

hon. Member so wants we have no objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Anil Basu, you wanted to add something on legal point.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, so far as the practice and conventions of this House are concerned, normally the Chairman of a committee moves the resolution for filling up the casual vacancies and in this case Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha is fully justified to move the resolution. I fully support Shri Bansal's view and I think that the point of order raised by Shri Ram Naik should be rejected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, Shri Ram Naik has raised a point of law that the original mover was the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, therefore, now Shri Mirdhaji has no right to move the resolution. Shri Ram Naik has not given any notice stating that he will be raising an objection. Secondly, does his point of order stand in the way of discharging the legal obligations. I think it does not stand the test of the time. Mirdhaji happens to be the Chairman of the Committee. Even otherwise also, any other hon. Member of this house is entitled to move a Resolution. Therefore, I reject the point of order raised by Shri Ram Naik. In spite of Shri Ram Naik's making a continuous and constant effort in substantiating his case, taking the support of Kaul and Shakhdar and the Rules of Procedure, Mirdhaji is entitled to move the Resolution.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this house do appoint Servzshri M.O.H. Farook and A. Charles to the Joint Committee to inquire into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shrimati Baswava Rajeswari and Shri P.M. Sayeed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri M.O.H. Farook and A. Charles to the Joint

Committee to enquire into irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Shrimati Basava Rajesuari and Shri P.M. Sayeed.

*The Motion was adopted.*

14.40 hrs.

*MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-CONTD*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The total time allotted was twelve hours and we have taken eleven hours and twenty-four minutes. The balance left is thirty-six minutes.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Address of the President to the Members of both Houses broadly outlines the policies and programmes of the Government in the coming years. It is also a kind of performance report of the Government in the preceding months. As such the discussion on the Motion of Thanks affords us an opportunity to evaluate, to scrutinise, to set our priorities, at times to criticise and indict. In short, the discussions dwell upon the multifarious problems facing this country.

We all know that this country and its people—its past and present—have been beset with numerous problems of complicated and diversified nature. The problems are so acute that at times the problems take the shape of a dilemma, at times they become puzzles and many times they become riddles.

And even the worst critics who criticise the Congress and our Government at the drop of a hat like Chandra Shekharji, Somnathji and even Nitishji—who are not

[Sh. Krip Chaliha]

present now but who are experts in fault fighting- will admit that to india's sea of troubles no immediate solution is available. The Prosperos magic wand is not available either at the hands of the B.J.P. or at the hands of the National Front, the Leftists and, of course, for the matter at the hands of Congress and us.

It is because many of these problems have their origin in the distant past. Many of these problems are linked in the very process of development of Indian civilization, in the historical phenomenon of human migration, in the very basics of the Indian system of living for thousands of years of past, in various forms of exploitation going on for long years of past. For centuries and centuries onwards certain processes are going on and contradictions have become sharpened and we have reached a sstage today when we find ourselves amidst a bounle of contradictions and you will admit that even the Gods cannot change the past.

The Prime Minister, when he assumed the responsibility said, and I quote:

" The Problem of this country are much too complicated for one party or one-party Government to go about single-handedly to try to solve them".

He was not being apologetic. he was not being defeatist. He was being rational. He was being practical and he was beingsober, unlike many of my friends on this side of the House who have been butchering modesty almost every day and who are all modern editions of Ssherlock Holmes before whom you just any problem of Ram Manddiror Masjid, the Problem of Mandal Commission or the problem of poverty you name any problem and they will, like Ssherlock Holmes, say:

"Well, well, well Dr.-Watson, Elementary.

This is this and this is this and this is the answer."

Unfortunately problems have been defying solutions for quite a long time and what is needed if we have to be sagacious, if we are wise, if we do not have nay selfish motives , what is needed is a necessity of purpose and a real, unified, determined method of tacking the problems. Unfortunately, for quite a long time, we have been noticing that issues in this House and at times on various discussions, Parliament has started becoming something like an institution where interests clash on.

It is classing of interests only and solutions are not given.

In this connection I would like to quote Edmund Burke.

