

No. 26. The student got on to bus at the corner of Lodhi Road and at that time besides the conductor and driver, there were four other passengers who are also suspected to be DTC employees. These employees had boarded the bus from Bharati Nagar.

The police received the first complaint about the incident on 13.8.1988 from the father of the student and a case under Sections 354, 509, 342, 323 IPC has been registered and investigations are in progress.

No words are strong enough to condemn the inexcusable and dastardly behaviour on the part of the DTC employees who were involved in the incident. The incident is all the more painful to me personally because I have been often exhorting the DTC employees to improve their conduct and behaviour to passengers and to behave in a manner that is conducive to building up a better image for DTC. Despite regular training courses by DTC on crew behaviour towards passengers, and a system of incentive award for the best behaviour, this happening has come as a rude shock. I would like to assure the House that the most severe and stern action will be taken against all those found involved in the incident so that it would serve as a warning to all concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Nowhere in the statement he has mentioned that the student who was actually attacked, happened to be a girl.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor) : We want a discussion on this because the college and school going children are now feeling quite nervous about boarding DTC buses...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give notice. Hon'ble Speaker will consider that. No discussion on this.

16.18 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
 DISAPPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,  
 AND  
 NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL - *Contd.*

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South

Central) : For the last four years we have been discussing very bad things happening in Punjab. In between I have made a calculation and I would like to bring it to the notice of the Home Minister that more than 14,000 innocent people were killed in Punjab and a lot of property was damaged. A few lakhs of police and para-military forces are there in Punjab. Everytime we are blaming Pakistan. That is true. But I do not know what is the progress made by this Government in regard to Punjab though we have supported all their moves. To curtail extremism we are with the Government. Nobody is going to oppose it. For the last 3-1/2 years 18 laws have been passed. And this particular amendment has been brought three times in this House. I do not know what the Home Minister now wants. Does he want teeth like crocodile? I am told, she is having 125 teeth. If you want that, we will give him. If you want the jaw of a crocodile, nobody is opposed to it. But after taking crocodile's teeth and jaw, for the last four years what has been happening in Punjab? I would like to say in this House that even with more and more laws, more and more teeth, you are not going to suppress this movement. On the contrary by seeing your teeth and all these discussions, the young element and the youth element in Punjab is going to reciprocate. And that is what is happening in Punjab...*(Interruption)*. And whom are you going to give these laws to implement? In the last four years I have seen that the morale of the police force has gone down tremendously. The indiscipline in the police force is rising day by day. Corruption in the police force is rampant. I tell you that to point out even one police man to be honest will be difficult. That is my experience. I am dealing with cities like Bombay and Thane. Therefore, what is happening in the villages, God knows. This is because of the weakening of the Government, changing the Ministers, changing the Ministries. The other day one constable in Bombay told me :

[*Translation*]

Oh! He is a minister. Let him come. He is a temporary authority whereas I am a permanent official.

[*English*]

So, there is no control whatsoever over

[Dr. Datta Samant]

the police, and in such people's hands you are going to give such laws. Your intentions may be good. I am not opposing your intentions. But that is what is going to happen. In Punjab, the laws were used to collect money. They will say : "By tomorrow evening you pay so much money, otherwise you will be shot or arrested." This I am hearing in Bombay. I have not gone there myself. If it is wrong, the Minister may correct me. So, you have no control whatsoever in Punjab. We are going to give the burning ball not in the hands of a donkey but in the hands of a jackal. With such laws, you are giving the burning ball in the hands of jackals, which is going to destroy the peace which is going to create further problems. It is definitely going to create a serious situation.

In Punjab, it is not a law and order problem. It is a problem which you know better. Let us have a dialogue, not officially but unofficially, with whomever you like. Don't have your political motivation to keep more and more powers there... (Interruption).

