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Monday, March 20, 1967
Phalguna 29, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 4.—Monday, March, 20, 1967/Phalgun 29, 1818 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Members Sworn	239
Oral Answers to Questions —	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 4	239—70
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 5 to 18	270—80
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 to 14	280—89
Point of Personal Explanation by Minister	289—90
Re. Calling Attention Notices	291—94
(Query)	
Member Sworn	294
Papers Laid on the Table	294—95
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Reports	295—96
Goa, Daman and Diu Budget—1967-68—Presented:	
Shri Morarji Desai	296—99
Railway Budget, 1967-68—Presented :	300—07
Shri C.M. Poonacha	300—07
Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs)	
Amendment Bill.— <i>Introduced</i>	307—08
Statement Re. Ordinance—	
Shri Morarji Desai	308—09
Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers— <i>Negatived.</i>	309—423
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	310—14
Shri Randhir Singh	314—18
Shrimati Gayatri Devi	318—32
Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj	333—41
Shri K. Manoharan	341—53
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida	353—59
Shri S.A. Dange	359—68
Shri Y.B. Chavan	369—89
Shri P. Ramamurti	389—96
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	396—402
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	402—08
Shri A.B. Vajpayee	409—14
General Budget, 1967-68—Presented :	
Shri Morarji Desai	424—46
Finance Bill, 1967—Introduced	446

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 20, 1967/Phalgun 29,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur)
Shri Brijendra Singh (Bharatpur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Activities of CIA

+

- *1. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disclosures now being made in the American Press of the use by CIA of various international agencies to do spying and subversive work on behalf of the United States Government in several parts of the world;

(b) whether Government have got a list of the Organisations in India—either solely of Indian background or branches of international agencies—that are receiving CIA funds through any source to finance their activities; and

(c) whether Government propose to start immediate investigation into the

extent of involvement by labour organisations and other public and semi-public associations in India with international bodies that receive funds from the CIA in the United States?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government of India have noted reports in the U.S. Press indicating that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States has contributed funds to various organisations in the U.S. which in turn have financed persons from other countries to take trips to the U.S.A., to various Conferences and Assemblies and also other activities. These Press disclosures have listed some Indian bodies as being among the beneficiaries of such funds. Like most recipients elsewhere, these Indian bodies innocently accepted funds from international U.S. organisations since they were ignorant of the fact that the U.S. organisations concerned had been financed by the CIA.

By their very nature, activities such as those now attributed to the CIA are carried out secretly and such activities are not normally capable of verification. Government are, however, constantly vigilant to protect the national interest. Whenever possible they take action against subversive and intelligence activities. In the present case, the implications of the revelations in the U.S. are under consideration and if any specific action is called for, it will be taken.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि कांग्रेस फौर कल्चरल फ्रीडम नाम की संस्था को सी० आई०ए० कई फाउंडेशनों के द्वारा पैसा

मिलता है और यह कांग्रेस और कल्चरल फ्रीडम को दो साक्षात् एशियन सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र और इंडियन कमिटी और कल्चरल फ्रीडम यह दोनों संस्थाएँ, हिन्दुस्तान में काफ़ी धरतें से काम कर रही हैं और वर्ल्ड प्रसेम्बली आफ़ यूथ नाम के संगठन की ओर से सेंट्रल इंटील्लिजेंस एजेंसी के द्वारा जो पैसा मिलता है वह वर्ल्ड प्रसेम्बली आफ़ यूथ की तरफ़ से हिन्दुस्तान के दो ऐसे संगठनों को, एक तो बे, वर्ल्ड प्रसेम्बली आफ़ यूथ सेंटर ट्रस्ट और दूसरे इंडियन यूथ कांग्रेस इन को भी मदद दी जाती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have a list here of the Indian institutions which were mentioned in the American press. My hon. friend is right that one of the organisations that was mentioned is receiving funds from the CIA was the Congress for Cultural Freedom and also the International Youth Centre, Delhi and the World Assembly of Youth.

श्री मधु सिन्घे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने यह नहीं पूछा कि अमरीका में जो रपट छपी है उसमें इन संस्थाओं के नाम हैं या नहीं, उन का प्रश्न है कि क्या भारत सरकार को जानकारी है कि सी० आइ० ए० से उन संस्थाओं को पैसा मिलता है ? प्रश्नों का सही जवाब देना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन का समय ख़राब न किया जाय।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will correctly answer it. As far as the Government of India is concerned, its attention was drawn to this fact for the first time when the reporters appeared in the American press.

श्री मधु सिन्घे: आप की इंटील्लिजेंस एजेंसी क्या कर रही है ? उस के ऊपर हम इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is meant by the word 'innocently'?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Fernandes might ask his second question.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: Sir, you must give opportunity to this side also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must know that two supplementaries are allowed to the first Member. Then I will look to the other side.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: क्या सी० आइ० ए० की ओर से जिन दो संस्थाओं को, बे वर्ल्ड प्रसेम्बली आफ़ यूथ ट्रस्ट और इंडियन यूथ कांग्रेस, जिनको पैसा मिलता है उन दोनों संगठनों से काबीना के दो बड़े मंत्रियों का सम्बन्ध है ? क्या इस की जानकारी सरकार को है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very serious matter. The hon. Member has mentioned the names of two organisations with which it seems two Cabinet Ministers are concerned.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: मैं अगर आप चाहें तो उन के नाम भी दे सकता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister answer it. He can explain his point when he asks a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister answer the question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any Cabinet Minister or other Minister, or any eminent person, in India who is associated with this association. I have not had a look at the names of the office-bearers of these organisations. As I said, this matter came to our attention only recently and the matter is under our consideration. I can assure this House that if any Cabinet Minister was associated with any of these organisations, he could not have been aware, as Government was not aware, that

these organisations were being financed by the CIA.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नियम संख्या 41 के मातहत है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I raise a point of order under rule 41. That rule says:

"Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

(2) The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely:

(1) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible."

The hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, has not mentioned the names but he has said that two Cabinet Ministers were concerned, to which Shri M. C. Chagla has replied that if these Ministers were associated, they were not aware of its consequences and that Government knew about it later on. I would only mention that since two Cabinet Ministers have been mentioned it is but necessary that those names should be given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Member has made this definite charge that two Ministers are concerned

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary There is no point of order

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Since many of the hon. Members are new, it will help me and the reporters as well if they mention their names and States before they speak. Old Members are known, but many new Members are getting up and we are not able to locate their names. So, it will help if they mention their names and States.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That is not the procedure followed anywhere. It is not a public meeting.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Where is the time to do that?

Mr. Speaker: After the seats are allotted, reporters will be able to locate them, but for two or three days, till seats are allotted, they may not know them. But if they do not want to do that, I might locate them by pointing out my finger but reporters might find it difficult.

श्री मधु लिखये : मैंने नियम सं० 41 बतलाया था . . .

Shri K. K. Chatterjee: If there is always a point of order, there will be no questions.

श्री मधु लिखये : वही तो करना पड़ता है। मंत्री लोगों को सिखाना पड़ता है कि कैसे प्रश्नों का जवाब दिया जाये। आप नियम 41(ए) देख लीजिये :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed."

Obtaining information लेकिन कोई जानकारी मुझे नहीं मिल रही है। कैसे वह मैं साबित करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या काबीना के दो महत्वपूर्ण सदस्यों का ऐसी हिन्दुस्तानी संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध है जिन को सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा पैसा मिलता है। दिल्दज में एक मंत्री का नाम निकला, और वह हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री हैं। इतनी जानकारी तो रखनी चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि यह गलत बात है। हमारे आज सबेरे श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने एक चिट्ठी मुझे भेजी है। वह दो बाकियों की है और इस से बिल्कुल सम्बन्धित है। वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"Dear Madhu, this morning I telephoned the AICC Office to find out who was . . ." (Interruption).

इसी से सम्बन्धित है। मैं जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। आप बैठ जाइये और मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर पूरा होने दीजिये।

"This morning I telephoned the AICC Office...."

Shri Randhir Singh: Under what rule is he reading out this letter?

Shri Madhu Limaye: Rule 41. आपको मैं सिखाने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन बाद

"This morning I telephoned the AICC Office to find out who the seniormost Congressman was in charge of the Indian Youth Congress. The girl, who answered the telephone, said, one Mr. Tiwari was the President and Mr. D'Mello was the General Secretary of the Youth Congress. When I asked who was the seniormost Congressman in charge, she said that Mr. Dinesh Singh is the all in all of the youth organisation and I might get in touch with him for further information."

दो मंत्रियों के नाम आ चुके हैं। ए०आई० सी० सी० के दफ्तर में....

Mr. Speaker: You have said what you have wanted to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : दिनेश सिंह और मोरारजी देसाई के नाम आ चुके हैं। बात साफ़ होनी चाहिये और जानकारी देनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order at all.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): In the first instance, as far as I know, the Indian Youth Congress, which is in the AICC, has no relation to any of these things. There is a world body, called World Assembly of Youth, and it has an Indian branch here. That Indian branch is putting up an international house for youth here. There are trustees and I

am the Chairman of their Board of Trustees..... (Interruption). I am telling you.

Some hon. Members: Shāme, shame.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let there be shame on those who cry, "Shame, shame", without understanding anything..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: This is not the way.

Shri Morarji Desai: As soon as I read in the papers.....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Minister is selling away the country.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was not a minister then.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Now you are.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: And you have been almost for the last 20 years.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will the hon. Members have patience and then say whatever they like?

As soon as it came to my notice, I asked the Managing Trustee if he had received any donations from different countries. I had no knowledge about it myself. He told me that he had received some donations from Germany, some from America, from some bodies in America and not from C.I.A. I asked him to find out from those bodies whether they had received money from the C.I.A. or whether they had given their own money. That correspondence is going on. I also instructed the Managing Trustee that if he finds that the money has come from C.I.A., it should be returned to them. That is what has been done. There is no question of receiving any money from C.I.A. (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who is the Managing Trustee?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Managing Trustee is Shri Ram Krishan Bajaj.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members who have tabled the Question will get priority.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to understand the procedure. Mr. Madhu Limaye raised a point of order and it was for you to rule whether it was a point of order or not.

Mr. Speaker: I ruled that it was not a point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But what happened afterwards? Mr. Madhu Limaye said something and Mr. Morarji Desai got up and gave a reply. The Chair did not do anything. Is it that we can get up at any moment and put questions? What is the procedure?

Mr. Speaker: It was not a point of order at all. I did say that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How did he then come into the picture?

Mr. Speaker: There was an insinuation made.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know who were the prominent men connected with the Society for cultural freedom in India who were getting aid from C.I.A.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not in a position to say that. If the hon. Member gives a separate notice for that, I will answer it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that in the diplomatic list of October, 1966, there are as many as 77 Attaches attached to the United States Embassy in India, some of whom have already been identified as C.I.A. agents, and in view also of the fact that CIA in New Delhi has its headquarters which is supposed to have direct and separate link with their headquarters in America, apart

from the Embassy contact in Washington, may I know—now that the Government knows more about it—what steps are being taken to make sure that under the guise of being Attaches or anybody else or something of that description, these spies and espionage agents do not penetrate into our country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very serious charge to make against the Embassy of a friendly country. If our attention is drawn to the fact that any officer in any diplomatic Embassy, whether it is U.S.A. or any other country is doing espionage work, we will take action. But to make a vague charge like this against the Embassy of a friendly country is a very serious matter. I hope my hon. friend realises it and he will not make such allegations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You know it for a fact. That is a fact.

Shri K. K. Chatterjee: Is the Government aware that C.I.A. money is going to help certain organisations and persons inimical to the Congress? Can the hon. Minister enlighten us on this matter as to whether C.I.A. money was used by them in the last General Elections? I want to have information on that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I explain one thing so that it would be easier for the hon. Members to put questions. The reports that have appeared in the American press are quite clear. The procedure adopted by the C.I.A. was not directly to finance organisations in India or in other countries but to give money to certain foundations which in their turn would finance organisations which are there in other countries. Therefore, an organisation in India may, as my friend Shri Morarji Desai pointed out, innocently receive funds from a Foundation which on the face of it may be perfectly respectable, without knowing that that Foundation has been financed by the CIA. It is only now that this has come to light. Hon. Members will

realise that even in the United States there has been a great deal of indignation at this having happened. But there may be many individuals who have been invited; there may be many organisations which may have received funds without knowing and without suspecting that the CIA had anything to do with it, the CIA was secretly financing a particular foundation and that foundation was financing some organisations.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What was the CBI doing?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It has been reported in the papers that about ten days from now an organisation known as the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service is going to hold its annual assembly or conference in New Delhi. It is also reported that the Secretary-General of this organisation is one Mr. William Denalo, who is one of the top advisers of the US Peace Corps and a well-known CIA agent. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this assembly which is going to be held here, and if so, whether in view of the close connections of this organisation with the US Peace Corps and the CIA, Government are prepared to withhold permission for holding such a conference here, and if they are reluctant to do that, whether they will at least prevent leading Union Ministers and leading lights of the Congress Party who have been invited to participate in it, from doing so, and whether they will at least ban them from going there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am aware of the fact....

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me first call those Members whose names appear on the question list. That is the normal practice which we have been following here so far.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय : बीम मिनट एक ही सवाल पर लग गए हैं । 18 सवाल हैं । ये कैसे पूरे होंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am aware of the fact that such a conference is going to be held within a short time. Arrangements for this conference were made some time ago. But I am not aware of the second part of the hon. Member's question, whether the Secretary-General of this organisation is admittedly a CIA agent. This is the first time that I hear about it. I did not know of this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that this money is coming from an innocent country to an innocent organisation, but I am afraid that this is going to pollute innocent Congressmen also. Since the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has made a very bold statement that he is connected with an organisation but he did not know that, may I know whether the other Cabinet Ministers, particularly Shri Dinesh Singh who has conveniently absented himself today....

Some hon. Members: He is present here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request him then to make a statement. May I also know whether in view of the fact that the CIA money was floated during the general elections and they had a plan to see that 44 Members of Parliament who were supposed to be progressive on both sides of the House, were defeated with this money, there will be an inquiry into the whole affair by a Committee of this House or whether it will be referred to the CBI for further probe?

Shri M. C. Chagla: These are very serious charges without any basis. I do not know what basis the hon. Member has for saying that 44 progressive Members were sought to be defeated. One cannot make any wild charge in this House and ask the Minister either to deny it or substantiate it...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister may inform the House.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What was the CBI doing?

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Khadilkar: You may look at this side also.

Mr. Speaker: Let me tell hon. Members that the two or three Members who have tabled the question must be given priority I hope all the hon. Members agree to this. After I have given chance to them, I shall look at the hon. Member's side also I know that there are a number of Members who are eager to put questions on this side also. Shri Khadilkar is not one of those three or four who have tabled the question. After I have called them I shall call the others also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Minister has said that I have made these charges. I come from a place called Kanpur where there is the Indian Institute of Technology or the IIT. I have information that the CIA agents connected with it have floated money in Kanpur and other places during the elections in order to defeat these progressive Members.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the Second Secretaries of the US Embassy in India has been mentioned by the *New York Times* as CIA officer who had recently been connected with some important thing? If so, do Government propose to declare him *persona non grata* and demand his withdrawal from the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I have seen the report in the *New York Times* that the Second Secretary of the US Embassy here was trained as a CIA agent. We took up the matter with the Embassy. The US Embassy has categorically and emphatically denied that he was a CIA agent. We were told that he was an important member of the Embassy staff

Shri Umavath: It is reported in a section of the press that the CIA is operating on a part of PL-480 funds as well. It is also reported that in

December-January, just during the very period when hectic and very intensive canvassing and electioneering was going on in this country, an unusually large amount was drawn from the PL-480 funds. May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to these reports, and if so, whether Government have investigated this affair to find out to which Congressmen this money went. . . (Interruptions). Yes, why are you so much upset? Do you think American money is patriotic money? Why are you upset? (Interruptions).

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to give a categorical assurance to this House that Government will not permit any foreign money coming from any source from any country to be inducted into our country either to subvert our elections or to subvert any of our organisations (Interruptions). If the hon. Member gives me specific information, I will certainly look into it. But I am not going to go by wild reports that appear in the press charging all sorts of things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I gave a specific instance.

Shri Khadilkar: In view of the fact that CIA as a cold war instrument was forged during the Dulles period and the fact that the objective of our foreign policy is to keep clear of the cold war, if any agency tries to intensify it within our country, will Government, after these reports that have appeared—it has been mentioned that in Cambodia even the elections were tampered with by CIA agents; it is on record—investigate the ramifications of this agency, because there are various Foundations getting money and various allegations are being made, will Government set up a sort of Commission to do so, and then counteract the activities of the CIA which are a danger to our integrity, particularly as they undermine the objectives of our foreign policy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In view of these disclosures, I can assure the House

that the Government would be very vigilant and will keep a careful watch over the moneys that come from outside and the organisations which receive those moneys.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the CBI report?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We must also get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadilkar is a Congressman.

An hon. Member: We doubt it.

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of the fact that America has blackmailed us, ranging from devaluation to Reita Faria, is it not a fact (a) that Svetlana, Stalin's daughter, was whisked out of this country to Switzerland by CIA agents and (b) that Left Communists in our country were arrested on a large scale under the behest of the CIA? If these are facts, why is it that Government have not asked the CIA agents to pack off from this country lock, stock and barrel?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon friend usually puts questions according to (a) and (b). I will answer them similarly. (a) is categorically denied. I am making a statement about this matter of this daughter of Stalin tomorrow, and the House will judge for itself whether there is any basis whatever for the question put by my hon. friend. With regard to (b), it is equally false that any arrests were made or anybody was put under detention at the behest of any foreign Power, whether that foreign Power was USA or any other Power.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister of External Affairs that the Government have been very vigilant and will be very vigilant about the P.L. 480 funds disbursement, may I know whether his attention was drawn to a statement made on the floor of AICC Bombay meeting by the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnama-

chari that nearly Rs. 48 crores of PL 480 funds have not been accounted for? Since then, did the Government see the desirability of conducting any inquiry as to where all these large sums are being spent, and can the Government give any categorical answer as to what exactly was done, since such a senior member of the Congress Party, who was in charge of the finances of this country, made this statement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am aware of the statement made by the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, at the AICC meeting, but hon. Members will realise that there is an agreement under the P.L. 480 law under which United States have certain funds at their discretion. That does not mean that the discretion has got to be used to the prejudice of our country. But if any funds are being used to the prejudice of our country, to the prejudice of our national self-interest or national self-respect, we will certainly look into the matter.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What have you done so far? (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I finish? Except the statement that amounts have not been accounted for, no specific allegation was made by Mr. Krishnamachari, that moneys were used for any prejudicial purpose. If any hon Member has any information on that account, he can pass it on to me and the Finance Ministry will certainly look into it.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Government have enquired into the allegation that the CIA had a hand in the defection of Svetlana Stalin to the free world, and if so, what is the result of the enquiry?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have denied that allegation and if my hon. friend will only have patience, I am making a full statement tomorrow on this question.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken 35 minutes on one question. I do not mind going on for full one hour also, but I do not think that it is proper that

one question should take 35 minutes.

Shri Dinesh Singh wants to give a personal explanation.

Shri Dinesh Singh: During my absence, I believe some hon. Member had mentioned in connection with the CIA that I had . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is this? Is he replying?

Mr. Speaker: Personal explanation, because his name was brought in.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But why during the Question Hour immediately? It can be done after the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: In connection with the question, he is answering a point because his name was brought in. If he is giving the House information, that should be good.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He cannot intervene in between questions

Shri T. Vishwanathan: Questions must be answered during the Question Hour. If anybody has got a personal explanation to offer, that can be done after the Question Hour is over.

Mr. Speaker: The Members wanted him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When the question was put, the Minister was to reply, or the person concerned should reply, but now in between he cannot make a statement. He can write to you that some allegation has been made, and that he should be allowed to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: One Member particularly pointed out that the hon. Minister was not in the House. Question No. 2.

Shri Pahadia: We must also get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Thirty-five minutes have been taken. A number of Congressmen have also got a chance.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Will I get an opportunity to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, 35 minutes were taken by this question. There are many other important questions.

Shri Shashiranjan: It is not proper. You should not have given him a chance. But having given him a chance, he should not be stopped now.

Mr. Speaker: It is agreed that he will give a personal explanation after the Question Hour.

Shri Jaganath Prasad: I have been rising to put a supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question. We have taken 35 minutes for this question; it is too much.

India's Relations with North Vietnam and Cuba

*2. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing pressure from the U.S.A. not to have any relations with North-Vietnam and Cuba;

(b) if so, whether this is one of the conditions for giving aid to India; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). There are provisions in the latest U.S. legislation relating to aid according to which the U.S. Government may not extend aid benefits to countries having trade relations which sell, furnish or permit their ships or aircraft to transport goods to or from North Vietnam or, except within certain defined limits, to Cuba.

This is the law of the United States which can only apply to United States authorities; the legislation of one country obviously cannot be binding on Governments of other countries.

No pressure has been exerted on the Government of India by the U.S.A. not to have any relations with either Cuba or North Vietnam. We remain free to accept or not accept aid as we choose. The aid which the U.S. Government are currently willing to extend is in our national interest and its acceptance is in no way derogatory to our sovereign rights. If at any time any abridgement of our rights were threatened, our reaction would be fully in accordance with our honour and interest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to know whether it is a fact that sometime during the negotiations, when they were going on with the United States for aid, they put any condition on our having trade relations with North Viet Nam or Cuba, and was this in addition to their own law and if so, what was the reply of the Government of India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am in a position to give a categorical answer to this question because I was concerned with the negotiations. At no time, at no stage was it ever suggested by those who were negotiating on behalf of the United States that we should not trade with North Viet Nam or with Cuba. Nothing pertaining to this question was ever agitated between the two negotiating parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the barbarous attack on the people of North Viet Nam by the United States Government, in what way and to what extent have we extended help to the people of North Viet Nam, not in the matter of armaments but in the matter of increased trade with these countries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no trade with North Viet Nam and that is so for obvious reasons because we had apprehensions that anything that we may send to North Viet Nam may be passed on to China, and you know how friendly China is to us. With regard to Cuba we had trade in jute and that trade continues. We export

jute to Cuba and there has been no interference with that trade.

Prof. Samar Guha: Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister herself admitted in a press statement perhaps in January that the United States had exerted pressure on India not to enter into any firm trade with North Viet Nam or Cuba....

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): No Sir.....

Prof. Samar Guha: And did not the United States say that it would not be in a position to give aid to India if it acted contrary to their stand?

Mr. Speaker: She has answered the question; no, Sir.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Prime Minister, unfortunately, was not properly reported. I have got the official transcript of what the Prime Minister stated and, if the House wants it, I will read it out. She spoke in Hindi and the reporters could not take it down properly.

Mr. Speaker: Question No 3 Shri Supakar.

Shri Ananda Nambiar: Let him read that statement, Sir

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. Let us go to Question No 3.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We would like to put some supplementaries on Question No 2. It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Supakar.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that there should have been a clarification on what Shri Samar Guha has said? Did the Prime Minister make a statement like that? It is reported widely in the papers. We might have some misunderstandings or apprehensions. So, let us get a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to Question No. 3.

Kutch Tribunal

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- *8. **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bihari Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Kutch Tribunal in deciding the dispute between India and Pakistan on the issue of common boundary in Kutch; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by India so far in placing our case before the Tribunal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no issue of common boundary in Kutch. India contends that the boundary between India and Pakistan in West Pakistan-Gujarat border is roughly along the northern edge of the Rann of Kutch while Pakistan contends that the border is roughly along the 24th parallel.

Pursuant to the decision of the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal taken at its first session held in Geneva in February, 1966, both India and Pakistan simultaneously presented their Memorials, Counter-Memorials and Replies to the Tribunal by June 1, August 1, and September 1, 1966, respectively. The oral hearings before the Tribunal commenced on the 15th September, 1966 at Geneva and the counsel for India addressed the Tribunal. The opening address of the Indian counsel concluded on the 19th October. The leading counsel for Pakistan addressed the Tribunal from 24th October, 1966 to the 17th February, 1967. Counsel for India has commenced his reply on the 18th March, 1967. After the counsel for India has concluded his reply the counsel for Pakistan will reply and the Tribunal will give its award thereafter.

(b) The accounts regarding actual expenditure incurred so far have not yet been compiled.

Shri Supakar: What is the actual point at issue and may I know whether Pakistan is accepting the delimitation that was made during the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The issue, according to us, is this. When the transfer of power took place in 1947, the whole of Kutch was transferred to us including the Rann, and that is our territory. On that, a dispute arose, as the hon. Member knows, with Pakistan after she invaded Kutch, and the matter was then referred to adjudication. Now, this tribunal is deciding whether our contention is right, and if our contention is right—I say it is right—then the tribunal will give its award according to the materials placed before it.

Shri C. C. Desai: Are the arbitration proceedings in respect of territory which is in the possession of India, Pakistan or is it no-man's territory? In whose possession is the territory—India, Pakistan, or in whose possession?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Pakistan says it is hers. We say it is our territory. (Interruption). The hon. Member will look at the treaty which was signed. As I said, we say the territory is ours. The territory which Pakistan claims is our territory. Pakistan says it is not. And that is how the dispute has arisen and the issue is whether the Rann of Kutch or a part of it belongs to Pakistan or the whole of it belongs to us

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : श्रीमान्, कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण के सामने जो कच्छ के संबंध में विवाद प्रस्तुत है उस के संबंध में भारत के पक्ष को किन दलों ने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Indian case was presented by eminent counsel, our Attorney-General Mr. Daphthary, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a Member of this House and Mr. Palkiwala from Bombay, an extremely able and eminent counsel

Mr. Speaker: Shri D C Sharma There is a list

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: The question-list does not contain any such list of names

Mr. Speaker: About four names are there Perhaps they were later on added There are four names added afterwards

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ का जो यह हिस्सा विवाद-ग्रस्त है उसमें क्या कुछ हिस्सा इस का पाकिस्तान में भी चला गया है ? यदि हा, तो उस के संबंध में जब तक निर्णय नहीं होता तब तक हम लोग ठहरे रहेंगे या उस के पहले भी हम उस को कहेंगे कि खाली कर दो ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not arise out of this question

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee: There is an apprehension in the public mind that the Kutch Tribunal might give a political verdict What do the Government of India propose to do if such a verdict is given

Shri M. C. Chagla: When I was a judge, I did not like any counsel to speculate what my judgment was going to be I do not know what the decision is going to be I hope they will decide according to justice and equity We have a representative on the tribunal and Pakistan has a representative on it The Chairman is a distinguished jurist and we sincerely hope that the judgment will not be actuated by any political considerations but will be determined according to the facts placed before them and according to justice and equity.

Shri C. C. Desai: Are we going in for arbitration over a territory which is in our occupation and which was taken by us from their aggression?'

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is a question about the treaty. I cannot answer it The treaty was signed before my time.

Shri G. G. Swell: We have been standing up again and again for an opportunity to put a question, but you are not calling us

Mr. Speaker: I am calling members in the order in which their names appear in the question list Your name is not one of them After I call those Members, I will give you an opportunity

Shri G. G. Swell: But I saw Mr Desai getting up twice and getting answers to two supplementaries on the same question

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष जिन भारतीय वकीलों ने अपना केस प्रस्तुत किया है क्या उन्होंने कुछ इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का भी इजहार भारत सरकार को किया जिससे पता लगता है कि न्यायाधिकरण इस केस को सम्भाल करने की नीति में विश्वास रखता है ? यदि हा, तो उसके निराकरण के लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Since I assumed charge of this office, we have met every demand made by our team which is in Geneva, in the way of personnel, materials advice and expertise I have not heard of this that there is any complaint that the tribunal is deliberately prolonging the matter May I point out that I have been a member of the International Court and the procedure is extraordinary The judges hardly ever stop the counsel from arguing, however irrelevant the argument may be This is an international tribunal and one of the conventions is

if you interrupt a counsel, he might think that you are against him. Pakistan took nearly 3 months to argue its case. I was told that he went into many matters which were not relevant and which any High Court Judge here would have stopped. This is the practice, so that if there is delay, the delay is not due to the tribunal but due to the fact that the counsels choose to argue all sorts of matters and the tribunal hardly ever intervenes to prevent them from doing so.

Shri G. G. Swell: Mr. Vajpayee has just now voiced the widespread apprehension in this country. Now that the Government has taken the case to the international tribunal, will the Government abide by the decision of this tribunal, whatever be the nature of the decision?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we are bound by it. Of course, this is a hypothetical question. We went to the international tribunal on the understanding that the decision will be binding. As I said, it is a hypothetical question. I hope that the decision will be such that our country will be able to accept it and take the view that it is a fair and just decision.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: A question of this nature was raised in the last Parliament and Mr. Chatterjee gave some account of the developments there. Later on he said that he would see to it that this House is kept informed of the developments. May I know from the minister whether he would like to keep the House informed of the developments in the tribunal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I always like to keep the House informed, but I do not know what developments the House wants to know. The counsel are arguing the case. We know what the dispute is. We do not know the minds of members of the Tribunal. We can only give the dates. We will tell them when India has finished arguing, when Pakistan has resumed arguing the case and when the judgment

is likely to be delivered. Apart from that I do not know what information the House wants. Let me be told what information it wants and if I can give that, subject to public interest, I shall certainly do so.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a widespread apprehension in the country that certain papers, particularly the Instrument of Accession, were missing from our official files here and the Instrument of Accession had to be procured from London. If that is so, may I know, in the interest of our country, if Government have been able to furnish our lawyers of the International Tribunal with all the necessary documents and papers in their original?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I informed the House, if I might repeat what I said, whatever request has come from our team at Geneva, I have insisted that whatever the expenditure they should be properly supported, because I appreciate how important this decision is to our country and I do not want our team to be in any way handicapped. I have been stressing this point to the Finance Minister that finance is no consideration.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : बाह ! प्रश्न क्या, उत्तर क्या ? (व्यवधान)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब को यह जवाब देना चाहिये या कि आया वह कागज खो गया है या नहीं ? वह वापस आया या नहीं ? यह जवाब हम को नहीं मिला ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question that Shri Hem Barua put was whether all papers had been submitted before the Tribunal and I have answered that.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

Shri Hem Barua: I said that there is an apprehension in the country that the Instrument of Accession was missing and it had to be procured from London. I wanted to know about

that specifically from the hon. Minister.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: With reference to the reply given by the hon. Minister to the question put by Shri Hem Barua about the Instrument of Accession, may I know whether it is a fact that it was actually missing from our records?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member may either write to me and I will send him a reply or he may put down a separate question, because that does not arise out of this question.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सदन में देना पड़ेगा।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This question was asked many times in the last session.

Shri Hem Barua: Only once.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Anyway, a very clear and categorical answer was given, that it is not lost and it is in safe custody.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: साफ़ जवाब क्यों नहीं देने ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे: यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है। उसकी दो नकलें थीं, क्या दोनों सुरक्षित हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेबिल पर दोनों कापियां रखी जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा इनसे सम्बन्ध पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है। इस तरह से छिपाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I submit that when this question was specifically put last time there was no satisfactory reply and I had to write to the Minister concerned about it for further clarification. There has been no reply to that letter up till now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think have received any letter.