Who had said in another time and in another context. he said:

"Parliament is not a congress of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates. But Parliament is a deliberative assembly oof one nation, where not local purpqses, not local prejudices ought to guide but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole.

Most unfortunately this attitude has almost invariably been missing in the actions of Members from this side. Instead of cooperating for the solution of problems, almost every day we have been witnessing attempts to complicate the problems and create more problems. Take the example of this Ram Mandir- Ramjanambhoomi. Everybody has been speaking so much on this that it is no use, it is almost becoming difficult to mention about it. But unfortunately, on the 6th of December an event had occurred, an event about which I do not wish to speak, but it is impossible to be silent; I have to say something about it. On 6th of December a treachery, betrayal, and an act of perfidy was committed on the people of his country, on the ethos of this nation, on the very basic national interests of the country by a handful of people who have been *lying everywhere, lying in the press, lying in*

the public meetings, lying in the Supreme Court and lying in this House, and very stealthy, like a thief, they committed an act which has created so much of hearted malice and will amidst various communities in this country. It is very difficult to predict when the wound will heal, whether the wound will actually. However, Sir, unlike many, I still believe that even among the very best of us there is something evil and even among the worst of us, there is something good and that is why I do not like to be over-simplistic in my attitude, I do not like to act as a "know-all" person giving sermons. I would like to go into the depth of the problem and I would like to plead for a rational approach to the problem and I would like to plead before this House for a basic understanding about the intricacies of the problem facing this country.

Sir, the question that we are facing today is very simple. Can we allow the majority opinion to trample on the wishes of minority? Can we allow the stronger to go on dominating the weaker ones? Can we allow this country to have to be dictated by the numerical majority over a numerical minority? These are all fundamental questions and on these questions the existence of the country depended. Unfortunately, while India suffers from a crisis of identity amongst almost all sections in all the regions, even a majority has also now started inventing a crisis of identity for themselves in their own minds for political reasons.

Sir, on 6th of December some criticism has been made about the indecisiveness of those six hours when the disputed structure was being brought down. I would like to very humbly mention in this regard.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have got one hour. (Interruptions).

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: You discussed for half-an-hour on a point of order and you are not allowing me to make a speech. Right from the beginning you are objecting about the time.

Sir, on the 6th December, 1992, a lot of

things had happened and a lot of brickbats are offered against the Prime Minister also for what is called the indecisiveness of those six hours when that disputed structure was being razed to the ground. Unfortunately, the other aspect of the whole problem has not been seen by anybody. Nobody seems to be understanding the basic fact that during those six hours, the Prime Minister had to take a new course of action from what he really intended in the beginning. When he assumed office as the Prime Minister of this country, he gave us a national agenda which was based on consensus. The entire attitude of consensus which was the result of a mandate which was given by the people of this country and on which the Prime Minister had tremendous faith had to be reviewed and a new course of confrontation had to be adopted. The basics of Centre-State relations and the authority of the State was also to be decided. The question of human lives was there and of course, the political aspect was also there. Unfortunately, once again, we see only generalisation and we see condemnation around....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amerli): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that in Article 100 of the Constitution it is enshrined that:-

[English]

"If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the house or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that who is to raise the issue of quorum? Issue of quorum is to be raised by the hon. Speaker, Hon. Deputy Speaker, or the hon. Chairman. However, even then issue of quorum as and when it is raised by the hon. Members is only taken note of not

[Sh. Shri Dileep Bhai Sanghani]

otherwise. As per the ruling Articles enshrined in the constitution cannot be overlooked. However, even then the hon. Members enjoy the privilege to speak on the Constitutional provisions. That's why I would like to draw your attention towards this which falls in your demand.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung - Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri Chaliha may continue.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, unfortunately we have seen time and again an imposition of this single track attitude of over-simplification and superficiality. We also see condemnatory observations on silly premises seeking some self-interests on each and every issue. The issues of volcanic dimensions should be thought over very deeply.

