led by Raja V. P. Singh has chosen to stage walk out when the Bill was being discussed by this House. But, it was the same Government headed by Raja Vishwa Pratap Singh which extended the President's Rule in Punjab twice. When this Government was voted out of the power, then a demand was raised by the party led by Raja V. P. Singh that the elections should be held in Punjab. I would like to know why the Government was sleeping when it was in power. So, it cannot be said that they sincerely and honestly believed that the Punjab problem should be solved and elections should be held there. It is only a hypocrisy. They want to take political advantages of the present situation when they are out of power.

I am not going to blame any person for the present situation that is existing in Punjab. But, I may refer that Shri I. K. Gujral, the former Foreign Minister of India today is very serious about solving the Punjab problem. He won from Punjab by giving a firm commitment to Sikhs that after being elected to Lok Sabha he will try his best to get the genuine demands of Sikhs conceded and that he will try his best to solve the Punjab problem. But during his tenure of Foreign Minister-ship he never uttered even a single word about the situation in Punjab. When the discussion was taking place for the extension of President's Rule in Punjab, he was asked to say something about the Punjab. He said that nobody wants to say anything about the situation in Punjab. But when he was out of Office, he is again trying to show that he is very serious about solving the Punjab problem.

The attempt made by Shri Chandra Shekhar to solve the Punjab problem will be written in history as a great step, as a historical step taken by him. But there must be out put. Unless and until there is out put, it will be another black chapter in the history of country where certain promises are made but promises are not kept. And the coming generation will say that nobody was serious, honest or sincere to solve the Punjab problem.

In the last Session I made a demand that there should be separate Acts for the Sikhs. Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Marriages Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act and Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act are applicable to Sikhs by virtue of Section 2 in which it defines the term Hindu as including Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains.

19.00 hrs.

During the last session, when I spoke on Punjab, I had made an appeal in this August House. I had stated that the first unilateral step that should be taken to defuse the situation in Punjab was that there should be a separate personal law for the Sikhs as it existed for the Muslims and the Christians. Let me make it clear that we have no dispute with the Hindus. I personally have great respect for the Hindu religion and I continue to have respect for the Hindu religion, for their rights, for their customs and for everything that they hold dear. But the question is that the Sikhs cannot tolerate the idea that they be addressed as part of the Hindu religion or that my religion be termed as part and parcel of the Hindu religion. Sikh religion has come to stay as a separate religion, having separate customs, having separate traditions, having separate personal beliefs and so on. Actually, every thing is separate. So, Sikh religion must be treated as one of the religions in Punjab. Therefore, I reiterate that there are certain unilateral steps that

should be taken to defuse the situation in Punjab.

I may again voice my protest against the continuing repression in Punjab. Nobody can be serious to hear anybody saying that there is repression by police without mentioning a word about the killings of innocent people which is also going on in Punjab. I condemn the killing of the innocent people from time to time. And every civilized human being must condemn the killing of innocent people and also the repression let loose by the police, by the para-military forces or the military in Punjab. So, the extension of the President's rule will not deliver any goods.

I may point out here that an attempt is now being made to make Punjab representative-less in every central or State body. Now, the State Assembly elections are not going to be held. If this House is dissolved, then the Lok Sabha Elections also will not be held in Punjab and there will be no representative from Punjab shall have no say in the democratic power structure of India either at the State level or at the Central level. This will be the most regrettable step and this will give birth to a complete revolt in Punjab. It will be a very dangerous step too. If this happens, next time we will not be able to have even a discussion as regards Punjab. So, I oppose this motion.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Berrhampore): Sir, I must make the views of our party on this aspect very clear. Perhaps all of us in this House are aware that there is consensus on certain issues and we all agree that the democratic process should be started in Punjab.

Secondly, the terrorists or Khalistanis, or whatever name you may give to them, should be isolated from the common people irrespective of religion. Thirdly, the administration in Punjab should have constructive imagination. There should not be any ex-

cesses and innocent people should not be killed or massacred.