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) :  
Dialogue with whom ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You can have with all. Call all and have a dialogue. This movement has to go down now. Yesterday you had a dialogue with Tikait of BKU. When his big movement was there and ten people had died, the directive went from Delhi not to have talks with anybody. Now yesterday there was a dialogue and you surrendered your ten demands. Why did you not do it at that time ? The same thing is going on everywhere. Gorkhaland agitation we have seen. In U.P., the Government did not accept the demands of the State Government employees and teachers. But when Mr. Tiwari went there, he had to accept them. I think a good change is coming in them. Initially they were flying in the air. With the four hundred and twenty M.Ps. they were saying that they were going to teach a lesson to everybody. In democracy, you cannot teach a lesson to anybody. After the Allahabad by-election, the Government had to think about the sentiments of the people and now they are hearing the leaders.

I have got some official figures with me. On 13th September 1987, a reply was given in this House by Shri Chidambaram about the number of persons who were under detention. The number of persons who were under detention under NSA was 9,176. In Punjab, the number was 1,414; in Maharashtra it was the highest, 2,076; in U.P. it was 2,039; and in Delhi it was very few, 176. Now they say it is not going to be implemented elsewhere, it is only for Punjab. All States are implementing these laws. All States are making use of the provision for detention up to two years. They are used to give the charge-sheet and then go to the Board. So, they are also going to use the same.

How this law is made applicable, I am giving you only three instances. On May 18, 1988, in Madhavpur in Gujarat, two labourers who had gone to dig a well with the help of explosives, were arrested by the police under TADA Act. In Rajkot, about two hundred people were attested. The trade union leaders of the Reliance in Gujarat were detained under TADA Act. I do not want to take much of your time, Sir, but I have got 31 cases of arrest under TADA in Gujarat mainly. Even when there was a family quarrel between the father-in-law and the daughter-in-law, the police have registered a case. I do not think this is the intention of the Government. But this is what is happening. See, how the laws that are being passed here, are being implemented. I do not feel sorry for that. Take the labour's agitation. When there was the textile workers' strike, when 2.5 lakh workers were on strike for two years, the whole world had taken note of it. But in order to favour the big black marketeers and employers, forty of my activists were arrested under the National Security Act in six months, Mr. Buta Singh. During that period—I do not like to mention the names—you have released 11 people from the Eraguda jail. They were serving life imprisonment there. They were brought back to break the strike. This is the political will and this way the Government is acting.

Sir, I was detained four times. Once the reason given was that in one company the food was not good, so the workers had thrown the tomato on the canteen contrac-

tor. I do not know about this. I have got thousands of factories and the High Court judge started laughing. When I was released under the orders of the High Court and when I was coming out of the gate the Bombay Commissioner of Police Mr. Rebeiro—at that time the same man was there—gave me the order of the Bombay Commissioner, then the order from Aurangabad Commissioner, then the order from Thana Commissioner. What all this? Is it an animal you are detaining? One after another Commissioners were detaining. Shri Tohra and Shri Longowal were detained under the National Security Act and when they were released by the Court, the same day they were arrested under another Commissioner's order. Sir, it is a mockery of democracy. You are making the basic principles of the Constitution of the country a mockery. Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar had always talked of liberty and freedom of speech. Here you are taking advantage of Clause 22 of the Constitution. It shows the inefficiency and insolvency of the Government and the people are losing faith in this Government and in order to control the power, the present Government is going to use the extreme clause which has been provided in the Constitution. With prejudice to all these things, you are going to detain the man. Who is going to decide it? You are going to detain a man first and after 10 days you are going to tell him the reasons for his detention. After 20 days the Government is going to inform and you will take six months for sending it to the Commissioner. You need only two reasons to detain a person. What is the difficulty? After considering all these clauses and applying the mind, you are detaining him. That is the order which he receives. Apart from these two reasons there is no cause to detain a particular person. Now, for that reason you have to wait for six months and you have to wait for so many years to go to the court. Sir, the Punjab Government has violated the National Security law. Though the Board has released the people, they have taken three or four months to release them. Even instructions have been issued to the judge by the Government. I have got all the details.