He has raised some sort of problem on one aspect of the Mandal Commission report. Where does the question of Mandal Commission come in? I find one comes trying to propagate one against the interest of somebody else. The positive attitude seems to be missing. In this connection, also may I say that there are so many aspects on the question of caste division in the country. It is also the result of long years of historic exploitation. But time has come when you have to re-evaluate the caste division taking place in the country. When some people from Vishwa Hindu Parishad have been raising the issue of customs again, they were saying, "We should once again go back to the system of varna." Instead of going towards the 21st century, you want going back to varna system. The time has come to see that the society leads itself towards equality. But mere politicisation on caste basis to gain votes will not solve our problem. We have to recognise social contradictions and see that social contradictions are gone and social justice is done to the people. It can be done only through social harmony. That is what

the Prime Minister has said.

On caste politics, let me tell you one thing. Everybody is taking about projecting this caste or that caste. But nobody is talking about those people who have defied customs long back and who have gone in for inter-mingling of various castes. What about those persons, whose high-caste people who are married from the lower castes; those lower caste people who are married from higher caste. I think, they are the people whose future has to be taken care of. You have to encourage that. If there is reservation for lower castes, there has to be reservation for those people also who are products of lower caste-high caste inter-caste marriage. Only then the bondage of customs will be broken.

Similarly on family planning, population growth is one of the most fundamental problem. Simply by giving advertisements in the paper or TV will not help. Definite incentive and disincentive schemes should be introduced. We have to make a concerted effort without going in for politicisation. The whole House must rise above political consideration and go for it. Unfortunately that spirit is missing. The genius like Dr. Manmohan Singh will not succeed unless there is population control. I know the amount of improvement that is taking place in the economic sector today in the last 20 months, from total bankruptcy to this atmosphere of confidence is because of the genius efforts of Dr. Manmohan Singh. But will he succeed if the population is not controlled. The population goes on expanding but we do not take any concrete steps but simply go on harmonising things. There are people, responsible people who talk about representation of jobs on population pattern. It not giving jobs on population pattern contrary to the efforts of population control.

Coming to unemployment problem; of course, many employment schemes are coming up and Dr. Manmohan Singh has also earmarked a lot of money for various projects. I must congratulate and thank him. One ancillary aspect of this is the corruption

which is taking place at various levels. It happens not only in the case of self-employed sector but also in respect of welfare measures. How much money has gone to the people and what is the supervisory role of legislators and the Members of Parliament. What powers or authorities we have and how far we have utilised those? We have to find ways to exercise the supervisory authority.

I must say that the President's Address has been given on a positive note. Let us be fair. It is better to light one candle than leaving a trail of darkness. BJP has been, of course, lighting on only one candle, the condole of Ramjanambhoomi extinguishing others and that has led to whole darkness today.

I come to Northeast now.

15.00 hrs.

There should not be any complacency in regard to the progress which has been made in solving the insurgency problem in the North-West.

I am sure my friend Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar will enlighten us on Punjab. There is no denying the fact that the situation has improved in Punjab and also in the North-Eastern region States. But we should not have a sense of complacency. It will be a big event if we can go to consolidate our position in Punjab and Assam.

In Assam, I feel that unless you treat the insurgency problem of the entire North-East together, unless you club Ulfa and NSCN and other organisations together, a genuine solution to the insurgency problem will never be found. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, while speaking on the President's Address, pleaded for a tough attitude towards the extremists. I am always for toughness to deal with extremists. But I must say that this toughness has to be exhibited in real measure. In Assam, for the last almost 16 months, we have been having the army. But army operations do not continue. They go on for some time and stop suddenly. Then

again they go on and again they stop. Due to politics, Assam is facing many problems. In fact, you will be amazed to see newspaper reports of political authorities blaming army for communal riots.

It is proper that Assam and Army should be embroiled in such kind of controversy?

Similarly, we must take protective measures and we must be very alert about the situation prevailing in sensitive States in Assam. We must see that political authority and power is not misused. It is true that the extremists have to be apprehended and we have to take very harsh action against the extremist forces. But then we must also see that there is no misuse of the political authority and administrative powers. These are matters on which we have to rise above party levels. One journalist wrote something for which he was placed under TADA. I have written to the Chief Minister and told him about it.