Shri Hem Barua: It was addressed to your predecessor, Shri Swaran Singh. I wrote specifically about this to him. There has been no reply up till now.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Vietnam Conflict

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*4. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam or any of its member countries has taken an initiative in the matter of seeking ways in ending conflict in Vietnam;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the steps taken, and

(c) whether any and if so, the names of other countries which have expressed their desire to help in this matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The three Member countries of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam had been informally consulting amongst themselves on the desirability of issuing an appeal to the parties concerned to facilitate discussions towards a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem and to secure extension of the ceasefire on the occasion of the Vietnamese New Year.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the recent escalation of the fighting and the intensified bombing of North Vietnam, may I know if India is making a very special effort to play the role that is naturally expected of her, which she did not seem to be playing in recent times, in order to bring about a settlement of this dispute?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I beg to differ from the view of my hon. friend. India is playing the role which is expected of her, and because of that India has a very big place in the councils of the world and India can help in creating world public opinion. India has consistently maintained and given expression to her views on this war that is going on. We have been saying that this conflict cannot be ended on the battle-field, it can only be ended at the conference table. In our own way we have been doing our best to help the mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Now, may I inform the hon. Members that some of these things can only be carried on through secret diplomacy? It would not be in the public interest to disclose what we have done and what action we have taken. Even the Secretary General has appealed for this and, therefore, I would appeal to the House not to cross-examine me as to what specific steps the Government of India has taken to help the cause of peace. But I assure the House that we are doing our best, both in our own interest and in the interest of peace and in the interest of international relations, to put an end to this conflict.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As early as November, 1966 this House was told that the International Commission, of which India is Chairman, is receiving very serious complaints about the use of toxic chemicals and gases by the United States in that area, and there are reports all over the world in regard to the United States having such a laboratory of death in regard to their nefarious practices. In view of this and in view of India's very special responsibility, at least in regard to the stoppage of the employment of toxic gases and poison gases of all kinds, India should play her role. I want to find out what Government has specifically done in regard to this, about which complaints have been hanging fire for many months.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: As the hon. Member knows, there is a definite proce-

dures prescribed about the working of the International Commission, the three members of which are India, Poland and Canada. Whenever a complaint is received, the Commission investigates it and makes its report. I am sure that if any complaint of the sort mentioned by the hon. Member has been received, it will be duly investigated and the procedure will be followed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A question here as early as November last elicited the reply that we had received a complaint. What have you done about it?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It is not merely India but Poland and Canada have also to go into the complaints. India may want to be expeditious but Poland and Canada may want to wait for instructions from their Governments, which takes time. The international machinery sometimes moves very slowly.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not denied by anybody, not even by the United States, that in recent months, in addition to aerial bombardment of North Vietnam, long-range artillery shells are being fired. May I know whether in this undeclared war against North Vietnam, which is being waged by the United States, the Government of India has given any instructions, and if so what instructions, to its representative, who is the Chairman of this International Control Commission, to see that the Commission at least condemns this latest outrage by the United States?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: That is not the function of the Commission under the Geneva Agreement. The Geneva Agreement lays down the functions of the Commission. Though we are Chairman of the Commission, we cannot travel outside our jurisdiction. Our jurisdiction is strictly defined according to the Geneva Agreement. Condemnation is not one of the functions of the Commission. The function of the Commission is to find facts and report to the Co-chairmen. If a com-

plaint is received, we will investigate, find facts and make a report to the Co-chairmen.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even if what the Minister says is correct, if facts are to be found out, I want to know whether the Government of India have given any instructions to the Chairman, who is our representative. It is a question of fact. It is not denied by anybody that fighting is being carried on.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If they are to find facts, the three of them would sit down, look at the complaints, discuss the matter and arrive at certain conclusions.

12 00 hrs.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from making the statement regarding the ending of the conflict in Vietnam, may I know whether any specific proposals have been made through diplomatic channels for the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam?

Shri M. C. Chagla: A lot of diplomatic activity has gone on, but, as I said, it would not be in the public interest to disclose what part India has played in this diplomatic activity. All that I can say is that India adheres to the position it has consistently taken up with regard to its policy and what is happening in Vietnam.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to clarify the factual position? The hon. Minister has said that the three members of the Commission sit on a complaint and some members take the stand that they have to obtain instructions from their Governments. This being a quasi-judicial body, whose duty primarily is to investigate the complaint on the basis of facts, is it not a fact that the concerned members are expected to function without interference from their home governments?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In a sense it is a judicial or a quasi-judicial body; I would not even call it quasi-judicial. Our representative, for instance, has

got to take instructions from us in many matters. The same thing applies to other members of the Commission. Therefore you cannot prevent a representative of government, who is a member of the Commission, from taking instructions from his home government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aircrafts Supplied to Pakistan by Turkey and Iran

*5. Shri Nath Pal.

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained that the aircrafts obtained by Pakistan from Turkey and Iran under the pretext of repairing them have since been returned; and

(b) if so, the precise position in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of Iran had assured us earlier that the aircraft sent to Pakistan were only for repairs, servicing and modification and were to return to Iran. Subsequently, the West German Government had also informed us that except for a few aircraft under servicing in Pakistan, all the F. 86 aircraft sold to Iran for her use had already returned to Iran and that the few undergoing servicing at that time would also return to Iran.

Government have since come across some reports to the effect that these aircraft have come back to Pakistan. We have no confirmation of these reports so far.

Government have no information about supply of aircraft by Turkey to Pakistan.

छोटे समाचारपत्रों के विषये प्रखबारी कागज का कोटा

*6. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की रूप करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे समाचारपत्रों के सम्पादकों ने प्रखबारी कागज के कोटे से सम्बन्धित नीति के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह करने की धमकी हाल में दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगे क्या हैं और उन के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) इस बारे में प्रखबारी में जो कुछ छपा है उसके प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964

*7. Shri Sezhayan:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the progress made so far in implementing the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Preparatory work for implementing the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October 1964 has been undertaken and public notices inviting applications for Indian/Ceylon citizenship will be issued by Ceylon and India after legislation for grant of Ceylon citizenship, which is now before the Ceylon Parliament, is enacted

Imported Defence Equipment

*8. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the costs of imported defence equipment have gone up after devaluation;

(b) the nature of set back in the import of defence equipment suffered after the devaluation together with its extent; and

(c) the extent thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been no set-back in the import of Defence equipment after devaluation.

Chanda Committee Report on Information and Broadcasting Media

*9. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now considered all the recommendations of the Chanda Committee report on the media of information and broadcasting; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted for implementations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) Of the four Reports submitted by the Committee on—

- (1) Radio and Television
- (2) Documentary Films and News-reels.
- (3) Advertising and Visual Publicity
- (4) Press Information & Publicity

decision has so far been taken on the majority of recommendations on the Report on Radio and Television. The rest of the Reports are under various stages of consideration and the matter is being pursued with speed and vigour.

Two statements indicating decisions taken on 150 recommendations out of a total of 219 made in the Report on

Radio and Television have already been laid on the Table of the House. A further statement in respect of another 30 recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House during the current Session.

Tashkent Agreement

- *10. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhubuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Kishan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made of the working of the Tashkent Agreement, since it was signed more than a year ago;

(b) which of its objectives have been achieved; and

(c) what are the impediments in carrying out the Agreement in toto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government of India have kept under constant review the question of implementation of the Tashkent Declaration. Some of its provisions, such as withdrawal of forces, have been implemented. However, it has not been possible to achieve all its objectives and make further progress for lack of response by the Pakistan Government to our proposals for talks to discuss various problems between the two countries. Pakistan's approach is to make any such talks or any further progress on the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration hinge on "meaningful talks" regarding a Kashmir settlement as desired by Pakistan. We are, nevertheless, continuing our efforts to bring about talks between the two Governments on various matters as envisaged in the Tashkent Declaration.

Shifting of the Manufacturing Unit of Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay to Hyderabad

- *11. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh: ..
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the decision to shift the manufacturing unit of the Atomic Energy Establishment from Trombay in Bombay to Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh was taken;

(b) the reasons for taking this decision;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra have made written and oral protests against the shifting of this unit; and

(d) the expenditure involved in shifting this unit to Hyderabad?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Hon'ble evidently is referring to shifting of the Electronics Production Units of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre from Trombay to Hyderabad.

The decision to shift these Units to Hyderabad was taken by the Atomic Energy Commission in June 1965.

(b) The Centre is primarily a research and development organisation. For the Centre to continue to perform effectively, there is need to take away processes which have reached the stage of industrial exploitation. The new public sector enterprise that is being set up at Hyderabad for Electronics will share many common facilities with the complex of atomic fuel fabrication plants also being established there. Among other important factors contributing to this decision were low dust content, low humidity conditions throughout the year, availability of power, water, chemicals and housing at Hyderabad.

(c) No protest as such has been received from the Government of Maharashtra though there has been some

correspondence in the matter with them. They felt that alternative sites at Nasik and Poona were suitable and could be considered for the location of the Electronics project. A clarification has been given to the employees concerned with the present activities of electronic production at Trombay that only those who volunteer will be transferred to Hyderabad, the rest will be gainfully employed in operations in Bombay.

(d) The expenditure on shifting of equipment and stores to Hyderabad is not expected to exceed Rs. 3:50 lakhs. In addition, expenditure on transfer travelling allowance will arise in respect of personnel who finally move to Hyderabad. No loss of production is envisaged, since manufacturing activities will start immediately in premises provided in an industrial estate in Hyderabad while permanent buildings are put up in a site of 972 acres gifted by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

"The Untold Story" By Lt. Gen. Kaul

- *12. Shri S. Supakar:
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lt. General Kaul obtained the permission of the Government of India before publishing his book "The Untold Story";

(b) whether it is also a fact that in that book, he has disclosed some official secrets; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of passages in the book appear to have been based on information derived from secret documents and correspondence and from confidential discussions in which he participated in his official capacity. The whole matter is being examined in detail and a very substantial amount of study and research is needed before any final conclusions can be reached.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb

- *13. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of producing Atom bomb in view of the progress made by China in this regard has been re-considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Our policy throughout has been to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes. The policy is kept under constant review, paramount consideration being given to the defence and security of the country. The House will appreciate Government's inability to make any public statement regarding the steps which we have taken or propose to take to ensure the security of the country.

Statement by Shah of Iran during Visit to Pakistan

*14. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by the Shah of Iran to the effect that his country supports Pakistani claims on Kashmir;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Iran; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Iran thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have seen press report of what is stated to have been said by the Shahinshah of Iran in the course of his recent visit to Pakistan.

(b) and (c). We are taking up the matter with the Iranian Government

Talks with underground Nagas

- *15. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fifth round of talks between the Underground Naga delegation and the Prime Minister has yielded any results;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The talks that have been held so far on five different occasions with the representatives of the Naga Underground were essentially of an exploratory nature. During the talks efforts were made to find areas of general agreement against the background of the Government of India's clear position on the subject, namely, that Nagaland is an integral part of the Indian Union. Although the Underground Delegation maintained that they were then not in a position to make a departure from the stand that they have publicly taken, they have agreed to think over the matter in the light of the discussions held so far and have expressed their desire to hold further talks on the subject at a future date. In keeping with their desire to seek a peaceful solution in all such cases the Government of India have expressed their willingness to hold the door open for further talks.

Atomic Power Station, Tarapore

*16. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) how many villages will have to be abandoned by the local population due to the construction and commissioning of the Atomic Power Project at Tarapore in Maharashtra;

(b) how many families will have to be rehabilitated as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to provide employment and land to those who will be deprived of their land and means of livelihood?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The inhabitants of only one hamlet (Pada) numbering approximately 100 families are being shifted from the immediate vicinity of the Atomic Power Station at Tarapur to a new Gaothan in a nearby area where they will be rehabilitated close to their agricultural lands, which are not being acquired for the Station

Shooting down of intruding Pakistani Plane in February, 1967

- *17. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pak Plane introduced into the Indian territory in February, 1967 and was brought down by the I.A.F. plane; and

(b) the substance in the Pak claim that the plane was piloted by a student and that it was an unarmed trainer aircraft?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). On the 2nd February, 1967, at 12.59 hours, a Pakistani aircraft crossed into the Indian territory near Ferozepur in conditions of clear weather and good

visibility. The aircraft was flying at about 5000 feet above the ground level and continued to fly into Indian air-space in an easterly direction and turned further North and then South. When this aircraft had intruded to a depth of 48 Kilometers inside Indian territory, an IAF aircraft was ordered to intercept it. The IAF intercepting aircraft spotted the Pakistani aircraft at 13.15 hrs. and made several attempts to contact the Pakistani aircraft on the Radio telephone. Since there was no response, the Indian aircraft flew alongside the Pakistani aircraft, waggled its wings and then flew ahead with a view to leading the Pakistani aircraft to an Indian airfield. The Pakistani aircraft started descending fast in a violent evasive action. The IAF intercepting aircraft then fired a warning burst but despite this warning, the Pakistani aircraft continued its evasive action and tried to escape. The IAF intercepting aircraft was, therefore, obliged to shoot down the Pakistani aircraft. The Pakistani aircraft was shot down at 13.30 hours and the pilot of the Pakistani aircraft died.

The unprecedented deep intrusion of this aircraft, the suspicious behaviour of the pilot and his failure to land, gave the impression that he may have been on some reconnaissance mission. Since the aircraft was equipped with VHF (Very High Frequency) set and VOR (very high frequency omni range), the pilot could not have strayed so far into Indian territory inadvertently, specially as the visibility in the area was very good and the weather was perfectly clear.

The inspection of the wreckage of the aircraft revealed that the Pilot had no military insignia or rank badges but was in civilian clothes. According to the documents found in the wreckage of the aircraft, he was an employee of the P.I.A. The aircraft was not armed, but the use of such aircraft is not restricted to training only.

Production of M.I.Gs.

*18. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the MIG complex has been fully constructed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the production of MIGs has started; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Construction of factory buildings has made considerable progress. Procurement of Plant, Machinery, equipment, translation of documents, recruitment and training of personnel are progressing satisfactorily to match a coordinated programme of manufacture.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The production of the aircraft at the MIG factories is planned in four stages viz. from Major Assemblies, from Sub Assemblies, from detailed parts and from raw materials. The first phase commenced during 1966-67 and some aircraft have been delivered to the Air Force. The aircraft under the last phase would start coming out of the production line in about 3 years.

High-Power Transmitters for Border Areas

1. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposals to set up high-power transmitters on border areas have been finalised;
- (b) when will these transmitters be actually set up; and
- (c) whether the work is going on according to the schedule?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The proposals to set up High Power Transmitters in five border areas have been finalised and in the remaining five cases proposals have been finalised but they are awaiting sanction.

(b) and (c). Equipment has been ordered in all cases with the approval of Finance. Sites have been selected in all the cases excepting one and building construction work is in progress in three cases. Three of these High Power Transmitters are expected to come up during the financial year 1967-68 and the rest are expected to be completed within the next two years.

Manufacture of Fighter and Helicopter Planes

2. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding the indigenous manufacture of fighter and helicopter planes; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The major tasks undertaken by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are as follows:—

- (i) Manufacture of the Gnat aircraft under licence;
- (ii) Design, development and manufacture of the Jet Fighter HF-24;
- (iii) Manufacture of the supersonic interceptor MIG-21 including its engine and airborne electronic equipment;
- (iv) Manufacture under licence of the Alouette helicopter including its engine.

The Gnat is in full production at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Further deliveries of the Gnat were made during 1966-67.

The HF-24 Mk. 1 aircraft has been put into production and a number of them were delivered to the Indian Air Force during the year. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have also undertaken the development of an improved version of the HF-24 aircraft.

The first phase of assembly of the MIG-21 aircraft has been completed. Further phases of manufacture are in hand.

The erection of the Alouette helicopter from sub-assemblies has commenced at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The production of the Alouette helicopter from raw materials is expected to commence during the year 1967-68.

Notes exchanged between India and China

3. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notes have been exchanged with the Government of People's Republic of China after the termination of the last Session of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Several notes have been exchanged with the Government of the People's Republic of China since the termination of the last session of Parliament. White Paper No. XIII containing notes, memoranda, etc. exchanged with the Chinese Government since February 1966, is being placed before Parliament shortly.

Atomic Power Station, Tarapore

4. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the contract entered into by the Government of India

with the General Electrical Company and Bechtel India, Limited for construction of the Atomic Power Station in Tarapore in Maharashtra;

(b) the cost of construction as originally estimated and the final estimate; and

(c) how far the devaluation has affected the cost of construction of the Tarapore Atomic Power Project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The contract for the construction has been awarded to General Electric Company of USA and International General Electric Company (India), and not to Bechtel India Limited, who are one of the sub-contractors of the main contractor.

The contract is on a 'turn-key' basis, and includes designing the station, procurement of equipment and erection of the station. A fixed payment subject only to adjustments on account of changes in Labour and Materials costs and in certain specified taxes and duties is due to the contractor. The scheduled date for the turn-over of the Station under the contract is 52 months from the effective date of contract, which is June 19, 1964. The contractor has guaranteed the output and efficiency of the station, quality and workmanship and fuel performance.

(b) and (c). Originally the cost of construction was estimated at about Rs. 48.5 crores, excluding the cost of fuel. The latest revised estimate is approximately Rs. 64.5 crores. The increase in cost is due to the steep rise in Customs Duty, which accounts for an increase of Rs. 6.00 crores, and the devaluation of the rupee, which accounts for an increase of Rs. 10.00 crores.

Diplomatic Relations with the German Democratic Republic

5. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to establish diplo-

matic relations with the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government of India on the question of the diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic has been stated on more than one occasion in both the Houses of Parliament by the late Prime Minister Nehru and subsequently by other members of the Government of India. There has been no change in this policy.

Broadcast of Election Bulletins

6. Shri S. Supakar:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many special bulletins giving the results of the General Elections were broadcast in English and the regional languages of India; and

(b) the time covered by the aforesaid broadcasts?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) From February 21 to 25, six special bulletins each in English and Hindi were put out daily from Delhi. The duration of some of the existing bulletins was also increased. A total of 68 new bulletins in Hindi and 12 in other languages were broadcast from the Regional Stations daily during the period when results were announced. There were minor local variations.

(b) The special bulletins from Delhi in English totalled 70 minutes of broadcast time daily, while those in Hindi totalled 65 minutes. The duration of existing bulletins in English and Hindi was increased by 20 minutes each daily. All English bulletins were relayed by all the Regional Stations. Hindi bulletins were relayed by the Hindi stations. The special bulletins put out by the Regional Stations totalled 560 minutes of broadcast time. In addition, the broadcast

time of existing bulletins was increased by 120 minutes.

Treaty on Nuclear Non-proliferation

8. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Bairaaj Madhok:
Shri Ram Kishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Misra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the negotiations on reaching an agreement on a treaty on nuclear non-proliferation;

(b) the attitude of the principal nuclear powers; and

(c) the role Indian Delegation played in these negotiations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The last session of the General Assembly passed a resolution calling upon the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva to give high priority to the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the mandate outlined in the General Assembly resolution 2028(XX). That Committee reconvened in Geneva on the 21st February, 1967, and its session is in progress.

(b) The differences between the points of view of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., who have been having private negotiations, on several aspects of non-proliferation are reported to have become narrower. It is understood that they have reached agreement on some articles of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and that these articles impose various disabilities on the non-nuclear powers without any balancing obligations on the part of the nuclear powers.

(c) The Indian delegation to the 21st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations fully participated in the discussions on this subject.

Its main role was to state consistently and firmly that any treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be balanced and non-discriminatory and be a step towards general and complete disarmament.

Theft of Tyres and Tubes from Palam Air-port

9. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 739 on the 7th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the theft of tubes and tyres at Palam airport has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete the investigation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The investigations are still in progress.

(c) It is not yet possible to give a definite period during which the investigation will be completed, but every effort will be made to complete it as soon as possible.

Accident on Mahabaleshwar Road

10 **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 740 on the 7th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Military Court of Inquiry into the accident on Mahabaleshwar Road has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main findings of the Court are that (i) the accident was not due to any mechanical defect in the vehicle, (ii) the exact cause of the accident is difficult to determine but the possibilities are, faulty judgement

or temporary incapacity or death on account of a recurrence of heart attack before the accident of the officer who was driving the jeep, (iii) the journey was unauthorised and besides the officer and the driver of the jeep, all the others were individuals not entitled to travel in the military vehicle, and (iv) the loss to the State is about Rs. 9,000 00.

(c) Does not arise.

Explosion in Shooting Range in Jhansi Dist.

11. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1282 on the 14th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the death of three boys as a result of an explosion in the shooting range of Armed Brigade in Jhansi District has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the next of kin of the boys have submitted any application for compensation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Court of Enquiry has been completed.

(b) Babina Field Firing Range is a fully restricted area and unauthorised persons are not permitted in the ranges at any time of the day or night. The villagers of Bhandra Buzurg were fully aware of this. However, four boys from village Bhandra Buzurg went inside the Babina Field Firing Range at about 15.00 hrs. on 24th September, 1966 to round up some grazing cattle that had strayed into the Range Area. These boys were wounded by a shell burst mid-way between village Keshodhan and village Jhanda. Two Boys (Amar Singh and Asa Ram) died on the spot and another boy (Akhe Raj) died after reaching his village. The villagers could not go into the range area on the night of 24th/25th September, 1966, since firing by an Aircraft

was going on. The villagers reported the matter to the civil police on the morning of 25th September, 1966 and with the help of the police, both the dead bodies were recovered on the evening of 25th September, 1966, from inside the Range area.

(c) No application for compensation has been received from the next of kin of the boys. We have, however, initiated action on our own to pay ex-gratia compensation.

Fire in C.O.D. Cheoki

12. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1275 on the 14th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report regarding the causes of fire in the Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, (near Allahabad) has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been possible for the lower formation to submit the report to Government so far through Army Headquarters due to several administrative reasons. However, instructions have been issued to ensure that the report is submitted to Government within a month.

Indian Embassy in Peking

13. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recent political upheavals in China, any steps have been taken to ensure the safety of the lives and property of the officials of the Indian Embassy in Peking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). All possible precautions have been taken. It would not be in the public interest to give any detailed information.

Firing Ranges of Yol, Ghurkari and Kachhiari

14. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths and persons injured in the firing field ranges of Yol, Ghurkari and Kachhiari in District Kangra during the last five years;

(b) whether any investigations have been made and any compensation paid to the injured or to the relations of the deceased;

(c) whether it is a fact that these firing ranges are near the villages Yol and Ghurkari;

(d) if so, whether any representations have been made by the villagers to shift them outside the habitable area of these villages;

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to shift these ranges; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that the villagers of Yol, Ghurkari and Kachhiari have also suggested alternate sites and if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (f). Information is being collected from the authorities concerned. As soon as it is available, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.02 hrs.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, earlier in the

morning an insinuation had been made by an hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, that I was in charge of the Indian Youth Congress and that the Youth Congress was receiving money from the CIA. I should like to say that he is wrong on both counts. I am not in charge of the Youth Congress. I am a member of its central advisory committee and I am very proud to be a member and of the confidence that the Congress President has placed in me. So far as the money is concerned, the Youth Congress draws on the funds of the Indian National Congress and does not receive any money from outside.

श्री लक्ष्मिनन्दे (गुर) : गलत बिल्कुल गलत ।

डा० राज मनोहर मोहित्वा (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं नहीं हूँ, कभी वे या नहीं, मबाल तो यह है ?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think, probably the hon Member is mixing up with his own youth wing

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वीर (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ए० आई०सी० ने क्या मुझे गलत बतलाया ? मुझे बताया गया है

"He is all in all of the Congress Youth Organisation."

दफ्तर से मुझे बतलाया गया तो क्या वह गलत बतलाते हैं ?

श्री लक्ष्मिनन्दे : क्या आपका दफ्तर झूठ बोलता है ? अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का दफ्तर गलत जानकारी देता है ?

Mr. Speaker: You verify it. I am not interested in finding out what the Congress Committee office has said... (Interruptions).

12.04 hrs.

Re. CALLING-ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before you proceed on to the next item on the agenda, I have a submission to make. I have received intimation from your office that you were kind enough to accept a calling-attention notice on the lock-out in *Times of India*. I would only request you kindly to fix it up for tomorrow since the employees of the *Times of India* both at Delhi and Bombay are suffering for the last 16 days, so that the matter could be settled early.

Mr. Speaker: A number of calling-attention and adjournment motions were there. I have allowed some of them and that has been intimated to hon. Members. But they have been referred to the Government. I hope, I will take them up tomorrow, but it may take time; I do not know.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुगेर) : पहले की लोक-सभा में दो, दो ध्यान दिलाने के प्रस्ताव ले लिये जाते थे । टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया का शम को क्यों न लिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: Whether we should take one, two or three, these things must be discussed by the party leaders along with the Leader of the Congress Party. All of us should sit together and find out whether we can take up one, two or three and whether we want to change the practice. We should discuss these things between ourselves and decide what procedure to follow. It will be good for this and the sessions to come. Therefore, I do not want to say, here and now, whether we will take up one or two call attention notices. I will convene a meeting of all the leaders of the various parties and we will discuss it. For the present, I have allowed some of the call attention notices and I have referred them to the Government. Naturally, they would like to have some time. They would call for information and then answer them.

They will, naturally, take a day or so. Anyway, the hon. Members will be informed by the office about the call attention notices which are allowed and the dates, fixed for answering them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have received an intimation from your office. You have kindly agreed to it. I only want to know....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard you. It cannot be announced here and now that it will be answered tomorrow.

Prof. Samar Guha (Contai): I gave notice of a call attention notice, drawing the attention of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I told you about all call attention notices. It does not arise again. Some of them have been allowed. You will be informed about them. Therefore, I shall not allow mentioning them here.

Prof. Samar Guha: Yesterday, there was a national ceremony in Netaji Museum where the sword of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was presented by Gen Fujiwara....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may take his seat. He cannot go on like this.

Prof. Samar Guha: There has not been any representative from the Government of India. The Government of India missed the opportunity to pay respect to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Government of Japan, through Gen. Fujiwara, handed over the sword of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to the Museum and the Government of India did not consider it fit to send one of their representatives to attend that national ceremony and pay respect to Netaji, a great Indian national revolutionary.

Some hon. Members: Shame!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will you take your seat. You cannot go on like this.

Prof. Samar Guha: They have shown disrespect to Netaji....

Mr. Speaker: All this need not be recorded.

Prof. Samar Guha: **

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You said that you have allowed some call attention notices. The hon. Member has given notice of a call attention on the subject which he has just mentioned and you have disallowed it and he wanted to know the reasons for disallowing it.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. It cannot be discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri Hām Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, unfortunately, you have not announced so far the procedures to be followed here. Last time, when Mr. Hukam Singh was elected as the Speaker, he announced in the House the procedures that would be followed here. We want to know what procedure you are going to follow, whether you are going to follow the old conventions or you are going to start a new chain of conventions. You have to announce the procedures for our guidance.

Mr. Speaker: As I said earlier, I will call a meeting of the leaders of all the parties and then only I will lay down the procedures. I do not want to lay down some procedures and placed them before the House. Before doing that, I would like to have a discussion with the leaders of all the parties. Till then, the old procedures will continue.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Previously, in the Business Advisory Committee, we had decided that one call attention notice will be taken in the morning and, if it is necessary, another one in the evening. Accordingly, you could have allowed at least one in the morning, if not an-

other one in the evening. We could have the benefit of having at least one call attention notice today in the morning.

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्कवार (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री हुकम सिंह स्पीकर थे तब एक दिन में दस दस क्वेश्चन तक हो जाया करते थे लेकिन आज एक घंटे में सिर्फ चार सवाल पूरे हुए हैं। यह प्रश्न बड़े महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, अगर सिर्फ चार सवाल ही एक दिन में होंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

12.10 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You know that Shri Nath Pai, a Member of the House who has been in the hospital has been permitted by the doctor to come and take the oath here today, but unfortunately he could not reach here before the question Hour to take the oath. He is present here now, and I would request you, as a special case, to permit him to take the oath before we proceed to the other business.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

Some hon. Members: He was ill for a long time.

Shri Nath Bapoo Pai (Rajapur)

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO RAJASTHAN

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President under article

**Not recorded.

296 of the Constitution assuming to himself all functions of the Government of the State of Rajasthan, published in Notification No. GSR. 345 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1967, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-11/67].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is it that he is reading out? It is not there on the Order Paper.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I beg to lay on the Table—

Order dated the 13th March, 1967 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-11/67].

Summary of the Report of the Governor of Rajasthan dated the 12th March, 1967 to the President. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-12/67].

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH REPORTS

Secretary: Sir, the Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings presented to the Speaker on the 3rd March, 1967, the following Reports:

1. Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division)
2. Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refiners Division).

The Speaker ordered printing, publication and circulation of these Reports under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

I lay a copy each of these two Reports on the Table of the House

12.13 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BUDGET, 1967-68

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Morarji Desai

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पवाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। श्री मोरारजी देसाई डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनाये गये हैं, जो कि मेरे घपने ख्याल से कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ़ हैं श्री कानन के भी खिलाफ़ हैं। साथ ही जो प्रोसीजर हाउस ने एडाप्ट किया है, उसके भी खिलाफ़ हैं।

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with the matter which we are discussing now

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: श्री : क्ष महोदय मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई एज डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर सब कुछ कर रहे हैं जो कि गलत है। उन्होंने प्रॉय जो ली है वह एज डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ली है। इन लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पद पर उनकी नियुक्ति गलत है क्योंकि कांस्टिट्यूशन में इस का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You have not allowed me to complete my point

Mr. Speaker: Let him please resume his seat. He may kindly excuse me. There is no point of order.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1967-68.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

The House is well aware of the circumstances in which the Presidential Order of 3rd December 1966 dissolving the Legislative Assembly of Goa-Daman and Diu was issued. Subsequently, the Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Act, 1966 was passed by Parliament and the opinion poll has also since been held in the Union Territory. General elections to the Legislative Assembly and to the Lok Sabha are due to take place on the 28th of March 1967. Meanwhile it is necessary to obtain a vote-on-account to carry on the administration of the Territory. Accordingly, the Budget of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is being presented to Parliament, which enjoys the powers of the Union Territory's legislature at present, in order to obtain a vote-on-account for a period of four months

2. The current year's Budget estimated the Revenue receipts of the Territory at Rs. 4.32 crores. The Revised Estimate in this regard is placed at Rs. 4.05 crores due mainly to a short fall of Rs. 20 lakhs under Receipts from electricity schemes. The expenditure on Revenue account which was estimated at Rs. 8.66 crores at the Budget stage, is now expected to go up to Rs. 9.04 crores due mainly to larger expenditure on social and developmental activities, particularly in the field of education on account of opening of new schools and of additional classes in existing schools. A part of the increase is also due to additional expenditure on minor irrigation works, including purchase and installation of pump sets and payment of allowances at Central Government rates to the absorbed employees. The Capital expenditure which was estimated at Rs. 3.73 crores at the Budget stage, is now placed at Rs. 3.69 crores. The total assistance from the Government of India does not show any significant variation from the original Budget figure of Rs. 8.46 crores, but the grant element will be Rs. 25.2 lakhs more

and the loan element about Rs. 25.3 lakhs less.

3. The Revenue receipts of the Union Territory next year are estimated at Rs. 4.37 crores as against Rs. 4.05 crores this year, the increase being mainly due to anticipated expansion of power supply and larger receipts from sales tax. The expenditure on Revenue account is placed at Rs. 9.91 crores as against Rs. 9.04 crores in the current year. The increase is mainly accounted for by larger expenditure on public works and electricity schemes as also step-up in activities in the fields of medical services, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry. The Capital expenditure next year is placed at Rs. 4.58 crores as against Rs. 3.69 crores this year, the increase being due to larger provisions for the power schemes including sub-stations and transmission lines and more public works expenditure for the Education, Medical and Agriculture Departments. The deficit on Revenue account is thus Rs. 5.54 crores which will be met by a grant from the Central Government, and on Capital account Rs. 4.55 crores, which will be met by a loan from the Central Government, the total Central assistance taking Plan and non-Plan requirements together being Rs. 10.09 crores as against Rs. 8.46 crores this year.

4. The next year's Budget includes a provision of Rs. 7.62 crores for developmental schemes included in the Fourth Plan and represents a step-up of Rs. 1.19 crores as compared to the current year. The Plan provisions in the Revenue account include Rs. 55 lakhs for education, Rs. 40 lakhs for the West Coast Road, Rs. 25 lakhs each for agriculture and public health schemes, Rs. 18 lakhs for Community Development and Rs. 17 lakhs for animal husbandry. The Plan provisions in the Capital Section include Rs. 1.50 crores each for electricity schemes and public works schemes of various Depart-

ments. Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for public health schemes, Rs. 28 lakhs for industrial development, including Industrial Estates, and investments in Goa Development Corporation and Co-operative Societies and Rs. 26 lakhs for agricultural schemes and fisheries development.

5. Among the more important achievements in the implementation of the Plan may be mentioned a new transmission line to bring electric power from Mysore, wider coverage in the field of education at all levels and opening of an Arts College at Daman. Piped water supply is being doubled and the sewage scheme at Panaji is nearing completion. Various control programmes of communicable diseases have been implemented and family planning programmes have been stepped up to cover rural and urban population. Construction of a bridge over the river Mandovi at Goa has also made good progress. Large-scale plantation of teak, eucalyptus, etc has been undertaken. Agricultural production is also expected to show an improvement next year with the increased use of fertilisers and better varieties of seeds. More than 50 per cent of the rural population have been covered by the co-operative movement and the Industrial Development Corporation is also beginning to make a mark. A pelletisation plant for iron ore has been established in the private sector. Iron ore exports through Mormagoa port have also gone up from 6.8 million tonnes in 1965 to 7.2 million tonnes in 1966. Next year's Budget seeks to maintain and even step-up through an appropriate increase in outlay, the tempo of the continuing schemes already undertaken. The question of further augmenting the Plan provisions will be considered during the course of the year having due regard to the needs and requirements and the resources.