Therefore, Sir, if you go into all these details, such a type of stringent law is not going to solve the problem of Punjab. Those

who are released in 1985 by the Board have still not been set free by the Government. I have got the names of these people. Shri Iqbal Singh, Shri Darshan Singh and Shri Nand Kishore Singh were all in Faridkot District jail and they were released in 1985. But they were not released by the Government. This way it is becoming so difficult to control all these things, and you are not going to do anything in Punjab. You come forward with a little broader view. Sir, they are always talking regarding Pakistan and the border. They have completed the border dealing work for only about 60 or 70 kilometres in the last six months or so. I do not know how you are going to solve this problem. It is like a child's quarrel saying that if you are not behaving, I will kick you. Sir, Mr. Buta Singh has to come out with some political solution. Of course, you can use any law, but you have no capacity to use. The things are coming to the surface. What is happening in Punjab? Everyday in the newspaper it has been focussed about the top two Police Officers. I am not going into the detail. But this not going to keep the morale of the people and the Police. Therefore, I totally oppose this Bill and support the Resolution moved by the Opposition. I would again request the hon. Minister instead of going in for the stringent law, let us find out some solution to this.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the debate going at length about the situation in Punjab, whereas the purpose of the present measure is very very limited. It is only the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President under the Constitution has to be converted into a Bill and the House has to pass it as an Act. But the hon. Members took the opportunity of discussing the entire gamut of Punjab problem which is quite relevant, I do not object to it, but the purpose of this Bill is very limited and although the hon. Members have spoken against the Bill, if one analyses their arguments, at the end they conceded that the situation in Punjab warrants a special kind of handling and there the Government has been coming to this august House for measures which are very very extraordinary and abnormal as the situation requires. Shri Datta Samant who had the experience of addressing the workers outside

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the gates of the textile mills does not know what is happening in Punjab. The situation is so grave and so serious there. Everyday the innocent people are killed. The terrorists are being provided shelter. There are political and other elements which are providing, if not direct but definitely they render support to the terrorists. Their main strength lies across the border. Pakistan is actively supporting them and supplying arms, giving them training and giving them all resources to destabilise the Government and the system in Punjab. It was under these circumstances the Government was forced to come to this august House for resorting to some of the extraordinary measures which we are going to implement in Punjab. It was very unfortunate that we had to take recourse to such steps. We would not have taken them and we wish that this could be stopped sooner than what we expect. But, for that we have to mobilise every one—political parties, the people, the kisans, the mazdoors, every one in Punjab has to be mobilised, these separatist forces have to be not only isolated, but have to be eliminated, and those who support them have to be taught a lesson and stopped from supporting the separatist element in Punjab.

Hon. Members have repeatedly asked. Why not a political initiative? By all means we did take political initiative, we are at the moment willing to take political initiative, the Prime Minister on the 15th August from the Red Fort has declared that to fight the separatist forces, to fight out communalists and fundamentalists in this country he has appealed to all secular and progressive forces to come together and he said, 'Let us fight them unitedly, let us put the country on a real secular footing, let us establish complete peace among various communities and societies in our big nation.' Who said we are not willing? We are willing, but unfortunately in Punjab, as my hon. friends, Shri Bhatia, Prof. Ranga and many others have asked a pertinent question, 'What is the politics of these separatists?' Their politics is creating terror and fear among the people. They want a part of our country known as Punjab to be separated from the rest of the country in the name of religion, in the name of a community. And may I now ask Mr. Walia here: What have

they done? Unfortunately I have to again remind this august House: Where did this feeling come from? Did it come from some of the slogans and the resolutions passed by these very elements? How were these young boys misled? The seeds were sown in that resolution. And there are versions and versions of that resolution. Today Mr. Walia sought to make it too simple. It seems that he thinks that there is nothing in that resolution; only give us some financial powers. Well, if that is the case, why not along with other States in the country, Punjab could also enjoy all the autonomy, all the financial powers which are required. The Government of India is not standing on any false ego or any false stand. The whole matter has been threadbare examined by a very competent body, Justice Sarkaria, with eminent judges and eminent people sitting with him. The whole country, the political representatives, the elected leaders, the Chief Ministers of the States, all political parties—regional, all-India, all sections of the society—have appeared before this body. They have given their views on various things, that were represented and a well thought-out document has been presented to this august House. It is going to be discussed in this very House. Debate has already started Consultative Committee spent one full day on it, and the Government of India is open to it. We have made it clear, after this House has deliberated on it, after the whole country has given thought to it, all the State Governments have been called upon to give their considered opinion about the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission—the Government has gone on record—and I want to reiterate that we will definitely take positive steps on the recommendations which go to strengthen the parliamentary democracy in our country, which go to strengthen the cooperation and healthy relations between the Union Government and the State Governments. By all means, if the devolution is required, we are not opposed to it. But at the same time, the basic idea, the fundamental idea is that whether India has to be a strong country or not. We have to do everything to build India strong and in that report, it has come out very clearly, in very bold letters, that the Centre has to be strong, States have to be helped so that India can become a very strong country, a working democracy, a vibrant democracy. And