These were the things which we discussed in great detail last year also. Now, the first point that I should make clear is that we are not going to support this Resolution. We rather oppose the Resolution which has been placed here. In the meantime, so far as the Constitutional provisions are concerned, we had already discussed them in the morning session. They were discussed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and other hon. Members. Perhaps Prof. Dandavate was also here at that time. So, there is ample scope of extending the President's Rule there. We did not bring this Resolution in this House.

Secondly, we must put all our energies to introduce democratic process in Punjab. The points which I have just now mentioned all those points should be followed immediately. Then let us hope and see how the Punjab problem is solved. I can assure this House that all Punjabis are not Khalistanis or terrorists, only a few people who are terrorising the common people, are creating such a situation in Punjab. So, keeping this in view, the Government and the administration-Central as well as State administrations-should act.

So, we oppose this Resolution.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in keeping with your direction, I shall be very-very brief.

I have only two brief points to make. My first point is this. I totally and strongly oppose the fresh move for further postponement of elections in Punjab. At this rate, we will never be able to have any elections in Punjab. This continuous postponement of elections is almost becoming scandalous. We must seriously think in terms of holding elections at the earliest. In fact, I would venture to submit that we should hold elections for the

[Sh. Inderjit]

State Assembly in Punjab together with the elections for the Lok Sabha. In making this proposition I am very clear in my mind that an overwhelming majority of the People of Punjab are nationalistic, patriotic and are with the country and only a small fringe of people have been misled into opposing the country and continuance of Punjab within India. Therefore, my proposition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, is that we should try to ahead in Punjab, have elections in Punjab on a very straight basis between the nationalists on the one side and the secessionists on the other side. Some kind of an arrangement should be worked out whereby all the nationalist forces should be brought together so that we could have a one to one fight between the nationalists and the secessionists. I have not the slightest doubt that the nationalists will win hands down. So, this is my first proposition.

But in this I would just like to add one other point. About three months' ago, I had an occasion to visit Chandigarh. The then Governor Shri Virendra Verma gave me an opportunity to talk to some of the political leaders. They all appreciated my idea. They thought that it is very good but they turned around and said that it is not practicable. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is not practicable about it? The tragedy is that, our politicians are not willing to place the country before self. The moment, they do this there will be no difficulty. We should have elections on the basis of a nationalist front and for five years, the nationalist front ought to form a Government. This can be done, provided, the various parties are willing to place the country before self.

The second point, Mr. Speaker-it is a very brief point-which I would like to make is this. I would like to compliment Mr. Chandra Shekhar, the Prime Minister for the courage he had shown in wanting to talk to the mili-

itants. I had an occasion to be involved in bringing about the Darjeeling Accord. If we have, then, gone by the views of the top marxist Leaders in West Bengal, we could never have had a solution in Darjeeling. Mr. Ghising and all the Gorkha leaders were denounced as anti-nationals but I was able to convince the leadership at the top that these people are not anti-nationals. Even in Punjab, the so called militants, I venture to submit that 99.9 per cent of these people, are not anti-nationals. They are angry. We must be prepared to talk to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How was the Darjeeling problem solved? Was it because of you?

SHRI INDER JIT : No. I clearly said "I had some involvement".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You, do not take credit for that.

SHRI INDER JIT. I had clearly said I had some involvement.

SHRI RUPCHANDPAL: The credit goes to the West Bengal Government.

SHRI INDER JIT : I have full faith in Jyotibabu and the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for being enlightened enough to accept my view that Mr. Ghising and the Gorkhas were not anti-nationals. I am merely saying... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That was never said; we said some people were misguiding them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Inder Jit, please address the Speaker, and conclude.

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Mr Biplab Babu and Mr

Paul Mantosh, will you please take your seats?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDERJIT: It is very well today for them to try and denounce me. These very friends were complementing me for my little role. (Interruptions) I merely say, Sir, that we should not brand all the militants as anti-nationals. They are angry people; they have reason to be angry. Therefore, I welcome the efforts, and I think we should go ahead and talk to them without laying down any condition, except one—so long as they are prepared to talk to the Government of the day, within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Just one other point, and I would have done. I agree entirely with what my good friend Mr Indrajit Gupta, my namesake, said in regard to the Lok Sabha poll. You cannot have a Lok Sabha poll, when you do not have an Assembly poll. Therefore, we must surely go ahead and have this.

