

of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:

- (i) S.O. 4388 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, making certain corrections in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of Pondicherry.
- (ii) S.O. 4657 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1968 making certain corrections in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Nagaland. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-37/69.*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951:
- (i) The Conduct of Elections (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 4542 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1968.
- (ii) S.O. 269 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1969 containing corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 4542 dated the 20th December, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-38/69.*]
- (3) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions (Prevention of Dissipation of Properties) (Temporary Powers) Continuance Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 36 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-39/69.*]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad); I beg to present the Forty-

third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Railways—Commercial and other cognate matters—Travel Concessions allowed to Railway Employees.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (P & T), 1966-67 and Audit Report (P & T) 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Third Lok Sabha) on Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries Division).

12-03 hrs.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is after a long time that we have a motion of no-confidence which is on some specific issues. Even though such motions have become matters of routine, which was what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee objected to, if you have them on specific issues it is certainly better than the usual omnibus ones. Although the motion is on specific issues there were many hon. Members, and some parties, who did not want to join in the

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censure motion, but they still took the opportunity to bring in issues of their own which had been deliberately left out by the movers of the motion.

First of all, I would like to congratulate all those who have succeeded in these elections. We would certainly have liked our Congress colleagues to win but we accept the verdict of the electorate. And those who are sitting in this House or in the Assemblies should not feel that we resent their presence. On the contrary, we welcome them and we hope they will make valuable contribution to the debates and the work of this House and of the various Assemblies.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very kind of you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Somebody said "very kind of you". Certainly, I am always kind. I will take this opportunity to congratulate them.

I do not know why Shri Vajpayee is hiding behind there. I was very unhappy about what he said yesterday. He said that I had abused his party during the elections, but I am glad to say that he took the right attitude with regard to abuses namely, that he did not mind abuses. However, I would like to make it very clear that I did not abuse his party or any others. I did not abuse, but I did speak very strongly about certain aspects, not only concerning his party but with regard to other parties also, which to my mind were not in the national interest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Except the Congress.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, I will come to that point later.

It was with regard to communalism. I do not want to deal with that matter now. I will come to that also later. In respect of Jan Sangh, I said we are not against Jan Sangh; nor did I tell anybody not to vote for Jan Sangh. But I did appeal to the public that in respect of the parties which had certain postures which were not conducive to national peace, harmony and unity, the public themselves should make these parties understand that this attitude must be discarded. On that

I spoke strongly. I did not speak strongly against any particular party but against what I considered was a wrong attitude, and I certainly spoke very strongly about that.

Now I do not really have to say anything against the hon. Member, Shri Dandeker. It was a little amusing to see what paper he chose to quote from, because we all know that amongst the newspapers which appear in England, *The Daily Express* is one which has been consistently anti-Indian. During our freedom struggle, after our freedom struggle, whether we were fighting with Pakistan or whatever we were doing, it has taken a very consistent anti-Indian stand, and it was a little amusing that of all the newspapers which appeared there, he should have chosen this particular one from which to quote.

The main question raised by the mover of the motion was with regard to the Senas. When I spoke just now about the Jan Sangh, and in all the speeches I made a point not only to speak against the communal point of view, in an anti-communal stance, but also against any kind of attitude which promoted casteism, regionalism or parochialism which could make anybody who was an Indian citizen feel that he did not enjoy equal rights with any other citizen, regardless of where he was living. He might not be living at a place today but he might like to live there tomorrow. Today he may be living in Delhi, but tomorrow he may want to live in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal or somewhere else. Every Indian citizen must have that freedom.

I do not know what to say. We use strong words on all occasions and sometimes when we really want to stress something, we have to use the same words. What has happened recently in Bombay, what has happened between the people of Telengana and Andhra, or what has happened in other parts of India, is certainly most deplorable and absolutely indefensible.

I have spoken out very strongly against Shiv Sena and all such senas on various occasions, and I have absolutely no hesitation in saying here also that such move-

ments constitute a very serious threat to the development, progress and unity of the country.

