

books and took keen interest in sports and music.

Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta was an eminent parliamentarian, who took special interest and worked for the development of his constituency, Kutch. He was a physician of repute and a respected social worker.

In the death of Shri S. Thangaraju, we have lost a young colleague who represented Perambalur constituency in Tamil Nadu. He worked for the cause of the downtrodden, especially for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. He will be remembered for his contribution to education, as a senate Member of the Bharati Dasan University.

I offer my condolences to the families of these eminent Members, who contributed so much to Parliament and to the country. May their souls rest in peace?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the deep feeling of grief and bereavement I also associate myself with the tributes paid by the leader of the House at the sad demise of Shri Brahmanand Reddy, Dr. Mahipatray Mehta and Shri S. Thangaraju. I had the opportunity to work with all the three departed leaders. Shri Brahmanand Reddy took part in freedom struggle, and after attaining independence as an administrator he very efficiently and successfully accomplished his administrative responsibilities and proved his acumen for the same. I still remember that when he was the Union Minister of Home Affairs many complex and difficult situations surfaced before him but he made all the efforts

to settle those problems with great adeptness. He did full justice with every post he held and tried to eschew any controversy. It will be not an exaggeration, if I say that he was a towering political personality from Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Mahipatray Mehta was an extraordinary personality. He was not merely a politician. He was a doctor also, but in order to actively serve the people he contested elections and was elected as a member. He had great concern for the development of Kutch area. He was very much concerned about the problems of desert area of Kutch and used to express his concern in a very effective manner in the House. Recently I had an opportunity to visit Kutch and it seems to me that Kutch has immeasurable sufferings and there is no likelihood of their solution in near future. But whenever Kutch is referred Shri Mahipatray Mehta would ever be remembered. On behalf of myself and my party also, I express my rich tributes to the third departed leader.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I rise to convey deep condolences on behalf of our Telugu Desam Party on the death of Shri Kasu Brahmananda Reddy Garu, who was a veteran politician, who held different posts in the State Government as well as the Central Government. He was one of the few leaders from Andhra Pradesh who had left a deep mark on the minds of a very large number of people throughout the country. He was responsible for several development programmes that were implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the people will remember him for a long time to come. I once again convey our deep

sympathies to the member of the bereaved family.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself and my Party with the observations made by the hon. Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition about the passing away of three of our distinguished previous colleagues.

Sir, I had the fortune of being known to them as a colleague in this House. Of course, I remember Shri Brahmananda Reddy very well, because I was in the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry when he was the Home Minister. A man of amiable disposition with an open mind, as a Minister I have found him trying to respond to all the reasonable suggestions made by Members and trying his best to solve the people's problems and that is why he endeared himself to all in the House and outside.

Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta was also a distinguished Member of this House and his commitment towards alleviating the sufferings of the common man was very obvious. We could understand, appreciate and feel how he had been trying to help the downtrodden people.

Shri S. Thangaraju was also a young Member. He was our colleague and the tragic circumstances in which he has passed away are extremely heart-rending.

We mourn the loss of all these distinguished sons of India and I request you, Sir, kindly to convey our feelings of deep sympathy and condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): I join the hon. leaders in conveying the condolences of my Party on the sad demise of our former colleagues. I must recall how our old political mentor the late Shri Annadurai was closely associated with hon. Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy and I recall those days as a student in Tamil Nadu, of his activities in the Congress and his services particularly in Shrimati Indira Gandhi's period. He was very dominant and his role was commendable.

I convey our condolences on the death of Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta.

Our young party M.P., Shri S. Thangaraju was a devoted and dedicated party worker and a Scheduled Caste leader. He was very young. It is really a very big loss to the country and our Party. He was coming up very well and set an example as a leader. I convey, on behalf of the AIADMK Party our condolences.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): On behalf of my Party I express our deep sorrow and grief at the loss of these three colleagues. Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, who was one of the outstanding personalities in the political life, firstly of his own State, where he was the Chief Minister for a long time, contributed much to the development of Andhra Pradesh and later on here at Delhi actively as a Central Minister. I remember him very well. He played a leading part in the deliberations of this House and in performing his Ministerial duties. He was a very friendly and jovial person here, very popular with all the other Members, irrespective of the Party they belonged to.

stimulating fresh approaches to old problems and devising collective creative responses to the new challenges in pursuance of their joint efforts to contribute to the definition and realization of a new world order which must rest on the twin pillars of peace and development.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

43. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is imperative to install telephone connection within one month of issue of OB numbers;

(b) whether the Government have issued large number of OBs in February-March 1994 for Chanakyapuri and Kidwai Bhavan Exchanges in Delhi;

(c) whether all the telephone connections have been installed within the stipulated period of one month;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether telephones at the above exchanges have not been provided according to the seniority of date of booking; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, generally the telephones are provided within one month of issue of OB except where area is not technically feasible. Nearly 75% telephones are provided within the DOT norms after issue of OB.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Except where either the area is technically not feasible or due to subscriber reasons viz. Party not available or subscriber requesting for keeping the matter pending.