towards that end, we have never closed our options. We are open to this august House and whatever the directions the House gives, the Government of India will implement it. We will definitely implement the directions of this august House.

Now the hon. Members, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Ramoowaliaji, Achariaji and everybody asked where was the necessity of this ordinance. May I give the background, how this ordinance came into being? There has been criticism by my colleagues about the wisdom of having this ordinance. The initiator of the Statutory Resolution, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee herself, Shri Syed Shahabuddin and everybody questioned it. May I remind the hon. Members that the amended provision of 1987 was due to expire on the 8th June, 1988. Punjab Government report was received by May, 1988 and there was not enough time to study this, take a considered view and present a Bill in Parliament during the Budget Session. Hence we had to resort to this ordinance. Ordinance making is a Constitutional step sanctioned by the Constitution and the first opportunity we took to come to this House. We have not delayed the matter. We have not sat on it. We came to this august House and we were lucky that we got the opportunity yesterday itself. Right from the day Parliament sat, we have intimated the hon. Speaker that we want to convert this ordinance into an Act of Parliament. Therefore, there is no political motive behind either the ordinance or coming to this august House in getting the Act passed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta asked what are the safeguards. He is an experienced parliamentarian and he is a veteran parliamentarian.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** I am an experienced detenu also.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Well, I do not wish, any more you have to be a detenu. I will take special care. But unfortunately, if the State authorities come to this conclusion that your being out is a risk, security risk, I cannot... I am afraid, Datta Samanji reminded us time and again, he was. If he happens to be a security risk, the district authorities have to take care. (*Interruption*)

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** I am not a

security risk. To please the relations between Godrej and the Prime Minister is a security risk.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Let me tell you one thing more Dr. Datta Samant. We are closely monitoring the administration of this Act. The Government of India till today have not detained anybody under this NSA. It is done by the State Governments and you had read out some of the figures. May I give you some of the figures that I have? I will not talk about Congress States because you have already accused us. Let me say something about the States which are ruled by the parties other than Congress. You are trying to impute motives to the ruling party that the Congress is very much after the liberty of the people. We as strongly believe in the freedom of the individual as anybody else in this House. In Assam, a large number of people were detained. In Andhra Pradesh about 364 people were detained.

In Haryana, seven people were detained, Chowdhary Khurshid Ahmad Saheb. (*Interruption*). That is all. You have started and I am sure you will end up. That is all. God save you!

In Karnataka again, 34 people have been detained.

In Tamilnadu six and I do not wish to go into the other States.

But Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know what are the safeguards.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** What I said was, the only safeguard at present is the scrutiny of these cases by the Advisory Board and, therefore, any amendment you bring which negates that and which makes the Advisory Board irrelevant for six months also, that is what I am opposing. Why are you afraid of the Advisory Board which is self-constituted?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** On the contrary, Advisory Board is very much provided for in the present Act.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** For six months.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** I have to share with this august House the situation in Punjab. Very unfortunately, there are no

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more people who can come forward even to appear as witness. You know the situation in Punjab. The judiciary is scared. The people are not willing to come forward because they are mortally afraid.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** They have said the situation is improving. People are coming forward.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** It is improving because we are tackling the situation firmly and we had to resort to these extraordinary measures. That is why it is improving.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Witnesses are not needed before the Board.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** If these steps are not there, the situation will be still worse. And fortunately no Member of Parliament including Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia and Shri Charanjit Singh Walia has complained about it. How are you competent? The party leaders have been detained. The reasons were there. The background was there. They knew them. If that step had not been taken, the situation would have gone out of hands. That is why, this preventive detention was resorted to in very very limited cases. You look at the number as to how many cases were reviewed by the Government themselves and how many people were released as a result of the Government review. You have to go by the situation.