Finally, one other small point, and the small point is that the Members of Parliament from Punjab are to be associated. In case the President, in his wisdom, decides to dissolve this House, I hope the present Members of Parliament would be associated. Some kind of a council in the nature of a Council of Ministers ought to be constituted, consisting of Members of Parliament. I think it is a matter of great distress to me, that all these months, the Members of Parliament have not been involved.

I will not take more of your time, except to say that I hope we will all place the country before self, if we really want a solution of the Punjab problem. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur):

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Perhaps this is the first time that I am speaking in this House, barring the time when I was Minister. I have risen to express my views on this Resolution regarding Punjab.

Punjab is a State which produces foodgrain for the entire country. I would like to know since when Punjab has not been elected and till what time will this situation continue? There is a law and order problem in Punjab. Who is responsible for this.. (Interruptions)... Please listen to me. I am expressing my inner feelings. When they will have their elected representatives? The matter of holding elections in Punjab was raised. Just now an hon. Member said that a stand taken by his party prevented elections from being held in Punjab. We had thought of holding elections there but B. J. P. was not in favour of elections. Due to their opposition we could not hold elections there.

The law and order situation in Punjab, Assam and some other States is bad. The more we delay elections there, the more will the situation deteriorate. So, the people of that State should be given a chance to form a Government there. Proper security arrangements should be made for casting of votes so that a voter is not forcibly prevented from exercising his franchise. The hon. Prime Minister is present here and I would urge him to go ahead and announce fresh elections in Punjab. Let the elections in Punjab and Assam be held along with Lok Sabha elections. If elections are not held the country's unity and integrity will be in danger. Therefore elections should be held there. That is all I have to say (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Chitta Bas  
Please be brief.



SHRI CHITTA BASU(Barasat): I will be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER: I know you can be very brief.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will only seek clarifications from the hon. Prime Minister on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

We have been holding the view that the Punjab problem is a national problem; that has been our conviction. So, this national problem should be considered from the national perspective; and this problem is to be approached from the national perspective. This problem is integrated with the problem of our nation's unity and integrity and also independence. Therefore, I think the entire House agrees with me that there should be a national approach to the national problem. The Prime Minister has all along been taking this view. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister—now that there is about six months' time because of the extension of the President's Rule—how does the Government propose to utilise this time for bringing about normalcy in the State of Punjab? In this connection, may I know from him—now Rajiv-Longowal Agreement constitutes, according to me, an important framework for the solution of the Punjab problem—does the Government consider that this Agreement on Punjab has become a dead letter or does the Government feel that the Agreement should be further worked on and see that certain unilateral action should be taken for assuaging the feelings of the people of Punjab so that they may feel that the Government is very serious about the solution of the problem. I want a reaction from the hon. Prime Minister whether he will take certain action, unilateral action on the basis of Rajiv-Longowal Agreement, particularly in relation to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, territorial dispute and divi-

sion of rivers' water.

My second point which I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister is this. The Punjab problem has also some external factors; and it is really understood that it is linked up with Indo-Pakistan relations; it is also linked up with Indo-U.S. relations. Would the Government of India utilise this extension of time to see that the external factors relating to the Punjab problem are also properly handled.

My last point is about the United Akali leadership. Their members are present here. I hope they are also interested, as I feel from them, to bring about a peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. Terrorist activities are now going on in Punjab. Hundreds of people including men, women and children are being killed. Would they condemn this senseless killing in Punjab? If they do so, that will also help in creating condition conducive for the restoration of normalcy in Punjab. I want the hon. Prime Minister to say that during this period enough political and other programmes will be taken up to isolate the terrorist activities from Punjab.

