

Therefore, what is really called for is a real political honesty on the part of the persons who exercise that power.

Now, the amendment which is brought in, only says that instead of a little change in the sense that it should be restricted to conditions where the Council of Minister has lost the majority or secondly, where the measures which are tantamount to the sovereignty of the country are being taken by the Government. The interpretation goes to an extent of giving it a larger perspective. I would think that it will also be in the same category as in a case where the constitutional machinery has completely flopped. There are so many examples which have been quoted here. We know that the allegations on either side to controvert each other is to show that this power can be used so many times. The persons who were in power were actually misusing this power and used it indiscriminately to cut at the root and in 1977, we had the best example where without assigning any reasons, several State Governments were dismissed. I think the examples which have been quoted here very clearly show that this power had been misused on either side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue your speech next time.

17.59 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eight Schedule)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Saturday 29th February, 1992 at 5 p.m. for the presentation of General Budget.

18.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock on Saturday, February 29, 1992/Phalguna 10, 1913 (Saka).