

[Shri Bhupesh]i Gupta]

announced. It has not started its work yet and it seems, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav is not interested in the judicial inquiry, Or at least he wants to delay it. Many other assurances were given. Most of them are being violated and ignored by the Chief Minister having given these assurances. What is again worse, Sir, for the situation, they have decided to close the University sine die or indefinitely what they call, not sine die. Sir, that would be ruining the career of the students and their academic career. From all the reports that we have got and are getting still, the situation needs the attention of the Government, the Education Ministry, in particular, and the Prime Minister. We will not be in Session in a matter of a few days' time for two months. They are taking advantage of the situation in order that they could do whatever they like. In this House, we expressed our desire that a judicial enquiry should be ordered into the Agra firings. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, the Chief Minister has said 'No'. He has said that he is not going to order a judicial enquiry. Every day, incidents are taking place. The police have been indulging in all kinds of atrocities. That is how they treat Parliament.

Now, in order to deal with the situation, Mr. Morarji Desai others are very keen, it seems, to push through the anti-defection Bill which has a particular clause which says that you cannot even vote against the whip of the Government. Therefore, Sir, this is now the latest way of keeping the Janata Party together. In the U.P. Assembly, as you know Sir, many walked out. They are ready to move a No-Confidence Motion against the Chief Minister. They are handling the matter. Of course, this is an inner-party matter. I am not going into that. But I am concerned with the public aspect of it. I am not

asking for Centre's intervention. I will ask the Janata Party people. You have many people whom you can make Chief Ministers. Why are you keeping him? This Vice-Chancellor must not come back. The University should be reopened immediately. The PAC should be withdrawn. The judicial enquiry should start and we should know the terms of reference. It should be prepared in consultation with the students, the teachers, the employees and others. Sir, other assurances that have been given should be implemented forthwith. The situation should be normalised in the Pantnagar University. This is my demand. I hope, Sir, you, as the Chairman of this House, and as the Vice-President of this country, will exercise your influence. You say very good things outside. Sometimes, you do; not always, as we also do. But something has to be done about it. You should take a little interest and see that something is done and proper steps are taken,

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we support the demand made by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. There has been no statement from the Government on this issue. The atrocities should be stopped and the Vice-Chancellor should not be allowed to come back. I would request you to kindly ask the Government to make a statement. They have not made any statement so far. Shame on the Government.

REFERENCE TO MASSIVE MARCH BY SIKHS IN DELHI

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KALTI (Punjab): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the massive march of the Sikhs that took place in New Delhi yesterday. The real problem is that the so-called Nirankaris are carrying on an offensive propaganda against the basic values of Sikhism. They are making a mockery of the Sikh scriptures and

the Sikh religious personalities. Minor clashes have been there since many years. But this time, they went to Amritsar with the head of their mission, the Nirankari mission, specially prepared. They took with them as many arms as possible. Then, they took out a procession there. Of course, nobody objected to this. But the slogans which were raised by the Nirankaris agitated and infuriated the religious sentiments of the Sikhs. When some people went there to protest, they were massacred by the followers of the Nirankari mission. Whoever went there were either killed or seriously wounded. Eighteen persons were killed and about eighty were injured. This Nirankari mission which has become a centre of immoral social activities should be banned. When all this was happening and when the bodies of the dead and the wounded were lying on the roads the so-called protagonists of Manav Ekta were holding discussions for more than three hours. When the head of the Nirankari mission came back he met the Prime Minister for one hour and the Prime Minister gave a hearing to this culprit, to this criminal. But after that, when we went, he was not prepared to listen to us. When the Punjab Police came here to arrest him, the Delhi Police did not co-operate with the Punjab Police. Then, he got anticipatory bail. This is certainly creating a serious law and order situation in the Punjab. The sentiments of the Sikhs are so much infuriated that anything can happen any time in Punjab and outside Punjab. Therefore, his activities should be curtailed and the Home Ministry should take a serious view of the situation. Only then can there be religious peace and harmony in Punjab at least, if not in the whole country. Thank you.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Sir, in this matter there should be a judicial inquiry. Such an inquiry was demanded by the ruling party itself. Three Ministers were present at the Working Committee meeting of the Akali Party. But now

the Government has refused to accept this despite a demand from all the parties. Sir, there are two sides to the matter. Only one side should not be presented.

THE COALMINES NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1978

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon'ble Members are aware that the coal industry was nationalised in two phases. Coking coal mines were taken over under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provision) Ordinance on 17-10-1971 and thereafter nationalised under the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act w.e.f. 1st May, 1972. The non-coking coal mines were taken over under the Coal Mines Taking over of Management Ordinance on 31st January, 1973 and nationalised w.e.f. 1-5-1973. A few amendments were made to the Nationalisation Act in September, 1973 to overcome certain practical difficulties. In April, 1976 the Act was amended to enable the termination of illegal mining operations in coal.

In the course of the working of the Act it has been found that there is need to remove certain ambiguities and certain practical difficulties which have come to light during the implementation of the Nationalisation Act. The present Bill is intended to remove these difficulties and to expedite the payment of the amounts due to the claimants under the Act. Some of the important amendments included in this Bill are as follows:

- (a) The Nationalisation Act had defined the assets which vested in