Sir, We have to behave with restraint. We must have a vision about the country and we must get out of this pettiness that is prevailing all around us today. What is needed for the uplift of the nation today is not pettiness. We should not be Lilliputs. We have to be men, capable of taking hard decisions, men who are capable of sacrificing their interests for greater national interests. This country has passed through many crises. But a number of more problems have to be overcome.

We have, for example, made very good progress in the solution of the Bodo problem. Very recently we had the Bodo accord. It is good. I congratulate the Prime Minister for the accord reached with the Bodo tribals. Autonomy is being given to the tribals. But is it not a fact that whatever autonomy is being given to the tribals uptill now is being given only in the North-East? It is only Assam which is time and again being divided. What about the tribals in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh? Why are you not taking any steps on that and why are you using Assam as a

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guinea ping? Will people tolerate it? You have to consider this aspect very seriously.

Although Assam is in the mainstream and although I am from Assam and pure Assamese, I do not believe that I am less Indian than anyone else in this country. But I have been feeling that we have been far off. In spite of modern channels of communication, many facts are not known in this country. One Doraisamy was kidnapped in Kashmir and you made so much noise in this House. Shri Madan Lal Khurana is every day standing up and making big news. In Assam, another Officer had been under captivity by the extremists for four months. Nobody was said a work about it. They have not bothered to know about it. Is it not the responsibility of the Government, of the entire polity of our country, including our friends there on the other side to have a unified assertion to understand the problems of small nationalities? Similar nationalities are daily facing even bigger problems. When Shri Somnath Chatterjee talked about regional disparities, when he talked about IMF and foreign capital coming, I have got a dream a nightmare, of the future of Assam. We do not have any infrastructure. We do not have even good roads in our states. Even, the main National Highway gets broken into two or three parts during floods. Will any foreign capital come there? Our Marxist friends say that foreign capital is coming into our country, it is overflowing our country and it is creating danger for our self-reliance. In the case of Assam, even if you give them all the incentives, they will not come. What is the benefit then? It will further aggravate the regional disparity. Calcutta will grow; Bombay will grow; Bangalore will grow. But a place like Assam will be the dumping ground; it turn out to be the dustbin of India's civilization. At this juncture, I thank Shri Manmohan Singh for at least the one good gesture that has been shown to Assam, that is, the five-year tax relief announced in his Budget. I must congratulate him for that. But far more urgent steps are required to be taken. For more urgent steps are required to be taken for building up the right kind of infrastructure

and for giving more incentives for localised growth in our North-Eastern Region. The North-East is far from Delhi. There is a feeling of isolation from Delhi. So, we have to see whether the north-Eastern region can be better linked with places like Singapore, Hong Kong etc. We have to see whether we can make it a centre of industrial or economic activity and we have to see whether we can derive some more benefits from them. All these possibilities will have to be looked into.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I have already taken enough time. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I hope I will get further changes to express my views. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I support the Motion moved by Shri Digvijay Singh.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President has referred to the danger to our secularism. Nearly every Member who has spoken so far has touched in one way or the other the issue of secularism. By the stances they had taken, I may safely say that there were no winners and the actions which are, in abundance, taken by the Government in the post-Independence India has certainly made the nation the loser. I can not dilate in detail on those issues. But I would like to touch some of them.

According to the Congress, Secularism means preferential treatment to the minority religions and not equality amongst all religions. This has nurtured and not cemented the breach. The proof lies today when we find fundamentalism amongst the Muslims and the reaction of fundamentalism rearing its head in the Hindu.

Sir, the continuous extension of reservation beyond the period fixed by Dr. Ambedkar is a clear indicator that the Government has failed to raise the standard of living of the backward classes and the tribals. The basic promise of unity of the people has been threatened only because of our political games. Today when the

Member are wanting an increase in the quota of reservation, that is in a clear indicator of the failure of the Congress Government. That is an indicator that they have failed to unite the country.