12.20 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1967-68

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the annual financial statement for the Indian Government Railways showing the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1967-68. The estimates are for the whole of the next financial year, but since only a few days are left of this financial year and the time available for discussion of the Demands during this session of Parliament is very limited, I seek from this House, for the present, only a vote on account sufficient to cover the estimated expenditure for the first four months of the financial year 1967-68 leaving the supplies for the rest of the year to be voted separately later on.

The White Paper circulated with the budget documents, broadly reviews the Development of the railways during the Third Plan and also covers most of the subjects which normally figure in the budget speech. I shall, therefore, refer briefly only to a few salient points about the financial position of the railways.

The financial results of the working of Railways in 1965-66 showed a smaller surplus of 18.56 crores than the 29.99 crores anticipated in the revised estimate. The shortfall of 11.43 crores was due to decrease of 8.23 crores in traffic receipts coupled with a marginal increase of 3.20 crores in the working expenses over the revised estimates.

The revised estimate of gross traffic receipts for the current year, 1966-67, has had to be brought down to 783.75 crores, representing a reduction of 11.58 crores, because only about 4½ to 5 million tonnes of additional revenue earning goods traffic is now expected to materialise this year against the extra 12 million tonnes anticipated in the budget estimates. The shortfall is mainly in the traffic to and from steel plants, and public coal, and to a

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

less extent in cement and general goods traffic.

Working expenses show an increase of about 27 crores, mostly due to post-budget developments outside the railways' control. More than half this increase is because the rates of dearness allowance were raised in October 1966 with effect partly from 1st December 1965 and 1st August 1966. Five revisions of the price of coal between April and December 1966, which added Rs. 1.89 to the price per tonne, the rising prices of materials used in repairs and maintenance and the increase in the tariffs of several State Electricity Boards have also contributed substantially to the increase in working expenses. The net effect of the coincidence this year of a steep increase in operating expenses with a substantial shortfall in traffic anticipations is that the Indian Government Railways are likely to close this year with a deficit estimated now at Rs. 15.27 crores.

In presenting the budget for the current year my predecessor stated that "Analyses of rail traffic anticipations for 1966-67 indicate a possible increase of up to 12 million tonnes in originating freight over the 1965-66 anticipated traffic level of 204 million tonnes". The actual originating tonnage last year was only 203.1 million tonnes, and available figures for the first 10 months of the current year show that revenue earning traffic has increased by only about 4 million tonnes. The lower level of revenue earning traffic reflects partly the relative sluggishness of economic activity in the country during the current year particularly steel production, and partly the effect of a number of other factors like the periodic disruption of traffic due to civil disturbances like the Bengal Bundhs, the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute and the Steel Plant agitation in Andhra Pradesh. Operation has also been seriously affected by the drought in Bihar, eastern U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, the heavy floods in Assam and the cyclones on the Coromandel coast.

Prolonged strikes by road hauliers in U.P. and West Bengal also created congestion at many terminals which had to be followed by restrictions on traffic to those terminals from the producing centres. The shortfall in originating traffic is the cumulative effect of all these factors.

The movement of imported foodgrains from the ports to the interior of the country has been handled satisfactorily. Over 8½ million tonnes of imported foodgrains and fertilizers have already been moved this year as compared to only 6 million tonnes of imported foodgrains handled in the first eleven months of last year. Foodgrains, pumping sets and other articles required for the drought-stricken areas in Bihar, eastern U.P. etc., are being moved promptly to wherever they are required. Between November 1966 and February 1967 alone about three quarters of a million tonnes of foodgrains were moved to Bihar from different parts of the country, and between October 1966 and February 1967, 1½ lakhs tonnes of rice were moved from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala.

The movement of traffic over some of the difficult routes and transhipment points has eased considerably compared to last year. In the first 10 months of this year 19 per cent more wagons were ferried across the Ganga as compared to the last year and the creation of additional broad gauge facilities for handling loco coal at Samastipur has enabled the Gahara yard to tranship more public coal for trans-Ganga destinations. Additional capacity for break of gauge traffic has also been developed at Shahganj. All these measures have eased the movement of traffic to North Bihar and eastern U.P.

The scheme of running Super Express goods trains has now stabilised, and these trains have now substantially reduced the transit time between several important pairs of points. This service, which was initially introduced on six routes, viz., Bombay-New Delhi, New Delhi-

Calcutta, Calcutta-Bombay, Calcutta-Tatanagar, Calcutta-Madras and Madras-Bengaluru City, is now being extended to the Madras-Bombay route also.

There have been further improvements in the passenger services too. 69 new trains were introduced in the current year—35 on the broad gauge, 28 on the metre gauge and 6 on the narrow gauge, adding 12,535 to the daily train kilometrage. One of these is the daily Janata Express between Howrah and Madras. The run of 41 existing trains—19 on the broad gauge, 20 on the metre gauge and 2 on the narrow gauge—was also extended during this period adding 3,865 to the daily train kilometrage. These include the Ahmedabad-Virangam Janata, the run of which has been extended to Bombay Central. The frequency of the popular A.C. Express service between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta has been increased recently from twice to thrice a week. From the first of the next month A.C. Deluxe Express services will be introduced also between Madras and Howrah, Howrah and Bombay V.T. (via Nagpur) and Bombay V.T. and Madras. On the suburban sections, 83 new trains were introduced in the first nine months of the year—80 on the Eastern Railway, 19 on the Western Railway and 4 on the Southern Railway, adding 2,628 to the daily train kilometres, and the run of 14 broad gauge suburban train services has been extended on the Western and Eastern Railways, involving an addition of 192 daily train kilometres. On the whole, the daily train kilometrage has increased by three per cent during the current year.

More accommodation has been made available on some of the important long distance trains by using diesel locomotives capable of hauling more coaches than steam locomotives.

The reduction in the overall running time of a large number of trains was referred to in the Budget speech last year. This process has been extended this year to nearly 250 trains. Some notable instances are—the New

Delhi-Madras Southern/Air Conditioned Expresses take 4½ hours less in one direction and 4 hours in the other, the Howrah-Amritsar Mails about 2 hours less and the Frontier Mails about 45 minutes less between Bombay and Delhi.

Traffic capacity built up to meet traffic demands, as assessed from time to time in consultation with the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries not having been fully utilised during the year, further capital expenditure on creation of extra capacity has been pruned substantially during the year, as will be evident from the steep reduction in the provision for Works and Rolling Stock, which I shall mention later. On the revenue side, efforts to secure economy in operating costs consistent with efficiency and safety, have been intensified. A ban was placed in August 1966 on the recruitment of ministerial staff for administrative offices, and even normal wastage on account of retirement, discharge, etc., are not being made up by fresh recruitment. Rationalisation and simplification of procedures and the elimination of unproductive work has been undertaken in order to accommodate the consequent reduction in the number of staff; and it is also proposed to transfer gradually to machines more and more items of routine work, which will increase the efficiency and output of workers and thus secure maximum economy. Additional personnel required for expending traffic is to be found, as far as possible, from among staff rendered surplus from steam traction with its progressive substitution by diesel and electric traction. Schedules for the periodical maintenance of railway buildings have been revised to effect economy. A close watch is being maintained on fuel consumption. Work study teams have been tackling certain aspects of railway operation, where the application of work study techniques is expected to promote greater efficiency and economy by improving procedures and methods of working. Some results

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

already achieved have been very encouraging and, therefore, the application of work study techniques is being extended to more and more areas of railway operation. These and other measures to improve productivity and achieve economy will be continued in the coming years and our efforts to secure higher levels of efficiency and economy will not be allowed to slacken.

Coming now to the Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68, the total of gross traffic receipts has been placed at Rs 826 crores—an increase of 42.25 crores over the revised estimate of 783.75 crores for the current year. These estimates assume an increase of about 8 crores under passengers earnings and about 33 crores under goods earnings, the latter reflects the anticipation of about 8 million tonnes of additional originating traffic next year.

Revenue Working Expenses are expected to increase by about 17.4 crores. Of this, about 9 crores is relatable to the additional passenger and goods traffic anticipated next year, about 5½ crores is for the repairs and maintenance of the Railways' expanding assets, particularly rolling stock, and the balance of 3 crores covers the increase in operating costs due to the rise in prices, and also expenditure on staff welfare measures like medical aid, public health and sanitation, education and training. After allowing for these increases, net traffic receipts before appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Pension Fund are expected to be about 25 crores higher than the revised estimates for the current year. Expenditure on minor works of a capital nature financed from revenue is expected to be limited to 11.25 crores. An increase of about 1.4 crores has been made in the appropriation to the Pension Fund from Revenue to meet the cost of the *ex gratia* pension sanctioned to staff, who retired prior to 1st April 1967. About 9 crores more are payable as dividend to the General Revenues on the additional capital investment dur-

ing the year. After allowing for these items, only 99 crores will be available for appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund. This is 16 crores short of the figure of 115 crores recommended for 1967-68 by the Railway Convention Committee of 1965 and approved by Parliament, and one crore less than even what was appropriated in the current year. This shortfall will have to be made good at the earliest opportunity, particularly since it is estimated that the expenditure from the fund in 1967-68 will be 110 crores, 11 crores more than this appropriation.

The estimate of working expenses as now framed for the budget year 1967-68 are on the basis of the present level of prices and staff costs and contain no cushion for any increase in either of them.

The Development Fund, which had a comfortable working balance during the earlier years of the Third Plan, will be almost completely denuded at the end of the current year. This is because the Railway surplus from which this Fund is fed has been substantially less than the outgo from the Fund during the last two years and there is going to be no surplus this year. In the budget estimates now presented, a loan of about Rs 22 crores from the General Revenues is envisaged to meet the expenditure chargeable to the Fund in 1967-68. Since it is neither desirable nor possible to finance by loans works relating to passenger amenities, staff welfare or unremunerative operating improvements, it is imperative that the loan should be repaid at the earliest possible opportunity, and development expenditure met from the Railways' own resources.

The revised estimate of expenditure on the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme, for the current year has been placed at about Rs. 312 crores (net). This reduction of 13 crores on the budget of Rs. 325 crores (net is after absorbing the effect of

the devaluation of the Indian Rupees (assessed at around 20 crores) and has been achieved by adjusting the pace of various works in progress and drastically cutting back on rolling stock production and procurement. The estimate of expenditure on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock programme in 1967-68 has been placed at present at Rs. 305 crores. I may, however, assure the House that these measures are not likely to affect the capacity of the railways to handle any normal spurts in traffic in the next year or two.

Relations with the two Federations of organised Railway Labour have been cordial throughout the year, and, with the inauguration of the National Council last January, we look forward to even closer and more fruitful consultations on matters of common interest.

Before I conclude, I should like to pay my tribute to the devoted service of railwaymen throughout this year and the manner in which heavy movements of imported foodgrains have been handled in spite of the shortage of covered wagons on both the broad and metre gauge and the very long leads necessitated by the limitations of port capacity to handle these unprecedented imports. I have no doubt that the same spirit and enthusiasm which the Railways have always exhibited in times of emergency—external or internal—will enable the Railways to meet in future also similar sudden and unexpected demands made on them. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all railwaymen for the good job that they have done during the year.

12.43 hrs.

MINERAL PRODUCTS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-3-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958."

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs

STATEMENT RE. ORDINANCE

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-13/67].

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham (Visakhapatnam): Sir, may I know whether this Ordinance itself was placed on the Table of the House?

Mr Speaker: I am told that it was circulated.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: We have not received. Then again, the statement of Reasons should accompany the Bill itself. The copy of the Bill was circulated at an earlier date and the Statement of Reasons is being given on another day. Actually, according to Rule 71 it must accompany the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: They are circulated separately.

Shri Tenneti Viswamatham: They are not to do it. When was the Ordinance placed on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: After it was laid on the Table it was circulated. Please search for it.

Shri Nath Pai: We will take it up later on?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri J. Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga): Sir, you were pleased to announce the business for the rest of the day. What about the business for the rest of the week? Has it been settled?

Mr. Speaker: We are in the middle of the Motion of No-confidence. Let us proceed with it.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed with the Motion of No-confidence, I would like to announce the timings. The Home Minister will speak at 15.00 hours, the Prime Minister at 15.45 hours and Shri Vajpayee will reply to the debate at 16.10 hours. The Motion will then be put to vote at 16.25 hours. Then, naturally, we will have to adjourn and the General Budget will be presented at 17.00 hours.

Now, Dr. Lohia has already taken about 22 to 23 minutes. He may kindly conclude his speech in another couple of minutes.

श्री नथु निमवे (मुंगेर) : हमारे दल की तरफ से और कोई नहीं बोलेगा, पूरा समय उनको दे दिया जाये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : कौन्से बालों ने 15 मिनट समय ले लिया था, उसको न जोड़ा जाय ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I had written you a letter under Rule 377. I have not heard from you whether you have been pleased to allow me to raise the matter. I regard the matter to be one of extreme importance.

Mr. Speaker: I have given my consideration to it.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): Sir, I rise to a point of order relating to procedure. At the outset, I would like to make myself clear. I am not questioning the authority of the Speaker but I am only raising a point of procedure. I am only saying that on this Motion of No-confidence the procedure that has been followed is not in order. It is said here that after leave is granted under sub-rule (2) the Speaker may after considering the list of business in the House allot a day or days for discussion. My submission is that Saturday, the day on which leave was granted should not be counted because the next sub-rule says: "At the appointed hour on the allotted day...." Therefore, my submission is that the day on which it is admitted cannot be considered as the "allotted day" and a subsequent day has to be fixed. I am only submitting that the day on which the motion was admitted should not be counted, that day should be counted in favour of the Opposition and one more day should be allotted for this debate.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed—Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की काली बटा शारे त्रेक पर लगी हुई है और बकली का रही है। इतिहासे की और मूल के कीर्तियों के लक्ष्य पर कीर्तियों के लक्ष्य और किशुन कर्तों का प्रवास प्रवास । इस समय यह सरकार और श्रेय की प्रकृति

अफ़ज़ल के संबंध में क्या कर रही हैं और राजस्थान हीं चाहे और कहीं, मित्राज्य एक कदम के कि भारत की सरकार विदेशों के और बात तौर से अमरीका से भीख मांगे और प्रदेश की सरकार भारत की सरकार से पैसा मागे और अन्न मांगे हमको अलावा और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। अमेरिका का एक विधायक जो यहाँ आया था तहकीकात करने इन लोगों को अन्न दिया जाय या नहीं उसने अमेरिका लौट कर कहा है कि भारत दान और भीख का मांगता है, अन्नता रहता है। यह उसने कहा है। भारत के अन्न सम्मान बगैरा का सवाल मैं उठाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री-मंडल को सम्मान का तो कुछ पता ही नहीं है। लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आधार पर कि लगातार भीख मांगते चले जाओ और जो भारत सरकार ने सीख ली हैं अमेरिका या और किसी देश से भीख मांगने की बड़ी आदत प्रदेश की सरकारों ने सीख ली है, आते हैं, यहाँ मिलते हैं प्रधान मन्त्री से और न जाने कौन कौन मन्त्रियों से किम बात पर? हमको अन्न दो, हमको पैसा दो। और कुछ नहीं। यह नहीं कि हम को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना है कि जिससे चार या छः हफ्ते में हम लाखों टन, पचास लाख या 60 लाख टन की तादाद में अनाज अपने देश में पैदा कर लें।

उसके लिये सिंचाई का हमको इन्तजाम करवा है। उसके लिये टाटा और बिरला बगैरा जितने भी मशीनों पैदा करने वाले सस्थान हैं, उनके लिए निरम बनाना है कि सिंचाई के अलावा और कोई मशीन अब नहीं बना सकते। सारे देश के मन को उठा देना है, शकरकन्दी, आलू जो कुछ भी पैदा हो सकता है उसे पैदा करना है ताकि भूखे लोग मरें नहीं, लेकिन यह सब इन की समझ में नहीं आयेगा, क्योंकि आज दो छिन्न-मस्तका, रक्त पिपासनी अकाल चन्डिका का भूरा सा आँसू सारे देश में हो रहा है, जे सारी बातें समझ में आयेगी।

वही लिए मैं सब से ज़ोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस समय प्रदेशों में और केन्द्र में

ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिये कि जिससे सारी जनता कामचोर न रहे। इस समय सब लोग कामचोर हो गये हैं, मंत्रियों से लगाकर साधारण जनता तक, मैं अपने को उससे बाहर नहीं करता हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी शामिल हैं ।

डा० राज अनेकर लोहिया : मैं भी कामचोर हो जाता, लेकिन क्या करूँ आपके चेहरों को देख कर बोड़ी बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। कामचोरी के मतलब होते हैं—सिवाय चापलूसी, चुगलखोरी और रिश्तेदारी, इन तीन गुणों के प्रतिरिक्त और कोई गुण तरफकी और दीलत के लिये यहाँ पर जरूरी नहीं समझे जाते। अब यह युग बदलना चाहिये, मेहनत का युग और अनुशासन का आरम्भ होना चाहिये, लेकिन इस सरकार के बसकी वह चीज नहीं है, क्योंकि पिछले 20 वर्षों से इसने केवल रिश्तेदारी, चुगलखोरी और चापलूसी का युग चला रखा है।

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप केवल पांच मिनट दे दीजिये, सारी बातें खत्म हो जायेगी। इस लिये एक चीज ध्यान में रखनी होगी, ऐसा न समझें कि यह सरकार बहुत ज्यादा दिन चल जायेगी। बहुत से लोग समझते हैं कि साल, दो साल में साधारण चुनाव होंगे, कोई जरूरी नहीं है—साधारण चुनाव, क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो हरियारण और पुबुचेरी में हो रहा है, वह यहाँ पर भी होकर रहेगा, खाली उधर के 25 प्रादमियों को उधर धरने की जरूरत है, खाली 25 प्राधमियों के धरने से सारा मामला बदल जायगा और मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनसंबंध और कम्युनिस्ट वाले जो हमेशा अपने सिद्धांतों को अपने चेहरे और बांह पर लेकर चला करते हैं, जहाँ एक दफा इन्तोज्ञान सिख मसा गद्दी पर बैठने के लिये, सारे के सारे सिद्धांत सब ठीक-ठाक हो जायेंगे, इसलिए आप मेरे कहने से नहीं हरे रहे हैं। लेकिन यहाँ यही खाने खाई, सब एक हो जायेंगे।

‘दा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]’

इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप याद रखें, मैंने हीरा, पन्ना झबवा मिक कोट का सबाल उठाया, तो केवल इस इरादे से कि भारत की एक प्रतिशत जनता भारत की सालाना आमदनी का 35 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत खा जाया करती है, यानी 50 लाख भादमी 35 सैकड़ा झबवा 50 सैकड़ा से मतलब होगा करीब 50 अरब से लेकर 70 अरब— ये लोग खा जाया करते हैं। इसलिये इनके खर्च पर, इनकी सुविधाओं और विशेष सुविधाओं पर एक रोक लगाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बार बार टोक दिया जाता है कि तुम आरोप लगाने हो

एक माननीय सदस्य अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये 5 हजार रुपये कहा से खर्च करने हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया प्रधान मंत्री ने सफाई दी है कि ये हाग और मिक कोट पाया करती है। यह मिक कोट इन को न इनके पिता ने दिया, ना दादा ने दिया, बल्कि परदेसी सरकार ने दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में जरूरी हो जाता है कि खर्च पर रोक लगाई जाय (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) Mr Speaker, I am stunned by the performance and by the drama of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia I know Dr. Lohia by inches (Interruptions) I will not allow him to speak I can not be shouted down I have been allowed by the Speaker to speak (Interruptions) I cannot be cowed down by him or others. I know him fully.

बर का भेदी लका डाये ।

.... (Interruptions) I know all of them fully (Interruptions) I will not sit down Why should I? I have been allowed by the Speaker. Let others sit down ... (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would request all the hon. Members, including Shri Member, to sit down. So many hon. Members should not speak at the

same time. Hon. Members should not lose their tempers.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक वाक्य है, जिसको पूरा कर लेने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Dr. Lohia so much of time, in fact twice of what other Members have got.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया केवल एक वाक्य (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker: I would request both Shri Randhir Singh and Dr Lohia to take their seats I have given Dr Lohia the maximum time I have given to anybody

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया खादिलकर साहब ने धककर और उन के जैसे दूसरे लोगों ने भी कहा है कि वह एक पार्टी हैं, एक मत हैं, हम लोग अनेक मत के हैं, यह बात सही है। अब यँ मैंसे एक मत के हैं

Shri Randhir Singh: When I am allowed by the Speaker to speak, why should he speak?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया सारे एक मत है कि देश की दोलन में से जितना ज्यादा बड़ा हिस्सा खा मको और बटाग मको, कर लो, इस के अलावा और कोई एक मत नहीं है।

Shri Randhir Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have had the privilege of knowing Dr Lohia fully very closely and that too for a long time Dr Lohia is a full drama in himself I know him very closely, because I had the privilege of being with him for ten years in his own party

जी० बार्न करलेन्डीच (बर्नार्ड-वलिच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका नाम नहीं बताया ।

Shri Randhir Singh: I watched his performance day before yesterday and even today. It is a matter of shame to me, because I always held him in very high esteem. To me, I must confess, till day before yesterday he was a leader, a scholar, a

philosopher and a guide. But, I confess with regret, from today he is nothing; he is less than a lay man.

श्री रामसेवक दाबव (बाराबांकी) :
वे चापलूसी के अवतार हैं ।

An hon. Member: Is it a no-confidence motion against Dr. Lohia?

Shri Randhir Singh: I must say that I was very much stunned by the performance of my hon. friend from the side opposite. He attacked the very pride, the very soul of our nation, our proud, beloved and great Prime Minister the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, *Jawahar*, the most precious jewel of our country and the beloved son of our motherland. I must say that 10,000 Lohias and 20,000 Randhir Singhs are born every day in this country, but Jawaharlal Nehru is borne only once in thousands and thousands of years. It is a matter of shame that small fries like him try and launch a tirade of vilification and campaign of character assassination against one who had been the king-emperor of 500 million hearts of our countrymen.... (interruptions).

13 hrs.

Not only do I say this but this was said by an eminent foreign author, Dr. John Gunther, in his eminent book, *Inside Asia*. If Dr. Lohia wants to read that book, he should have a copy and read this. Then he will scan the stature of that greatest son of our country, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

He again committed a mistake in this august House when he made a reference, a rubbish reference, about the great Nehru family. I know it for certain that the whole nation, the whole motherland, is indebted, and profoundly indebted, to this illustrious family.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Randhir Singh: If I am permitted to say, through you, to the great doctor . . . (Interruptions). Kindly hear me. Never in the domain of human history was so much owed by so many to so few. The nation owes so much to the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru . . . (Interruption).

एक माननीय सदस्य . माननीय मदन्य यह चाटुकारिता हमें मुनाने प्राये है या यह अविश्ववाम प्रस्ताव पर बोलने प्राये हैं ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) :
अविश्ववाम प्रस्ताव पर बोलिये । इस तरह से चापलूसी पर यहाँ नहीं बोलिये । अविश्ववाम प्रस्ताव पर बोलिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh may kindly resume his seat. All must sit down . . . (Interruption). Please have a little patience. If the Opposition has a right to say what they want to say and think is very important, kindly permit them also to say what they like within the time allotted to them. If you go on shouting and do not allow them to speak, it is not proper. Both sides must hear what the other side has to say. Time is allotted to each of them. You speak what you think is important and they speak what they think is important; but kindly do allow them to speak. I do not want these interruptions.... (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक दाबव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Baramati): Under which rule is he raising a point of order?

An hon. Member: Under what rule?

श्री रामसेवक दाबव : अछयल महोदय, भारत एक गणतन्त्र है और प्रजातन्त्र चलता है । हमारे देश के संविधान में इन्डिस्टी का विक, राजतन्त्र और बादशाह आदि की बात नहीं हो सकती है . . . (अव्यव न)

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, I was quoting a very eminent man of the world, Sir Winston Churchill. He, as Prime Minister of Great Britain, said on the floor of the House of Commons during World War II about the fighter pilots of the RAF, "Never in the domain of human history was so much owed by so many to so few." This, I say, is aptly proper about the Nehru dynasty.... (Interruption). Kindly allow me to proceed. In my heart it is a dynasty. Do not bother about that. Even dynasties are very good because it is a dynasty of the people and not of a coterie of people; it is not dictatorship. It is a democracy. If I use the word "dynasty", I use it as a very dignified and respectful term. I made that quotation for the great Nehru family.

Now, a reference was made by Dr. Lohia about our Prime Minister. Dr. Lohia won the election only by a margin of 400 votes. Our esteemed Prime Minister defeated his party-man by more than 100,000 votes. According to me, my esteemed leader, our Prime Minister, defeated 250 Dr. Lohias put together. He was elected by a margin of 400 votes and my leader was elected by a margin of 100,000 votes.

Secondly, Dr. Lohia, kindly permit me to say, is a baron when he is residing; he is a duke when he is moving and he is a lord when he is speaking. I know that about Dr. Lohia. He is living in a palatial building and his monthly budget comes to about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up now.

Shri Randhir Singh: I want to say something about Rajasthan also.

An hon. Member: He must be given time.

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat. Shrimati Gayatri Devi,

Shri Randhir Singh: Kindly allow me.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next speaker.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order.

Shri Randhir Singh: My leader is the Prime Minister; my leader is the Deputy Prime Minister, my leader is the Home Minister; so, I am the Prime Minister, I am the Deputy Prime Minister and I am the Home Minister.... (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Speaker, who was in possession of the floor, explained himself later on but nonetheless spoke of a dynasty. May I draw your attention to the fact that the Constitution of India begins with this sentence:—

"We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic."

There is no scope for any dynasty, howsoever beloved it may be. Dr. Lohia said later on, "One of Allahabad and another of Jaipur". We are not going to have any dynasty in this country, either for Jaipur or for Allahabad.... (Interruption).

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Sir, I rise to support the No-Confidence motion that has been moved on Government's decision to impose President's rule in Rajasthan. I was not quite clear what the speaker before me was talking about, but he seemed to have been speaking on a no-confidence motion against Dr. Lohia and completely missed the point of the No-Confidence motion.

I would like to point out to you that the results of the General Elections in Rajasthan show clearly that the Congress was defeated. They secured 90 seats of the 124 and the rest 34 went to the Opposition. In 1952 and in 1957 as well the Congress in Rajasthan got only 40 per cent of

the votes or so, but at that time the Opposition did not unite as they have done this time. This time, as soon as the elections were over, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, the Leader of the Jana Sangh, the Leader of the Socialist Party, the Leader of the Janta Party and the independents that were returned all got together and decided to form themselves into what they called the Samyukta Dal. They elected their leader and made a 15-point programme. When the one Communist, who was returned to the Vidhan Sabha in Rajasthan, saw the programme, he also decided that he could easily support the Samyukta Dal. Therefore he decided to join us. Therefore, there was no question about our not having the majority.

After the Samyukta Dal was formed and the leader was chosen, the Leader of the Samyukta Dal, Maharawal Lakshman Singh, wrote a letter to the Rajyapal telling him about the Samyukta Dal, explaining about our majority and asking him if he could be invited to form the Government. At that point, the Governor sought certain clarifications. All that was furnished to him. I have with me the correspondence between the leader of the Samyukta Dal and the Governor of Rajasthan.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Please ask her to put it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: All the correspondence is here.

Mr. Speaker: Let her continue her speech.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I hope, Sir, you will not mind if I just read some extracts of what they had written to the Governor.

On the 24th of February, 1967, the leaders of the Rajasthan Swatantra Party, the Jana Sangh Party, the

Samyukta Socialist Party, the Janta Party and the Independent Members wrote to the Governor telling him the results of the 1967 General Elections which had shown that the Congress Party had only secured 88 seats, one Member of the Congress Party having won two seats of Malpura and Tonk constituencies and that the people had shown want of confidence in the Government to rule in Rajasthan. The Congress Party was in a clear minority while the Opposition Members who had joined together had a clear majority. He also informed the Rajyapal that the Swatantra Party, the Jana Sangh party, the S.S.P., the Janta Party and others had decided to form the Government on the basis of their majority.

As I said earlier, the Governor sought certain clarifications to which the leader of the Samyukta Dal replied and he gave the break-up as follows:

Swatantra Party	49 seats
Jana Sangh	22 seats
Samyukta Socialist Party	8 seats
Janta Party and other	
Independents	13 seats
Community Party of India	1 seat
Total	93 seats

As I said before, we earlier had 95 seats all together. While one of our Swatantra Party M.L.As who was elected to the Vidhan Sabha was celebrating his victory, some police cars came and picked him up and took him away. Since then, none of us has seen him.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I would like to tell you the numbers of the cars and the names of the police personnel who were responsible for kidnapping him while he was celebrating his victory. I shall come to that later.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Sampurnanand replied to Maharawal Lakshman Singh

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

on the 27th February saying that he was not still quite clear as to the picture that was emerging and he also sought a clarification as to which non-Congress men who have been elected to Vidhan Sabha have joined the Samyukta Dal. The Governor, in his letter to Maharawal Lakshman Singh, pointed out that 13 Members who had been elected as Independents were not clear and the Governor went on to say that he was not sure whether the Communist Member elected to the Vidhan Sabha was with the Opposition. On the 28th February, 1967, the leader of the Opposition, Maharawal Lakshman Singh, replied to him, telling him about the membership of the Opposition which I just read out and also told him that the Communist Member was willing to support the Opposition and that an intimation to that effect had already been sent to him by the Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. H. K. Vyas.

At that point, it was quite clear that we had 93 Members and we were capable of forming the Government. We gave this information to the Governor and on the 2nd March we wrote to the Governor, telling him that Mararawal Lakshman Singh had been elected as the leader of the Samyukta Dal. We had given a 15 point programme and we told him that we were able to form the Government of Rajasthan. At that time, Dr. Sampurnanand listened to us in patience and he asked some questions and we told him different things. In the meanwhile, the Congress Party had been misleading him, telling him that certain Independents had told them that they would remain with the Congress and not with the Samyukta Dal. One Independent Member was produced before the Governor and the Governor was told that he was with us. They did not help the dissident Congress M.L.As to join the Samyukta Dal. On this point, I may also point out that after the elections, Shri Kamraj, the Congress President, had

said that no dissident Congress Member would be allowed to join the Congress Party if he had won election as an Independent. Here, I may mention that one of the M.L.As from Alwar...

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: That is our internal problem.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: It may be your internal problem but it is also the problem of Rajasthan. The people have voted against the Congress. You have installed President's rule because you cannot form a majority. Shri Abdul Haji was not given a Congress ticket. He was arrested under the Defence of India Rules during our trouble with Pakistan. But when the Congress found that they had not emerged in a clear majority, this gentleman was allowed to be counted with the Congress Party. Another dissident Congressman, from Falodi constituency was allowed to join the Congress Party.

-So, on the 2nd March, the position was that we were 93 and the Congress 91. On the 3rd March, the Governor was due to announce his decision as to whom he would inform to form the Government. When we went to him in the morning, he said that it was very difficult for him to judge who was on which side and that people seem to be crossing the floor all the time. We were also accused by the Congress of having a camp where, it was said we had detained our M.L.As. I should like to point out that this camp was certainly ours. To begin with, the Swatantra Party M.L.As. used it as a place of residence and then the Jaaa Sangh Party M.L.As also wanted to use it, and then came the S.S.P. M.L.As and also the Independents. This camp was about 12 miles outside Jaipur. The Members were absolutely free to go anywhere they liked. As I told you before, Shri Samrath Rai has not been seen since the day he was picked up. It is learnt that he is in the house of some former Rajasthan Minister. We also know that some other M.L.As.

some of their relations have been threatened in certain former Rajasthan Ministers' houses. Because the police officials were on the side of the Congress Party, some false warrants were issued against some of our people and they were brought before the magistrates and they were prevented from moving freely.