*[Translation]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab has come up for discussion many times in this House. Even today it was discussed and we continued to narrate the same difficulties. It is a matter of great regret that today we had to come before Lok Sabha once again to seek the extension of President's rule in Punjab for another six months. It is true that nobody wants the elections to be further postponed. For that matter, I would say that postponement of elections anywhere, is not a healthy sign. Punjab has not gone to the polls for a long time now, therefore the everything Suspicion in the minds of the people is but a natural outcome. I wholeheartedly support and agree with the well-

wishers of Punjab, who have expressed this opinion here, but one thing that would like to fill the House through you is that this problem is not a recent creation. The intricacies and complexities of this problem have their moorings in the past. Even we are very eager to hold elections there, but by elections, we don't mean organising a stage-managed show and presenting proof to the world that democratic principles and values are not being violated and that democracy is alive and kicking in Punjab.

I wanted just two things to happen in Punjab and if these two conditions were fulfilled, there would be absolutely no difficulty in holding elections in that State. With all humility, I would like to tell my dear friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that my conditions are not insurmountable ones. The most important one is that killings should come to an end. It is not a question of law and order, but we face difficulties when the people who claim to enjoy popular support and who claim to be the harbingers of a prosperous future, openly talk of violence. Under the circumstances, it becomes difficult for us to convince the masses, frightened by the utterances and rhetorics of these self-styled champions, that elections would be conducted in a free and fair atmosphere. I do not agree with the contention of many hon. Members that the postponement of elections is slowly and steadily alienating the masses. Although these hon. Members may not understand the reasons for not holding elections, the people of Punjab are very much aware of these factors, for they are living in the midst of those difficulties. They fully know the dangers and implications of terrorism, which they are boldly facing today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I would not call it a great achievement, it would amount to a denial of facts, if anyone says that the situation in Punjab has not improved even slightly. Certainly the law and order situation has improved and peace is gaining

ground in the state, albeit slowly. I won't say that killings have come to an end, I won't say that terrorism has been totally eliminated, I won't say that the fear in the minds of the people has been removed, but the allegation that I have backed out which my friends, Shri Atinder Pal Singh and Shri Rajdev Singh have levelled against me is baseless. Let me reiterate once again that I have said that a solution to the Punjab problem is possible only through dialogue. When I met Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann, I told him that a dialogue is a must and that it is the only way to solve this vexed issue. Although I would not like to disclose all the contents of the talks. I had with him, the manner in which a negative publicity is being carried out against me has left me with no option, but to reveal some facts. During the course of our talks, I had told Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann that he too will have to come out openly against the killing of innocent people and he told me that we should all join hands and call for an end to the killing of innocent people. At that time, I also made it clear to him that if the terrorists continue with these inhuman acts, then with a heavy heart the Government would be compelled to take stringent action against them. We have never said that the Government would remain a mute spectator to the killings taking place in Punjab and simultaneously hold talks with the militants. No Government or no civilized society will agree to any such thing. Thus, when I had made everything clear, I am surprised to hear from some people that terrorists are killed even now. We were told and even statements were made to the effect that the terrorists would not kill innocent people, but if even then, terrorists continue to kill innocent people and get killed in encounters with the security forces, I have to say with deep regret that we are forced to take such action. You please go through the figures of the last three months. Shri Kamal Choudhry is saying that the situation has deteriorated in the last four months. We have always maintained that whenever a terrorist is killed, we

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

(Interruptions)

not only make his name public, rather we give details about the crimes in which he was involved. Not only this, whenever an encounter takes place between the security forces and the terrorists, it is not that only terrorists are killed, even our police personnel get killed or receive serious injuries. Always denouncing the Police force, always admonishing the security forces...

SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): I had said one year and four months.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: O kay, you say whatever you like. It is not going to make any difference to us (Interruptions). It is not going to change the situation. In the past two-three months, there has not been a single incident except the one which he mentioned, in which six innocent people were killed and I had made a reference to that incident here also. At that time also, I had made it crystal clear that if innocent people are gunned down, then our security forces will take necessary action to instill a feeling of security in the minds of the people. We don't consider it as an act of bravery or excellence on our part, but we are forced to take stringent action because of our compulsions. Right now, one of our hon. Lady Members said that if people get alienated, they will seek aid from outside forces. If any foreign power tries to outrage the sanity of our borders (Interruptions) then even if it becomes necessary for lakhs of people to sacrifice their lives to protect the unity and integrity of the nation, they will be prefaced for that (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWANTI: You cannot crush the sentiments of the people in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawantiji, please take your seat. I am not permitting you. What you are saying will not go on record.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say in all humility, that if any force, internal or external, tries to harm the unity of India, we are ready to sacrifice even thousands or lakhs of people for maintaining the integrity of our country. It is the convention of our country to make sacrifice for maintaining its integrity and in the past they have done so many times. One such example in the history is of Abraham Lincoln who had to face civil war to maintain the integrity of his country. India too has that element of sacrifice and we will put our entire might at stake to maintain the unity of the country.