Sir, slowly, like a cancer, the centre has encroached upon the functions of the state and the subjects that have been given to the states by the Constitution. The weakening of the federal structure has forced many State Governments to protest and agitate for the restoration of their rights. Unfortunately, the Government is not paying heed to this. It is not hidden from this House that many States are even flooring with the idea of getting out of the union. This is a very dangerous thing that is happening due to the weak approach or the wrong approach of the Congress Government.

Further, people are now getting disillusioned even with the Judiciary. I would not like to cast any reflection on the Judges. But I would like to say that because of the recent method case of appointment of judges, it has caused this loss of faith of the people in the Judiciary. Misuse and arbitrary use by the Government in other fields are also there before us. The glaring example is the enforcement of the Presidential rule in the four BJP-run States. The worst example being that of Himachal Pradesh. Only keeping the U.P. Assembly under suspension would have been enough. But that did not suit the Congress. And, therefore, the President's rule there. But in contrast, like in Tripura, where the Congress is ruling, they are hesitant to bring in Presidential rule. That is the double standard which is again affecting the faith in the executive.

Recently another example would be the transfer of Governors. The Governors are supposed to be independent, supposed to give their views to the President impartially and truly. But that does not suit the Government. They merely want their rubber stamp.

Financial scandals culminating in the scam and the dominating part played by the

dons which cannot be done unless they have a bit of political backing. It is a dangerous fact. For example, the land dons of Bombay or the drug dons of Rajasthan are becoming stronger. This is a lot of ramifications and it is a dangerous thing to which the Government is not paying any heed to.

I would also like to point out that the Government seems to be taking one step forward and two steps backward where decisions are concerned. I will only give one example, that of Dunkel Draft. It is very important for us because it has very dangerous impact. The Dunkel Draft wants to limit the price support to agriculture, wants to stifle the agriculture to Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights and wants to encourage monopoly of the multinationals specially in the seed trade. But the Government has not come out with any specific proposals of how they are going to handle it in the Presidential Address. There seems that some Members within the Treasury Benches are not having confidence in the Government and this has partitioned the recent farm rally which actually was not a farm rally but a political rally of pressurise their own Government to concede to oppose the Dunkel Draft. If executives cannot take a decision, this is a very dangerous thing. But they are forced indirectly by their own party, by their own people in the Treasury Benches for that. Therefore, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Digvijaya Singh who at least had the courage to confess that the common man is losing faith in the present system. But worst the cause does not lie with what has happened in the recent past, cause does not lie with the opposition parties, cause lies with what was being built up in the Congress regime of four to five decades. Therefore, in this context, I do not see how I can support the official Resolution.

Briefly, I would like to take up the environment issue, the environmental issue which has a lot of ramifications. And the greatest problem or the greatest controversial issue is the Tehri Dam. Last year in the similar Address I had in detail presented to

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this House the defects and the dangers caused by the Tehri Dam, I was very happy when the Prime Minister took personal interest in the matter. But it is very disappointing that the matter is still allowed to drag on. I will not go into the details. All that I would like to say is that let us forget the ecology, let us forget the disappearance of the Gangetic Valley and its people. But we cannot forget thaaattt it is aan earthquaake pprone area, let us forget the Place of Worship (Special Provision ) Act, 1991. Clause 40 sub-clause I does not only apply to individuals alone, does not apply to institutions but equally applies to the Government also. The Government has also to ensure that they will take no action that does not protect a place of worship. The destruction can be done manually or the destruction can be by destroying the natural topography. The creation of Tehri Dam will destroy or submerge the Purina Swyam Bhoosateyshwar Madadev of Tehri town. This will be a breach of the law of the land.

And, therefore, I request this House and the Government to honour the law and see that this breach does not take place. It can only be protected if, instead, a run on the river type of dam is made. I hope this will be taken conizance of and the Government will come forward with a positive response

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Parliament on 22nd February.