All this went on before 2nd March because we had won a clear majority. They had only 88 members and they started breaking them away from us. On the 3rd March, the leader of the Samyukta Dal, along with the Communist Member, went to meet the Rajyapal and he assured them that he would give a final decision. But he was a little bit surprised when he found that the Communist Member was with us. He was a little bit surprised because he was given to understand that the Communist Party would not support the Samyukta Dal. Now when Dr Sampurnanand suddenly found that we had a clear majority he did not know what to do. He had to take a final decision. So he made some lame excuse that one of the Members of the Samyukta Dal had said something to him which he had never heard before. The remark was an ordinary one. As he left one of our Independent members said 'I hope your decision will be impartial and fair.' For an eminent person like Dr Sampurnanand to take offence at a remark like this, shows that he is not fit to be the Governor of a big border State like Rajasthan. It shows that a little thing like that could upset him. Anyway, it is not true to say that he had never heard such things before. If we just look back, we will remember that once when he went to address the Rajasthan Assembly, he was not allowed to speak. He had seen worse things as compared to a remark like that.

Anyhow, that was the 3rd of March. All the leaders of the Samyukta Dal and others had assembled at my residence and we waited anxiously for the decision of the Rajyapal. The press arrived there and told us that the decision had been postponed by one day

because of that unfortunate remark. All right, we bowed to that decision and we waited for the 4th morning. On the evening of the 3rd March, people in Jaipur and all of us were very astounded to hear that section 144 had suddenly been imposed from the 4th morning in the residential areas where the Rajyapal and the Ministers lived. We could not understand why this precaution had been taken, and whether it had something to do with the Governor's decision. If it was just as a precautionary measure then since he was due to make his announcement on the 3rd March, why should he have waited till the 4th morning and why was section 144 not imposed on that day itself? Furthermore it shows that it was done with the connivance of the Central Government and the Home Minister here because the police had come in from UP and Madhya Pradesh and this could not have happened without the co-operation of the Central Home Ministry. Now I would like to ask, as I have already asked why this precaution had not been taken on the 3rd itself.

This naturally made everybody in Rajasthan and particularly all of us of the Samyukta Dal very suspicious. We also realised that whatever his decision was going to be on the 4th March was going to be an unpopular one and that was why all these precautions had been taken. If it had not been an unfortunate one and it was just an ordinary precaution, then section 144 should have been imposed all over the city but it was imposed only in the residential areas just to protect the Rajyapal and the Ministers living there.

Anyhow came the 4th March and came this momentous decision of the Rajyapal that he had asked Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia to form the Government because the Congress Party was the single largest party elected to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and he could not count the Independents because they had no programme. But

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

what about the 15½ lakh voters who had voted for them? Again, what about their vote in the Assembly? Was that not going to count either?

Never mind, if that was the Rajyapal's decision, we were all willing to abide by it. But why did he have to wait till the 4th March to make this decision? The results of the elections were out on the 20th February, and 28th February was the day when he should have called the Assembly. Why did he not do that? Why was he playing for time? Who was stopping it? Who was conspiring for Shri Mohanlal Sukhania to buy over other MLAs. Just think of that? If that was the wonderful decision that he was going to take, why should he have waited? Why should he have not done it on the 20th February itself when he knew what the results of the Rajasthan elections were? However, be that as it was, naturally, as you can imagine, we were very annoyed, and we were very irritated and we were very furious at this unfair decision. We decided that evening to hold a meeting in the Manik Chaupar where the 92 MLAs....

Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem (Nalgonda): On a point order....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Under what rule? What rule has been infringed?

Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem: Under sub-rule 5 of rule 198. I presume that you have been pleased to allot some time for every speaker. Just now when Shri Randhir Singh was on his legs, you stopped him from proceeding further because the time prescribed by you was over.

Shri Nath Pai: It is an ungallant interruption. He may be asked to sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of that. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem: I would beg of you to prescribe some time-limit for every speaker. Otherwise, there will be no limit to it.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of that.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Surely, the hon. Member who is speaking is entitled to all the time that my party is entitled to. I am afraid the hon. Member does not know the rules.

Mr. Speaker: The hon lady Member may try to conclude.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I am trying to conclude. But if he takes away half of my time what can I do? I am not going to take more time than the Congress Members.

As I said, we decided to hold this meeting at the Manik Chaupar and present our 92 MLAs to the people. Anyhow, at that meeting, it was obvious that the people were behind us and when we announced that we were going the next day to see the Rajyapal and five of our leaders would go and ask him to revoke this decision, the people said that they would like to come along with us at that point, I pleaded with them not to break section 144 they; they promised me that they would not, but they said that it was their right to demonstrate against the unfortunate decision, that for the last ten years they had been trying to get rid of the Congress Government but because the Opposition had not been united they had not been able to do it and this was the first time that they had been united and had an opportunity and therefore, they wished to go along with us.

On the 5th morning, I went early in the morning to Manik Chaupar. All

the people were gathered there. I told them 'Section 144 dhara lagoo hai; but you must not break it. They promised too. Everything went off peacefully and in the ordinary fashion they marched near the Civil Lines. When they approached the point where section 144 had been imposed, the police in the presence of the IGP and the Collector allowed them to cross the line; they went another full half a mile; the people as well as the leaders went; then, the leaders were trying to get into a jeep in order to go and see the Rajyapal. But they were prevented and they were taken and put into a police vehicle and arrested. The people then found themselves without the leaders. They did not know where to go. They began to wander about. And suddenly, without any warning, they were tear-gassed and they were lathi-charged and they ran into the residential areas. They jumped into the compounds; they jumped into our compounds, my daughter's compound, my brother-in-law's compound etc. they went inside all these houses to seek refuge. If you are in a private house, then section 144 does not apply. But the police in their excess and in their madness jumped into these houses and pulled the servants out of the servants' quarters, and beat these people up. One of my nephews said to the police 'Aap Jayiye' and they said 'Yahan se unko hataa deejaiye'; they were in the verandha. He said *Haat jodkor 'Unse baad mem kahoonga; lekin ab to aap nikal jaiye.'* At that point, the police started and they sat upon him, and seven policemen beat this nephew of mine and then he said that his head had been cut open as a result of it. After all this was over, many people were arrested. I would like to tell you that they were arrested and they were taken away and put in jails and they were taken to hospitals. And this wonderful care-taker Government of ours did not even care to publish the list so that the mothers and fathers and children could know where their relations were. I found a little boy who had

been in jail for three days. His parents had not been informed; he was just nine years old. On the first day he had been taken to the Kotwali and beaten up by the police there and I could come to know of it only after three days, after he had got into the Central jail. It was only then that I could discover that he had been in jail for three days. I had been there to see the Opposition leaders and I asked for permission to see the others in jail also but I was refused permission. I told them that I was their elected Member of Parliament and they were in my constituency and therefore, surely I had the right to see them, and see whether all was well. But I was refused permission. As I was leaving, I saw a little child at the gate; he was sobbing his heart out. I told the jailor 'I refuse to listen to you; I am going to see the child'. He sobbed and he told me the story, and he gave me his name also and then I informed his house. He told me that he had been beaten up by the police and two days later he had been transferred to that jail. This was one child which I saw, but there are many more children under twelve also in the jail.

Here, I would also like to tell you that at that time the care-taker Government, this wonderful Government which is ruling us now under the name of President's rule, did not even have the sense of humanity, as I said, to publish the names of those who have died, those who were arrested and those who were missing; there are still about 11 to 12 people missing, and there is no trace of them, and people are wondering where they are.

Anyhow, all this happened on the 5th March. On the 6th morning, I came here. I pleaded with the President and I pleaded with the Home Minister to remove section 144, and I assured him then that everything would be normal in the city. They were very sympathetic. We also asked them to ask the Governor to revoke his decision. We were told: Why

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

Don't you try out your strength on the floor of the House? Having agreed to all that, we went back. When we arrived in Jaipur, I was absolutely shocked to hear that within those two hours that we were here, police firing had taken place and many innocent people had been killed. And curfew had been ordered all over the city. I tried my best to get into touch with the President and the Home Minister, but nothing was of any avail. We tried to contact the Chief Secretary but that also was of no avail, then we tried the Rajyapal but there was no response. Then, in desperation, I rang up the Prime Minister the next day because knowing that she was a woman I felt that she too would feel the same as I did about those who had been killed; and I must say that the Prime Minister was very sympathetic. But she said to me that 'always in demonstration like this, the innocent people get killed' I then pointed out to her that she was the Prime Minister of India, obviously she would get the official version, but she must also listen to the other versions because she represented the whole country I said that the other side had told her lies. She was under the impression that the people hearing that Section 144 had been withdrawn and that the leaders were going to be released had gathered round the gate and had encircled the police force and that was why they were fired upon. I assured her that that was not true. She was also under the impression that that there was some demonstration outside the Kothwali when the police were withdrawing. I assured her that that was not true. The truth of the matter is—it is really shocking—that plain clothes policemen, who had taken a lot of bribes from certain areas, had come to Gheewalon-ka-Rastha and Haldion-ka-Rastha in Johari Bazar that morning and pointed out to senior police officials that there was no escape from these gullies; the people were crowded into these gullies. Section 144 was withdrawn

according to the 13.30 hours. radio announcement.

An hon. Member: Will it be proper to discuss all these things when the matter is sub judice?

Mr. Speaker: She will conclude now.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: But look at what happened, the calamity. People went about their own business thinking that section 144 was withdrawn when suddenly they were fired upon at 3.30 in the afternoon. The first to be killed was a young school boy coming back from school on his bicycle. I have had a picture taken of him.

Shri Piloo Mody: She can lay it on the Table.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: People living in second storeys were shot at through the windows. Their arms and legs have been amputated, their kidneys have been removed. All these things have happened.

An hon. Member: How many?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I can give the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Details may be given later.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I would like to ask one thing. When section 144 was removed at 1.30, what was the police doing there two hours later? Section 144 had been removed from Jaipur yesterday morning, but before coming to the House, till 12 noon, according to my information, the police are still there. What for? They are acting as a sort of red rag to the bull. The people just cannot bear the sight of the police. I would like to have an answer to all these things. These things are mentioned in my correspondence with the Rajyapal.

They have laid the blame on the Opposition leaders for holding a demonstration. I can tell you that that is completely untrue. Not one Congressman can walk through the streets of Jaipur today, not the

'popular' Governor nor the 'popular' Chief Minister, because they have not had the heart to go to the hospitals and see the wounded. What have they done? They gave Rs. 10,000, a mere pittance.

Yesterday, some of our MPs from Rajasthan went to meet the Home Minister. He insisted that because there was no law and order and no peace in Rajasthan, President's rule would continue over there. I would ask: when there is no section 144 in any part of the whole State, when there is law and order prevailing in the State, may we not be given an opportunity to form the government, as Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia said that even though he has a majority, he does not wish to form a government, because he is hurt by the killing of innocent people? He says this on the 13th March. Why did he not say it on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th March? Was he not hurt then? It was because he realised that on the 13th that his party would be overthrown during the election of the Speaker of the Assembly.

We have been accused of having planned a big demonstration on the 14th morning; therefore, the Assembly should not be called. We had planned no demonstration. We, all the leaders of the Samyukta Dal, were sitting together and deciding who to put up as our candidate for Speakership. As a matter of fact, we had chosen our candidate and we were about to go to the other MLAs and say 'Look here, here is our candidate for Speaker; we have to defeat the candidate of the Congress Party on the first day.' But suddenly, President's rule was clamped on Rajasthan. Is this not unfair?

Shri Chavan talks so much about law and order not being there. Why does he not go there and see things for himself? There is complete peace in Rajasthan. He will see that the people there are terribly anxious not to have Congress rule. I have nothing against

the ruling party except their insistence on clinging to office. I want to know for what reason. Of course, we all know, all Rajasthan knows why. Because the Opposition have declared from their platform that their first act on taking office would be to hold a court of inquiry and expose the misdeeds of the Congress Ministers in Rajasthan and their supporters at the Centre. That is why President's rule has been imposed on Rajasthan. We want to get rid of it as soon as possible.

I would like to say that we have no confidence in the Government of India, we have no confidence in the Rajyapal, we have no confidence in the Chief Secretary, no confidence in the IGP nor in any of the senior officers of Rajasthan. We have great respect for the President, but we are awfully sorry that he has not used his powers to prevail upon Dr Sumpurnanand to be unbiased in his decision.

Unfortunately one of our MLAs died a couple of days ago. We are still shocked at the tragedy. But we are in a position to form the Government and we do not want any more time to be given to the Congress Party to go on using the senior officials to purchase MLAs to fabricate a majority for itself.

Mr Speaker: Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj.

Shri Mohammad Yunus Sleem: This procedure would be unfair. You will be pleased to prescribe time for speakers.

Mr. Speaker: It is done already. Time has been divided between parties.

Shri Mohammad Yunus Sleem: It is not observed.

Mr. Speaker: I will explain. Suppose one party says that 'we do not want to put up two speakers; only one Member will speak from our party'. In that case, the one Member speaking

[Mr. Speaker]

will get a little more time. There is nothing wrong in that little adjustment.

Shri K. Manoharan (Maras North): I represent the third biggest party in the Opposition. I was hoping to be called. Unfortunately, I have not been called so far. Therefore, I want to know when I would be called.

Mr. Speaker: One party after the other is being called. After the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra has got a chance, then the SSP.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi (Kendrapara): The Swatantra has been called a second time.

Mr. Speaker: I may assure Shri Manoharan that his party will be called after Shri Bajaj has spoken.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: May I lay the photographs and other papers referred to in my speech on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I lay these papers on the Table*.

Mr. Speaker: These papers will be looked into and then a decision will be taken about them.

Shri Baburao Patel (Shajapur): Have you already switched over to the other side?

Mr. Speaker: I have divided the time between the Congress and the Opposition.

Shri Baburao Patel: What about the Independents?

Mr. Speaker: We have divided the time already.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to know certain facts from Maharani Gayatri Devi. First of all, I congratulate her and the other Opposition leaders in Rajasthan that because of the fear

of the strength of the Congress party, they have at least had one wisdom to be united. I am very happy at such a development because the Opposition in our country is not very strong, not very powerful; they are now becoming powerful and this is a welcome development because from the nation's point of view, it is never good that there should be only one party because if that party fails, there should be some other party able to take over the reins of government. From that angle, I am very glad that from feudal remnants right up to the Communists have got together, even though it is only with a view to defeat the Congress. There is no harm even if they got united for that reason, and the credit goes to the Congress strength that they have been able to forgo this unity among them.

I remember that during the days of national struggle, when the Princes Chamber was formed, in private meetings Sardar Patel had said that he was very happy that the Princes who never came together had at least then thought of coming together and uniting so that the Congress would have a formidable opposition to fight against. We do not want to fight or even stay with a weak opposition, and I am happy for that reason that the Opposition in Rajasthan is emerging, may be in a right or wrong way, but having emerged, they will realise the wisdom today or tomorrow, there is no harm in that, . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): How many Princes have you got in your pocket?

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: I have got no Princes in my pocket. They are also honourable people as you and I and everybody is. I am not against Princes as such. I am happy that they are coming out and trying to serve the country according to their own lights. They have every right as everybody else.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the photographs etc. were not treated as laid on the Table.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Inside and outside, Princes are united.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: Even if the Opposition is uniting, it is very good, and I am congratulating them.

13.42 hrs.

[**SHRI D. S. RAJU** in the Chair]

What I am afraid is only this, that some of the facts which have been revealed by Maharani Gayatri Deviji are slightly different from the facts as we have heard from other Members and the people of Rajasthan. The facts are these. While the Congress had got votes which were roughly one per cent more than what they got in 1962, still it has not got an absolute majority. But then, no party in Rajasthan has an absolute majority this time. That is why even the Communists and the Swatantra Party, who are dramatically opposed to each other, have come together—it is a very surprising thing—for the constitutional purpose of forming a Government. They have every right to, but every vote cast against the Congress, which may be even against the Communist Party or the Swatantra Party they regard as a vote in their favour, which is not quite right, but though for practical reasons they have come together, we welcome them, and that is a very good thing.

They have claimed that they have 93 people. At one stage probably they might have had, I do not know, but it has been said that some of the independent members have gone to the Congress and told them that they are with them, and they have also gone to the other side and said the same thing, so much so that even the Governor was given to understand.....

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Even the Governor! The Governor was given to understand everything wrong.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: You have every right to say, and I am sure you

are sincere. You say that the Governor was given to understand everything wrong, but how are we to understand that whatever you have been given to understand is absolutely correct?

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Why not call the Assembly and put it to test? Simple.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: We have the signatures of 93 Members.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: After all, even President's rule is according to the Constitution and according to parliamentary democracy. Why are you afraid if there is a delay for some time? Because you feel you will not be able to keep the entire show and all the Members with you. That is the only fear you have. After all, in a parliamentary democracy, if there is an institution of President, an institution of Governor, we must respect them. It may be that the Governor might have erred in his judgment, but as Maharani Gayatri Deviji herself has said—how far it is true it is for her to say—if a Congressman cannot go through the bazar of Jaipur city, however had he may be, if we are not allowed to go and freely move about in the city, then you cannot expect that the....

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: After you have murdered somebody, can you walk in front of the people whose kin you have murdered?

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: The point is this. It is very easy to agitate, incite the people.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: The police shot at them, we did not incite them.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: The question of shooting the people arose after an attack had been made on the police on the 4th, after you came as you said.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I am very sorry, this is not what I said. (Interruptions). It is for the Speaker to talk to me, you are not the Speaker.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham (Visakapatnam): May I respectfully submit to the Congress Party—their Deputy Leader is also here—that, after all, if Maharani Gayatri Devi interrupts, there is no use ten people waving their hands at her. It is not fair, it is not gallantry, it is not majority.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There should be no shouting, on both sides, but when a Member on this side speaks, if the hon. Members from the Opposition interrupt him, shout at him, there is a provocation. Even then Members on my side should not shout, I have no doubt, I do not justify that, I say it should not be done, but why do not the hon. Members in the Opposition take care? Maharani Gayatri Devi was heard patiently. Why should she not hear the other Member replying to her? That is all I am saying. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: When the Government in Rajasthan, in their own judgment, thought that the people had been incited, provoked, and, may be, there would be violence—it may be still that there was an error of judgment—and they promulgated section 144, even granting that, once there was section 144, Maharani Gayatri Devi, as she herself said, went to the Home Minister and the President of India, pleaded that section 144 should be removed, promised that there would be peace in Rajasthan if it was removed, and because of her pleading—it is not that the Central Government or the people in the Government do not respect the wishes and the advice sometimes given by the Opposition—the President probably telephoned the Governor, and the Home Minister to the Chief Minister there, and in spite of their feeling that there was a risk, still they removed section 144. At that time, maybe the police was there for precautionary purposes.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Why?

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: But the police was attacked first. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: The police was not provoked, I am very sorry. I said on the floor of the House here that the people did not provoke the police. Section 144 was removed, but the police was still there.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: You have said that, let me have my say.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the hon. Member, Shrimati Gayatri Devi, should not get up from time to time and try to contradict. Let him speak what he wants and it can be contradicted afterwards. But she cannot interrupt like this; it is not according to the rules of the House.

Shri K. Manoharan: But is it proper for his partymen to call her a liar?

Shri Morarji Desai: If anything like that had been said, the Speaker or the Chairman will look into it and an objection can be raised. What is the use of standing up and contradicting things like this?

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: When Maharani Gayatri Devi was speaking on this point, I listened to her quietly even though my information relating to this point was different. The police was attacked at that time and more than sixty policemen were injured.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: No. The number is three. Where do you get your information from?

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: Even granting that the number is lower, they were injured by the mob.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : प्राय
इन को सनिये । इनको बोलने दीजिये उस
के बाद जवाब दीजिये ।

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: The facts are that firing had not been ordered

by the Government; it had been done by the police in self-defence. I am not now going into the merits of the firing. An enquiry has already been ordered; the facts will come out from that enquiry. We must see whether it was the fault of the Governor or of the Government or it was the fault of the mob.

Under these circumstances, who was in a position to form the Government? Many of the independents pledged their support to one party and also said that they were adherents of the other party. They say one thing at a time and another thing at another time; write one thing to the Governor but tell him something different to the Governor orally. Naturally, he was confused. He did not know where the loyalty of such Members would be. They changed their sides every hour. The Governor cannot be blamed for this. Even granting that the Governor had erred in his judgment and in advising the President to promulgate President's rule there. What is the hurry? If in a month's time or 15 days time or two months' time, when the President's rule ends, you may still form the Government if you have the majority with you..... (Interruptions.) I am parliamentary democracy, President's rule is not the rape of democracy. But it was that type of language used here. The Opposition always talks of the dignity and decorum and prestige and so on. I was really ashamed that the representatives of the people of Rajasthan came and paraded in front of the President to show where their loyalties were. I would not descend to that level if I were in that position. I will write and if I am called, I will go or I will seek an interview and explain things. If you have to stand in a parade like that, is it respectful conduct on the part of the assembly members, whether they belonged to the Opposition or the Congress Party? I think such things should stop. After all, the word has value and if one has given the word that one belongs to such and such party, one should adhere to that. The Governor should

not be put in a confused position. Shrimati Gayatri Devi also said that the Congress President, Shri Kamaraj spoke that the dissidents who fought against the Congress would not be allowed to join the Congress. They were our colleagues and friends till yesterday; they believed in the same ideology. They erred and we were sorry for them. After the elections if they were sorry for their past conduct and came back to us, it is our right to welcome them in our house, just as a spoiled child going out comes back. What is wrong about it? If she does not see anything wrong when people who fight elections on differing ideologies coming together only to oppose the Congress but she deems it wrong if members who were till yesterday. Congress members wanted to return to the Congress fold. It is not at all wrong. It is a purely internal matter. If a Congressman says to our Congress President; you should not take them because they have betrayed the Congress in the hour of trial, I can understand that. But what has the Opposition to do with the way we organise our party?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): We can give our humble opinion.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: Let that opinion be humbled and remain humbled; we do not care for such opinion. We respect the opinion of the public and the voter. To the extent we have lost our contact with the people, it will make us more active and alert so that we will now be forced to have more contact with the people. Today you are united without power; it is to be seen whether you will still remain united with power in your hands. I wish you well. We have the institution of Governors and President in parliamentary democracy and they are assigned certain functions. It is human to err. Even then, there is a saying in England; the King can do no wrong. We must establish a convention here to accept what is done by these heads of institutions here. Our Constitution provides how we can

[Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj]

express our disapproval of them if they are insincere or dishonest or if we have lost our faith in them. But we should have respect for the institution of the President and the Governors. I am not pleading for the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister. We must establish conventions by which we do not make any charges against them if they erred. In this instance, what is the role of the Opposition? The assembly was scheduled to meet on the 20th of March. Because of the pleadings of the Opposition, the Governor called the assembly on the 14th. There is no reason why he should have called it on the 14th March. Heavens would not have fallen if one week had elapsed. Even then because of his goodwill towards the Opposition, he advanced the date to the 14th of March. There is a party called Samyukta Dal and there is also a "Save Democracy Committee". I am told that the Chairman of that committee wired to different places in Rajasthan to come to Jaipur. I think the police had this information and I would request the Home Minister to say whether this information is correct. They wanted that the Assembly should not be allowed to meet on the 15th of March. On the 14th March, the Assembly was meeting. There was swearing in ceremony; they did not want to disorganise that. But on the 15th March there was to be the Speaker's election and in the afternoon there was Governor's Address. But these people had decided that the meeting should not take place. It is in these circumstances that the Governor thought it proper to promulgate the President's rule and I think he has done good service to Rajasthan and the country.

Shri K. Manoharan: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the DMK group in Parliament, I stand to support the motion of no-confidence tabled by my friend Mr. Vajpayee. Mr. Vajpayee confined himself to the Rajasthan issue but that does not preclude me from covering a wider arena. The House has had the unique opportunity of hearing from Maharani

Gayatri Devi, regarding what happened in Rajasthan for the past so many days. (Interruption). I request you, Mr. Chairman, before entering into the subject proper, to tell the Members of the Congress party as well as the Opposition, that they must pay heed to what the Members are speaking, about the issues involved. Generally, I support the motion out of compelling circumstances, and to a certain extent out of mental anguish and agony. I support it because I pity the Government, and because the Government has created conditions which have compelled us and roused us into such kind of no-confidence motion.

14 hrs.

You know, Mr. Chairman, the elections are over, and so many States have gone to the Opposition. One among them is, you know, my State, that is, Madras, where we have got our own Government. The stalwarts of the Congress party have been thrown out from their highest pedestals and the mighty, monolithic structure of the Congress party has been dwarfed in Tamil Nad. In the trial of strength of ideologies and aspirations, of duties and dogmas, of principles and performances, the Congress party has lost its hold; lost its strength, lost its stamina and what is more, lost its moral right and character. What has happened in Tamil Nad is a matter to be pondered over. I think it is a democratic coup. The political cyclone has swept away the big trees, tall trees the small trees from the garden of the Congress party. I am not jubilant about it in anyway. But the people of my State as well as some other States have exercised their democratic franchise properly. In fact, it is a glorious revolution, a revolution through the ballot-box. I am very happy the battle axes have been replaced by the ballot-boxes. This miracle has happened in Tamil Nad.

I am equally sorry that certain Ministers representing Madras State could not come, which denied the op-

portunity of my State in having some representation in the Cabinet, but we could not help it, because the significance of the verdict of the people of my State is this: they did not communicate their decision either to the ruling party or to the Opposition till they exercised their franchise during the time of the elections. I congratulate the great people of this great country for what they have done to preserve the democratic traditions and the democratic institutions of this country.

Now, I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that democracy, though a fumbling process, often works with exasperating incompetence through trial and error, would have come to stay; in spite of the ruling party's systematic stifling of democracy, now, we are convinced that this democracy will definitely stay and it will give a guiding light and serve as a lighthouse to the steering ship of State. I have no guts to say that the victory of the progressive forces of our country is a victory of the political parties. On the contrary, I must say that it is a victory of the great people of this country.

Any attempt, directly or indirectly, taken by the Government to stifle the democratic institutions would be considered as an outrage on democracy, and will be met effectually by the people of this nation. Police Raj has ceased to exist and the people's raj should come into being. The conversion of Rajasthan into a slaughter-house of democracy by the Congress people in Rajasthan, in collusion with the dubious character of the tragic drama, that is, the Governor of Rajasthan, is going to be a disgrace to this country. It is going to be a faulty, immoral act undertaken by the Government of India. The unconstitutional step that the Government of India has taken has been clearly exposed and explained by Maharani Gayatri Devi and my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee yesterday. I expect a sense of compassion and compunction from the Congress side after having heard what has happened in Rajasthan through the Members of the Opposition.

So far as my State is concerned, it is in perfect order, because we have got an absolute majority in spite of some stalwarts assuring the country for the past so many months that the DMK at no time shall form a Ministry. But I hope that good sense has dawned upon the Rip Van Winkle of this part of the country, now they are telling, "We never expected this much". I have been telling all these people that the DMK is a mass party, a party which has sown deep roots in the people's mind and a party which has given enough hopes and shapes to the aspirations of the people and a party which mirrors the aspirations and feelings of the people of my country.

Here, in spite of the opportunity afforded and provided to the people of Rajasthan, the Congress party found it fit how best to stifle it and see that democracy is completely and absolutely, either raped or murdered ultimately. Had the chance been given for the Opposition to rule Rajasthan, it would have been better for the Congress party to test its strength, but unfortunately it did not. One reason stated was, violence was spreading all over Rajasthan and therefore, "we could not." It was said that the law and order situation was out of control and therefore "we could not." I recall what happened in Tamil Nad. During the anti-Hindi agitation, completely the law and order was out of control. The scandalous collapse of the law and order situation was manifested in the State of the Madras. I invited the attention of the then Prime Minister, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, to this matter, and I requested the President of this country, who is the linchpin of the Constitution, to see that the Madras Government was dismissed because military rule was proclaimed and the military personnel were alerted, and therefore, to see that the Madras Government was toppled and let the President assume powers. But what did the Central Government do? The Government said, "The law and order situation is all right; therefore, there is no necessity to pro-

[Shri K. Manoharan]

claim President's rule." I do not think the situation in Rajasthan was bigger than or more crucial than the situation which we had in Madras State some months ago. That explains very clearly that the Congress party in the Central Government, having adopted a partisan attitude and very perfectly partial, as far as possible try to help their own Ministry to function. If there is a possibility of the emergence of the Opposition party to come up and function, they have shown how best to curb it down; that has been explained very clearly.

In this context, I wanted to draw the attention of the House to a particular fact which cannot be forgotten. After the fourth general elections, the composition of this House has been altered and the complexion of the House has been changed. The brute majority which the Congress party had in the past has been considerably minimised, and the opposition augmented. Therefore, the situation poses a peculiar problem which the forefathers of our Constitution might not have anticipated. That is the condition now with which we are faced. My point today is that the ruling party should consider that aspect of the issue and see that they could better the situation in Parliament, because we have got a federal constitution; seemingly so; it is a federal constitution. The federal constitution of India, I think after the fourth general elections, needs reorientation. That is my point. It has to be clearly understood that federalism is generally the result of the people's unwillingness to submit to one central authority. Another cause is a distinct aversion to a mere majority rule in all spheres of life. A fair deal to minorities is inherent in federal policies. Again, due to the vastness of the country and unequal distribution of wealth and what not of the country, due to the varying degrees of development of the peoples of this nation politically, culturally, economically and educationally, there is a sort of aversion for

unitary rule and preference for federalism.

Dynamism in outlook and practice is necessary for keeping the federal State alive. If a changing society necessitates redistribution of powers among the States and the Centre, there should not be any hesitation from that side to face such an issue, because that is the crying need of the hour. Constitutional demarcation of spheres of action and autonomy or independence within the sphere are the two major characteristics of the federal element.

You will agree, Mr. Chairman, in maintaining that federalism in the modern age is the principle of reconciliation between two divergent tendencies, the widening range of common interests and the need for local autonomy. What is needed today is neither complete independence nor total dependence, but the interdependence of the States and the Centre. I am simply analysing this proposition because we have got a Government in Madras. This can be and shall be the ideal for a large country like India composed of divergent forces.

In essence, federalism is a mechanism or a political contrivance to bridle up democracy lest it fall into the trap of authoritarianism and totalitarianism engineered by a scheming, powerful and cunning party like the Congress Party. In this connection, I want to quote for the consideration of the House pithily the summary that has been given by the Chief Justice of India, Justice Subba Rao regarding the benefits of federalism in the truest sense of the term:

"It helps to decentralised power. It gives the people of different parts of the country a feeling of participation in the affairs of the State. It inspires in them pride and satisfaction of governing themselves. It moves the machinery of the State much quicker and more efficiently than in a

Unitary State. It enables a State Government, which must be expected to know the difficulties peculiar to the State, to act more effectively to remove them and improve the conditions of its people. It gives training and experience in the art of governing to the leaders of the State. It gives full scope for the fulfilment of the economic, political and cultural aspirations of the people. It enables each State to work out its destiny to suit its genius and the peculiar and special conditions obtaining therein. It affords emotional satisfaction to different linguistic, religious and ethical groups. It safeguards more effectively individual rights for, while an all-powerful Centre may destroy individual liberty, the division of authority between units is itself a sufficient brake on that tendency. It helps public opinion being reflected in the activities of the State Government and the existence of the Government at close quarters creates greater responsibility among the people. While it prevents fissiparous tendencies, it avoids regimentation of thought and action throughout the country. It is indeed a modern formula between the fractionalisation which is destructive of national solidarity and centralisation which is destructive of local autonomy."

This is what Justice Subba Rao has said about the benefits of federalism.

Having said this, I must say that the Indian scheme of federation is so heavily loaded on the side of a strong union that it almost approaches a unitary State. Neither like the Constitution of the United States of America nor like Canada, the Constitution of India is unitary in spirit and federal in garb.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain articles which dominate the Indian Constitution and which snatch away the federal traits. The following articles will explain how

unitary tendencies dominate our federal structure: Article 248—Residuary powers of legislation are vested in the Union Government. Article 249—The Union Government can trench upon the State list in national interest. Article 251—Parliamentary law prevails over the law of the legislature when the latter is repugnant to any of the provisions of the former. In matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, Union law prevails when it is in conflict with State law. Article 252—Parliament has powers to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption by those States. Article 250—Parliament becomes empowered to legislate on any subject even though in the State list when the President has proclaimed the State of National Emergency.

Hence the Constitution of India is quasi-federal. It established a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal State with subsidiary unitary features. Therefore, it is high time for the Government of India which has already become a leviathan to be shorn off its abominable adipose.

In this connection, I wish to quote the policy statement of the Government of Madras outlined by the Governor of Madras very recently:

"The time has come when the State should be clothed with more powers to enable them to translate the aspirations of the people into actualities. There is today a growing urge for federalism in practice."