A mention was made about the 59th amendment. This House has passed that amendment and we came to this House and said that we will never use this measure unless, of course, in the national interest when we are required to resort to it. Therefore, the Government is already very very cautious. We are more sensitive to the liberty of the people in Punjab.

Sir, much talk has been made of the Amnesty International. My leader, revered Prof. Ranga, our veteran Parliamentarian, has already spoken on the subject. What do they know about what is happening in Punjab? Without any rhyme or reason, the terrorists just come and spray bullets on the children, the women, the infirm, the old people. These innocent people are killed. No mention is made in any of the International Forums—whether it is the Human

Rights Organisation or the Amnesty International. They take cognisance of a few people who got killed in an encounter with the police authorities in which the policemen are killed.

Dr. Datta Samant has been very unkind to the Police. Let me tell you. I am really very sorry for that. You said that no policeman is free from corruption in this country. It is absolutely absurd to brand every policeman corrupt in this country. It is travesty of truth, dishonest and politically motivated. Running down the police means running down the morale of our jawans who are braving the terrorists' bullets in Punjab. Let me tell you, the Punjab Police, CRPF, BSF and all these people who are fighting against the sepparatism in Punjab are fighting a national battle. They are our national heroes. We have to remember them as martyrs. They are the policemen who require your support. I can understand if you say about the system, in parts. You take every system. You take any other system, which is enforcing law, People are bound to criticise that system. You take Customs. You take any other system. But to brand every policeman as corrupt is not fair, my dear Dr. Datta Samant. You are always against the policemen because you are always pitched against them. They have to maintain law and order. The ruffians will have to be brought under control by the police. In doing their duty, they have to rough up somebody on the wrong side. It is not my fault.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** They misuse more than they use in a proper way.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** I tell you one thing. Here, in this case, there are checks and checks. If a small officer passes an order, it has to be ratified by the Senior Officer. The District Magistrate's order, in turn, has to be ratified by the State Government. The State Government's order has to be ratified by the Board and ultimately it comes to the Central Government. There are layers and layers. How do you say that this small man can use the law and get scot-free? Therefore, let us not be so uncharitable to our policemen. After all, they are our kith and kin. After all, they are doing very very difficult job. You are sleeping and somebody is standing at your gate, keeping a watch on your property. They are allowing

you a peaceful sleep. They are the policemen. Let us not forget about it. The policemen, whether it is raining, whether it is cold, whether it is hot, they are discharging their duties. Therefore, I can understand, if you say about some people. There are always blacksheep in every section of our society. Why do you blame only the policemen? Today, in this House, we are discussing this. What is happening in Punjab? We have always to keep in mind our policemen in Punjab. Their families have been wiped out. School-going children have been done to death. Everyday you hear something. The policemen are fighting for the nation, for the rest of the country at the risk of their own lives. Therefore, we must not run them down. We must support them.

Some of my hon. friends have made references to various things. Shri Madhav Reddi said: Why not to have a political solution? Yes, we can have it by all means. But what political solution do you mean? Madhav Reddi-ji, what is the politics of these terrorists?

16.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Has anybody spelt out? They are no more interested in the river waters issue. They are not at all interested in Chandigarh. They have never asked for Chandigarh. They have never asked for any share in the river waters. Their aim is creation of Khalistan for which they get support from Pakistan and the wonderful President of Pakistan comes and makes a bold statement with a view to make the people of this country and the rest of the world believe that Pakistan's hand is not there. And mind it, we have to be very careful about him. Did he make this statement? Pakistan was charged in this House with full documents. We produced these convincing documents before the delegation which visited India headed by their Home Secretary. They had no answer. The House discussed it. Every section of this House expressed its concern and if there is a stumbling block in the good relations between India and Pakistan, it is the single most important factor that they are helping the terrorists; they are financing the Khalistanis, they are providing them shelter in their country. We have given them maps, names and addresses of the people who are