Yesterday the Home Minister dealt at length with the unfair charge that there had been either inaction or neglect in this matter by the State Government or by the Centre. It is not always easy to decide when action is to be taken. Sometimes when you take action a little earlier, it provokes agitation and the hon. Members are the first to ask "Why was action taken merely when a person had said something, but actually nothing had been done?" So, it is very difficult, sitting at a distance, to judge the time for taking action. I am very clear in my mind that, apart from this incident—and I want also to assure the many Members of the Opposition who took up this point yesterday—we must not think that the matter is over. We have now to consider how this should be dealt with. But this is not a matter which can be dealt with only by Government. This is a matter in which we must all do some heart-searching among ourselves.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): What is the contribution of Government? You have taken up the responsibility.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Certainly it is a responsibility of the Government but in the state of affairs and the politics of the country as they are today, I think, every party plays an important role. Previously other parties were not in government and they could perhaps say that they had nothing to do with such issues, but now every party has a hand in government. Some of them have it today; some may not have it today. But it is not only a question of being in government; the question is when you find a solution what attitude will the people take, because if any party decides then to exploit the situation no matter how good the solution may be it cannot be a lasting solution and it can only bring forth new problems. This is what has been happening. Many solutions have been found but somehow the question gets re-opened. There are many in our country—we cannot deny it—who do feel very much emo-

tionally involved whenever it is a question of community, region, language or caste. Conditions in the modern world are such that it is somewhat natural because people want things, and there are not enough things to go round. Therefore matters like caste, region and so on are exploited.

I am very sorry that the name of one of our great and lion-hearted heroes has been associated with such a movement. I had the privilege of having part of my education in the part of the country where Shivaji operated, that is, Poona, and most of our excursions and so on were to some of the old forts which he captured. I grew up to regard him as a national hero and not as a Maharashtrian hero or as a hero of a particular region. Although I have not been connected in the same way with Sardar Lachit of Assam, he also had a great name in our history. These are people who belong to the nation and I think that it is very unfortunate that their names should in any way be associated with movements which are limited to a very small or particular part of the country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Who did that?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously it is the Sena that is using his name, His name should be for all-India movements which go towards building up the country and making the country greater.

Bombay is one of our great countries.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): It is a city, not a country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry. I meant, city.

It is a cosmopolitan city. All these big cities have been built by many communities. People from different parts of the country have brought in their money, their industry and their talent. This is how these cities have grown and prospered and any movement which aims at shutting out anybody from them will result in bringing the cities down; instead of their rising and growing and adding to the general strength of the country, they will become much narrower in character.

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I would like to make one brief point in passing and that is, in all such debates, some hon. Members have a great deal to say about the police and we talk about them as if the police belongs to some other country. Now, they may behave well or not well but they are Indians. Most of them are from relatively poor families also. They do not come from the top families or from what are called the 'exploiting classes' as some people call them. We all have to help in creating an atmosphere where they can have a more positive attitude and a more friendly attitude. I think, this also is the responsibility of all of us. Much has changed already. The police training is not as it was. There is a constant effort made to see that they view their job not only as a law and order job but also of helping the people.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Are you satisfied with what the police did in the Indraprastha Bhavan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. I am certainly not satisfied. We have had plenty to say about that in this House. The Home Minister spoke about it. We have spoken about it in the House and outside. That is not the only occasion. There have been other occasions also which are not satisfactory. There are times when they lose their heads, or certain individuals amongst them lose their heads. That happens amongst many other people also, not only amongst the police.

All that I am trying to say is that these issues should not be exploited for narrow party loyalties nor used for mutual recrimination or blaming one another. These are, as many Members have pointed out, larger national issues and we must all do some heart-searching about them.

I was deeply touched by the manner in which the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, spoke yesterday because he, obviously, felt the matter very deeply and he was speaking with great emotion. We share that emotion and that deep distress. As I said, unless we raise these matters to a higher level, it will not be possible to solve them. I do not wish to indulge in any accusations because I am fully

aware that these narrow-minded elements of one kind or the other do exist amongst us all. Perhaps, no party is free from them. But some parties have stressed various points. For instance, as I said earlier, the Jan Sangh has a point of view about minorities which I do not think is in the interest of the unity of the country. Then, we have other parties here who think that only some of the people are "people" and the others are somebody else. It is not being made clear at all as to who the others are. If they are not people of the country, who are they, where can they go, if they leave the country?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदया को बीच में टोकना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जन संघ वन-पीपल में विश्वास करता है। जनता एक है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने आपकी बात नहीं की। दूसरी एक पार्टी की बात की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों को मिला देती हैं, उसी से गड़बड़ होती है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने बहुत साफ कहा है कि एक और पार्टी है जो ऐसा कहती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उसका नाम क्या है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I said earlier, there are still many people in the country who do fall prey to feelings of communalism, casteism, regionalism, etc. I have not said, neither during the elections nor in this House nor anywhere else, that the Congress Party is perfect. But we have made a constant effort to try and fight these divisive tendencies from the beginning. We do not deny them...

SHRI RANGA: Not afterwards.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: From the beginning, which means in the beginning and also afterwards.

SHRI RANGA: But not now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And even now.

So, the question is of seeing how, if this kind of feelings persist in the country, we can see that, instead of their being exploited, they are channelled in a direction where they add to national strength, because I am not against...