The Governor added:

"In the light of the situation emerging after the fourth General Elections, there was need to underline the federal character of the Indian Constitution and restore the States to the position originally visualised for them under the Constitution. States can no longer be passive spectators in the process of formulation and implementation of Plans but should play a more active part."

[Shri K. Manoharan]

The point to which I draw the attention of the House is that the Union Government should not make the States chronic dependents on itself. No father will allow his son or daughter to depend completely on him for anything and everything for years to come. Therefore, it is the basic duty of the Central Government to see that each-State crawls itself, walks itself like a majestic youth and finally depends completely on itself and on its own growth and life.

Immediately after assumption of office, the Chief Minister of Madras, my respected and revered leader Mr. C. N. Annadurai, said that his Government would cooperate with the Central Government. Immediately responding to the gesture of my leader, the Prime Minister of India has readily consented and said that the Central Government would definitely give assistance and cooperation to the Madras Government. I think this is a good beginning of mutual understanding of the different political complexions. Here emerges a new trend in the field of the concept of federal complex—I call it cooperative federalism. If this cooperative federalism is not guaranteed, if the attitude of the Central Government is that by giving assistance to the State Governments the State Governments may fare well and it may not be conducive to the growth of the Congress Party in those States, I want to give a warning to the Congress people, because they fail to read what is written on the wall. That is why you are here like this with a reduced majority. Try to understand the feelings of the people of my State as well as the country at large (*Interruption*). Therefore, my request to you, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the Prime Minister of this country, is this. Luckily or otherwise, this country has got six or seven State Ministries from the Opposition. After 1972 I do not know whether the Congress Party would be here to rule the country (*Interruption*). I am not expecting that because it is a major

political party. The Congress Party which has got independence for the nation, a party which has been inspired by the great leader like Mahatma Gandhi and leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has come down to the lowest level of the expectation of the people. That is all my objection. Even now I wish the Congress Party, though dilapidated, though emaciated, though it may not get its natural strength hereafter, to emerge out successful and give a correct lead to the people of this country. But I do not think that will be possible because the people of this country do not want them.

Sir, one more point and I have done. The next point I want to make is about the language policy which has been the policy of my party. I am very glad to announce to the House that that is the policy of majority of the parties in Parliament. Sir, you might recall what I said on the last occasion, that a statutory shape to the assurance given by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, should be given because we consider the assurance given by the late Prime Minister as a Magna Carta protecting the rights of the people of non-Hindi-speaking areas. Fortunately or otherwise, wantonly or otherwise—I do not know—the predecessors of the present Prime Minister have systematically put all our requests and demands into cold storage. In the last Parliament also we asked what happened to the statutory shape being given to the late Prime Minister's assurance. We were told that it would be given. But it did not come. Luckily the President's Address mentions about the statutory shape being given to the Prime Minister's assurance. That comes from the President and, therefore, I am tempted to believe it, because I am not in the habit of believing assurances given by the Congress Ministers. Assurances are like pie crusts to them meant to be broken. So many assurances have been broken. This time we want that statutory shape to the Prime Minister's assurance should be given.

My second point on this is this. In fact, I cannot express my views adequately in English. I am ashamed for that. But if I am asked to speak in Tamil—that is the language in which I speak—my contribution to parliamentary tradition would be immense. For example, with your permission, Sir, I may say, for the information of the House, that Shri A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Left Communist Party here, is a top-ranking orator in Kerala in Malayalam. But Shri Gopalan is denied the opportunity to speak in his mother tongue in the Parliament, the Parliament which is the forum where the will of the people is expressed, where the heart-throbs of the nation are recorded. Why can I not speak in Tamil here? The leader of the DMK Group, Professor Anbazhagan, is one of the class orators in Tamil in the State of Madras. If he is allowed to speak in Tamil Parliament will have the unique opportunity of enjoying not only the richness of his thought, the exuberance of his thought, but also the splendour of his diction and music of his voice. Unfortunately, we are denied that opportunity.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Who is denying?

Shri K. Manoharan: Let me explain my point. I requested Sardar Hukam Singh, who was the then Speaker, to give me a chance to speak in Tamil. The immediate answer from our ex Speaker was: "You have proved yourself to be a speaker in English; therefore, I cannot give permission." All right. I then sent some other Member from my group requesting the Speaker to give him an opportunity to speak in Tamil. What the Speaker said was: "Constitutionally my hands are fettered; I am helpless". We asked him: "Why" "Because", he said, "constitutionally only two languages are allowed to be employed in the deliberations of this House, one is English and the other is Hindi". My objection

to it is this. This objection should be taken into consideration in all sincerity possibly because that entails the integration of the country (*Interruption*). You may turn round and say that if I ask the Speaker or if anybody from my Group asks the Speaker for permission to speak in Tamil he will give it. But—there is a big 'if'—he will say that in advance the translation of the gist of the speech in English should be given to the Speaker. If any Hindi brethren—of course, I respect his sentiments and wish—wants to speak in Hindi straightaway he can stand up and speak because that is his mother tongue, he has that voice and right to speak in that language. If I want to speak in Tamil I am not immediately permitted, there is this so-called paraphernalia of giving a translation in advance, which I consider to be rather humiliating. Therefore, Sir, I want to submit this on behalf of the people of Kerala and the people of Tamil Nad. I have got 24 members in my Group. All are young, Unfortunately. The congress people are all old. That is a different matter. My comrades are young, energetic, with dynamism and initiative and drive. Majority of them would not be in a position to express their views in English properly. Unfortunately, they do not know Hindi. Therefore, the only way out is that they should be allowed to speak in Tamil without submitting a translation of their speech in advance to the Speaker, a procedure which is very unfair and humiliating. This is my submission to you, Sir, for you to pass it on to the Speaker of the House as well as the Prime Minister. I am very happy majority of the Congress Members relish my point. I am equally very happy the Opposition parties without any sense of reservation and difference have joined in one bloc. Therefore, it is now easy to solve the problem. I think by introducing a Bill in this House all the fourteen languages should be given equal parity and right in the deliberations in this House (*Interruption*). Mr. Chairman, you should take the feelings of this House on this particular issue, which is very favourable to us, to the Spea-

[Shri K. Manoharan]

ker and see that it is immediately done. I hope you will do that.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Sir, may I trust that the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and all other big Ministers that matter have been hearing this speech of Shri Manoharan carefully from their private chambers?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): It is only fair that they should be here.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mover of the Motion of No-confidence, Shri Vajpayee, it appears, was in a hurry to bring this motion of no-confidence and discuss the matter of Rajasthan while the matter was hot. Under the circumstances the Opposition probably wanted to talk it out. We have read the reports in the Press that the trouble started because of a very narrow majority in Rajasthan Assembly. Doubts were expressed whether the Congress was in a majority or the Opposition was in a majority. We as laymen, reading from Press reports or the statements of hon. Ministers were not able to decide one way or the other. They say the Governor was at fault and he should have waited for some time. I am quite sure if the opposition had the required majority they would have formed the Government. On behalf of the Congress Party, I can assure the Opposition that my party will never oppose their forming a Government in Rajasthan in a constitutional manner. Only 20 years back, in Rajasthan, the house of Dungarpur Maharawal, the Maharaja and Maharani of Jaipur and the Maharaja of Bikaner could not unite, but I am glad in the year 1967 they could unite because of a common goal. They had a scheme in 1947 to renounce power and accede their States to the Indian Union. I am happy to see that the power which they had shed, they are running for it and they are united for this purpose. I am a little surprised to

learn that the members of the opposition are rallying behind the leadership of the princes. There is nothing wrong in it, because the elected princes are also equally representatives of the people. I am glad that what Sardar Patel foresaw is coming true and the princes are uniting and taking interest in the affairs of the State.

Maharani Gayatri Devi made some challenging statements. For instance, she mentioned that no Congressman can walk the streets of Jaipur. Well, I am a Congressman and I am prepared to walk the streets of Jaipur. If anybody wants to kill me, let them do so. I am prepared to face the consequences. I have been a Congressman for the last 37 years.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): She was not holding out a physical threat.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I had myself been in the opposition for three years time before I joined the Congress. So, I have experience as an opposition member also. I have re-joined Congress because the opposition has no goal except running for power. Let me warn the members of the opposition that those who run for power shall not have power. They can occupy chairs and they can rejoice at the weakness of the Congress because of the factions in it. But they will not be able to maintain power for long. It is because of the factions in the Congress that they are gaining ground. But the Congress will survive so long as true and honest Congressmen are there. The number does not matter. Even if there is only one honest Congressman, as against 49 99 99 999 others, if he has the courage of conviction which Mahatma Gandhi taught, the party will survive. We are meant to serve the people. It is we that have trained the opposition how to come to power. We taught them how democracy can function. It is only because of the Congress party's belief in democracy that the opposition parties are able to defeat the Congress and

come to power. So, let us agree on one point, let democracy live. We are not worried whether Congress is in power or not. We will not be sad if Congress loses power in all States. But we will have to function through democratic methods and lead the country to prosperity. I am not at all unhappy in losing power in Madras, Bihar, Kerala or other States. We will not be sad if Congress loses power in Rajasthan either. But we are determined to keep democracy alive. That is the main thing. We as Congressmen are keen to see that the country follows democratic traditions.

I would request my Congress colleagues to restrain themselves and not shout and disturb the opposition in any way. My contention is that we, as elders should restrain ourselves and behave in a very dignified manner. We should not be hostile. We must tolerate the opposition. As Shri Bajaj has rightly stated, this country needs a strong opposition. We shall be only too glad if one day a strong opposition party removes Congress from power and takes up the reins of office. We are prepared to sit on the other side of the House. But the opposition has to make that challenge, not in this House but through the ballot box. If you work hard, the masses will be with you and we will not be sad at all about it.

Coming to the events in Rajasthan, if the Congress party desires to capture power, it would not have allowed the elections to come in the away. They would have managed to have army rule or dictatorship. But Congress did not do it; it wanted to have elections. If the Congress party has no majority in the legislature in Rajasthan, it will not accept office there like in other States. But we will have to follow the procedures laid down in the Constitution.

I am in full sympathy with those who are killed there. Let the Maharani and the Rajasthan leaders contribute money for distribution to the dependents of the deceased. I shall also

contribute my humble share. We have always witnessed it in this country that whenever there is a struggle for power the innocent men suffer. My heart goes to those who have been killed in Rajasthan. It is a sad incident.

Here I am not giving any sermon. I am only giving my experience. We should not rush for power, as most of the people are doing. Service should be the motto of the members. I have been saying the same thing to the members of my party also. While we are in Delhi, let us do some service. I would invite the members of the opposition also to forget the party alliances and go to the jhuggies and jhompres and do some service to the down-trodden people. Let us clean the streets and the huts and help those people in every possible way. If any member of the opposition invites me to do that work, I will join him tomorrow. After all, the country can rise high only by service; not by big words or high ideals. We must put into practice what we preach. As far as I am concerned, I can assure the opposition that I normally speak less and I always try to practice what I preach. I do not quarrel with them. During the last five years they could never have seen me shout in or doing anything which is undignified or improper.

We are all like brothers. I have no quarrel with any parties here. We must serve our nation and in the service we are all united. Let us forget and forgive the little incidents that we witness in the House. Let us forget them and have close association. After all, we wish well of this country. Even the members of the opposition wish well of the Congress. Let the Congressmen, on their part, mend their methods. They must unite and remove corrupt people from their midst. They must be honest. I am sorry that so many of the Congressmen have not rendered accounts of their property to the party. I am one of those who have regularly rendered accounts of the property and the bank

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

balance. I want the Congressmen to be always honest. We should not be running after majority at the expense of honesty. Let us be only few; it does not matter. I will not mind if thousand elections are lost and we are in a minority. Yet, we should be steadfast in our belief in honesty. I know my friends too well. Everybody is running for power. My class of people have been in power for thousand years in this country. But I can boldly say that I never run for any power. I am proud to remain a humble citizen of this country without any power.

So far as Congressmen are concerned, they should keep service before self. As long as the Congress serves the country, it will not suffer.

This no-confidence motion really shows the lack of confidence of the opposition parties in themselves. So, being a humble, honest and straightforward Congressman, I oppose this no-confidence motion.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the no confidence motion, moved by Shri Vajpayee, on behalf of the Communist Party. The reasons for supporting such a motion, I want to give later on, but the first question that may legitimately be asked is, this Ministry or this Council of Ministers has been in its gadi only for the last 5 or 6 days and how can we of the opposition decide within five days that they deserve no-confidence on our part or on the part of the country have they done in the last five days something so that you can say that you have no confidence in them. Well, to answer that question a few more things will have to be looked into.

When the elections came, you know in what state the country was. The question of food crisis was there, starvation was there and unemployment was there. There was the ques-

tion of giving land to the peasants and housing to the poor people. All these questions were there and all these questions were being tried to be resolved by the Congress Party, which was in power on the eve of the elections, by means of ordinances, arrests, firings and by denying the demands of the people. With that framework behind them they entered the elections.

We, of the Opposition parties, certainly while differing on certain essentials of programme had at least one approach, that the Congress after its 19 years of rule has ceased to have the confidence of the people and should be defeated at the polls and that a democratic government be instituted in its place. This single programme—each party had its own elaborate programme and more or less all the Opposition parties had one—that this 19 years' despotism, which in between may have been right or wrong on smaller matters but which on the whole on general policies was wrong, should be removed.

With this we went into the elections and they did not expect that they would be dethroned from so many areas. More or less three Indians out of five have gone out of the orbit of Congress power. In these elections, just as in the previous elections, it is found that they did not get the majority of the votes in the country. So, *ipso facto*, by the judgment of the people, they are a minority and if there had been a rule of proportional representation in this House, the Congress would not have been in the majority. The very fact that they have not got the majority of the votes in the country is enough to justify our vote of no-confidence in them on the very first day, let alone after five days.

That apart, five days had passed and what had they done in these five days? Somebody will say, "What

can we do in five days?" But what had they done in five hours after they were sworn in? The first step that they took was to establish President's rule in Rajasthan. Could they not think of any other measure? Could they not think of the problems of the people? Various ordinances and other things were there which had to be amended and something more had to be done. Why within five hours had the Rajasthan Assembly to be suspended? Because there was danger to law and order!

My hon friend, Shri Manoharan, who spoke, here pointed out that two years back there was danger to law and order in Tamilnad but no President's rule was established. When the UP civil servants went on strike for a whole month and there was absolutely no law, no order, no government in UP—nothing except Congress factions fighting against each other—why was President's rule not established in UP at that time? When there was famine and trouble in Bihar and when Shri K. B. Sahay proved to be completely incompetent to rule even for one day, why was President's rule not established in Bihar? Why was President's rule not established in Bengal when Shri P. C. Sen's bankruptcy was declared to the world? Why was it established within five hours by a Central Ministry coming into power, in a State where a very learned Governor could not distinguish between 93 and 89, could not distinguish that 93 is a majority and is more by four votes than 89, who debbles in astronomical mathematics and cannot determine whether 89 is minority or 93 is a minority? Such a learned Governor is advised and then the Chief Minister, Shri Sukhadia, the leader of the Party, runs about saying, "Mine is the largest single party". Yes, but there was the largest single Opposition. He says, "I can sustain the majority" and is told, "Please do". They even hurried to call the Assembly on the 14th March instead of on

the 20th March. They were so confident. And on the 13th March, after this Council of Ministers was sworn in, they advised the young man, "You do not know, when the Assembly meets your 89 or 93 will not remain and there will be trouble." And if there is trouble in Rajasthan, something else was brewing.

It was not only Rajasthan that was the aim of the Council of Ministers. The aim was Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh was on the brink of losing its Congress rule. If Rajasthan had been captured by that majority and had established its Opposition ministry, Shri C. B. Gupta would never have been called to the power in Uttar Pradesh. And if Uttar Pradesh is lost to the Congress, and along with Bihar, it goes out of their hands, their empire is finished in India for ever. That is the thing. So, they were guarding the monopoly of power in Uttar Pradesh by hitting at Rajasthan, apart from what other thing they may have had in mind. It was a tactical, well calculated move; hold the morale, stop Rajasthan and enable Shri C. B. Gupta and others to buy over or do something in order to capture the biggest State in India, Uttar Pradesh. So, they did this within five hours.

They did not think of ending the Emergency. Five days after, the Home Minister can come and say that on 1st July, three months later, he will end the emergency. Why not within six hours of resuming power, please? Why should it continue for three months? They want to see for three months; they want to see for three months in how many States they still are going to lose and if they lose more the emergency will end on the 1st July but President's rule in the whole country will come. We know it. I want the House and the people of this country that the sinister forces sitting in the Council of Ministers are not innocent gentlemen loyal to a certain programme which they put forward in the elections. Why three months more for the Emergency to end?

[Shri S. A. Dange]

And then also it will remain in certain areas. What special areas? Tribals. You cannot trust the Tribal areas to manage their own affairs, to be inside the country and to manage the whole of the affairs of the country in partnership with you and others and so on! Those areas are selected for special treatment of an emergency rule while the whole of the country will be rid of that emergency.

My hon. friend, Mr. Bajaj who argued about the Constitution, may say that even when Parliament is dismissed and President's rule is imposed in the whole country, it is a democracy. Wonderful democracy this according to the definition of the Congress leadership, that President's rule is also a part of the democratic set-up!

I need not go into the details of the Rajasthan affairs, but I want to ask why within five hours of being sworn in, they took this sinister move. In order to guard their ministries from toppling down in other places or in order to help their ministries being formed in other places? Otherwise, the facts have been given by Shrimati Gayatri Devi. I do not know why I should always mention the titles as many Congressmen have been doing, Maharaja So-and-so, Maharani Gayatri Devi and so on. I have no objection to her remaining a maharani if she becomes a democratic maharani at some time. In any case, I am objecting to the Congress telling me that we in Rajasthan, as a Communist Party, cast our vote in the company of the maharajas. If they can play tactics, we of the Communist Party also can play tactics. We are opposed to maharajas and maharanis. They have been retained by the Congress Party, not by us. All the palaces in Jaipur are left there and rented by the Congress Ministry for holding the meetings of the Legislative Assembly, not by us. I need not detail all these things; they know it very well. So, why throw it at us? Are you prepared to fight the maharajas' privileges, confiscate their

lands and if the maharajas have blossomed into monopolists and industrialists, deal with them as industrialists and wipe out their privileges?

Why was Maharawal Lakshman Singh released from police custody when the other peasants, workers, middle-class people and traders were held in prison? Because there is a rule that a prince, if he is arrested, cannot be put up before a magistrate—he has to be put up within 24 hours—without the permission of the Central Government and the Central Government did not dare give the permission to the police in Jaipur to put up the Maharawal before a magistrate or put the Maharawal in a lock-up for more than 24 hours. You are telling me that we are supporting maharajas. You are doing it when the fight is going on. Please do not throw that challenge at us. We know when to be with whom and for what purpose because our ultimate aim is the democratic Republic of India to prosper and to herald socialism. If in that process we have to align with some people, in order to throw away your rule.....

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena (Udaipur): On a point of order.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will give place to you, if you like.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Your member is also with the Opposition.

Shri S. A. Dange: He is in the block, I am playing tactics.

An hon. Member: He has not understood it.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am sorry; that is not my fault I cannot speak in Hindi as others do because I belong to Maharashtra and Marathi cannot be spoken unless I give prior translation of what I will speak, which I do not know myself. Such a wonderful rule of democracy is there. I cannot help you.

एक कानूनीक सदस्य : आप हिन्दी ब्रह्मी जानते हैं । मैं ने आपको सुना है ।

Shri S. A. Dange: The first thing that the Council of Ministers did was a blow to democracy. They should cancel it now. Since they wanted to call the Assembly on 20th, the 20th has come and let them call the Assembly soon and let the President's rule be lifted and the things squared up. May be they win; may be, we win. We shall see. They have not done this. In the first six hours, they took the most undemocratic step in the State and, therefore, I support the Motion of No-Confidence that is moved here.

The second point that I want to make is this. It is said that we should have given them time to prove themselves because they have come only now. What is there to prove themselves? Look at the Council of Ministers. Does it take five days or five months or one year more to know what they will do? They will exactly do what they did before because the leadership in the Congress Party remains exactly what it was. What was it?

Take, for instance, devaluation. Who imposed it on the country? Then, there was food crisis. Who imposed it on the country. The lack of land reforms was responsible for the failure of food production in the country and P.L. 480 was responsible for discouraging the peasants from producing food in this country. They would rather pay dollars to the Americans than money to the peasants. Then, on the eve of elections, everybody started being progressive saying, "We will now abolish the land revenue." Everybody started lifting land revenue from the peasants' head on the eve of elections. Why did not you think before? For five years, you were there and the food production was falling. You did not do it earlier.

Now, take first the Prime Minister. In her first broadcast which she makes, when she comes on the *gaddi*, is there a ringing call for the mobilisation of the people and the national resources, for the satisfaction of the demands of our working class, the peasantry, in

order that they put their shoulders to the wheel of production and lift the country out of the crisis? Is there a ringing call in her broadcast to destroy those 75 monopoly houses which are ruining the economy of this country? Is there a ringing call to take away the monopoly of power from five big banks which we know are the source of black-market power and underground finance in the country? Is there a ringing call in the first broadcast of our new Prime Minister whom we knew for the last one year we had hoped that there would be new blood and a new policy—for a new policy? We were told in the press that she was chasing for a new leadership and what she got by her side was the same old rotten leadership again. What was there in her broadcast? I do not want to go into necklaces and all that. I would rather pay attention to the head and the content of the head rather than to the necklace which is worn by that head. I am not bothered about that. What was there in the broadcast? A big zero.

Then comes the Deputy Prime Minister in-charge of Finance. What can I expect from him? When he was the Finance Minister, he imposed on the country the highest taxes on wage goods, goods consumed by the normal, ordinary people. He was such a wonderful, expert Finance Minister. When he imposed taxes on tea and when the prices of tea rose, he said, "I am not responsible." Why? Because, he said, he imposed only 1 nP on 12 cups of tea. It is wonderful economic. I do not know how he worked it out. How can a hotel keeper not charge 11 customers old price and charge only the 12th customer 1 extra paisa because the Finance Minister increased only 1 nP on 12 cups? This was the Finance Minister we had before. He ruined the economy of the country. He got a respite and now he comes forward as a new-comer who is not responsible for what happened before, since he was guillotined under the Kamaraj Plan. But we cannot forget his past; we cannot forget his

[Shri S. A. Dange]

taxation policy. The moment his name was announced, all the goldsmiths started trembling in India and all the smugglers are enjoying the whole joke. We had told them before that all their Gold Control rules will only increase smuggling and raise the price of gold and that it will not stop smuggling. All the gold that was seized from one hoarder in Rajasthan under Mr. Sukhadia's own rule and kept in custody had have disappeared from the hands of the police. That itself is a proof of the complete failure on the part of the Finance Minister in his past period and it will be a failure in future too. Therefore, I say, "No confidence in you."

Take another Minister the Home Minister, who is personally responsible for the Rajasthan affair—it is said that it is a Cabinet decision; I cannot say much about it—he has a reputation of being a question-mark. He is an enigma to his own country and to his own party. What is he? How can you have confidence in a great person who is himself a great question-mark and a great enigma? I think, he will resolve that question-mark to the satisfaction of the people. But when he is there with the question-mark, I cannot have confidence in him. How can I confide in him? (*Interruption*) The Council of Ministers is a Council of serious people.

Now, take the one Minister who went to America and advised them about back-seat driving and about India being ripe for some fertilisation. That back-seat driver is now put to the front seat and is made the Minister in-charge of Petroleum and Fertilisers. What he is going to fertilise I do not know. But about Petroleum, I know it. After 15 years of our effort, we have developed the petroleum industry to which all the monopolies of America and Britain objected and after raising it up, we find that the offshore drilling and the best oil places are going to be sold to the American monopolies. Will the Petroleum Minister resist that pressure? He did not resist it when he

was in the Planning Commission; he could not resist it when he went to America and he could not resist it when he came back. Can I have confidence in Mr. Ashok Mehta; at one time a great socialist, another time a back-seat-driver, and third time a front seat Minister in-charge of Petroleum and Fertilisers? Can such a bunch of people, such a Council of Ministers, inspire confidence in them? No, Sir. Their whole past belies their programme. They have a programme. Some people say, they have a socialist programme. Where is socialism? There are 75 monopoly houses and Rs. 3,000 crores with only five banks. Is that the manifesto of the Congress socialism? Since you do not agree to change it, since in the first five days, you have not even issued one ordinance to check the strings of monopoly power and of banks, since in the first five days you have not conferred any benefit on the masses, since in the first five days my friend, the Labour Minister, has not even agreed to restore the bonuses that were due to the workers and has not cared to stop the one day closures affecting 700,000 workers in the textile mills—the textile workers are suffering, the peasants are suffering; the traders are suffering—they have no eyes for all that, how can I have any confidence in them? The only thing they can see is, how the Congress must possess Rajasthan, must possess Uttar Pradesh and must possess Bihar. It is not we who are hankering after power. It is they who are trying to cling to power which is no longer with them. The constitutional dictator is that they exercised before the elections is out to be destroyed by a constitutional revolution. If they want a constitutional democracy and a constitutional revolution, then in that case, I would advise them to do these jobs during this period.

15 hrs.

Let me not refer to history which is all forgotten, but here, some of us are in the days when the first revolt against the Bourbons was started, and

a flood of people had gathered at the *Plas de la concorde* in Paris; they did not ask for promises; they did not ask for pledges; they did not ask for vows, but they said 'Down with the Bourbons; those who care sign the pledge' And at *La Concorde* Court, there were certain landlords, there were certain princes, there were certain capitalists, and the wonderful workers and peasants, but all signed together. And when the king ran away, they said 'No' to the monarchy and handed it 'To the lamp-post and the guillotine'. Then, the princes ran away and the landlords ran away. When the revolution came on the streets, because it could not be confined to the Constituent Assembly, the revolution marched forward. If my hon friends opposite do not want that march forward to the guillotine on the streets here, I would request them for God's sake, to clean up the whole thing, to institute a new policy and within the next seven days to issue new ordinances destroying the monopolists who are sitting behind them and making them even quarrel; mind you, they are making them even to quarrel; we have had the unseemly quarrel of a Deputy and the Chief, the one *de jure* and the other *de facto*. All this is ruining the country. It is not only we on this side who are fighting this. But they have also got to fight this. I am not waiting for 25 of them to walk over to my side and give us a majority as someone said. No, I am not asking for that, because when it comes to that, some 30 or so from this side might walk over to that side; I quite do not know. But in any case, we shall try to prevent that possibility. I do not want just to crack their power with the aid of 25 or 30 people waking over, but I want to crack their policies; I want to crack the monopolists; I want to crack the banks; I want to crack all this superstructure that they have built up in 19 years and make way for the peasants and the workers, and re-impose those good laws which we had passed and which had been dethroned by certain judgments such as those relating to bonus, minimum wages and so on.

I want them not to impose taxes on the consumer goods of the people. I want them to reduce taxation and not resort to the bogus planning which has been placed before us by the Planning Commission. I want the Council of Ministers to do all this. If they could have done that, it would have infused confidence in the people in the very first five days. But in view of their past tradition, in view of their past policy, in view of their past personal careers—I do not mean 'private', but I meant careers in the public sphere—they are such that I cannot expect a change; I cannot expect the revolutionary change which has been demanded by the people. I do not want to go into the constitutional quagmires here and there or the provisions here and there. But in the three or four or six States where we are in power, we are trying to give a parallel picture and we hope we shall succeed; I say that we are hoping because at the Centre sit these gentlemen who can play all sorts of tricks; in fact, it is not merely that, but I am afraid that down below there are the 75 monopolists who are going to create a crisis in production and put it on our heads and say that it is these fellows in Bengal and Bihar who are creating the crisis in production. I know that the banks and the blackmarketeers are inciting revolts of a wrong kind; I know that there would be revolts of a right kind which we are also going to launch. But these revolts of a wrong kind will be against the country's economy. But revolts of our kind will be against the monopolists. When faced with these revolts, where will my hon friends oppose stand? I want that answer from them because on that answer will depend my answer. Their answer, in view of their past tradition will be that they will stand with tradition and they will stand with the 75 monopolists; they will stand with the bankers and they will stand with all those people; they will cling to the old thing whereas we want to destroy the old thing.

Therefore, I support the motion of no-confidence in this Council of Ministers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I cannot claim that I have heard all the speeches, but certainly I have heard the most important speeches in this debate...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is an aspersion on the Members. Every Member's speech is an important one.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Not necessarily; I was only referring to my presence in the House because I had to be in the other House also for some time. My hon. friend did not allow me to complete my sentence; I was going to say that even though I had not heard the speeches of the other Members, I had certainly got the important points that they had made.

Some of the Members naturally confined themselves to the specific issue on which this no-confidence-motion is based. Others naturally tried to cover general issues and they made the attack a little more comprehensive. But I would certainly like, to begin with, to confine myself to the Rajasthan issue itself, in respect of which Shri Vajpayee had decided to move this no-confidence motion.

I would like to state the facts as they are about this Rajasthan affair. Some Members have tried to make out that this was the first act of this new democratic government. Yes, it is one of the major acts after the Council of Ministers was sworn in. But any government has to perform its duty even though it is a sad duty. And a Proclamation of this type had to be agreed to and had to be issued as a duty, though it was a sad duty. I would like to make the position very clear at the outset that it was not a pleasant choice. But really speaking, there was no other choice. And when I make this statement, certainly I shall have to state the facts and point out how the whole

thing had developed. It is much better to see this decision in the context of the events that led to it. One of the Members has asked why it is that the Governor had waited for so many days after the announcement of the results of the elections on the 25th or the 28th February. Naturally, the Governor had to wait till the 28th February, when the previous Assembly had to be dissolved. It was only on the 28th February that the previous Government resigned and it was only after the resignation and after the dissolution of the old Assembly that the Governor could start the process of forming a new government.

If we look to the results—this question of arithmetic that is raised very often, namely 89 versus 93 is very interesting certainly, but—the picture of the election results as it has emerged makes it very clear that no political party had absolute majority as a result of the elections. That fact has to be conceded because it is a fact. Whether one likes it or not, it is a fact. Some people have tried to interpret it as a defeat of the Congress. If it is a defeat of the Congress, certainly the Congress will accept it as a defeat. In many other States where the Congress was defeated in the sense that the other parties had a majority, we certainly accepted the defeat. But in the case of Rajasthan, it is difficult to accept that the Congress was defeated in that sense, because every other political party was equally defeated and badly defeated too. If we look at the figures of the number of people elected, no party can say that it had a majority, neither the Swatantra Party nor the Jan Sangh nor even the Communist Party because they had only one solitary Member elected to the State Assembly.

Shri S. A. Dange: Who decided the fate.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is certainly capable of making such facts. There

is no doubt about it. That really speaking explains that the existence of only one Member can be construed as a majority. Shri S. A. Dange alone can do that, and nobody else can do that.

What is the significance of this? We have to consider one thing that the Governor or any person placed in that position had to take an objective view of the picture that was emerging. If there was a pre-existing coalition—I am deliberately saying this—before the elections, if any party or group of parties had decided to form a United Front, that is understandable. It is an accepted political device. If it had collectively a majority, I can understand it. On that basis also, the pre-existing coalition, in whatever form it might have existed in Rajasthan, had no majority after the elections. Their total strength came to 80.

It was eloquently argued that the Independents had defeated the Congress. I am not prepared to accept that because it was not the Congress alone that the Independents defeated; it was the Swatantra and Jan Sangh as well. They had defeated other political parties also, not the Congress alone. Therefore, one cannot morally claim that the Independents should sit with the anti-Congress group. They certainly represent their people. In the election results, they had defeated all the political parties in the State. Therefore, one cannot say that they had a natural political claim to sit only against the Congress. Naturally, they had to be treated as individuals, to that extent representatives of their people who elected them. Certainly it is their right.

The position after the election was that one party had 89 members and the other group of parties had a total strength of 80. Then there were these Independents. That was the picture presented to the Governor. He had to make up his mind. Natural-

ly, the Governor called the other leaders. He had discussions with them. He had discussions with the Congress leaders. Possibly he tried to have information about the other people also. In the statement that he has made—I am only making use of the statement that he has made at the press conference that he held on the 4th March . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री ने गवर्नर महोदय से क्या कहा जब उन्होंने यह बयान दिया कि स्वतन्त्र उम्मीदवार निरर्थक हैं। अगर स्वतन्त्र उम्मीदवार निरर्थक हैं तो फिर राष्ट्रपति की पोजीशन क्यों स्वतन्त्र रखी गई है? स्पीकर की पोजीशन क्यों स्वतन्त्र रखी गई है। अगर स्वतन्त्र उम्मीदवार निरर्थक हैं तो वास्टिड्यूशन में उन का एजिजेंट्स क्यों माना गया है? क्यों उन की राजस्थान में भ्रवहेलना की गई है? जो हमारा स्पीकर है वह स्वतन्त्र है, निर्दलीय है, हमारा राष्ट्रपति भी निर्दलीय है, तो हमारे गवर्नर महोदय को यह कहने का क्या हक है कि स्वतन्त्र उम्मीदवार निरर्थक हैं?