(d) About 1214 OBs are pending for execution due to areas being technically not feasible. These connections are being provided progressively after the areas become feasible.

(e) Seniority of booking is adhered for providing the telephone connections except for technically non-feasible cases.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

T.V. Studio At Vijayawada

44. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been abnormal delay in the construction of TV Studio at Vijayawada;

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the steps taken to go ahead with the construction of TV Studio at Vijayawada;

(c) the likely date by which the work is likely to commence and completed; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH

DEO): (a) to (d). The TV Studio at Vijayawada was included in a scheme of "setting up of TV centres at cultural centres" under the 7th Plan. However, due to constraint of resources, the scope of the scheme was reviewed, thereby delaying its implementation. The project has since been approved in principle by the competent authority, and the concerned authorities have been asked to contain the total cost of the project around Rs. 10 crores. Work is likely to commence for construction of TV Studio at Vijayawada during 1994-95 and the project is likely to be completed by 1996-97.

New Atomic Power Plant

45. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated per megawatt expenditure involved in the generation of power at a fixed capacity in a new Atomic Power Plant in comparison to a old plant;

(b) the per megawatt estimated cost of power transmissions;

(c) the per megawatt investment of the consumption point in comparison to hydel power plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The capital cost of a nuclear power plant depends on several factors such as the technology adopted, year of commissioning, financing pattern, interest and inflation rates. Among the atomic power projects under construction, the capital cost of Kaiga Atomic Power Project with a capacity of 2x200 MW scheduled to be commissioned

during 1996 is estimated at about Rs. 3.61 crores per megawatt (MW) including escalation upto completion and excluding interest during construction (IDC). The IDC, based on a debt equity ratio of 2:1, is estimated at about Rs. 1.56 crores/MW for this project.

(b) Cost of Power transmission depends on various factors such as quantum of Power generated and rating of transmission voltage, total transmission length, type of terrain through which the transmission line passes, number of substations involved etc. and therefore, no specific cost of Power transmission can be estimated.

The cost of transmission varies from project to project depending on the factors stated above.

(c) and (d). Investment at the consumption point also varies considerably depending on the concentration and type of load and different distribution voltage supply systems. The cost of transmission of power and the additional investment to the point of consumption from an atomic power plant are, however, no different from a thermal or hydel station.

Ramagundam, Kalpakkam and Neyveli Power Units

46. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power produced by Ramagundam, Kalpakkam and Neyveli Power units during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the criteria for distribution of power from these units;

Article 368 and a constitution Amendment can be brought through a special procedure. Such a decision was given in Keshwanand Bharti *versus* Raj Narain case and you all are aware of it. All the laws should be enacted to provide free and fair elections. While giving permission, you must ponder over it. The wave for a free poll in the country is being suppressed. A particular and flourishing party, towards which the majority of the countrymen are attracted, is being liquidated. It is not legal. Therefore, the permission should not be granted to bring this Bill. If a electoral reforms Bill is to be brought then a comprehensive Bill should be brought. The list system should be introduced under proportionate representation and there should also be the provision for bringing an end to muscle power. Even after making such proposals during 1990-94, the necessity, to pass these was not felt. Now it is being withdrawn. If some sort of new Bill is to be brought, there should be more provisions for electoral reforms in it. These should be in accordance with the law. My submission is that the Bill should not be brought with the intention to maintain the dominance of Government on the Election Commission and to cut the rights of Mr. Sheshan.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, you have to be very brief, relevant and only on the point as to why it should not be allowed to be introduced.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. You will recollect when you had convened the meeting of Party Leaders in your Chamber on 10th of last month...