First of all, I would like to submit that the President has referred in his address that the Ayodhya incident on 6th December is a blot on the glorious history of India. As in Indian I feel sorry for the Ayodhya incident. I would like to submit that since independence the Ayodhya incident is an isolated incident when the traditions and conventions of the country were turned a blind eye and the constitutional provisions were to-

tally ignored and obliterated. I would like to emphasize that the BJP and its allies are wholly responsible for spreading venom in the country and for destroying the healthy traditions and conventions of the country. Undoubtedly, the B.J.P. has committed a bigger sin than Nathu Ram Godse, who murdered the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, by demolishing the mosque on 6th December. *(Interruptions)*

I will come to that too Mr. Speaker, Ssir, despite all this the leader of the opposition. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a meeting of the panel of Chairman. I am also expected to go to that meeting. With the permission of the House, may I request the Senior Member of this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta, to preside over the sitting.

[SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA in the Chair]

15.19 hrs

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Sri, as far as I think it is not proper on the part of one of the prominent leaders to say that they are not ashamed of such a serious incident because it was a disputed structure which they have demolished. My submission in this regard is that if it is in their capacity, they would not feel ashamed to declare even the structures of Golden Temple, Jama Masjid, Mecca Sharief etc. as disputed one in this very House which represent about 85 crore of people of India and reflects their fellings and sentiments.....

*(Interruptions)*

They should admit that after the incidents that took place in Surat and Bombay. BJP, RSS and their alliances have also joined the category of killers. The great poet Iqbal had once said.

"Mazhabi nahin sikhata aapasnein bair rakhna Hindi hein hum watan hai Hindustan Hamara"

The coming generations and the history will never forgive them for the blow they have given to this felling.

In reference to their hunger for power, I recollect the sayings of a Sufi Saint Khwaja Sahib Nizamuddin who was a philosopher and a great regarded personality of the Muslim world. When Giasuddin Tughlaq, after conquering a number of States was coming towards Delhi, he expressed his determination to destroy at first the holy place of Faq-ir Nizamuddin. Somebody informed Faq-ir Sahib about it and asked the Saint as to why Giasuddin was planning to destroy his 'Bharmshala' even though the Faqir was serving the people without any consideration of caste, creed, religion and language. Giasuddin was only three km. away from Delhi. When Faqir Sahib came to know about this, he uttered the words "Hanoj Dillidoorast". It means that Delhi is still far away for him and exactly this happened in this case. A balcony fell upon him and he died at the same place before reaching Delhi.

I would like to warn Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee that they will have to walk over the dead bodies of the minorities poor people, adivasis, children and women to grab the power and to cross the side from opposition to ruling. They can reach the Prime Minister's chair only after crossing over the dead bodies of the children and women as they have nurtured the innocent children and women in Bombay and Surat, otherwise their dream will never be fulfilled.....(Interruptions)

Now I come to the points raised by the hon. Members of Bhartiya Janta Party. Shri Dhupal is my close friend and belongs to my neighbouring state. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. President has pointed out a very important factor in regard to Punjab. He has stated:

[English]

These brave people deserved all credit for sending a clear message against the forces of separatism and disruption.

[Translation]

I am proud of it that there is a sign of peace in Punjab after a long spell of terrorism which continued for 12 years and taking the lives of about 20 thousand people. But in my opinion it is not a permanent peace, it is Bull before the storm. However, it is a remarkable achievement that after a long spell of cruel violence there is some peace. That is why the hon. President accorded a high appreciation to the people of Punjab as brave and courageous. I do not feel any hesitation in saying that as the people of West Bengal and Punjab suffered a lot after the partition of the country in 1947, similarly the people of Punjab suffered a lot for 12 long years. A famous Punjab poet has said:

"Sarry loki tur gaye, laike naal kaza,

Galiyan hauke bhardiyan, rondi firey hawa".

The people migrated from Punjab witnessing a long spell of ruin. Even the nature was weeping on this bloodshed. But after all the peace returned. I am reminded of Iqbal's likes:

"Hum nevan mein koi gul hun ki khamosh rahun

Jurrat amoz aineroi tabey sukhan hai mujh ko

Shikwa allah se bhi khakam badhan hai mujhko"

I have against the Government that ten thousand sikhs were murdered in and outside Delhi nine years ago. Six commissions were set up in this regard and repeated assurances were given in the House but no justice was provided to this particular minority who is brave community of the country. I do not hesitate to say that Beant Singh

[Sh. Jagmeet Singh Brar]

and Kahar Singh were hanged for the sake of justice on the charge of assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

[English]

Law took its own course.

