

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The hon. Minister has made a statement that he would have three separate enquiries for three items mentioned in the Resolution. There are actually four matters which have been mentioned in the Resolution, namely.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have accepted Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Government will take a final decision on that matter and you can leave it to them to decide finally. Now, I shall have to put amendments first.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: I withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye is not here. So, it has to be put to the vote of the House. I shall now put the amendment of Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I have already said that I want to withdraw my resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.48 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROBE INTO ATROCITIES COMMITTED DURING INTERNAL EMERGENCY

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

“This House calls upon the Government to forthwith constitute a high powered Parliamentary body to probe into the alleged misdeeds, malpractices and atrocities committed by Central Government and State Governments, between 25th June, 1975 and 20th March, 1977 when the internal emergency was in force.”

This period under Shrimati Indira Gandhi during the internal emergency is the blackest and darkest chapter in Indian history which has no parallel. Everything was done in order to benefit one person. Volumes could be written on it and mere few hours debate is inadequate. The catalogue is very long and I would recite it now and shall deal with it at length later. Firstly, the genesis of emergency was illegal. Certain immediate follow-up action was taken to silence people who opposed it. There was gagging of the Press and even the telephones, teleprinters and electric lines of the news papers were cut. Fourthly, freedom to publish, that is, freedom of expression, was drastically cut and taken away. News agencies were wound up and even the late Fakhruddin Sahib's speech was censored. SAMACHAR was converted into a political P.I.B. and political censor and intelligence officers took journalism as cover jobs. There was indiscriminate use of MISA, DIR and sections of I.P.C. such as 107 and 109. False specific prosecutions were launched against all political opponents and many others who did not curry favour with the people in power. Unheard of torture, atrocities and repression in jails, in Police lock-ups and outside, irrespective of age or background were committed. In the name of beautification, 50,000 houses in Turkman Gate and Ajmal Khan Road were acquired

and at least 25,000 houses where people had been living for generation were bulldozed. People were beaten to death. In the name of family planning, force was used all over North India. Inconvenient officials were transferred, humiliated and demoted. Judiciary had been reduced to mockery from inside and outside. Price rise remained unabated and there has been a rise of 15.5 per cent between March 1976 and January 1977 at the level of wholesale price index. Between 1971 and 1976, the price rise had been 300 per cent. Monopolists grew by leaps and bounds. The Emergency was wholeheartedly supported by tycoons headed by Mr. K. K. Birla. There were retrenchment, lay-offs and lock-outs. About 15 lakh workers were retrenched, dismissed and thrown out of jobs and the workers have been starving on the pavement of the streets. About 4,000 medium and small factories were closed. About 80,000 jute workers were laid-off. Sanjay, the heir apparent, had made hay while the sun shone. In fact, he

assumed all powers and he became the super Prime Minister. He made a mountain of ill-gotten wealth both in Indian and foreign currencies. He endangered the national security. In fact, he succeeded in making the Indian Air Force strike a deal with a Swedish firm for the purchase of unsuitable WIGAN aircrafts involving about 400 crores of rupees. The ONGC had purchased a crane worth about Rs. 9.0 crores from DEMAG of West Germany and through this deal, Mr. Sanjay got a cut at the rate of 21 per cent for himself. Sir, I have got a catalogue of these misdeeds to reveal today. I shall resume at the next session and give you the facts and figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn to meet again on Monday at 11 a.m.

17.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 4, 1977/Chaitra 14, 1899 (Saka).