MR. SPEAKER: We do not discuss those things here. Please come to the merits.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, you are aware of the move by the Government to introduce both Constitution Amendment Bill and the Representation of the People Amendment Bill on 10th of last month which could not be introduced for some valid reasons. The Government had circulated the Bills on 11th morning. The House adjourned on 13th of last month. The Government had not included in the List of Business its intention to introduce those two Bills on the floor of the House. So, the Opposition Parties had raised the objection and the Government could not introduce those Bills. Today, the Government has come forward with Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill even before it could introduce the previous Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1994 (Bill No. 52 of 1994). Here, why I am objecting is, Sir, actually when a later Bill is brought forward it must be an improvement over the previous proposal. In fact, the present (Second Amendment) Bill is a retrograde step because it has altogether withdrawn the provisions relating to State funding of elections which were there in the previous Amendment Bill and it is one of the crucial recommendations made by Dinesh Goswami Committee. Unlike the Ruling Party which has got an enormous money power with them because of being in power, the plight of the other political parties is not so to meet the election expenses. The Committee has recommended that the Government should help the candidates of recognised political parties in meeting some requirements such as microphones or diesel for the vehicles to move and identity slips.

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

Some more items were yet to be added to that, but the Government has withdrawn that Bill.

In the previous Amendment Bill, which was earlier circulated, the Committee had also recommended removal of non-serious candidates and to prevent some candidates contesting from more than one constituency when bye-elections are necessitated. In your previous Amendment Bill, you had proposed that a candidate should not contest from more than one constituency, whether for the House of the People or for the Legislative Assembly elections. But in this second Amendment Bill, you have given scope for the candidates to... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, these are matters which you can discuss when we consider the Bill or at the stage of clause-by-clause consideration. Moreover, you can give the amendment if you want.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I am telling why I am objecting to it. Anyway, I am completing. I shall not take more than one minute.

What I mean to say is that you have *not improved upon your previous proposal*. So, our suggestion is that you come forward with a comprehensive Amendment Bill to amend the Representation of People's Act, fully incorporating the recommendations made by the Dinesh Goswami Committee, and *not in a piecemeal manner like this*. It appears that the Government has no clear thinking and clear stand on the amendments. In the previous Bill they had provided that a candidate contesting

election to Lok Sabha can be an elector from any constituency in the country but later, for some reasons, they have withdrawn that clause from this Bill. It appears that the Government is not at all serious or sincere in its intentions to bring forward the electoral reforms. That is why we oppose this Bill and demand, through you, from this Government to come forward with a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel it will be a dereliction of my duty if I were not to oppose or not point out certain infirmities in the Bill which, according to me, are not Constitutional. I am not mentioning only the unconstitutional provisions but also some other provisions which have been incorporated in this Bill.

We are all committed for the electoral reforms and we all want this reforms Bill to be passed by the House. But there is a certain provision which has the Constitutional infirmity and I am duty bound to bring that to the notice of this House as well as of the Government. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned in para 4... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Ahmed.

SHRI E. AHMED: I am not going into it, Sir, I am just mentioning about one of the provisions which the Government has incorporated in the Bill, which I could see is very much against the essence and the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution has given freedom of association, subject to three reasonable restrictions - security of the country, public order, and morality or decency. Any party which can stand the test of these reasonable restrictions provided in the Constitution, has every right to function

[Shri Kalp Nath Rai]

Mulayam Singh Yadavji and Shri Laloo Yadavji. *(Interruptions)* Just now our friend Shri Mohan Singhji asked what has the Government of India done? Against how many black marketeers, hoarders and smugglers has action been taken? Hon. Mohan Singhji, this is the responsibility of Shri Laloo Yadav and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was because, sugarcane was diverted to prepare gur. Today, I would like to say that under OGL, sugar has come into the market and the Ministry of Commerce has procured 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar for the poor people and we assure them that the price of Rs. 9 will be maintained until the commencement of seed time on 1st November and price of free sale sugar... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Tell us how did it happen in FCI. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our friend, Mohan Singhji asked why was molasses decontrolled. We have increased the prices of sugarcane for farmers by decontrolling molasses, a cause for which leaders like Shri Chandra Shekhar, Chowdhary Charan Singh, Basant Dada Patil and Shri Gonda Singh had to go to jail. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: But, who are benefiting out of this decontrol of molasses? Have you passed on 50 per cent of the profit to the farmers which you promised to them? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly, I will conclude by saying that the question is whether this country will be run by democracy or bureaucracy. We have already taken a decision on it. *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chandra Shekharji, you said that Atalji is your Guru (teacher) and you are my Guru... *(Interruptions)* you said that today, I must speak the truth. I have to say only one thing:

Ham karein kya dariya agar labrez maikhane mein hai

Ham to itni jante hain jitani paimane mein hai.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in case Chandra Shekharji were the Prime Minister and I were in his Cabinet, then my duty was that

[English]

I will obey him one-hundred per cent.