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that Independents were counted in assessing majority in UP?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment, I am discussing Rajasthan because that question has been raised.

Shri P. K. Deo: Different standards apply at different places?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If we have to discuss UP, we are certainly prepared to do that. But now he must listen to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the discussion, we mentioned about UP.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am going to deal in my reply with points which I choose.

I was referring to the press conference that the Governor held on the 4th in which he has explained his approach to the problem. Here we must see in what position the Governor was, what his constitutional right was and in what way he was exercising it. It is much better that we consider this very delicate constitutional issue. One should not merely look at it from the party point of view. I would certainly like to assure this hon. House that this Government has looked at this question not from the party point of view at all, but only from the point of view of constitutional propriety. I will explain how we have done that.

Here the Governor was exercising his individual judgment. This is the only occasion he could do so. Otherwise, in other cases, in the normal functioning, he has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. But here one Government was out; the other government was in the process of coming into existence. It was the process of the birth of a new government on the basis of the election results. He has expressed his view that it was very difficult for him to accept the Independents as a reliable factor in calculating the strength of the government.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I ask if the Independent Members had not sent their consent in writing, that they are going to join the Samyukta Dal, the Opposition bloc?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly what I am coming to. In his press conference, he had mentioned about the flexible loyalties of these members because he found that one name was mentioned on this side as well as on the other side. In view of these claims and counter-claims about the Independents, who were supposed to be representatives of the people, it was difficult for the Governor to go by their number in this particular matter.

Shri K. Manoharan: That was none of his business.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let me have my say. I cannot say whether I can convince him. If he has an open mind, possibly I can.

Shri K. Manoharan: We have an open mind.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad to hear that.

15.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The main point is that naturally he had to go by certain factual position before him. When he had decided not to go by the number of Independents, the only thing he could do was to go by the largest party returned.

It is not for the first time that this has happened. He has made a reference to a precedent, the precedent of Madras where Shri Jayagopalachari was invited to form the Government.

An hon. Member: Do they remember that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Possibly they may remember it is a fact that which cannot be disputed.

This is the position he took. One may agree with it or one may not. I can see that some members here may possibly take a different view. If some of them were Government's, possibly they might have taken a different view. That is quite possible. But the question is: are we going to accept the judgment of the Governor in this case or not? That is the main question before us. Only because it is not acceptable to you, you are not going to accept it? It is here that democracy comes in danger. See the constitutional position. This is the delicate fulcrum on which parliamentary democracy functions. Here is a person functioning as head of a State in the process of the birth of a new government. He has to make a certain judgment. It is quite possible that that judgment may be incorrect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was a perverse judgment.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a perverse remark, if I can use that word.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You will know how it is perverse.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am conceding that possibly it may be an incorrect judgment. But the Constitution itself has provided the corrective.

Shri K. Manoharan: If the Governor's decision is incorrect, who is to correct it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that. The Constitution itself has provided for it. That is what happens in a parliamentary democracy.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): You have a dictator in the State.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the wrong person was called upon to form the Government, the very next day he has to face the legislature. Only because the Governor had called somebody and only because he has become the Chief Minister and only because he has formed a Council of Ministers, he does not continue to be Chief Minister. He has to face the House and he has to prove that he commands the majority.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: A theoretical argument

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Therefore, it is incumbent on the Governor, while making a selection of the person on whom he is going to call to become the Chief Minister, to see that he is likely to command the majority of the House. It was on that basis that he asked the leader of the largest party in the legislature to form the Government. The whole trouble started on this thing, when the Governor took this, according to me an objective, decision.

Shri K. Manoharan: Objectionable decision.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: According to you, not according to me.

I think all the lovers of democracy must learn one thing. In this process, if there was a mistake, there was a constitutional remedy, it was the duty of those who are interested in the formation of responsible governments and of running the Constitution in a proper spirit, to accept the judgment of the Governor, . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Of an irresponsible Governor.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: . . . force the Government to go and face the legislature.

Shri Pilo Mody: Was this judgment independent of the Centre?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is in this context that I am mentioning certain facts. Immediately after this decision of the Government, all parties combined, not to form a Government, but to start an agitation. A sangarsh samiti was formed.

श्री सीठालाल (मवा. माधोपूर)
 पुराना का इन्तजाम पहले ही करने की क्यों
 जरूरत पड़ गई ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They wanted to know what had happened. What has happened between the 4th March and 12th March is very material and is very relevant. A Sangarsh samiti was formed, not to run a constitutional government, but to create conditions, to create scenes, to create disturbances.

Shri P. N. Solanki (Kaira): To fight injustice.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It might not have been their intention probably, I quite concede that, the leaders of the group may not have had the intention, possibly they wanted to have a peaceful demonstration, which is their right, but a person who is not a member of the legislature, a person who a few weeks ago did not belong to any other political party, who really speaks

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

was a Congressman, a very well known person, Kumbha Ram Arya, was asked to lead the *sangarsh samiti* and the whole thing started drifting onwards.

It was after this demonstration started that section 144 was imposed. These people decided to break section 144. A big procession of 10,000 persons was led by the leaders. At one stage there was a talk with the police, the leaders said they did not want mass breach of the order, but there would be some sort of symbolic action. Four or five of them offered themselves and they were arrested, but by symbolic arrest things do not stop. When the people's minds are inflamed by speeches, by slogans, by every type of instigation, and conditions of disturbance started growing in the city of Jaipur ..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Governor is solely responsible

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We saw a rather difficult situation coming I personally saw that it was a dangerous thing which would lead to an uncalled for political situation also. On the 6th and 7th I had some discussions, I invited some leaders to come and have a discussion with me in Delhi I would like to explain what is our intention our attitude in this matter, because the attempt of the no-confidence motion is to prove that we wanted to kill responsible government. On the contrary, we made all efforts to see that a responsible government was formed in Rajasthan

I was very grateful to Maharani Gayatri Devi whom I invited for discussions. She came, and at that very time, another event had taken place. Some of the leaders of the Opposition from the Lok Sabha had called on the President, and they had pointed out that this type of trouble was starting there, so it was much better that some

way was found out. The President suggested to them that it was much better that the Assembly was called earlier. The moment I heard about it, I had consultations with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the Governor also, and I wanted to know whether they would be willing to advance the date of the meeting of the legislature. The next morning I met Maharani Gayatri Devi, who is an hon Member of this House, and suggested to her that, instead of starting this type of campaign on the streets of Jaipur and other cities of Rajasthan, it was much better that we created conditions conducive to a peaceful running of government and peaceful holding of the meeting of the legislature. I told her that the Government of Rajasthan was willing to advance the meeting of the legislature. Originally it was supposed to be held on 21st March, they agreed to advance it to the 14th March. When I suggested this Maharani Gayatri Devi made a counter proposal. She said this could be done, the situation in Jaipur could be controlled, but it was necessary that section 144 should be withdrawn. I said in the prevailing conditions it was rather difficult to consider the suggestion, but if she was going to help, to go round and persuade people to give up this type of activity, certainly I would make this suggestion to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Immediately I talked to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and asked him whether he would consider the withdrawal of section 144. I must say it was a rather difficult decision for him, because in the disturbed conditions to withdraw section 144 was a difficult decision, but looking to this possibility that this was going to facilitate normal conditions in Rajasthan and was going to facilitate the holding the legislature's meeting earlier, he took that risk still.

As to what has happened afterwards I do not want to go into detail, because that is a matter for the judicial inquiry to go into, because what happened is certainly very relevant to the inquiry.

about the firing etc. So, I do not want to touch those particular facts.

I have mentioned all these facts to show that there was no question of defeating democracy. There was no question of depriving the Opposition parties of their right of forming a government. If at all they wanted to have a show-down, if I can use that phrase in a constitutional sense, it is better to have a show down on the floor of the House instead of having that on the streets of Jaipur. That shows the attitude of the man. He was certainly exercised because of the rioting, because of the firing etc, but he still persisted in resorting to the right type of measure.

Unfortunately the story did not stop there I was asked many times during the course of the speeches what happened after 7th March. It was all quiet, it was all quiet in the sense that there were no disturbances but there were no disturbances because afterwards strict curfew was imposed and even the army had to be called into the city of Jaipur. But what as the activity of the opposition, some of the opposition leaders, I am not saying all the opposition leaders? Wall posters were distributed all over the city that if at any time this wretched Sukhadia Government was sworn in they would see how it was being sworn in. Telegrams were sent to different places for processions, the type of speeches that were made giving all sorts of threats and creating a condition which would make it impossible for any legislature to meet peacefully or any responsible government to function peacefully—all this is the background in which Mr. Sukhadia decided on the 12th March, and he wrote to the Governor that he still thought that he commanded the majority—somebody can dispute that point, I am only mentioning a fact—but he did not want to take the responsibility of forming the government, because some people were determined to create disturbance, and he did not want the lives of the poor

people sacrificed in this way. It was much better that he did not take the responsibility of forming the government, and he wrote to the Governor declining not the offer but refusing to form the government, though he considered that he was in a majority. (Interruptions)

That only shows your dislike of Sukhadia, but that does not prove your point

Again the issue comes; what was the alternative before the Governor? According to the Governor's judgment, Mr. Sukhadia was the right person to form the Government; he sent an invitation to him to form the Government and Mr. Sukhadia in turn wrote him that he commanded a majority but that he did not want to take the responsibility of forming the Government because of certain happenings there. It was naturally the duty of the Governor to take into consideration what happened after the 4th March. Under those circumstances he felt that to invite the opposition leaders to form the Government would be putting a sort of a premium on violence in those disturbed conditions he felt it better to allow the conditions to neutralise. I would like to assure hon. Member Mr. Dange that it was not to suppress anything; it was only with a view to neutralising the situation that the Governor was forced to take certain decisions. The only other alternative before the Governor was to ask the Opposition to form a Government, which he thought would be unwise. So, he made a recommendation to the Government which reached us on the 13th just before we were being sworn in; his view was that Mr. Sukhadia was unable to form the Government which reached us on the 13th to take the responsibility of forming a Government. The Governor said that under those circumstances he could not in all conscience ask the Opposition parties to form the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has he a conscience?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If you have a conscience, he has. Now, in those circumstances, what was to be done? The legislature was to be convened the next day but it could not be, because there was no Government. The alternatives before us were either to dissolve the assembly or suspend it and create conditions so that ultimately responsible Government might be restored. That is the background of the decision which the Government took. It was a sad and difficult decision but it was a duty for the Government to take such a decision. I have no doubt in my mind that even if Mr Dange was sitting on this side and if he had the same faith in democracy that I had, and if he had the same loyalty to the Constitution that I had he would have taken the same decision.

Shri S. A. Dange: I would have dismissed the Governor.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is why I put an 'If'—if he had the same loyalty to the Constitution as I had. Unfortunately you have not got the same loyalty.

Shri S. A. Dange: The Constitution does not prevent the removal of a Governor who is incompetent.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only because he took a decision not to your liking you consider him incompetent. That is a very arbitrary way of judging very important functionaries under the Constitution, you cannot think of them so lightly.

Shri S. A. Dange: The Home Minister should remember that Dr Sampurnanand was made a Governor after he proved his incompetence in UP.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr Dange may well speak of dismissals and hangings but those are not the ways of a constitutional democracy; I can understand that it is his way.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bose: Let us hear your answer to Mr. Dange.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If you have patience, I will give all the answers. The question ultimately comes to this. Our intention was to create conditions in Rajasthan so that a responsible Government can be installed there, our intentions are still the same and this Proclamation is for an interim period. I would therefore request the hon. Members to use the language of restraint which will help us create conditions in Rajasthan so that a responsible Government may be installed. Even today suggestions were thrown about that the Governor should be dismissed that they will fight this and they will fight that. This type of talk is not conducive to the restoration of responsible Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How long would the purchasing of independents continue?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said in the beginning it was a sad duty and we were inspired and motivated only by the consideration of establishing a responsible Government.

Shri Deokimandan Patodia (Jalore): The President's rule was imposed in the background of Mr Sukhadia's refusal to form a Government. Does it mean that as soon as normal conditions are restored he will automatically be invited to form the Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Here again, you want me to take that decision and I refuse to take that decision. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Governor. He must understand the situation and it is the duty of the Governor to assess the situation and act.

श्री कबालाल नुप्ता मंत्री महोदय के खयाल में आज बहा पर किस की मंजूरिटी है। जब वह राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ बडे़ बे, तो क्या उस समय 93 मेम्बर बे या नही ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I refuse to be cross-examined like this (Interruptions).

श्री बोधराजः 18 तारीख के हिन्दुस्तान में लिखा था कि जब राजस्थान के राज्यपाल यहाँ से जयपुर लौटे, तो हवाई अड्डे से राजभवन तक उन के स्वागत के लिए नेहरू हज़ार सशस्त्र पुलिसमैन खड़े थे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The basis on which the no-confidence motion has been tabled is completely misconceived. It is rather an unusual decision but it had to be taken to save the democratic form of Government in Rajasthan. We wanted that the people should have the right to form their Government as early as possible and run the administration of Rajasthan. That is exactly the purpose. The basis on which this no-confidence motion has been tabled is misconceived and misleading and has possibly arisen out of the political hostility to this Government. I could see that from the speeches. Other Members instead of confining themselves to the issue of Rajasthan, went to the right and to the left and found fault with the Government.

An hon. Member: Where are you?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the Centre. The last speech I heard was very interesting. I can find the real revision for this no-confidence motion. It is not only Rajasthan; it is something else which is troubling them. The hon. Member Mr. Dange has mentioned many other points. He does not like the Government. The Members there do not like the success of the Government at the Centre here or the Congress Party. Taking a general view of the election results, we never thought that we were going to be the monopolist party in this country. We have accepted the rules of the game. I think the Congress at least has a better claim that the present form of elections and the present form of the Constitution was their gift to the country.

Shri P. N. Solanki: It is the right of the people; it is not your gift.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Because the Congress represents the entire-people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That Congress is dead now.

Shri P. N. Solanki: After independence you thought that anarchy would set in.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I said 'gift of the Congress Party', the Congress represented the entire people... (Interruptions). When we were not in at these elections, we were not sad. After the elections, when we were in the process of getting results and knowing the defeat of one Congressman after another, I was asked for my reaction in one sentence and I said: I am sorry that the Congress was defeated, but, I am proud that the country has done well. Maybe, we were defeated here or there.... This is a large election; we were defeated here and there. (Interruption) Not everywhere. We were not defeated everywhere. The proof is that we are sitting here, and you do not like that. Therefore, you have moved a no-confidence motion (Interruption) This is proof, that we are sitting here. Wherever you have your own government, run them properly; do service to the people. We all want to do service to the people. Let the people judge. You ask and let the country develop. Let the progress of the people, the march of the people's progress go ahead. We are not bothered about whether one party remains or the other party remains. It is not that.

The hon. Member Shri Dange said, and that is very important, that he has got one Member in Rajasthan but he is supporting it because of tactics. I hope his speech was also one of tactics. When everything becomes tactics, one does not know what the strategy, what the philosophy behind it is. What is the positive approach to the problem? He made mention of me. He said that I am a big question mark. I am so proud that I am still a question-mark to Shri Dange. They

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

have the habit of trying to put down any party and individual to a formula. I am very glad that Shri Dange has not yet found a formula for me. I have some hope of succeeding as Home Minister. My party knows me; my leader knows me, and I am sure my country knows me. (Interruption). I am a humble servant of this country I am a humble follower of my leader. I stand for democracy; I stand for progress; I stand for the welfare of the people. My people know me very well. If nobody can reduce me to any formula, I am very glad about it. But this Government has got a philosophy of its own; it has an approach of its own. Through thick and thin, and in difficult times, we stand by that philosophy.

One saddest speech I heard. And that was the speech of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He is not present here today. Why do I say that it was a sad, rather tragic speech? It is not what he said: I am not going to say about that. He is one of those leaders which my generation held in esteem. In the 1940s and 1942s, we looked up for a second line of leadership after Pandit Nehru, and we were looking up to Dr. Lohia, Shri Jai Prakash Narain and other people. We have respect for them; we worshipped them at that time. We worshipped, as young men those leaders.

An Hon. Member: Masam also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unfortunately no. I heard the speech of Dr. Lohia, which he made yesterday. He said:

“म वक्रा इयं हूँ” I thought it was in a physical sense, and I was rather sad. But then he said in the next sentence, which is a very eloquent sentence—a rather tragic utterance. He said that a big fort is being destroyed, but there is nothing to replace it. That is the tragedy of it; with all the experience, with all his intelligence, with all capabilities and devotion, he has only learnt to destroy and not to create. He was very happy that the Congress was defeated. If that is the

only consolation you have in mind, woe will befall the country. Destroy the Congress if you want and if you can. But what is there to substitute it? (Interruption) Coalition? You are going to substitute coalition? Look here, my friends from the Swatantra party. You may be very happy and I will certainly make an appeal to Shri Dange; it may help him as a tactician in Rajasthan. But what is the picture for the future?

Shri S. A. Dange: Substitute in Kerala, Tamil Nad, West Bengal, Bihar.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish you well very well; you have your Government and I wish you well. I have no doubt about it. But what is this? Is this something that you are going to substitute?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी अरेज भी यही करता था ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Therefore, what I say is this. I appeal to the people through this House; what is the result, the sum-total of the elections of 1967? That possibly you are trying to destroy something, but we are not trying to substitute or reconstruct something. Dr. Lohia's speech was something on the same line, a negative line, this substitute line. He made rather an unfortunate reference to the late Prime Minister Nehru, with reference to a foreign exchange account in London or somewhere. He also made mention of the then Finance Minister and the present Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. Shri Morarji Desai had never visited any bank nor checked any accounts. There was no necessity of doing it. It was a completely false statement.

Some hon. Members: Shame shame.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Then about Panditji's account, I think sometime before, this information may have been given, but I would like to give

certain information now about it. Panditji had royalty account with his publisher and literary agent in London from 1936. All the royalties due to him on his books from the foreign publishers were credited to his account. As in 1947, Panditji had £3,864.1 and the dues and other accruals since then have been repatriated to India. The monies were repatriated to India as and when required by him. The question of rules, etc., or regulations on foreign exchange, came into existence after Independence, and immediately after that, the whole accounting procedure was subjected to regulations as existed from time to time. So, there was no question of having any very large amount. Naturally, Panditji was not merely the Prime Minister of this country; he was not merely the leader of this country. He was something plus. He was always a leader of humanity and was accepted as a thinker in the world. Crores of people in the country wanted to know how Panditji thought, how he wrote, how he spoke and reacted. Therefore, his writings and speeches were looked at with some respect as we Indians were looking at. And therefore his books were sold in different parts of the world. His publisher had naturally some credits but they were completely subject to regulations, the foreign exchange regulations.

Why I mentioned it is this: this is an attitude of pathological obsession to certain persons and personalities. It is rather very tragic. It is wrong to have this obsession; it is a very tragic thing for the man concerned. I would request Dr. Lohia to realise this. We all have regard for him; he may talk ill of A or B or C. But we still have regard for him. Why think in terms of trying to do damage, do damage to the reputation of one big man?

Dr. Lohia again made mention of our present Prime Minister. He made that rather unfortunate, may I say, indecent reference to the necklace. The hon. Member, Shri Dange made a reference to the necklace, may be his move was a tactical one. I do not know. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. A. Dange: I said I am not bothered about it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That means you have accepted it. You are not bothered about it. That means you have accepted that version.

Shri S. A. Dange: I did not care about it. (*Interruption*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really, as an important leader, as a leader on the floor of the House, I think it was his duty as and when to oppose politically to oppose from a political angle the election or otherwise. We are prepared to stand on merit. If we are not proved by merit, we are prepared to be rejected and thrown away. It does not matter. But this personal attack by creating an image, a slur, is nothing but a game of character assassination.

One of my friends said "we attacked some persons here and they were defeated." This process of deceiving the people, of creating confusion, putting up rather a distorted image of the people and trying to mislead the people at large, and trying to achieve political results out of it is something which is not consistent with the idea of democracy, the idea of decent life that I have understood. I think I have tried to answer the general points raised. I do not want to meet every point that was raised.

I would only submit that we stand by the commitments that we have made. Whatever party has a majority, we will support them and give them our constructive cooperation. We wish them well.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: What about Rajasthan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already said, you will all help this Government and the Governor of Rajasthan to create normal conditions there.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: When Mr. Mohanlal Shukhadia told the Governor on the 18th March that even though

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

he had a majority, he would not like to form a Government in Rajasthan, why then did not the Governor invite the leader of the Samyukta Dal, who then had a clear majority, to form the Government, instead of imposing President's rule in a high-handed, dictatorial fashion?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have explained everything, but unfortunately she was not present. I am prepared to discuss this matter with her outside.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Other members say you did not answer this particular point.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The time is nearing five o'clock. The Prime Minister has to speak and the hon. mover of the motion also has to speak. I have explained the circumstances under which this Proclamation had to be issued. I have explained the political attitude and our political philosophy behind it. I would request the House that this misconceived and misleading motion of no confidence should be rejected.

Shri P. Ramamurthy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has just now heard the lengthy explanation given by the hon. Home Minister. Even after hearing it, I cannot but remark that no amount of chicanery and sophistry will be able to hide the fact that as far as the sorry episode of Rajasthan is concerned, there has been a conspiracy in which the Central Government has played a major part, a conspiracy entered into between the Central Government, the Congress President and the Rajasthan Governor, who himself is nothing but a Congressman. Any amount of blind attempt to whitewash this conspiracy will not do.

The Home Minister has really attempted what in legal language is called *suppressio veri*. He suppressed some important relevant facts to show that his case was correct. In a no confidence motion, I would certainly like to talk about many other matters, but

just now I am confining myself to the Rajasthan episode. I need not go into the number of members that different parties have got. But I want to point out certain major facts. Yesterday my friend, Mr. Shantilal Shah, was waxing eloquent talking like a high pontiff that people who have been elected on a particular ticket or as independents should not go to other parties, and this is something very immoral. I would have given him some credence if he was not speaking from the Congress benches there. Every day right from 1952 the Congress Party has been doing nothing but this. In 1952 in Madras the Congress did not get the requisite majority. The first thing they did was to seduce the Commonwealth Party and their leader and the Toilers' Party into the Congress. Right from that day Mr. Shantilal Shah has been continuing to be a member of that party. If his moral indignation is roused against this, why is he continuing to be a member of that party? Even today in Rajasthan what are they doing? It was reported that one member of the Swatantra Party after election had joined the Congress. Mr. Shukhadia counted him also to show that he has a majority. Another member of the Congress Party left and came to this side. So, for nearly 4 or 5 days this horse-trading was going on in which the Congress played a major role. So, let us not have these moralising things on the floor of this House. Mr. Sukhadia thought he could form a ministry. On the 2nd, he issued a statement to the Press—*Hindustan Times* had quoted him—stating categorically that he has not been able to get the requisite majority and therefore the Governor has no alternative but to invite the opposition leader to form a ministry. But then something happened. Mr. Kamraj entered the field. He is, after all the Congress boss and we know what sort of Governor Dr. Sampuranand is, who said that it is necessary for the Congress party to be returned to power to have stability in this country. We know his partisan stand. Mr. Kamraj order-

ed him saying that whatever Mr. Sukhadia might say, he got to invite the leader of the largest party, which is the Congress. Mr. Kamaraj is the Constitutional interpreter and he advises the Governor. Immediately the Governor comes to the conclusion that Mr. Sukhadia has got a majority. In coming to this conclusion, unfortunately facts stare him in the face! Therefore, he says, "I cannot count the independents" If he had the power, I am sure he would have said, "When the Assembly meets, the independents will not count. They do not have the right to vote. We will go only by the parties" Unfortunately, the Constitution did not allow him to do that! Therefore, in coming to that judgment, he allowed Mr. Kamaraj to dictate to him, hoping that in the interval, it would be possible for the man who has been invited to form a ministry to seduce some more people and somehow or other show a majority. This was the understanding and expectation Mr. Sukhadia also went about doing that.

On the 13th something else happened. It is true they advanced the date of the meeting of the Assembly. But the Central Government had other views. The Central Government thought obviously that Mr. Sukhadia was living in a fool's paradise and he would not get a majority. All this conjuring up by the Governor that an unmanageable law and order situation would develop if the Assembly had continued its business on the 15th is nothing but a figment of imagination. After all, despite its big name of being called President's rule, it is after all the Congress Party's rule. The Congress Party wanted to reimpose its rule. Why did they not call the Assembly? The Home Minister said that they want to create a situation where law and order will be maintained and then they will have the democratic process. I am absolutely certain that the law and order situation will be considered good the moment Mr. Sukhadia is assured of a majority. That is what they are waiting for. In order to manoeuvre for

that, all this talk of law and order situation is brought in. After all, the States have managed much worse law and order situations in this country. As Mr. Manoharan and Mr. Dange pointed out, there have been worse situations in the country when bullets had been used and the military had been called, but no State ministry was dismissed and President's rule imposed there.

16 hrs.

Therefore, Sir, all these questions come up, the questions of majority party and all that, when it concerns the Congress Party. In 1952 they did the same thing in Madras, but when it came to Kerala in 1965, no such rule was raised. It was said that the majority party was there, the major party was there, the first major party was there and it had the support of all other parties, but unfortunately it was not the Congress Party. Therefore, why should that party be called? This is their game.

No amount of chicanery, as I said, can hide this fact. This is a definite conspiracy, a conspiracy into which the Congress President himself along with the Central Government and the Governor of Rajasthan has entered in order to get back the Congress Party in power firstly through the President and later on through the legislature. It is this that they are doing.

Shri Khadilkar was talking about the mandate of the Congress Party and all that. What is the mandate that the Congress Party has received, I would like to ask. They must have a sense of responsibility, a sense of shame even now. Unfortunately, they seem to have lost all sense of shame. After all, the one central issue on which the Congress Party went to the people, the one issue which was highlighted by all the Opposition parties, despite the differences they may have among themselves, was whether the policy of the Congress Party, its philosophy, its programme, its activities, have got the confidence of the people, whether the people supported them. It is on that

[Shri P. Ramamurthi]

central issue that the entire elections were fought throughout the country. To that central issue the answer of the people is a decisive "No". The people have said: "No, we do not agree with your policies". 39 per cent of the people have voted for you on this specific question.

Shri Kh. di. ka (Khed): They have voted us by a decisive majority.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: 39 per cent of the people have voted for you. And, how did they vote for you? I would like to go into that. You had the State machinery. You utilised the State machinery. Here is the Prime Minister who went to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and addressed election meetings and these meetings were organised by the District Collector. I am speaking without any chance of being opposed because the District Collector had admitted it. Later on Shri Kamaraj came out with a statement that he had asked the District Collector to send the bill to the Congress Party. Will you allow me to write to the District Collector and ask him to arrange a public meeting for the Opposition parties? What else is it if it is not utilisation of the State machinery simply because you are the Prime Minister? In many other ways the State machinery has been utilised. What did they do in Tripura? The entire budget for six months you did not spend. Suddenly it was spent. What did you do with that money? The entire money was spent according to the dictates of Congress M.L.A.'s so that they could come back (*Interruption*). These facts may be unpalatable to you, but facts have to be conceded.

An hon. Member: You are distorting them.

Shri P. Ramamurthi: Hold an inquiry. I am prepared for that. But you dare not have an inquiry. What did they do with all that money?

What I say is, the entire State machinery has been utilised. What about rowdyism? We were extremely sorry when we heard that the Prime

Minister's meeting was disturbed and a stone was thrown at him. I would like to know how many murders were committed in the course of these elections by Congress men of Opposition party leaders and workers. We know how Shri Madhu Limave, a distinguished Member of this House, was attempted to be murdered during the election. We know that in our own State, when comrade Umanah was addressing a meeting, his meeting was sought to be broken by Congress goondas. We know that a Communist Party worker was murdered in his very constituency, and a DMK worker was murdered. We know in Andhra how many people have been murdered. All these things are there on record... (*Interruptions*). People were murdered in many cases during the elections. I can give the names of the people who were murdered in the course of election campaign. In Kerala was it not in Kayamkulam that a Communist Party worker was murdered during the election campaign? This is the sort of democracy we have.

What about the money? Are you prepared to render to the people an open statement of the total amount of money that you received from big business houses in this country, both from the companies as well as blackmarket unaccounted money that has come to the coffers of the Congress party? With all this you conducted the election. I know how the election was conducted. We know, for example, how in Kashmir nomination papers of 39 people were declared invalid... (*Interruptions*). And yet you call this a democracy, and this is what is called "free and fair" elections. Then the words "unfairness and unfairness" have no meaning in your dictionary.

If you are prepared to conduct the elections not on the basis of the money that you received from these big business houses, if you are prepared to conduct the elections without utilising the official machinery for bribing the people, for intimidating the voters, for

intimidating the people, if you are prepared to conduct the elections without using the castes and communities as you did in the last elections, then I am absolutely certain that the majority that you have there will be dwindled into a minority. That is the real situation in the country. Even for the election of the Prime Minister, we have it from the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister that the big business houses had a hand in it. If about the election of the Prime Minister it is said like that, we can understand how much big business houses had a hand in the election for the entire country. That is what is happening in the country.

Then we are asked to believe that, after all it is the judgment of a Governor, you have to accept the judgment of a Governor. Then, why is the Central Government there for? It is not simply for the purpose of dittoing whatever the Governor says. Here we know that the Central Government is itself a party to that decision. We know that Shri Sadiq Ali was despatched on the 13th. He had a talk with Shri Sukhadia and also with the Governor. The conspiracy comes in this way.

Therefore, I want to point out that I am supporting this resolution of no confidence on behalf of my group, for this simple reason. I am not going to the other questions, although I agree, for example, with Shri Manoharan, with regard to the relations between the States and the Centre, the nature of the Constitution, the farcical federal structure and the reality of the unitary structure; I agree with all that, and I certainly agree also on the question of language, which we have been raising in our legislatures; we agree with all of them. But I do not raise those questions just now. Just now I support the resolution of no confidence on behalf of my group for the simple reason that we cannot trust this government to be a democratic government because it functions in a way which is anti-democratic and

anti-people. The acid test is the case of Rajasthan. If you are really prepared to abide by the verdict of the people, then, in that case, call the Assembly immediately. Peace and order can be maintained if you are prepared to do that. Otherwise, the only conclusion that we can draw is that you want to cling to power by manoeuvring.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, when my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, moved this motion of no confidence, I was not very enthusiastic about it. I thought that we should have probably waited for some time to sponsor a no confidence motion. But, after hearing the Home Minister, who delivered a one hour speech, rather inflected that speech, on this House, I am fully convinced that the Central Government deserves such a motion on the very first day of the session.

I do not want to go into the details of what has happened nor do I want to repeat what my hon. friends have already spoken, but one thing is very clear. Too long this party, by enjoying power without any strong alternative or opposition to it, has treated the Constitution, the State and the Government machinery for the advantage and convenience of the party as if the party and the Constitution are synonymous. They have not learnt the lessons. Therefore they are repeating these things. These people owe allegiance to the Constitution and swear loyalty to it but every act that they do is unconstitutional and against the canons of democracy. It is no wonder therefore that they had been beaten in their own coin. We find today that the people have registered their no-confidence in them, but by chance they have a majority here. But wherever they have been able to form the government, the loyalty to the Constitution, that spirit, is not there. We find the picture in Haryana, in Pondicherry and I do not know when this picture you will find here. This party has violated the Constitution. They only

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

distribute among themselves the loaves and fishes. Once that goes, there is no loyalty left; then there is no party, no machinery, nothing of the kind.

Coming to the question of Rajasthan, the Home Minister took great pains to explain the delicate constitutional position. As I said, I do not want to go into the facts, but I have reasons to believe that all that has happened in Rajasthan has been after consultation with the Central Government.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not the Governor's own independent action. A Governor, like Shri Sampurnanand, who is a cent per cent Congressman, would not dare take this action. He is telling us about the Constitution. I have read this Constitution thrice and my friends must have read it several times. I want to know where in the Constitution it is embodied that the Governor's report would be final so far as the President and the Central Government are concerned. It is stated here that if a situation arises, the law and order position is such that the constitutional machinery cannot work, the President, if he is satisfied, on the report of the Governor or otherwise—and it does not say it is binding—the President may etc. It is very clearly stated in article 356.