I want to make it clear to you that there is no doubt in it. As many times it has been propagated that I have stated that I shall hold discussion on the Khalistan issue also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the point. When I was speaking in the Press Club in Delhi, a correspondent of a newspaper asked me whether I would talk to the militants if they come forward to hold talks? I replied that I would talk to everybody. He queried further whether I would talk to them if they raise the issue of Khalistan. I said that I would talk to them as well. After that he asked me as to what would be my reply if they put forth the demand of Khalistan? I told him that my reply would be making a foolish talk. I had told that I would not put any pre-condition to the effect that I would not see their face if they talk of Khalistan. I had said that if they put forth such demand, I would tell them that this is meaningless and unrealistic and is against the dignity of the country. My friend Rajdevji said that I was ready to talk with them in some foreign land. I do not know who told him this? Talks will be held with the people of India and within the boundaries of the country including Golden Temple but not on foreign soil. So I had never desired as such because I am not interested in visiting the foreign countries like others. I rarely go to foreign country.

Hence I want to make it clear that I do not wish to go to the foreign country. So I never intend to hold talk with the two or four citizens on the country's problems out of the boundaries of India. Rather, I always insist on having any such talk within the boundaries of the country only. Today what I am saying here is not a sort of revelation, that they had of-fearred me to talk in the Golden Temple in Amritsar and I accepted their offer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so many things were said about me. When I said that there would be a talk with the terrorists, It has been said by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury that the offer of talks will send a wrong signal. Whenever I say anything, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhary finds a wrong signal in it. But the truth is that no wrong signal has been sent and they are ready to talk for which they have been contacting me. What am I to do if Rajdevji is angry because they do not contact us through Shri Simranjit Singh Mann. I cannot force them to come to us only after acknowledging Shri Simranjit Singh Mann as their leader. Not only one but people from a number of Panthic Committees have contacted me and they want to hold peaceful talks. They want to find out some way out within the framework of Indian constitution. However, I would like to say that everytime all the details of such talk cannot be given into the newspapers or in the Parliament. I think such talk does not give any wrong signal to anyone. They are ready to have talks and for that they are taking all positive steps. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that whether it is Punjab problem or Kashmir Problem during the last two months all the terrorist groups have expressed their willingness to find out the solution through talks. How much success we will be getting in this respect, I cannot say. But efforts should continue. We are not imposing any restriction upon them. We have told them that if they want certain facilities for holding talks we are ready to provide the same to them. They are afraid that they will be get arrested, if they come to

India. But we will not take such step. If they are out of the country and come here at our instance and we have informed them that if our talks fail, they will be escorted out of the country. No one will be put behind the bars forcibly. If they come here on our request. I would like to reiterate the same assurance through this House.

So far as the question of contacting other countries is concerned, I would like to say that we have been doing this and succeeded also. Whether it is not a fact that British Government and Government of U.S. A. have stated that Pakistan should stop helping the terrorists in Kashmir. A few days back when an unfortunate incident took place in Kashmir the Pakistan Radio and Television had stated that the terrorists in Kashmir did a wrong thing and to kidnap a woman is not a good thing. We have been trying to find out a solution but Rome cannot be built in a day. We are trying from outside India also but I do not think that any problem of our country can be solved with the help of outsiders. We are telling the other countries that if some disturbances are created in our country and if they support them that will not be in their interest. It is for the first time that Britain has stated that after the Shimla Agreement, all the earlier agreements between India and Pakistan stand superseded Only Shimla Agreement exists. It is for the first time, also that America has stated that Pakistan should stop talking of self determination in regard to Kashmir and they should have no relation with the terrorists. Pakistan has also stated for the first time that if the terrorists create disturbances in Punjab or Kashmir, they will take action against them. Whether they take action or not, this I cannot say but if someone promises something, I consider it my duty to believe him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask again as to why the question of religion is raised? Whether our friend Shri Atinder Pal will now interpret the tenets of Sikh religion

