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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st April, 1966:—

BILL No. II of 1966

a bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, Short title, 1966.

2. In article 102 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-
clause (d), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-
ment
of article
102.

“(dd) if he uses or threatens to use physical force in any
manner within the precincts of Parliament House against any
other member of Parliament or any Officer of Parliament for
any reason whatsoever;”.

Amend-
ment
of article
191.

3. In article 191 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause (d), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(dd) if he uses or threatens to use physical force in any manner within the precincts of the legislature of a State against any other member of the legislature or any Officer of the legislature for any reason whatsoever;”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Certain trends have recently appeared in the public life of the country which threaten the smooth working of democratic institutions and endanger the strengthening and developing of democracy in India. These trends have in the case of one Legislature in India taken the form of the use of physical force by some members of the Legislature against some other members and against the symbols of authority of the Presiding Officer. These are dangerous forms and they will prevent the proper functioning of democracy which is based on the creation and conversion of opinion by argument and debate and on decisions on matters being reached by a peacefully recorded vote.

The use of physical force in support of one's opinions and for securing certain decisions in a democratic institution has therefore to be prevented in the interests of the future of democracy in India.

A member of a legislature who uses physical force and not merely argument and vote to carry his point has no place in a democratic legislative set-up. The Bill seeks to disqualify such a person from the membership of the Legislature, whether of a State or of the Union.

JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM.

B. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