Now, did they solely rely on the Governor's report? Shri Chavan would have a case here if he had stated, "After all, we are a constitutional government; we want to respect the wishes of the Constitution; the Governor occupies a very crucial position there and we cannot just go against the wishes of the Governor there." If that is so, that should be accepted whatever report the Governor had given. But did the Governor not give the report, which he has admitted in the course of his

statement—that he want ... dissolution of the Assembly? He probably felt that there could be no constitutional government whatsoever. It was a wrong judgment.

They apply double standards. Again I say and repeat that word. What is the standard? What is the constitutional requirement, I want to know. You have two standards. He is talking of independents defeating all parties. Independents also defeated the Congress. The ruling party was defeated. Did the independents not defeat the Congress in Uttar Pradesh? What was the instruction? Who is to interpret the Constitution? How is the Governor to be satisfied? In the Constitution there is no mention that the leader of the majority party or that party would be called. The Constitution only says that the Governor, if he is satisfied that a particular person can command a majority, will call him to form the government. There is no question of a single party or a majority party. So far as we are concerned, we are a country with a multi-party system.

You say about conventions. But we have a written Constitution. It should be our guiding line. You want to utilise the Constitution in your favour when it suits you. The independents there met the Governor who ascertained their wishes whether they preferred the Congress Party or not. After ascertaining the wishes of the Independents the Governor of Uttar Pradesh called the leader of the Congress Party to form the Government. And here, if the Independents had been called by the Governor to tell him to which party or which leader they would like to give support in the formation of the Government, probably, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend here—they had already given their consent in writing—the Governor would have been obliged to call the leader of the Samyukta Dal to form the Government. To avert that, he conveniently ignored the Independents.

Here is the Central Government. Who is to interpret this? What is the legal machinery? I am told that the Governor of Uttar Pradesh kept the Advocate-General sitting by his side so that he could get the legal advice. I want to know whether there are any legal instructions, if any, to those Governors in cases of such serious nature. After all, our people have voted; once in five years they get a chance. They have registered their opinion and that has to be respected. If the Constitution does not provide such things, if such a Constitution is not adequate, then damn, with this Constitution. (Interruption) I say, amend this Constitution. If you misinterpret it . . .

An hon Member: You have taken oath to it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes. I have taken oath to it. Don't misunderstand me. But the Constitution will mean nothing if it does not provide all this.

Shri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): I rise on a point of order. Is it proper for the hon. Member to say, 'damn the Constitution'?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If he wants; I can withdraw that word 'damn'. I do not mind it. I did not mean that way. You take out that impression from your mind. What I want to impress upon this Parliament is that if this Constitution does not provide any remedy for a situation in which the people have registered their opinion, their desires and aspirations, and if we do not provide any machinery to implement their desires and aspirations, then this Constitution is not sufficient for our country. That is what I wanted to make out. It is not a question of U.P. and Rajasthan alone. In years to come, we have to face this contingency. There may not be a single party anywhere. The Congress Party, in the next elections, will be reduced to nothing. They may not have the absolute majority anywhere to form the Government.

There maybe a number of small parties who may not be individually in a position to come in a majority anywhere to form the Government. How will the President decide? How will the Governor decide? We have to think of these contingencies and such situations. Our Constitution has visualised this. Therefore, it has not specifically mentioned that the leader of the majority Party should be called to form the Government. It has only laid down that the Governor must call a person, a member, who says he can command the majority.

The real test was to immediately call the Assembly. Mr. Chavan may avoid this. Mr. Chavan may not accept this. But the fact remains that at the nick of the moment, not because of law and order problem, when Mr. Sukhadia thought that he was facing the Assembly and that even for a day he could not carry on the Government because the majority was against him, he conveniently said that he could not take the responsibility and the Governor was there for him and the President and Mr. Chavan were here to oblige him. He is ever-ready. There is a dishonest motive behind it because they want to bide time. We have given an opportunity to the Assembly Members to vote for the election of the President. It is because they want to bide time. These people will get exhausted and they will get exasperated. That is what will happen to the Members of the Assembly. After fighting elections once in a period of five years, nobody, not even any of us in this Parliament, although we may say that this Government will topple in so many days and so on, no Member either in the legislature or in Parliament, would like that the Assemblies or Parliament should be dissolved immediately; nobody would desire that. Therefore, Government want to keep them in suspense. That is why they have suspended the Assembly. Meanwhile, the people will become exasperated and ultimately through machinations they will try their best again. We are very familiar with those things

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

in this country. They will try to catch hold of some weaklings, and then Shri Sukhadia will come out from the hospital and say 'Sir, I am now in a position to form the Government'. That is what they are trying to achieve. They are murdering democracy. Shri Y. B. Chavan should remember that there are parties and they are political forces in the country, which believe in democracy; I quite agree with him that in this country no political party and no political force which believes in violence and which does not believe in constitutional and peaceful change has any place or will ever have any place. The roots of democracy are well laid in this country and we are on sound foundation. The results of the elections have shown that we have brought about a peaceful and constitutional revolution which hundreds of violent revolutions would not have achieved. That is what the people of our country have achieved in these elections, and we have to respect that.

Therefore, if really the Central Government have any respect for the Constitution, if they really want to create an atmosphere in this country where people would have faith and confidence in the peaceful order of change, then they should be prepared to admit that mistake. There should be no question of prestige at all. I hope that the Prime Minister when she replies to the debate would have the courage to say 'A mistake has been committed and we are now correcting ourselves'. By correcting themselves, they will be creating a new precedent in this House. I hope that the Prime Minister will do so. Let us all respect the Constitution. If she says that, then I can assure you that we might agree not to press this motion.

I read in the papers this morning that Government are not lifting this Proclamation so soon. They are going to wait till the retirement of Dr. Sampurnanand on the 15th April or so, because they have made Dr. Sampur-

nanand a scape-goat and they want to keep up his prestige and honour. That is why they want to wait till then. Otherwise, they can take action any time they like. But I would agree, and I think my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee and all others would agree to withdraw this motion, if the Prime Minister says that 'It is a mistake; we have committed a mistake; we have not honoured the Constitution; we have not done a service to democracy; therefore, we are going to revoke this; normal conditions have prevailed in Rajasthan, the Assembly will be called, and the constitutional machinery will be set to work, and a Ministry will be set up and the leader of the Samyukta Dal would be called upon to form a government.'

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr Speaker, Sir, no-confidence motions have become such a routine that we are not, at any rate, I am not bothered by their frequency except that by their repeated and unsuccessful use their utility will be blunted

May I pick up Shri Surendranath Dwivedy where he ended? It is very interesting to listen to speeches here because in each hon. Member's speech one has a glimpse of how he would function in a particular situation, and unfortunately they view our actions in that light. We heard from Shri S. A. Dange a particular exposition; we heard from another Member, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, another type of exposition, which shows the standards which they may use or they maintain. Similarly, we hear the motive attributed to the Congress Party; it may be that those are the motives that their parties have or would have if they were placed in a similar situation. Fortunately, the Congress Party does not suffer from all these things. And what is the proof? The proof is that today, after being in full power, we still have brought this country to a stage where in many States there are Governments of a non-Congress

nature, either headed by separate parties or by coalitions. This in itself is proof that we do not want to cling to power, that we do not want to act undemocratically.

An hon. Member: That is in spite of yourselves.

Prof. Samar Guha (Contai): That is not by the grace of the Congress Party, but due to the Constitution.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: By the fact that the Congress Party allowed the Constitution to work (*Interruptions*). I am saying 'allowed' because there are parties in other countries which have a constitution where they have adopted other methods, where they have not functioned like this. This has happened in many countries in the world. So this is not an aspect that we can ignore nor is it good for us to ignore it.

I do not want to go into the details of the Rajasthan situation, because many Members have spoken about it. The constitutional points were very ably dealt with by Shri Shah and Shri Khadihar; Shri Pahadia gave us the details of the situation. Many other Members have dealt with those points and last, but not least, the Home Minister went into great detail and dealt with the matter in a most able manner. So I do not want to go into those issues again.

But I do want to draw your attention to this fact that today there is a changed situation in India. But it is not a sudden change. We seem to think that because there was an election, a sudden change has come about. This change has been a gradual one; it has been coming about little by little, not only in every election, but even in between elections. We have been watching the change coming over the people and we have been consistently saying that these are the growing pangs of democracy, that these are the roots which democracy is striking down in

our country. And we have encouraged this.

I do not say that in some places there may not have been mistakes. There may have been people who do not want to encourage it. Of course, that must also have happened. But by and large, taking this vast country and its vast population, we have encouraged these forces of democracy. And today we see an entirely new situation.

One of the first things that I did was to extend my hand of cooperation and friendship to the non-Congress Chief Ministers of certain States. I am very happy to say that they responded in a like manner and they have assured me that we can cooperate together. It is not an easy situation, because not only is the economic situation difficult, the food situation difficult but the whole complexity of this new situation is there. But we will not fail for want of trying. That is the utmost we can say on this issue.

So I think it is extremely unfair of Members of the Opposition to pick out one instance where things have not gone smoothly. Everywhere else, where there are non-Congress Governments, the transition has been a very smooth and even speedy one. I wish it had been so in Rajasthan also.

There were certain conditions due to which this could not take place. In their speeches, Opposition Members seemed to imply that we intend for all time to have President's rule in Rajasthan or to prevent the Opposition from coming in if they had a majority, which is not so at all. The Home Minister has made it very clear. There were certain conditions created, conditions of violence.

Now, one may agree with the Governor or not. You may agree with what he did or you may not. But the answer is not to take that quarrel out in the streets of Jaipur.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

This is the only question. I am not blaming any particular person or any particular party. As I told the Maharani when she phoned to me, this is something which when one starts sometimes goes out of control. But a situation did arise where it was felt that it might not be manageable; it could have been that nothing might have happened. But had we not acted, had certain incidents taken place afterwards on the 14th, resulting in firing, loss of life and so on, again Opposition members would have been the first to accuse us and say 'You should have foreseen this. Why did you not take prompt action?'

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: The hon. Prime Minister just now said that this quarrel should not be taken out into the streets, that she was not saying that it was provoked by anybody, who provoked it, but I have tried to make it clear that whatever the official version is, eye witnesses and the people on the spot know that it was the police who fired. As I have said in my speech, why were the police there, two hours after section 144 was withdrawn?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Governor has instituted a judicial inquiry in which all these things will come out. We are all interested to know what is the truth of the matter, but until the report of the inquiry comes out I think it is not right really to lay the blame on one side or another. That is why I did not say anything more about that particular issue.

But I would like to say how deeply grieved I am at the loss of life in Jaipur, and I would like to express my very deep sympathy for the families of those who have lost their lives.

One thing more. Many types of monopolies are talked about in this House. I would like to assure all hon. Members that the Congress Party does not seek a monopoly of power, nor does it think that it has

a monopoly of wisdom; in fact, we are opposed to monopolies of all kinds, feudal monopolies, economic monopolies, personal or family monopolies, and even the distressing monopoly of shouting and interrupting of some sections of this House.

As I said, what has happened in Rajasthan has greatly distressed us, and it is unfortunate that things developed in this way.

One charge was made by, I think, Mr. Ramamurti, which I must meet, which is that my meetings were arranged by the Government. There are certain security reasons, which I must confess that personally consider entirely unnecessary, but unfortunately there are certain rules here about security and it is this security aspect which is dealt with by the District Magistrate. He does not organise meeting or anything like that, but even the cost of this is always borne by the party.

Shri P. Ramamurti: On a point of information.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am not yielding now, because there is no time at all.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The District Collector admitted it.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As I said, in six States today we have non-Congress ministries, and in three of these States the Congress has not lost, the number of Congressmen elected in the Assembly is very much larger than any other single party; nowhere else in the world would that be called a defeat or a loss, it is only here perhaps because you measure it with what the strength was before, that you think that it is a defeat in actual fact it is, you could say, a lessening of the votes, but it is certainly not a defeat. Where there are these non-Congress Governments, we intend to function as responsible and disciplined opposition, working

only for the good of the State. Actually, in Rajasthan also, as you very well know, the Congress is the largest single party. Anyway, I do not want to go into all those matters, and the time also is exceedingly short. I would like to express the earnest hope that at the earliest possible there would be a peaceful atmosphere in Rajasthan....

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: There is.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: ... so that responsible government can be formed as everywhere else in the country, and whichever group or party has majority will be asked to assume this responsibility.

I would beg of all hon. Members of this House to look ahead in the spirit of true faith in democracy.

One point was mentioned by the Maharani, which was that we were afraid because of some enquiry which might be held. You all know that this matter has been discussed in this House, and the Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain recommendations regarding such allegations. We are very anxious to implement these, and we are going into the matter. We had taken it up with the State Governments earlier. Now, of course, we shall discuss the matter with the new Chief Ministers. We do not want to sleep on this matter; we want to take it up, to see that there is some regular machinery which can go into these allegations, both at the Centre and in the State. So, let us join hands in order to create conditions which would enable us to revoke the President's Proclamation and restore responsible Government in Rajasthan at the earliest possible date. That is what I said in my broadcast. I assure you that that is what I genuinely feel. It is now a question of all of us trying to work together. Earlier we were always the Government and most of you were on the other side, in the Opposition. Now we are both the

Government and the Opposition in a way in different places. Therefore, unless we try to work together, especially where there is a difficult situation, it will not be easy to have smooth functioning and to find a way out of the many problems and difficulties which our country faces. I sincerely hope that we will be able to create this atmosphere of working together and having normal conditions all over the country.

I add one small piece of information which I hope the House would be interested in some hon. Members sitting opposite also suggested that we might have President's rule in that State.

An hon. Member: Who said?...
(Interruptions).

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Shri Balraj Madhok, among others.

Shri Balraj Madhok (South Delhi): It is good that she has raised this point. When curfew was imposed in Rajasthan, we got reports from there that because of the curfew the opposition leaders could not move about and that they were almost prisoners in their own houses whereas Mr. Sukhadia and his partymen were going about....

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: ...in police jeeps.

Shri Balraj Madhok: ...and trying to purchase independents, intimidating others and offering bribes to some. This was a situation which was very unfair to the Opposition. So, we said to them: You lift the curfew or do not allow Mr. Sukhadia and his partymen who have lost the majority to continue with the Government of the state and to go on using the official machinery and official authority for wrong purpose and to stab democracy; therefore, lift the curfew or impose President's rule and remove Mr. Sukhadia from power. That is what we said; we stand by that statement.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister one question? She was good enough to say that any allegations against the Ministers would be looked into. I want to know if the hon. Prime Minister is aware that about 18 months ago, the Opposition M.Ps. and M.L.As. of Rajasthan presented a memorandum to her predecessor containing some allegations against the Chief Minister, Mr. Sukhadia, and that nothing has happened to that though we had an assurance from the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that he would look into them?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I said that we were considering the machinery to look into those allegations.

Mr. Speaker: There are only fifteen minutes left. If Mr. Vajpayee could conclude in about ten minutes, we can go on now. Or we can take this up tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी. अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर भाषण दिये हैं, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, मैं उन का भी आभारी हूँ और जिन्होंने विरोध किया है, मैं उन को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह पूछा गया है कि क्या राजस्थान का प्रश्न इतना बड़ा प्रश्न था कि जिस के ऊपर नये मंत्रि-मंडल के खिलाफ भविष्यवास का प्रस्ताव पेश किया जाता। कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के लिए राजस्थान एक छोटा सा मसला हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारे लिए राजस्थान इस बात की कसौटी है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार व्यापारियता से, निष्पक्षता से जनता के निर्णय का मामादर करेगी, क्या केन्द्र सरकार गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रि-मंडलों के साथ, जैसा वह घोषणा करती है, सहयोग का आचरण करेगी।

राजस्थान की घटनाएँ इस बात का संकेत देती हैं कि गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रि-मंडलों को केन्द्र के कक्षाप्राप्तपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए तैयार रहना

चाहिए। कोई कसरत नहीं था कि राजस्थान में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार न बनने दी जाती। अब कहा जाता है कि हम ने अनेक प्रान्तों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बन जाने दीं। अगर एक राजस्थान में नहीं बनी तो क्या हुआ? वह कहना वैसा ही है जैसे कि वह कहना कि हमारे दामन पर एक ही दाग लगा है तो इस से क्या हुआ? बाकी का दामन तो साफ है। क्या माथे पर कलक का एक टीका पर्याप्त नहीं है? क्या एक राजस्थान में लोकतंत्र की हत्या काफी नहीं है?

सभापति जी, गृह मन्त्री जी ने राजस्थान के राज्यपाल के पक्ष में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। उन से इस बात की आशा भी की जाती है। लेकिन एक बात बह स्पष्ट नहीं कर सके कि राजस्थान में ऐसा क्यों हुआ कि हर बार राज्यपाल का निर्णय कांग्रेस के हक में और गैर-कांग्रेसी दलों के खिलाफ गया? जब उन्होंने एक मंत्रिमंडल बनाने का फैसला कर लिया तब भी उन्होंने कांग्रेस ही को बुलाया? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि केरल में 19 सदस्यों वाले प्रजा समाजवादी दल को भी मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के लिए बुलाया गया था? उस समय तो सिंगल लाजेंट पार्टी का सवाल खड़ा नहीं हुआ था। प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी तीसरे नम्बर की पार्टी थी। लेकिन कांग्रेस के हित में उसे निमज्जण देना उस समय शायद उचित समझा गया। इसलिए केरल के गवर्नर ने अलग तरीका अपनाया राजस्थान के गवर्नर अलग तरीका अपना रहे हैं। फिर जब श्री सुखाड़िया ने मंत्रिमंडल बनाने से इनकार कर दिया तब राज्यपाल महोदय ने गैर-कांग्रेसी दलों को मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के लिए क्यों नहीं बुलाया? वह कहते हैं कि हम हिंसा को बढ़ावा देना नहीं चाहते। गृह मन्त्री ने भी कहा है कि जयपुर में शांति हो जाने दीजिए, संविधान अपनी गति से चलने लगेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जयपुर में पहले शांति हुई या संविधान का उल्लंघन हुआ? हम घोड़े के घाने गाड़ी रखने की मजती न करें। जयपुर

में शांति थी। लेकिन राज्यपाल के गलत निर्णय ने लोगों को असन्तुष्ट किया। आज तो जयपुर में पूरी शांति है। वर्षा 144 तक हटा ली गई है। अब राज्यपाल महोदय किस बड़ी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं? वह किस पंचांग से परामर्श ले रहे हैं? अब राजस्थान में पूरी शांति स्थापित होने में कौन सी देर रह गई है? लेकिन क्या-केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने सारे दायित्व राज्यपाल को सौंप दिए हैं? क्या राज्यपाल महोदय इसे प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बनाकर बैठे हैं? क्या राज्यपाल महोदय जब तक नहीं चाहेंगे तब तक राजस्थान की जनता को अपना हासन धाप चलाने के अधिकार से वंचित रखा जायगा? इस मामले में केन्द्र सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

सभापति जी, राजस्थान के विधायक बड़ी आशाएं लेकर दिल्ली में आए थे। अगर उन्हें यह मामला जयपुर की सड़कों पर तय करना होता तो वह राष्ट्रपति भवन का दरवाजा खटखटाने के लिए न आते। उन्हें आशा थी केन्द्र न्याय करेगा। जब तक देश में यह आशा जीवित है तब तक भारत की एकता और अखंडता के लिए खतरा नहीं है। लेकिन आपने उनकी आशा को ठुकराकर केन्द्र के प्रति भी लोगों के विश्वास की भावना को कम कर दिया है। सारे देश को केन्द्राभिमुख होना चाहिए। कम से कम केन्द्र से न्याय मिलना चाहिए और अगर कहीं अन्याय होता है तो केन्द्र को उस अन्याय का निराकरण करना चाहिए। मझे यह सुनकर बड़ा खेद हुआ जब एक कांग्रेस के मेम्बर ने कहा कि जो विधान सभा के 93 सदस्य आये थे वह जोर बबर्बस्ती से लाए गए थे। यह कह कर उन्होंने जनता के खुले हुए प्रतिनिधियों का ही अपमान नहीं किया हमारे राष्ट्रपति की प्रतिष्ठा को भी खतरे में डाला। सभापति जी, क्या राष्ट्रपति भवन में 93 विधायक पुलिस के पहरे में गए

थे? यह बात गलत है। मेरे पास 93 विधायकों का फोटो है। यह फोटो मेरे घर पर खींचा गया था। वहां पत्रकार मौजूद थे, फोटोग्राफर मौजूद थे। क्या यह फोटो पुलिस के घेरे में खींचा गया था। सभापति जी, मैं इस फोटो को टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

सभापति जी, हम आशा करते थे, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में जो कुछ राजस्थान में गलती की गई है उसको सुधारा जायगा। लेकिन वह भी हमारी आशा पूरी नहीं हुई। आज भी हम आशा करते थे कि इस विवाद का उत्तर देते हुए प्रधान मंत्री महोदय या गृह मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करेंगे कि अब जयपुर में स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है इसलिए संविधान की प्रक्रिया को लागू करने का मौका दिया जायगा। महारानी साहिबा के कथन को गलत मत समझिए। श्री खडिलकर ने मेरे कथन को भी कल गलत समझने की गलती की थी। अपने भाषण में मैंने कोई धमकी नहीं दी थी। मैंने केवल एक चेतावनी दी थी। एक मित्रतापूर्ण चेतावनी, जो देश के हित में है और जो लोकतंत्र के हित में है।

आखिर राजस्थान की जनता के धर्म की भी एक सीमा है। राजस्थान की जनता शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से अपनी लड़ाई जारी रखगी। लोकतंत्र में हिंसा के लिए जगह नहीं हो सकती। हमें हिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों से बचना होगा। लेकिन शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से लड़ाई का हम जनता का अधिकार नहीं छिन सकते, विशेषकर तब जब राजस्थान में खुला अन्याय होता है और केन्द्र द्वारा उस अन्याय पर मोहर लगायी जाती है। अभी समय है, केन्द्र की निष्पक्षता में जनता के विश्वास को बिगने से रोक जा सकता है। अभी समय है और कांग्रेसी सरकारों के मन में सन्देश की किरण पैदा होने से रोकी जा सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री की केवल घोषणा ही काफी नहीं है कि वह और कांग्रेसी सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करना चाहती हैं। सहयोग

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

की कसौटी है राजस्थान। अगर राजस्थान में वीर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनने दी जायगी तो हम समर्थी केन्द्र के द्वारा प्रच्छेद हैं। नहीं तो, हमने अपना निर्णय करने के लिए विवश होना पड़ेगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहकर खत्म कर दूंगा। कांग्रेसी सदस्यों की ओर से इस बात पर टीका टिप्पणी की गई है . . . (अपवाद न) यह धमकी नहीं है, चेतावनी है। कांग्रेसी सदस्यों की ओर से इस बात पर टीका टिप्पणी की गई है कि कम्युनिस्ट और जनसंघ या और पार्टियों को मिलाकर सरकारें बना रहे हैं। यह धालोचना कम से कम कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के मुह से शोभा नहीं देती। हम अपने मतभेदों के बारे में प्रामाणिक हैं, यहां अलग अलग पार्टियों में बैठे, मगर कांग्रेस खुद ही एक ऐसी पार्टी है, जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट भी हैं, सोशलिस्ट भी हैं और

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जनसंघी भी हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप यह मानकर चलते हैं कि आपके भीतर जनसंघी भी हैं, तो यह मानना होगा कि कांग्रेस एक पार्टी नहीं है, चों-चों का मुरब्बा है और केवल सत्ता ने कांग्रेस की बांध रखा है।

हम अगर सरकार बना रहे तो जनता की सेवा करने के लिए सरकार बना रहे हैं, हम सत्ता हथियाने के लिये सरकार नहीं बना रहे हैं। हम यूनितम कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर सरकार बना रहे हैं और जब तक जनता की सेवा कर सकेंगे हम उन सरकारों में रहेंगे, नहीं तो हम सरकारों को छोड़कर बाहर निकल आयेंगे। अगर हमारा स्वरूप कांग्रेस पार्टी जैसा नहीं है। इसीलिये कांग्रेस की पराजय हुई है। कांग्रेस को हवा का रुब पहचानना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन के यह अपील करणः चाहता हूँ कि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव को

स्वीकार करे और इस सरकार को अग्रदत्त कर दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय को मायूस है कि राजस्थान के चीफ सैक्रेटरी अभी भी फाइलें लेकर सुबाइया के पास जाते हैं? क्या इस बात की वह जांच कराने के लिये तैयार हैं, अगर यह बात साबित हो जायगी तो क्या वह अपने चीफ सैक्रेटरी को वापस बुलाने के लिये तैयार हैं?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जरूर बुलायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राजस्थान में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसे कोई भी शोभाजनक नहीं मान सकता। राष्ट्रपति राज्य इसीलिये लू किया गया है कि सुबाइया फिर से अपना बहुमत प्राप्त कर लें। हम यह बात कभी होने नहीं देंगे। जब तक यह केन्द्र सरकार रहेगी तब तक इस तरह की घाघलिया होगी, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे और इस शासन को अग्रदत्त कर दे।

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

16.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided:

I think the voting will take a little time. After the voting is over, we will adjourn for ten minutes and then hear the Finance Minister. I hope I have the permission of the House. Now, slips will be given to you. Please do not get up from your seats. Please take the slip, write your name and constituency and return the slips. The slips will be collected back from you by the staff.

Mr. Speaker: Now the lobbies have been cleared I will put it to the vote. Slips are being distributed to the Members.

श्री मधु लिनवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कितनी पर्चियां बांटी गई हैं, इस पर नियन्त्रण कैसे रहेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member will be provided with a slip.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think it will be better if you ask those who are in support of the motion to stand up, count their number and then ask those who are against it also to stand up.

Mr. Speaker: But in that way we will not have any record as to who voted for and who against. This procedure is better.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): But how do you know how many Members are present so that only that number of slips can be issued? Otherwise, absent members can also be issued slips.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to remain in their seats. Let us follow this procedure now. The chits will be collected from them in their seats.

17 hrs.

श्री मधु लिनवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी जो मतदान चल रहा है उसके तरीके का ऐलान आप सभी घोषित करने जा रहे हैं। मैं मतदान के फैसले का आपके द्वारा ऐलान किये जाने के पहले उसी के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने जा रहा हूँ... (ब्यबब.न) धरे धाई जरा आप शान्त रहेंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धीरे किसी विषय पर नहीं बल्कि इसी मतदान के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिखाने जा रहा हूँ। सम्बन्धित नियम

367 की धोर में आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ... (ब्यबब.न) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सुन रहे हैं आप लोग क्यों व्यर्थ में परेशान धीरे प्रशान्त हो रहे हैं ?

धर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नियम है... (ब्यबब.न) में जो बोल रहा हूँ क्या यह रेकार्ड हो रहा है ?

सम्बन्धित नियम 367 (1) इस प्रकार है :

"On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No"."

यह तो आपने किया।

367 (2) में यह दिया हुआ है :

"The Speaker shall then say: "I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it". If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice"...

लेकिन इसकी चुनौती दी गयी है इसलिए इसको नहीं पढ़ता हूँ।

(3) (ए) यह कहता है :

"If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared."

यह भी आपने किया है... (ब्यबब.न) जरा शान्ति से काम लीजिये। जरा सुनना भी लीजिये। यह परेशान होने धीरे हल्का मचाने की पुरानी धावत को छोड़िये।

"(बी) After the lapse of two minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it."

[श्री नव सिन्धु]

जब इस (सी) पर हम हैं।

"If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder."

यह तो आज चल नहीं रहा है।

"or by the members going into the Lobbies:"

Or, by the members going into the Lobbies.

धीरे कोई तीसरा तरीका नहीं है। 17 तारीख को श्री मीने चौबी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन यह लोग गड़बड़ बहुत करते हैं... (व्यवधान) इसलिए उस दिन आप सुन नहीं पाये थे लेकिन आप उस दिन की रपट देखिये तो आपको पता चल जायगा। आज फिर दुबारा कानून टूट रहा है। पहले ही मीने कहा कि कैसे नियंत्रण होगा? मैं इस मतदान को प्रागे नहीं चलने दूंगा जब तक कि आटोमैटिक वोट रेकार्डर नहीं चलता या फिर आप दोनों को कक्षाओं में लाबीज में भेजें। उस दल में आज हरियाणा वालों की तरह कुछ लोग हैं उनको भी मीका दें हमारे साथ आकर वोट देने का ताकि कल ही गैर-कांग्रेसी हुकमत केन्द्र में भी कायम हो . . .

एक आजीव सचद्वय : हम हरियाणा वाले आप लोगों को भी इधर ले आवेंगे।

श्री नवु सिन्धु : कोई नहीं आवेगा।

Mr. Speaker: It is only of convenience because we do not have Division numbers. We cannot go into the Lobbies either. It is clear on page 64 of the Handbook for Members under the heading "Division by distribution of slips in the House"..... (Inter-ruption).

श्री नवु सिन्धु : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जलबीनियंस वाली सुविधा प्रक्रिया संबंधी प्रश्नों के सामने कोई चीज नहीं है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is a rule.

Mr. Speaker: It is only an ad hoc arrangement.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We do not want an ad hoc arrangement. In the face of a definite rule, how can you refer to the Handbook?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): If you will kindly look to the Preface of the Handbook that you just now read out, it is clearly written that if any direction or any observation in the Handbook is in contradiction with the Rules, the Rules are binding and not the Handbook.

Mr. Speaker: There is no contradiction here. It is only for facilitating it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the first Lok Sabha and the second Lok Sabha when there was no automatic voting system. I know how voting was taking place. I was here when the automatic voting system was introduced.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Sir, I rise on a point of order. When you have given your ruling, can that be questioned?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is very wrong on the part of Shri Bajaj to interrupt like this. Probably, he did not hear me. My submission is only this. When the automatic voting system was introduced, though we used to divide with the help of the machine, there were instances when this machinery failed. So, we have to follow the correct system which is mentioned in the rules, which is mandatory, unless that particular rule is suspended under rule 388. You cannot ignore that rule. That rule is mandatory and not recommendatory and so it has to be followed. I am not imputing any motive on your ruling, but because of our experience

of bogus voting in the general elections we apprehend bogus voting here also. So I would request you to abide by the convention and not deviate from the rule to give an advantage to the ruling party. I would again request you to abide by the rule.

एक माननीय सदस्य एक तरफ तो सदन के माननीय सदस्य दस्ताखत करते जा रहे हैं परन्तु पर और दूसरी तरफ

ऐतराज करते हैं। इसलिये उन्हें अपने ऊपर विश्वास नहीं है। .. (अध्यक्षान)

Mr Speaker: It is all right. Because the division numbers have not been given.

बी जय लक्ष्मणे मैं इसको नहीं मानता। प्रायः अध्यक्ष हैं, सब कुछ कर सकते हैं और उसके प्रायः हम झुकेंगे, लेकिन मेरा मन इस बात को नहीं कबूल कर रहा है। कुछ कांग्रेसी इनके खिलाफ वोट करने वाले हैं इसलिये वह चबरा रहे हैं।

Division No. 2]

AYES

Abraham, Shri K M
Adichan, Shri P C
Amat, Shri D
Amin, Prof R K
Amin, Shri Ramechandra J
Amersay, Shri M
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anbuezhagan, Shri
Anrudhan, Shri K
Banerjee, Shri S M
Barua, Shri Hem
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basu, Dr Mantrayee
Behara, Shri Baidhar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri (Dhar
Birla, Shri R K
Biswas, Shri J M
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C K
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H R
Chatterjee, Shri N.C
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chowdhury, Shri B K Das
Danga, Shri S A
Deo, Shri K P Singh
Deo, Shri P K
Desai, Shri C. G.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Dhandapani, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Mahant
Dipa, Shri A
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gehose, Shri P P
Fernandes, Shri George
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Geel, Shri Shri Chand

Gopalan, Shri A K
Gopalan, Shri P
Gopalan, Shrimati Susela
Gopalar, Shri D S
Gounder, Shri C Muthusamy
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M H
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Prof Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwarlal
Haider, Shri K
Jageshwar, Shri
Ja: Bahadur Singh, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C
Jena, Shri D D
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachhavaya Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Karni Singh, Dr
Kaushik, Shri K M
Khan, Shri Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latifat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Kisku, Shri A K
Kothari, Shri S S
Kriahnamoorthi, Shri V
Kuchelar, Shri G
Kundu, Shri S
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Y S
Lakkappa, Shri K
Limaye, Shri Machu

Lobo Prabhu Shri
Madhok Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K M
Mahato, Shri Bhajajari
Mastu, Shri S N
Majhi, Shri M
Manoharan, Shri
Masani, Shri M R
Meetha Lal, Shri
Meghehendra, Shri M
Menon, Shri V V
Mera, Shri Srinivas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Molahu, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H N
Mulla, Shri A N
Naik, Shri G C
Naik, Shri R V
Nair, Shri N Sreekanth
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Narayanan, Shri
Neyanar, Shri E K
Nayar, Shri K K
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Nihal, Shri
Onkar Singh, Shri
Padanatha, Shri Muhammed S
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Parmar, Shri D R
Patel, Shri J H
Patel, Shri Pashabhai
Patil, Shri N R
Petodia, Shri D N
Rai, Shri Charanjeer
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Rama Chohan, Shri
Rameshmoorthy Shri P

Ramani, Shri K.
Ranjot Singh, Shri
Rau, Shri Dural
Ray, Shri Rahi
Reddy, Shri Swara
Samenta, Shri S.C.
Sambandhan, Shri S.K.
Sumbhall, Shri Ishaq
Saminathan, Shri
Setya Narsin Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Shah, Shri T.P.