providing them shelter, money, training and everything. And in the international press, you read any journal. Almost the entire European press is never very friendly to us. Mostly they are hostile or indifferent. But the journal coming from New York, Frankfurt or from London, they have carried stories about how Pakistan has been helping these terrorists abroad and inside the country. And this President of Pakistan wishes us to believe that he has no hand, that the Government of India is making false propaganda against him. He wants to compensate the whole thing by declaring an award to one of our veteran leaders. I am ashamed. It is a mischief, a calculated mischief. One of our veteran leaders is going to be named as 'Nishan-E-Pakistan. If I understand a little bit of Urdu, 'Nishan-E-Pakistan would mean the symbol of Pakistan. I would like to be corrected by Shri Syed Shahbuddin Sahib or Chowdhary Kurshid Ahmed Sahib. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: During that period, relations were good.

S. BUTA SINGH: If you do not understand, kindly keep sitting. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: When he was the Prime Minister, relations were good.

S. BUTA SINGH: If you do not follow what I say, kindly give me cooperation by just keeping quiet.

Nishan-E-Pakistan would mean the symbol of Pakistan. Let me very humbly submit it with folded hands to revered Shri Morarji Desai, how does he justify himself to be a symbol of Pakistan? Did he, at any stage, of his life when he was young, fighting for the freedom of this country—I do not know whether he was fighting or he was serving. I am told he was an officer. But with all the respect, I take him, as he had been the Prime Minister of this country. I ask him just one question. How does he become the symbol of Pakistan? Did he approve the idea of Pakistan? I am told, at his generation, most of the people... (*Interruptions*) I am just putting it. What does it mean? I am not questioning anything. I do not know whether Shri Morarji Bhai is going to accept it or reject it. I do not know. But the proposition has come

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from the President of Pakistan and that is why, I am trying to reflect my views on that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU : He may have a dialogue with him.

S. BUTA SINGH : I do not know whether he has. It is for Shri Morarji Bhai to accept it or decline it. It is open to Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Morarji Desai is at least one person who does not require anybody's opinion or consultation. He is known for his independent views. But one thing, as a humble citizen of this country, I would say that he is being equated. There is a mischief behind it because we honoured our revered leader Khan Bādshah Khan with the 'Bharat Ratna'. So, to bring down that stature of Bhadshah Khan because Badshah Khan had been fighting till the last breath against the concept of Pakistan.

He never compromised with it. He considered the whole country from Kandhar to Jammu and Kashmir as one part and he belonged to that country. He was one who never accepted this idea. His service was to the whole country, to the whole continent and to the humanity. How can you belittle that follower of Mahatma Gandhi who was also called the Sarhadi Gandhi? Everybody appreciated, the whole world appreciated when this grateful country paid its humble tribute to that great son of India. Now with a view to belittle that, one of our veteran leaders is being offered Nishan-e-Pakistan.

Under the circumstances I could understand the goodwill and friendship between India and Pakistan. We are all working for it, we are striving for it. We are the same blood, the same tribe. The people of India and the people of Pakistan are not different. They are the same stock, they belong to the same castes. The Dhillons of this side are the Dhillons of the other side; the Manns of this side are the Manns of the other side; the Gills of this side are the Gills of the other side also.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON : If Zia-ul-Haque belongs to Jalandhar, award him Nishan-e-Jalandhar.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : All that I want to submit before this august House is that it is not only a clever move, but it is a very mean joke with the respect and honour of the country to which he is offering this kind of an award. He is not doing a service to the people of Pakistan also. The people of Pakistan want friendly relations with our country. At people-to-people level we have opportunities of maxing up with them. I had a lot of opportunities through the word of sports. The people of Pakistan are always willing to see this part of the continent. They have their relatives here, their kith and kin here. Our people have their relatives there. They want to develop the relations.

What a democrat Gen. Zia is! A great democrat is throwing Nishan e-Pakistan across the border at the feet of our great leader Morarjibhai. I am sure Morarjibhai will understand the jokes.

I would not have touched this subject. But most of the Hon. Members made a mention of it and therefore I had to express this. These are my personal opinion.