[Translation]

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobies have been cleared.

The question is:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The major products are
spices, cashew, fresh fruits and
Vegetables, floriculture products including

seeds and processed fruit and vegetables
products.

The exports of 1992-93 and
1993-94 (upto January, 1994) are as
follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Horti- culture products	Year 1992-93	Year 1993-94 (April-Jan.)
1.	Spices	368.82	459.80
2.	Cashew	748.85	840.74
3.	Fruits & Vegetables	361.44	318.05
4.	Floriculture Products	13.20	10.96
		1492.31	1629.55
	Total	2984.62	3159.10

The countries to which majority of
horticulture products now being exported
are U.S.A., U.K., Germany, Japan,
Singapore, Netherlands, Pakistan,
Bangladesh, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia,
U.A.E. Kuwait, Russia.

(d) Government has given a major
thrust to the development of horticulture
by allocating Rs. 1,000/- crores in the
Eighth Five Year Plan. This programme of
development covers all major horticulture
crops involving improving their productiv-
ity, expanding area under each, providing
quality planting material and development
of infrastructure for post harvest handling
and marketing.

Supply of Seeds

187. SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend
to reduce the quantum of seeds supplied
to States through National Seeds

Corporation and State Seed Corporations;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA
KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University,
Lucknow

188. SHRI RAJ NARAIN:
SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government
propose to set up an Open University in

(Interruptions). I charge that this Government has failed there. If they had pursued with this Bill. I am sure, that would have shown to the people of this country who are the persons or the parties which are against this national commitment. Then the people would have decided for themselves. Why should they not introduce this Bill? Why should they not ask the Parliament to express its views on a very very wholesome provision that was going to be introduced? I am sorry to say that they have let down the Parliament. I am sorry to say that they have let down the very basis of the combined decision of this Parliament as expressed through the Dinesh Goswami Committee's Report. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, we shall oppose the proposal not to introduce this Bill and we request the Government to introduce this Bill.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express that this Bill will remain as a black Bill in the annals of the Indian Parliamentary history. Today we have witnessed a different situation. The Hon. Minister for Law and Justice had assured this House that the provisions which were there in the Bill that he was withdrawing, will be there in the next Bill that he is going to introduce. Surprisingly, he does not have the moral courage to introduce the Bill. This will be nothing short of cheating this House. This clearly shows the scant respect of this Government for the highest body in this land. He has mentioned that the Government had tried for a consensus. If the Government has got a real commitment for democracy and respect for others' views, it would have come forward with the proposals which were suggested by the Dinesh Goswami Committee. At that time, this party was in the opposition. It was the main Opposition

Party, and the National Front Government at that time had got the magnanimity to accept the suggestion that in the matter of appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner, along with the Chief Justice, the Leader of the Opposition should also be consulted. If this Government had now come forward with such a provision, all the parties would have supported that. But they do not have any respect for the Opposition. They do not have any value for the Opposition's point of view. Even if the Government has failed to reach the consensus, at least they must have the courage to introduce the Bill. Let the Bill be discussed and let the opportunity be given to various political parties and the Member of this august House to discuss the provisions of this Bill. Even that they could not do. We feel that through this, the Government wants to do something which they had done at one point of time. When a High Court had struck down the election of the highest individual in this country, an effort was made in this Parliament to nullify that decision during the Emergency. Similarly, now to undo the Supreme Court's interim order, they want to bring this Constitution Amendment Bill, giving equal rights to the Election Commissioners with the Chief Election Commissioner. In article 324, the Constitution itself provides for scope for a multi-member Commission. Some of the Opposition parties have opposed that. We do agree that there may be some arbitrariness in the decision of the Chief Election Commissioner. Sometimes he must have exceeded his limits. But one thing I would like to say in this august House that because of some of his decisions, elections could be conducted comparatively in a better manner, comparatively with less expenditure, for which the credit should go to him. That we have to accept. The people of this country are also well aware of that.