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

Untouchability.... (Interruptions)...

which have been laid down by various sikh Gurus from Nanak to Guru Gobind Singh? Whether a person who pronounces 'EK ONKAR SAT NAAM' would demand secession of Punjab because there is rule of Brahmins in Delhi? Many Saints have sung the glory of Ram and Krishna in Guru-Vani. Our diverse civilizations and cultures take us to new direction. All these find place in Guruvani. I do not want to go deep into the Sikh religion as I do not know much about it. They have the knowledge. The Sikh religion was founded to check atrocities being committed on the Hindu religion. The Sikh religion has always stood against injustice and atrocity. Guru Teg Bahadur came to Delhi from Amritsar only to protect the sacred thread (Jeneau) and choti of the Pundits of Kashmir. Shri Advaniji or Shri Atinder Pal ji may be having much knowledge of religions. I want to tell Shri Advaniji that Hindu religion is not different from the other religions. Hindu religion has taught us all to live together in the country. Hindu religion has adjusted and absorbed all the other religions. We did not ignore any one. We did not make any kind of discrimination against anyone. Our Gurudwaras are the bright symbols of our civilization and culture. We are all proud of these Gurudwaras. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1983-84 when Operation Blue Star was conducted in Amritsar, I had said that this is an effort to disregard our great traditions. It will hurt the feelings of the people of our country. I said this not to gain support or vote of anyone. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that any great tradition is founded after making the sacrifice by crores of people. Whosoever overlooks this sacrifice history will not forgive him.

...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Why had the custodians of the Hindu religion washed the idols in water of the Ganga? Is it not prouiding

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I agree with Mayawatiji. Many distortions came into the Hindu religion. Distortions are not religion. Religion does not teach secessionism. Religion is eternal. There come distortions in the society for a short term and society goes astray because of these distortions. Do not call these distortions or this bewilderment a religion. Untouchability has not been one of the basic features of Hindu religion. We have a tradition of Lord Rama in our country. Lord Rama ate even the half eaten plums of Shabari... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: If Hindu religion has no evil, then why Lord Rama killed the Seven saints (Sapt Rishis)?

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR: From time to time, there come distortions in every religion in the world. No religion devoted follows the path shown by its great saints. The same thing happened in the Hindu religion also. We should remove those distortions. We should adopt the good things while shun away the evils. I accept that the sikhs have their own principles and traditions. They have tradition of valour and sacrifice. But in the name of these traditions, you want to secede from India and divide India. You want to divide the country on religious grounds. Have you ever thought about Nanded Sahib? Have you ever thought about Patna Sahib? Have you ever thought as to why Guru Nanak wandered from place to place? He wandered not for a few people. he wandered to bring various civilisations and cultures of this country closer. Today, we are trying to break that unity of cultures. Therefore, I am in favour of finding a solution of the Punjab problem through dialogue and discussions.

Our friend, Shri Indrajit raised a political question whether Lok Sabha elections will be held in Punjab? Just now, I cannot say

anything. But I to understand this argument that the Assembly elections should also be held along with Lok Sabha elections. We will have to give an assurance to the politicians of Punjab that:

[English]

democratic institutions will not be used to shatter democracy and to shatter the integrity and unity of this country.