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Akhwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmad, Shri F.A.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Ardhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Shaohibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Beevart, Shri
Beera, Shri S.C.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Derehan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Bhartscharyya, Shri C.K.
Bhole Nath, Shri
Bisot, Shri J.B.S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarial
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Choudhury, Shri J.K.
Choudhury, Shri Veemiki
Dabhir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S.R.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri C.

Shri Virendra Kumar J.]
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sherma, Shri B.S.
Sharma, Shri N.S.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar 1
Sharma, Shri Yaina Datt
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shivappa, Shri N.
Singh, Shri J.B.
Sivagankara, Shri
Sobhani, Shri P.N.

NOES

Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Desmukh, Shri B.D.
Desmukh, Shri K.G.
Desmukh, Shri Shivajiroo S.
Dhillon, Shri G.S.
Dhuleghar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Fring, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghansara Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P.K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Govind Das, Dr.
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hajarnawia, Shri
Hanumanthbaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Hirji, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Kahandole, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Shrimati
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Katham, Shri B.N.
Kavada, Shri B.R.
Kedarie, Shri C.M.
Keshri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri

Somani, Shri M.K.
Soodhason, Shri A.]
Subcaraha, Shri
Suzaj Bhasa, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S.K.
Tyagi, Shri O.P.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A.B.
Vidyardi, Shri R.S.
Vishwanathan, Shri P.
Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewah
Yashpal Singh, Shri
*
*

Khan, Shri M.A. "P"
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kirit, Shri Manikya
Kotaki, Shri J. Jadhav
Kripalani, Shrimati Subeta
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lakar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfi Haque, Shri J
Madho Ram, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maitotra, Shri Inderjit
Mallimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mans, Shri Shankarrao
Masuris Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agan Das
Guru
Mirza, Shri Babar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Mondal, Shri J.K.
Mondal, Dr. P.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mudrika Singh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Mukne, Shri Yashwantrao
Murthi, Shri B.S.
Murri, Shri M.S.
Nageshwar, Shri
Naghoor, Shri M.N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalaya
Nanda, Shri

श्री हुकूम शम्भू कल्याण (उज्जैन) :
माने के लिये हियायत दे दीजिये ।

श्री कंधर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) :
जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने शोध भी है
एक डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर । कांस्टिट्यूशन
में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । उसमें जो प्रावि-
जन है वह मिनिस्टर की शोध का है, डिप्टी
प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नहीं है । जब तक एक
मिनिस्टर वह शोध नहीं लेते हैं तक तब
उनको बजट पेश करने का कोई अधिकार
नहीं है ।

जो बंड शैड्यूल है उसमें यह लिखा
हुआ है :

"Form of oath of office for a
Minister for the Union."

बंड शैड्यूल में शोध दी हुई है ।
कांस्टीट्यूशन में कही पर भी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर की शोध या डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर की शोध का जिक्र नहीं है
और अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कोई शोध
एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर या एक डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर ली हो तो वह सुपरफ्लुअस है । शोध
का जो प्राविजन है वह मिनिस्टर के लिये
है और जब तक कोई भी माननीय सदस्य एक
मिनिस्टर शोध नहीं लेता है तब तक वह
मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकता है । इस वास्ते
एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर या एक डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर शोध लेने से कोई बात नहीं बनती
है ।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आज जो
घापने उनसे कहा है कि एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर
वह बजट पेश करें, यह गलत है । कोई भी
घाबनी जब तक वह शोध नहीं लेता है तब
तक वहां कार्रवाई में भाग नहीं ले सकता है ।
अगर वह ऐसा करता है तो कांस्टिट्यूशन के
खिलाफ होगा ।

श्री शम्भू लिवरे (मुंबई) : माननीय
सदस्य ने सबेरे भी यह धारणा उठाया था ।
उसको तब बिस्तुल नजर आन्दा कर दिया
गया था । अभी जो मुद्दा उनके द्वारा उठाया
गया है उसकी तार्किक करने के लिए मैं बड़ा
हुआ हूँ । मैं संविधान की जो धारा 75 है
उसकी धोर धारणा ध्यान दिखाना चाहता
हूँ । इसमें क्लॉज 4 में यह लिखा हुआ
है :

"Before a Minister enters upon
his office, the President shall ad-
minister to him the oaths of office
and of secrecy according to the
forms set out for the purpose in
the Third Schedule."

इसमें शब्द "ओथ्स धाफ धाफिस"
बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

अब राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जो विभिन्न
हुकूम जारी किये जाते हैं और मन्त्रियों में
काम बांटा जाता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि क्या सरकार इस वक्त इस स्थिति में है
कि वह बताये कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई को
जो दोनों काम दिये गये हैं डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर का काम और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर
का काम भी ? क्या इन्होंने सिर्फ मंत्री के
नाते या दोनों धाफिसिस को लेकर शपथ ली
है ? यदि ली है तो उनको बजट पेश करने
का अधिकार है । कोई नया धादमी व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न उठाता है तो उसको ऐसे ही टाल
नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये ।

आगे धाप देखिये । सदस्यों के बारे में
भी दिया गया है । वह 99 है । वहां शपथ
दी गई है । इसके अनुसार हम शपथ लेते
हैं या प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं :

"Every member of either House
of Parliament shall, before taking
his seat, make and subscribe be-
fore the President, or some per-
son appointed in that behalf by

him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule."

अगर कोई सदस्य इस तरह शपथ नहीं लेगा या प्रतिज्ञा नहीं करेगा और वह मतदान करेगा तो वह गलत है और मेरा खयाल है अगर वह ऐसा करता है तो उसको जुर्माना बगैरह भी देना पड़ता है। ठीक मुझे याद तो नहीं है लेकिन इसमें सजा की व्यवस्था है। कोई सदस्य मतदान करेगा तो वह गलत बात होगी, उसको जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा। मंत्री महोदय बिना संविधान के अनुसार शपथ खाये अगर बजट पेश करेंगे तो वह बजट कानूनी है या गैर कानूनी इसके बारे में सन्देह उत्पन्न हो सकता है। मेरी आपसे दरुखास्त है कि आज आप इनको मना करें। इस पर आप आज सोचें और कल अगर आपको लगता है कि इनके द्वारा उठाया गया आक्षेप गलत है तो फिर आप उनको बजट पेश करने की अनुमति दें। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि उप प्रधान मंत्री की कोई अलग शपथ नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय सदस्य ने यह आपत्ति उठाई है कि माननीय श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने उप प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से शपथ ली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान में कोई भी धारा ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कोई अलग व्यवस्था हो। केवल एक व्यवस्था है कि जो भी मंत्री होंगे मंत्री की हैसियत से ही सीनेसी की शपथ लेंगे और उसके लिए कहीं प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री के लिए अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है।

दूसरी आपत्ति उन्होंने यह उठाई है कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई उप प्रधान मंत्री भी हैं और वित्त मंत्री भी हैं और वह दो पदों को सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं। यह उनकी जो बात है वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद है। प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री अगर किसी विभाग को खुद

संभालना चाहे तो उसको संभाल भी सकते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी रह सकते हैं, मुख्य मंत्री भी रह सकते हैं और चाहे तो अपने विभागों का वितरण अपने मंत्रियों में किसी भी प्रकार से कर सकते हैं। मैं श्री मधु लिमये को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं उनकी पार्टी के श्री कर्पूरी बिहार के अन्दर उप मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं और किन्हीं विभागों को भी सम्भाले हुए है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : शपथ उन्होंने मंत्री के नाते ली है, उप मुख्य मंत्री के नाते नहीं। उन्होंने श्री मुरारजी देसाई की तरह नहीं ली है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : हमारे संविधान में कोई भी अनुच्छेद ऐसा नहीं है जो इस बात में बाधक हो या बाधा उपस्थित करता हो। इस वास्ते कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसके बारे में नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री स० सो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हमारे श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी अगर उनके पास दूसरे मंत्रालय है जैसे एटोमिक एनर्जी का मंत्रालय उसके कागजात रख सकते हैं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

जो एतराज मेरे मित्र ने उठाया है, वह वैधानिक है और संविधान की धारा के अन्तर्गत है और उसका ममर्शन श्री मधु लिमये ने किया है। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर उन्होंने गोपनीयता, सीनेसी, की शपथ प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से ली है, तो उप-प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से वह दूसरे मंत्रियों का कार्य करें, इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि क्लेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी आफ़ दि कैबिनेट के अनुसार वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन केवल फिनांस मिनिस्टर ही हमेशा बजट को प्रेजेंट करता है। सवाल यह है कि अगर उन्होंने फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से शपथ-ग्रहण नहीं किया है, तो क्या उनको बजट

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पेश करने का अधिकार है या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में क्लियर देने से पहले इस मामले को एटार्नी-जेनेरल को रेफर करें, ताकि वह इस बारे में अपनी राय दे सकें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : भ्रान ए प्वाइंट आफ क्लैरिफिकेशन। उन्होंने जो प्रश्न ली है, वह केवल डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से ली है। उन्होंने फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से प्रश्न नहीं ली है। कास्टी-ट्रयन में डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए प्रश्न का कोई प्राविज्ञान नहीं है इसलिए वह सुपर फ्लुअस है।

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not have made that argument earlier?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अगर उन्होंने फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से प्रश्न ली है, तो वह बजट पेश कर सकते हैं, या अगर उन्होंने मेम्बर की हैसियत से प्रश्न ली है, तो भी वह बजट पेश कर सकते हैं, वरना नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: He is just repeating what he had said earlier. He may resume his seat now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : जहां तक मंत्री जानकारी है, जब शपथ ली जाती है, तो मंत्री के नाते ली जाती है, वित्त मंत्री या गृह मंत्री के नाते नहीं। अब प्रश्न यह उठाया गया है कि क्या शपथ मंत्री के नाते लेने के साथ-साथ उप-प्रधान मंत्री के नाते भी ली गई है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : केवल डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नाते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो भी स्थिति है, वह श्री मुरारजी देसाई स्पष्ट कर दें। इस विवाद को ज्यादा बढ़ाने में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I think the oath is the same for all Ministers; all Ministers including the Prime Minister take the same oath. Later on, the Prime Minister may have portfolios allotted to each Minister, but there is no question of separate oaths for different Ministers, one for the Finance Minister, one for the Law Minister and so on. Therefore, there is no point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Let him clarify whether he has taken the oath as the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, the presentation of the Budget is an important occasion when the Government comes to this Honourable House for approval of its proposals for expenditure and mobilization of resources during the coming fiscal year. On this occasion, however we are meeting under special circumstances. As Honourable Members are aware, a vote on account for enabling the Government to carry on its business during the financial year 1967-68 has to be considered and passed before the 31st of March. But the new Government at the Centre and the Honourable Members assembled here, cannot, between now and the end of March, give full consideration to the budgetary requirements for the whole of the coming year. The Government, therefore, wishes to bring before this Honourable House in a few weeks' time a Budget outlining the proposals for the full year, 1967-68. The usual Economic Survey will also be presented to the House together with the final Budget.

My purpose today is a limited one. I propose first to present the revised estimates for the current year in the usual way. I propose also to present the estimates of Government receipts,

both revenue and capital, for the year 1967-68 at existing rates of taxation and on the basis of indications available at present regarding non-tax receipts. As for Government expenditure during 1967-68, I shall seek a vote on account for a period of four months only. The estimates of expenditure for 1967-68 as a whole that I shall be presenting today are tentative and have been limited strictly to resources that are now in sight. These will be revised appropriately in the Budget to be presented later in the light of a thorough review of requirements and resources that we propose to undertake in the meanwhile. I shall introduce a Finance Bill today which merely seeks to continue the existing tax structure for a further year.

Economic conditions

Even for my limited purpose, it would be appropriate to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to a few salient features of the current economic scene. The initial year of the Fourth Plan which is now drawing to a close has proved disappointing in many ways. Economic conditions caused concern not only because output was low and the foreign exchange situation disconcerting but also because prices have continued to rise rapidly despite a slackening in the pace of monetary expansion. Honourable Members are aware that unfavourable weather conditions have plagued the Indian economy for the second successive year; and the drought has overshadowed the economic scene for the past many months. Our present difficulties should not obscure altogether the strength and resilience that the Indian economy has acquired over the three Plan periods. But our policies and expectations in the short-run must necessarily be based on a realistic assessment of the current situation.

Although agricultural output is likely to show some recovery, compared to the rock-bottom levels of 1965-66,

recent estimates are far less optimistic than earlier predictions. Production levels in the current year will, it is feared, remain far below the bumper harvests of 1964-65. Total food grains production during 1966-67, for example, may be as low as 76 million tonnes as against 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 and 72.3 million tonnes in 1965-66. The failure of the monsoons has wiped out incomes and purchasing power in large parts of the country and has created a serious supply problem not only in respect of foodgrains but also many raw materials. Once again, we have had to step up imports at the expense of our slender foreign exchange reserves and with the help of food assistance from friendly countries. Further substantial imports are, however, still urgently needed to tide over the period before the arrival of the new kharif crop. The question of food aid to India is to be discussed at a meeting of the Aid India Consortium early next month. Whatever the available supplies will also have to be distributed equitably; and we propose to evolve soon an agreed policy in this regard in cooperation with State Governments. Meanwhile, the programme to raise sharply the availability of fertilizers and high yielding seeds, to strengthen farm credit and to promote agricultural research is making reasonable progress.

The growth of industrial output had slowed down considerably in the final year of the Third Plan. In the current financial year also production has increased rather slowly. The index number of industrial production showed an increase of 2.8 per cent during April-November 1966 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The slackness in industrial growth was a widespread phenomenon and there was, in fact, an absolute drop in production in many agriculture-based industries, such as cotton textiles, vanaspati, jute, etc. On the other hand, industries catering to the requirements of agriculture—such as those producing diesel pumping sets or pesticides—have fared quite well. The

[Shri Morarji Desai]

failure of monsoons affected industry in many ways. First, agricultural raw materials were scarce and their prices were high. Secondly, farm incomes were low and consequently the effective demand for manufactured consumer goods was depressed. Thirdly, high prices of food diverted urban purchasing power away from manufactured articles. Fourthly, economy measures introduced by Government designed to limit monetary expansion at a time when food was scarce, created areas of depressed demand for certain categories of manufactures, for example, railway wagons and machine tools.

Partly as a result of low domestic production, our exports also have not fared well during 1966-67. Preliminary data indicate that the foreign exchange value of exports shipments during April-December, 1966 was about 9 per cent below that in the same period of 1965. Apart from domestic supply shortages, the export position during these months reflects the dislocation in trade that followed in the wake of the change in the exchange rate. Demand conditions in some of our major markets abroad have also been slack. These and other developments in world markets have tended to depress the value of our traditional exports, for example, tea, jute manufactures and cotton fabrics. On the other hand, these losses were offset to some extent by gains secured by such items as leather goods, footwear, iron ore, steel products and cashew kernels.

A deterioration in exports combined with rising debt service payments caused a depletion of our international reserves. Between April 1966 and December 1966, our foreign exchange reserve fell by the equivalent of about 18 million dollars despite a net drawing of 137.5 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund. It is also noteworthy that this loss was incurred during a period when imports were significantly lower

than during the same period of 1965. The reduced import bill reflected the stringency of quantitative restrictions on most non-food items in 1965-66. Although total imports were rather low, food imports increased substantially during the current fiscal year owing to the necessity of supplementing domestic supply. Imports of fertilizers were also substantially larger than in earlier years. The liberalisation of licensing policy has not yet had an impact on the actual flow of imports, although there are indications of sizeable orders having been placed against the larger volume of import licences issued this year. Since December 1966 there has been some improvement in foreign exchange reserves. A part of this improvement, however, is on account of temporary and reversible factors like an inflow of banking funds.

Honourable Members will recall that in the last year of the Third Plan there was a partial pause in foreign aid. This interruption, together with general conditions in the country, has led to somewhat smaller disbursements of foreign assistance during the current year than was envisaged earlier. In all, Consortium countries pledged 900 million dollars for non-project aid during 1966-67. Against this pledge, firm commitments have been signed for 760 million dollars. The remainder is expected to be committed soon. Honourable Members would appreciate, that in a continuing programme, a firm pledge of assistance enables us to license imports even in advance of actual commitment of funds so that, for all practical purposes, the Consortium pledge of 900 million dollars has been available to us for some time for backing our import programme. In addition, members of the Consortium signed several loan agreements relating to particular projects in the field of steel, power, railway, etc. Aid agreements were also signed with other friendly Governments—the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Sweden. For this and we are thankful to

our friends abroad. I must also acknowledge gratefully the generous assistance received from a number of countries and international organisations for scarcity relief which has helped greatly in the difficult food situation.

The agricultural situation has not only led to a slow down in industry, an impairment of export capacity and a heavy bill for food imports but it has also aggravated the inflationary problem. Food prices rose at a more rapid rate during 1966-67 than in the previous year. The demand for compensatory allowances by fixed-income groups to protect their standard of living gained ground and put considerable pressure on Government finances. The index number of wholesale prices went up by about 17 per cent between March 26, 1966 and February 18, 1967.

Monetary expansion slowed down during the current year. In the current busy season, however, bank credit to the private sector has expanded more rapidly than in the 1965-66 busy season whereas deposit accrual to the banks has been on a smaller scale. The busy season has yet to run its course and in the prevailing price situation, it would be clearly necessary to keep a close watch on monetary developments.

The pace of the price increase is the most disturbing fact which Government will have to keep in focus in formulating its financial and economic policies. What we have witnessed essentially is a spiral of rising prices where shortages and budgetary deficits have led to higher prices and higher wages and dearness allowances. This in turn has accentuated budgetary difficulties and has led to a further rise in prices. This process has to be halted by concerted action on many fronts. But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that our first task in these circumstances is to restore financial and general economic stability the need for which

would be all the more clear from the brief review that I propose to make now of budgetary developments during the current year.

Revised Estimates 1966-67

As in the case of general economic situation, the budgetary outlook during the current year has also been dominated by the set-back in agriculture. On the expenditure side, considerable scarcity relief assistance had to be provided to the States to enable them to generate gainful employment and to extend other assistance to the population in distress. Large imports of foodgrains had also to be subsidised in order not to accentuate the price-rise. Even so, higher prices added to the burden of dearness allowance and necessitated increases in other Government outlay. Increased outlays on agricultural schemes were also undertaken in order to step up food production on an urgent basis.

On the receipts side, the generally sluggish conditions in the economy have been reflected in lower tax revenue. The decline in non-food imports has meant lower collections under import duties. The Railways too have suffered from the recession in demand and the higher wage bill consequent on enhanced prices of food articles; they have for the first time in decades failed to earn the normal dividend.

The Centre has also had to incur substantially larger liabilities on behalf of the States than was envisaged at the beginning of the year. The net result is that despite economy measures undertaken by Government, the current year is expected to end with a much larger deficit than was envisaged initially.

Customs revenue will be Rs. 36 crores more than the Budget estimate. This is after taking credit for sizeable

[Shri Morarji Desai]

receipts under export duties levied after devaluation. Import duties proper show a shortfall of about Rs. 79 crores. Income-tax revenue shows a fall of Rs. 40 crores whereas excise duties are expected to yield Rs. 10 crores more. The States' share of Central taxes and duties will also be Rs. 12 crores more, mainly due to payment of arrears. The net tax receipts retained at the Centre will thus be slightly less than the Budget estimate, despite the large receipts of Rs. 117 crores under export duties.

The net budgetary receipts corresponding to loan assistance obtained from foreign countries and international organisations will be Rs. 135 crores more. This, however, is due to the accounting difference made by the change in the exchange rate. In foreign exchange terms, disbursements of gross assistance have fallen short of earlier expectations. The rupees accruing from PL 480 imports from the United States of America will be nearly Rs. 93 crores more. Assistance of the value of Rs. 85 crores in the form of food-gifts from Canada, Australia, Soviet Russia and a number of other countries has also accrued to the Budget.

On the disbursement side, the purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilisers account for a deterioration of Rs. 235 crores. The bulk of this—approximately Rs. 180 crores—is on account of the subsidy borne by Government on imported foodgrains and fertilisers.

During the year, provision had also to be made for a substantial increase in assistance to State Governments. Rs. 108 crores more were provided to enable them to undertake larger Plan outlays. Of this, Rs. 60 crores were for minor and major irrigation and rural electrification schemes in order to step up agricultural programmes, particularly of a quick yielding type. Additional scarcity

relief assistance sanctioned to the States amounted to Rs. 40 crores. Special loans amounting to Rs. 113 crores had also to be provided to enable some of the States to clear their unauthorised overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, thus adding up to a total of Rs. 261 crores by way of increased assistance to the States.

The Central Plan including the outlay in the Union Territories financed out of the Budget is expected to be Rs. 117 crores more than provided for in the Budget Estimates. This increase is accounted for by the need to provide more funds to public sector undertakings and larger assistance towards debenture programmes of land mortgage banks, agricultural credit stabilisation funds, consumer cooperatives and family planning and additional outlays in respect of schemes of agricultural importance. An additional provision of Rs. 13 crores for the financial institutions has also been included here. Honourable Members would appreciate that larger provision became necessary after devaluation in the case of many Plan projects and programmes.

On the non-Plan side, an increase of Rs. 29 crores occurs under defence, including border roads, due mainly to devaluation and dearness allowance increases. Similarly, interest charges show an increase of Rs. 48 crores. There are a number of other individual variations which taken together counterbalance one another and I shall not mention them.

The increase in expenditure might have been even more but for the economy measures taken during the year. The Budget grants were reviewed in the course of the year and sizeable reductions were made in revenue and other expenditure. The savings located were of the order of Rs. 91 crores, which made it possible to absorb unavoidable additional requirement.

In the aggregate, the Revised Estimate show a deficit at the Centre of as much as Rs. 350 crores for the current year, as against Rs. 32 crores estimated at the Budget stage. The large budgetary deficit has been a matter of concern to Government as it must be to the House. I would, however, like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that but for the additional assistance to some of the States to clear their overdrafts and the subsidised sale of foodgrains and fertilizers, the deficit at the Centre would not have been materially different from what was originally anticipated.

The assistance of Rs. 113 crores to some of the States because of their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank has merely had to the effect of increasing the deficit at the Centre. The financial position of the State Governments will not be clear till their budgets for next year are presented. And I would like to remind Honourable Members that if there are some States which have contributed to the deficit at the Centre, there are others whose financial position has been sound. Indeed, it is likely that by taking on a substantially larger responsibility for assisting the States, the Centre has, during the year, improved the financial position of the State Governments taken together.

But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that a situation in which any State Government can run unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank without limit cannot be allowed to continue. Apart from adding to the deficit at the Centre, such a situation is not equitable between one State and another. In view of the seriousness of this problem, the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Central Government, informed the States in December last that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would issue a notice to the State calling upon it to take adequate steps to eliminate such overdraft within a period of three

weeks failing which it would be open to the Bank to stop payments on account of the State. Simultaneously, the facilities for temporary accommodation were also suitably enlarged to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. It is my earnest hope that with these arrangements, we would begin a new phase in which deficit financing by the State Governments would be a thing of the past. At the same time, Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that the Centre also will have to set a better example of financial discipline if it is to enlist the cooperation of the States in ensuring the maintenance of sound fiscal and budgetary policies. At this stage, I can only assure the House that we are determined to pursue sound financial policies ourselves and to ensure the same in the States with the cooperation of all concerned, including the cooperation of the Honourable Members assembled here.

Budget Estimates 1967-68

I shall now turn to the outlook for the next year. A number of different and even conflicting considerations have to be taken into account in framing the Budget for 1967-68. Plan outlays were restricted in the first year of the Fourth Plan and there is obviously need to resume the momentum of development as soon as possible. In any event, agricultural programmes, including minor irrigation, major irrigation works nearing completion, provision of credit and the like must be carried forward vigorously if the momentum already gained in the implementation of the new agricultural strategy is not to be lost. The same is true of the family planning programme as of industrial programmes, including production of fertilizers and pesticides which are so essential for underpinning our efforts for increasing the productivity of our land. Developments in other sectors also cannot be held back for long without jeopardising the progress towards self-reliance.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

In one sense, the present situation in which there are signs of a recession in demand and of excess capacity in many areas, notably capital goods industries and transport is propitious for a step-up in developmental outlays. Liberalisation of imports and greater availability of non-project assistance should facilitate our task. On the other hand, the prevailing price situation and the very difficult supply position created by the second drought in succession make it obviously undesirable to step-up investment to the point when prices of essential goods come under further pressure.

Next year's Budget has necessarily to be framed in the background of the complex picture which I have just outlined. In order that both Government and Parliament may have adequate time to assess the situation fully, we have decided for the present to come to the Honourable House with a Budget in which expenditures have been restricted to resources in sight at present. At the same time, I must repeat, that this is only an interim Budget presented primarily for obtaining Parliamentary Appropriations for expenditure during the first four months of the next year in terms of Constitutional requirements. As I mentioned at the outset, Government expect to review the position shortly and bring forward such proposals for incurring additional expenditure and raising resources for the purpose as may be necessary and feasible in the present circumstances. At this stage, therefore, I shall merely indicate the basis on which the present Budget has been framed.

Next year's Revenue receipts at existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs 3071 crores being Rs 214 crores more than the current year's Revised Estimates. The major increase occurs under excise duties, namely, Rs. 86 crores due mainly to the expected off take from the new oil refineries. Customs revenue is also expected to be

Rs. 58 crores more mainly because of anticipated larger imports next year. Income tax is not likely to show an improvement of more than Rs. 15 crores because of the inadequate growth of industrial production this year, particularly in the agro-based industries. The rest of the increase occurs mainly under interest receipts, Rs. 37 crores. Of the total revenue receipts, Rs. 370 crores will be transferred to the States as their share of Central taxes and duties.

Credit has been taken for a market loan of Rs 350 crores next year. Considering that the maturities next year are of the order of Rs 255 crores, this will mean a net borrowing of Rs 95 crores as against Rs 81 crores this year. Some improvement has been assumed in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank has so far this year been a net seller of Government securities which is an encouraging feature.

Foreign loans other than PL-480 are placed at Rs 835 crores or 1115 million dollars gross which is significantly higher as compared to the current year's Revised estimates of 800 million dollars. The bulk of the non-project assistance of 900 million dollars pledged this year is expected to flow in next year. Further non-project assistance and draws therefrom should also be possible. The repayment liabilities next year are about Rs 195 crores, thus giving a net of Rs 640 crores.

The rupee accruals in respect of PL 480 imports which are invested in the special securities of Government are expected to amount to about Rs 285 crores. Assistance of 50 million dollars on account of the wheat gifted by Canada has also been taken into account.

Next year's expenditure estimates include Rs. 969 crores for Defence as against Rs 942 crores in the Revised, thus showing a rise of Rs. 27 crores which is mostly accounted for by provision for normal increments and in-

creased cost of stores and purchases. Border Roads account for a provision of Rs. 42 crores which is Rs. 4 crores more than in the Revised.

The purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilizers account for a net expenditure of Rs. 159 crores because of the subsidised sale of imported foodgrains and fertilizers. Rs. 13 crores are also payable to the manufacturers of fertilizers as a subsidy on the imported raw materials used by them. On the basis of the economic cost to Government and the existing issue prices, the total food and fertilizer subsidies to be borne by Government next year amount to about Rs. 185 crores.

A provision of Rs. 105 crores has also been made in the next Budget for loans to States to enable them to purchase and distribute fertilizers, seeds and pesticides as against Rs. 60 crores in the current year. Other provisions include Rs. 13 crores for the Food Corporation as against Rs. 12 crores this year and Rs. 37 crores for scarcity relief assistance to States as against Rs. 70 crores this year, both loans and grants.

Non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories next year will be Rs. 241 crores of which Rs. 141 crores are granted under the Finance Commission's award and Rs. 16 crores in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares. Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre under developmental heads next year is estimated at Rs. 183 crores as against Rs. 164 crores this year. The increase of Rs. 19 crores occurs mainly under Education, Scientific Research and Public Works. The total interest charges next year are estimated at Rs. 510 crores which is Rs. 47 crores more than the Revised. The administrative expenditure is placed at Rs. 184 crores as against Rs. 184 crores this year.

The need for economy has been taken into account in making the budgetary provisions for next year on

the expenditure side. Provisions for payment of interest charges, transfers to States and Union Territories under the Finance Commission's awards or similar arrangements or scarcity relief, assistance to neighbouring countries and obligatory payments like pensions, etc. hardly offer any scope for reductions. The increase in Defence expenditure next year has been restricted to the minimum considered necessary. The increase in administrative expenditure has been held at Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 3 crores relate to Police and Rs. 2 crores to tax collection charges. I would, however, like to assure the House that the objective of the utmost economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency will continue to be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

The resources for the Plan next year on the basis of the estimates just mentioned and a number of miscellaneous items not mentioned here are placed at Rs. 1711 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of these, Rs. 535 crores have been allocated to the States for their Plan schemes and the balance has been retained for the outlay on the Central Plan including the Plan of the Union Territories.

The provision for Central assistance to States includes Rs. 172 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 145 crores for irrigation and rural electrification schemes. In addition, a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made for similar programmes in the Union Territories Plan. The Central Plan also includes Rs. 51 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 25 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the land mortgage banks debenture programmes and the Agro-Industries Corporations. Another Rs. 4 crores have been provided for transfer to States for building up agricultural credit stabilisation funds. Thus, the Central Budget for the next year includes Rs. 405 crores for programmes of agricultural importance. In addi-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tion, as already mentioned, Rs. 105 crores have been provided for giving fertilizer credits to States. The Central Plan also includes a provision of Rs. 28 crores for family planning. Honourable Members would like to note that in keeping with the priority we attach to agriculture and family planning, the requirements of both these as estimated at present have been provided for even at this stage when a final view on next year's Plan is not possible. For other sectors, the tentative Plan provisions now being made are indicated in the Budget documents.

Sir, I am well aware that the provisions which have now been included in the Budget for the requirements of the various Public Sector projects, the States and private industry through financial institutions are modest. At this stage, I can only say that the budgeted provisions will be reviewed to make sure that essential programmes do not suffer and quick results are obtained from investments already made or in progress. The major circumscribing factor is the availability of resources and it shall be our endeavour to explore all possible avenues of mobilising additional resources.

Our aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of our people lie in accelerating the tempo of development. But this has to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that can be mobilized in a non-inflationary manner. Government's energies will be directed towards attaining this objective in the shortest possible time, and I propose to present a fuller picture of Government's budgetary as well as general economic policies at the time of the presentation of the final Budget in the next Session of

the Parliament. I hope and trust that in the course of the debate on the present Budget, Honourable Members would have many constructive suggestions to make about the future course of our policy. We, on our part, shall give every consideration to the criticisms and suggestions offered so that we can carve out a surer path out of our present difficulties. With this hope and assurance, I commend this interim Budget to the House.

12.05 hrs.

FINANCE BILL*, 1967

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a bill to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 21, 1967/Phalgun 30, 1888 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, dated 20-3-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.