[Translation]

Thereafter Sukhjinder Singh and Harjinder Singh Jinda were given death sentence in Yarwada jail in Maharashtra on Oct. 9, 1992. It is also correct.

[English]

Law took its own course.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, (Shri Indrajit Gupta) you are a very senior political leader of the country. Though you, I would like to make a complaint against the Government that it could not be able to punish the people who are responsible for brutally killing the ten thousand people, even after the killers have also been identified. Rather some of them are enjoying the guard facilities and are openly residing in Delhi; some of these persons have been provided even Black Cat commandos for their security and they are roaming about freely in their cars, the Government remains unaffected with regard to it. As a democrat and as a worker of my party, I can complain about it to the Government, and I have a right to do so.

Through you, I would certainly say that it has given an opportunity to appreciate the bravery of people of Punjab. Another gift has been given to them and I would definitely like to mention it. For this, I would quote Shri Shukla, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We had a meeting with Shri Shukla with regard to the water dispute. M.Ps from Punjab met the hon. Minister. We told him that our Chief Minister had written a letter through which he had expressed his resentment that Punjab was not called to participate in the talks of Yamuna Water even though the Western Yamuna

Canal passes through the state and thus the Central Government has cheated the people of Punjab. Shukla Sahib told me one thing— if the minutes were recorded we might know the facts. Shukla Sahib suggested us not to insist for our share in Yamuna water, because in that case Haryana would also claim its right on Ravi and Vyas, and Punjab being a riparian state, will have to give share from Ravi and Vyas to Haryana. We agreed to it and said, that our complaint should be registered. But it would be wrong to say that since Haryana is a non-riparian state it would not be given any share from Ravi and Vyas rivers and that we do not want to give water to Haryana. The farmers of Haryana are our brothers and their needs are as much important as ours.

[English]

Punjab is the only state in the country today where seventy five per cent of its water is given to other States. It is on record. "India commits suicide"— by Prof. Gurdarshan Singh Dhillon.

[Translation]

Is there any other state which gave 75 per cent of its water to other States? It proves the bravery of the people of that State. At this occasion, I would like to quote one more thing with regard to water from the Book 'India commits suicide' by Prof. G.S.Dhillon. It clarifies one thing. It states when Punjab was reorganised in 1966.

[English]

"There is hardly any State which except Punjab now does not enjoy final and exclusive power in relation to irrigation and hydel power of its own rivers. Hence, the introduction of Sections 78 to 80 of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, which gave all powers to the Centre, is ultra vires of the Constitution being beyond the legislative power of the Parliament and being violative of the Articles of the Constitution referred above. In addition, these Sections are violative of the equality Article 14 of the

Constitution because these are discriminatory for the reason that while the Act gives exclusive rights of the waters of Yamuna to Haryana, it makes the waters of three exclusively Punjab rivers only distributable by the Centre but also vests their control with the Central Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Brar, you can continue next time because we have to take up other business now.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
FIFTEEN REPORT

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM PRIHARI BIHAARI( Bilhour) : Sir, I beg to move.

" That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1993."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: "That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1993."

The Motion was adopted.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE REVIEW OF  
DISINVESTMENT POLICY— Cont.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Resolution, moved by Shri Rupchand Pal, to the vote of the House, I may inform the Members that on 4th December, 1992 when the moved of the Resolution pressed

for division and after the lobbies were cleared, it was found that there was no quorum in the House, the Chair adjourned the House and the division on the Resolution was held over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

" This House calls upon the Government to immediately undertaken a comprehensive review of the disinvestment policy of the Government in reported of Public sector undertakings."

The Lok Sabha Divides

15. 34 hrs.

Division No, 1.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjay Lal, Shri

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Rai, Shri Lal(Babu)