

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

among the Akalis. Sir, this country of Gandhi has rejected even the theory of retaliatory violence and even while fighting against the Britishers in 1930 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan demonstrated it. When thousand's of Pathans were standing at Peshawar in 1932 when he defied the laws and offered Satyagraha, remember that the Garhwal regiment was brought to fire at the freedom fighters and the Pathans opened their chests and said. 'Let them fire with their bullets and we will prove that the non-violence of the brave is more powerful than the violence of the exploiters.' That was what was established in this country and it is that path we want to resort to in this land of Gandhi and therefore, I am glad that there are many voices raised in this House who condemned even this philosophy of retaliatory violence. Let us not accept this retaliatory theory because it will lead to so many aberrations, distortions and perversions; we cannot afford to do it.

Lastly, one very constructive suggestion emerged out of this discussion, particularly from the Opposition side. You can ridicule it. It was countered by a question put to me by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs: Can we use our good offices to see that the Chief of the Akali Dal can be brought round the table for negotiations? So, we assure that we will try our best, you must continue to try your best. We have realised that no doubt the tripartite talks forum was an important form, but when we find that that is not able to produce the requisite results, we must go a step ahead and from both the sides, if the two personalities who wield power in their respective organisations, who can deliver the goods on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the Akali Dal ultimately are made to sit down and brought to negotiating tables, probably that may find a solution to the problem. There is no sense in just putting the counter allegation asking, 'Are you prepared to undertake the responsibility' You had undertaken the responsibility of running the Government, you have certain responsibilities and duties and we are the Opposition and particularly we are those

who have living faith in secularism, we do have certain responsibilities and duties. We shall never shirk them because if we shirk our duty, we will not fail the government, but we will fail the nation. To us the nation is more important than the government. The Prime Minister must be belonging to the ruling party. But the nation belongs to the 60-crore of people and we are more interested in defending the freedom of the country and secularism of the country. And, therefore, we pledge our total support to all efforts to bring about negotiated settlement and if we bring about settlement, I think, both the Treasury benches and the Opposition benches will be happy. In that case democracy will be surviving, secularism will be surviving, freedom of the country will be surviving and sovereignty of the country will be surviving. That is our point of view. That is why, we have made this concrete suggestion.

Since I find that there has been no response to the concrete suggestion that has been made, I would request the House that this adjournment-motion should be voted so that our strong feeling on the subject can be expressed to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

The motion was negatived.

22.16 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will resume further discussion on the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli may continue his speech,

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :
 मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं सदरे जम-
 हूरियत के एड्रेस के उस हिस्से की तरफ
 आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ...

بھتری رشید مسعود: یادو صاحب میں نے جو کچھ کہی
 کہا ہے، پروائینٹ وزیر کی کہا ہے۔ میں پریذیڈنٹ
 ایڈریس سے باہر نہیں گیا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
 stands adjourned to meet again on
 Wednesday, the 29th February, 1984 at
 5.00 p. m.

22 17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seven.teen
 of the Clock on Wednesday, February 29,
 1984|Phalguna 10, 1905 (Saka).*