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

So, in this context we demand that the Law Minister should resign forthwith because the day in which he has let down this House, he does not deserve to continue in this Government. That is the minimum we expect from him and this Government.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, honestly I fail to appreciate the rationals and even the bonafide of the indignation expressed over the decision of the Government not to introduce a Bill which was, otherwise circulated.

Sir, during the last two decades, if I am not mistaken, the different parties, from time to time including Advaniji himself, have raised the question of desirability of having a multi-member Election Commission. The Government, in order to ensure that this decision is given a constitutional mandate, brought about the present Bill. (*Interruptions*). If you try to understand what I am saying, you will not say this.

Sir, since yesterday, as the Hon. Minister for Law said, an effort was being made to arrive at some consensus. If the Government has taken a decision not to introduce the Bill, I with utmost humility, would say that it is in deference to the wishes of the Members of the Opposition. It was a question raised by the Members of the Opposition. There were different parties who wanted this provision to be brought about. For the last three years we know that we do not have two-third majority and so, we would not rush to bring about a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, unless there is some sort of consensus amongst the Members cutting across the party lines.

Sir, I do not want to name anybody and today, if any party or any group of Hon. Members of this House decide not to support this Bill, in that situation if the Government comes to the conclusion that the Bill need not be introduced, I am just august with all that is being done here. In fact, as I said, this is in deference to the wishes of this House that the Bill is not being introduced. I am again aghast to hear some members say that the Congress, perhaps, is wanting to bring in some provision which is not for electoral reforms.

Sir, kindly look at the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill. What are we doing? The Government in power is wanting to give a statutory mandate to the various provisions which exist in the model code of conduct. Shri Vajpayee, in his inimitable style, was referring to the convoy of cars. It is the Congress Government which wants to put an end to it and therefore, that provision has been introduced here. Now, what is being made out here? Instead of a campaign period of 20 days, the Government wants to reduce the period to 14 days. Does that not mean cutting down of the expenditure of elections? What are we trying to raise here? What are we trying to say? These people, perhaps, wanted the Government to fund the elections. The Congress is firmly of the opinion that the exchequer cannot be burdened further with that. When we cannot arrive at some sort of a consensus to cut down the expenditure otherwise, it would not be advisable for us, sitting here to burden the exchequer.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: It was there in the First Amendment Bill.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Sir, it will not be advisable and we will then be betraying the people of this country if we say that we want to contest our elections at their cost. The Prime Minister objected to that clause. For political reasons, we are trying to paint a picture as if the Government is not in favour of electoral reforms. I would urge this hon. House and I would urge the hon. Minister that the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill which has been introduced yesterday must be taken up in this House and must really be disposed off, because that Bill, besides bringing about various electoral reforms, is, in fact, in deference to the decision of the Supreme Court also which has clearly laid down as to what secularism means, as to what are the ethos of India and as to what must be the conduct of the political parties if they want to contest elections.

Sir, this Session has been called for a particular purpose and that purpose is not defeated. With all respect to the hon. Members who have spoken earlier, I do not want to dwell at length on that, but I do want to say that even now we must proceed with the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill and pass that.

Only then, the communal forces which are raising their head, which are polluting the social environment, which are polluting the election process will really be put under check.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say it with great pain that whatever happened here before you today will go down in the history of our Parliament as a black day. Without

dwelling at length I would like to submit the two words i.e. illmanner and cheating uttered by our erudite members of Parliament have been correctly used and the Govt. has exceeded all limits.

I recall the day when on my first election to the 4th Lok Sabha, the then Speaker condemned the action of a police personnel before the Bar of the House for his rude behaviour with an MP at Nagpur.

You are the protector of our rights. This should not be referred to the Privileges Committee because the House has been deceived in your presence. Our friends sitting on the other side, I am ignoring the Hon. Minister even the ordinary workers of Congress Party want to uphold the democratic values in India. In the capacity of Members of Parliament, we have some responsibilities. The Cabinet Ministers of the Government may voluntarily prescribe any punishment for themselves. I do not resort to any diplomatic manner in saying that they should be given some punishment. The democracy will die its own death if the punishment is not awarded. I say that the action of a police personnel was condemned in the Parliament during the 4th Lok Sabha. The criminality resorted to today far exceeds that act. I do not ask you to prescribe the punishment but say that they should ask their conscience what punishment they deserve.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I respect you very much. I will appreciate you not to tell me what I should do or I should not do. But I will appreciate, if you can say what can be and could be done under the law.