Unfortunately Pakistan continues to be the main source of support, strength and operational capacity of the separatists in Punjab. The services that the para-military forces did to Punjab through the Operation Black Thunder is one single act which has exposed the terrorists. The people in Punjab, particularly the Sikhs now believe that they are no more fighting for the Sikh religion. There is no Panthic cause in it. They are simple criminals. The way they have misused the precincts of the sacred Golden Temple, the things they have done, nobody could imagine. The things that have happened during those days, no Sikh would have imagined that these things will happen in the Golden Temple. That is the character of the separatists and that is the character of the terrorists. I am happy, the people of Punjab have understood this.

I should also express my gratitude to the political parties who are helping the efforts of the Government in not only isolating the terrorists; but fighting them back, both the Communist Parties and the Congress Party. Unfortunately—Professorji has just now left—Janata Party has a zero record in Punjab.

Their statements have been most onfuging. They have taken always a stand which is negative. I have to say, I am very sorry, that it is these elements, these political parties which give sustenance to some of these madheads who are operating in Punjab.

Let me assure this august House that the provisions of the Act which is before this House will be used as sparingly as possible. The Government will take all measures to see that no political victimisation takes place. We would welcome the contribution by these progressive parties. We are willing to cooperate with them in fighting against fundamentalism and against communal forces. We are out to create a society based on our secular concept given in the Constitution of our country.

17.00 hrs.

The Government is willing but let me tell you one thing howsoever long the struggle or fight in Punjab may be the Government is determined to maintain the unity of this country and to uphold the integrity of this country. No price is high and I am grateful to the people of Punjab who have understood the designs of the terrorists and their collaborators across the border. We will give them a fitting reply and maintain the unity of this country.

With these words I request the hon. Members who have moved this Resolution to withdraw it and pass the Bill that I have moved in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I find the mover of the Resolution Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is not present in the House to reply. So I put the Resolution first to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That this House disapproves of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 26th May, 1988.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put the motion for the consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. There is an amendment to clause 2 by Shri N. Venkata Ratnam.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 14 A)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM  
(Tenali) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 11,—

for “8th day of June, 1989”

sub titulu: “8th day of November,  
1988”.

The hon. Minister will agree with me that detention of any man, let alone a Punjabi, is bad in law, bad in democracy and too bad in society. So I would like to say that first when the time was granted the Lok Sabha was not in Session and now the time ends when the Lok Sabha will not be in Session. My only request is that should end when the Lok Sabha is in Session so that Government may approach the House for extension of time. Now the time is being extended upto June, 1989. In June Lok Sabha will not be in Session. So there is a gap when the time ends and the time when the House sits in Session. Now suppose the time ends and there is no House to extend the time but the circumstances so warrant as to take action under this Act then what will happen. You may say that an ordinance can be promulgated. An ordinance should be issued only under very special circumstances. So I have suggested instead of June 1989 let it be November or December, 1988 just to see that the time ends when the House is in Session.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have already replied to the points made by the hon. Member and the circumstances leading to the promulgation of this ordinance. As I said the amended provisions of 1987 were due to expire on 8th June and we received the report from the Governor on 9th May. There was hardly any time left and we were left with no option but to issue the ordinance. The point made by the hon.

[S. Buta Singh]

Member is always borne in mind. We are keen to see that the Bills are introduced in Parliament but whenever it becomes necessary it is the Constitution which has given the power to the Government that in case the Parliament is not there and it is difficult to go to the Parliament ordinance is provided for in the Constitution. We have followed that only. We have to follow that only. All I can say is that we will continue to keep this in mind.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Now it is easy to have the ending of this time when the session is there. There is no difficulty and the House will approve it. Why should you lose that opportunity and resort to an ordinance for a simple purpose ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, Sir. We cannot accept it.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 1.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,  
withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)  
1988-89

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item, that is, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, as the House is aware, the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Punjab for 1988-89, together with the Demands for Grants, was laid on the Table of the House on 21st March 1988. An explanatory memorandum on the budget was also circulated among the hon. Members. After general discussion of the budget and discussion of the Demands for Grants on account, the House granted Vote on Account sufficient to meet the expenditure of the State during the first six months of 1988-89.

I would now request the House to consider and grant the balance of Demands needed for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the current financial year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 29."