[Translation]

who is prepared to give this assurance? You cannot do that. India is a vast country and its vastness is our power. But if I commit suicide today in the hope of next birth, it would not be wise... (Interruptions)... If I order the elections in Punjab in the name of the democracy, it would mean something else. I don't think it will be of any use. If there is any doubt, we should have to remove that doubt. Don't commit suicide in the hope of next birth. This is my humble request. We are in favour of early elections. We may be able to hold elections in the next two months. I do not think it is impossible. We are getting some signals. These signals are different from those received by Shri Saifuddin. It appears from those signals that elections could be held in Punjab in the next two-three months and we would be able to hold elections not only in Punjab and Kashmir but in all the States. Today, the situation is grave. We have to move this motion with heart. I am confident that you will support this motion.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I have moved a Resolution... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Resolution?

[Translation]

I am not allowing you. So this resolution cannot be moved.

(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987, in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1991."

*The Motion was adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire Janta Dal stages walk out.

At this stage, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Would you please take your seats?...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

KUMAR MAYAWATI: Elections should be held in Punjab. (Interruptions)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received on 28th February, 1991, a notice of the following motion dated 27th February, 1991 signed by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and 107 other Members of the House for presenting an address to the President of India for the removal of Justice V. Ramaswamy of the Supreme Court of India, from the office of the Judge of the Supreme Court of India, under Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India read with section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968:—

This House resolves that an address be presented to the President for the removal from office of Justice v. Ramaswamy of the Supreme Court of India for his following acts of misbehaviour:

1. That during his tenure as Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana between November, 1987 and October 1989, Justice V. Ramaswamy personally got purchased carpets and furniture for his residence and for the High Court costing about Rs. 50 lakhs from public funds from hand-picked dealers at highly inflated prices. This was done without inviting public tenders and by privately obtaining a few quotations, most of which were forged or bogus.
2. That he also got payments made to hand-picked dealers for furniture and carpets ostensibly purchased for his residence which were never delivered.
3. That he misappropriated some of the furniture, carpets and other items purchased from Court funds for his official residence costing more than Rs. 1,50,000 and did not account for the same at all.
4. That he replaced several items of furniture, carpets and suitcases etc. of a value of more than Rs. 30,000 which had been purchased by him for his official residence from public funds, by old and inferior quality items, with the object of deriving undue benefit for himself.
5. That he purchased from public funds more than Rs. 13 lakhs worth of furniture and other associated items for his official residence at Chandigarh even though he was entitled to furniture worth Rs. 38,500/- only. That in the process, he wilfully evaded several rules, and sanctioned money for such purchases by splitting up bills.
6. That he got purchased 25 silver maces for the High Court at a cost of Rs. 3,60,000 from a firm at this home town in Madras at highly inflated prices without inviting competitive quotations. This was done even after the other judges of the High Court had opposed the purchase of these maces on the ground that they were wholly unnecessary and appeared to be a relic of the colonial past.
7. That he misused public funds to the extent of Rs. 9.10 lakhs by making the court pay for non-official calls made on his residential telephones at Chandigarh during his 22-1/2 months in office as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.
8. That he abused his authority as Chief Justice to make the Punjab and Haryana High Court pay Rs.

76,150 for even his residential telephones at Madras.

9. That he misused his staff cars provided to him by taking them from Chandigarh to hill stations for vacations and to Madras for his son's wedding and spent more than Rs. one lakh of public money for paying for the petrol of these staff cars. He even got himself paid for false petrol bills and other bills relating to car repairs, etc.
10. That he sanctioned as official the pleasure trips or the trips made for his own personal work by his subordinate staff to places like Madras, Mussourie, Manali etc., even though there was no official work to be done in those places.
11. That he gave four unjustified promotions each within 18 months to several members of the subordinate staff of the High Court whom he misused for aiding and abetting his above acts done for his personal gain.

Having found the motion in order, I have

admitted the same. Pursuant to sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, I have constituted for the purpose of making an investigation into the grounds on which the removal of Justice V. Ramaswamy is prayed for, a Committee consisting of the following 3 Members:—

- (1) Hon'ble Justice P.B. Sawant  
Supreme Court of India
- (2) Hon'ble Justice P.D. Desai  
Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay
- (3) Hon'ble Justice O. Chinnappa  
Reddy, Former Judge of the  
Supreme Court of India.

The Committee shall submit its report as early as practicable. The motion shall remain pending till the report of the Inquiry Committee is received.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned sine die.

19.47 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die*