SHRI RANGA: Will the Prime Minister be good enough to tell us as to what is the contribution that the Government is making? What is the good of philosophising on the advice of some friends? We can all philosophize... (*Interruption*) You are responsible for law and order in the country. What is the positive contribution that the Government is making? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Government has done many things. I do not think that I am expected now to take each item and say what the Government has done in the matter. Usually, when something has happened each matter, has been taken up for discussion and the Home Minister or whoever is in charge has dealt with it in great detail and every member, or at least many members, have been given full opportunity of expressing their views. This is not the time to go into those details...

SHRI RANGA: That is exactly what you are expected to do as Prime Minister. You are not a philosopher.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unless we agree on the philosophy, it is very difficult to go on. The major philosophy to be now agreed upon is whether all parties represented in the House do consider this as a national problem and are, therefore, willing to help in its solution. This is the philosophy that has to be agreed upon. Government can, and does, deal with it through many methods. I have been in constant touch with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh throughout these days, trying to find out what has been happening from day to day and what other measures could be taken. They are doing all they can. There are many problems which are not solved.

I am not saying that all the problems are solved. But whenever any solution is found—there is no solution which can please everybody—, there is always room for creating a movement or creating a feeling or rousing emotion or rousing passions among the people to exploit whatever is not to their liking. That is why I am asking for the co-operation of all parties. There are many matters in which some of us are not involved; the people of some States are involved; there are other matters in which the people of other States are involved...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : पहले नये मकान न बनाने के बारे में हमारा सहयोग लीजिए। (व्यवधान) यह छोटी बात नहीं है। इस देश के करोड़ों लोग बेघर हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that this is a point that has to be replied to. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I can understand interruptions, but not this way of shouting. In Parliamentary democracy, a little interruption by leaders of the Opposition is allowed, but not shouting. Human beings talk; they don't shout. May I, therefore, request the hon. members to allow her to talk? You cannot compel her to say what you want her to say...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री सहयोग माँग रही थीं। हम सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Mr. Madhu Limaye may please resume his seat.

There is as much freedom to reply to the debate as she chooses to and not as you want her to do. You may like it or may not like it. Later on, if you want some other information, that is a different matter. But she should not be disturbed during her speech. A little interruption now and then is permitted in Parliamentary democracy; it is not objected to. But the speech must not be disturbed throughout.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I had not thought of reply to such a point, but I do want to say that the whole House is aware that I am living, and quite happily living, in an exceedingly small house. But I do not think that it is the right house as permanent residence for a Prime Minister mainly because of the inconvenience which it causes to the people who come to visit the Prime Minister; I am not only talking of high dignitaries but also of all Members of Parliament. I might say that Members of Parliament from almost all parties—not the hon. Member's Party but many other parties—have complained to me... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Your staff did not allow us to go inside.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The proposal is not to build a large house but to build a house which will be functional for the duties of the Prime Minister of this great country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Formerly we had Teen Murti House as the Prime Minister's residence; then we had 10, Janpath; now we are going to have 20, Janpath; after some time it will be 50, Janpath; every time the Prime Minister changes, is there going to be a new house for the Prime Minister?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think the Hon. Member had not heard what I had said. I said 'permanent residence'.

In the course of the debate it was perhaps natural that a lot should be said about the mid-term elections. In a democracy, parties do go up and do go down also. There is nothing strange about this. Yet, we seem to get very excited every time one seat goes here or goes there. The non-Congress parties are not used to winning. So, naturally, when they win, there is a great deal of excitement. We also are not used to losing; so, when we lose we also have a good deal of excitement.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: We have to lose but our chains,

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is time now that we take democracy in its stride, and we welcome those who win and sympathise with those who do not win.

The political scene has changed. I think it is ridiculous to say, as some hon. Members have said, that nothing has been done for the last 20 years. Just before I started speaking, it was the tail end of the Question Hour, and I come into the House just in time to see here an hon. Member from the Swatantra Party talking about the improved economic picture, the going up of exports....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He was from the Jan Sangh and not from the Swatantra Party. Let her not mix up.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Swatantra Party knows better.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I was talking only about exports.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whether the hon. Member from the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh would like to believe it or not, the economic picture has improved. It has not improved a very great deal but it has improved and it has improved after a great deal of hardship and very many hardships which the country faced. As the President has rightly said in his Address, it is not the Government alone which has faced all these difficulties, but it is the people of India, and I think that every time we make these remarks that nothing has changed, we are casting aspersions not merely on the Government but really on the people of India who have faced these difficulties with tremendous courage and endurance.

Recently, during these elections, I had the opportunity of going to many villages. Of course, no one will deny that there is poverty in this country, but no one will deny also that there have been vast changes, changes not only in the visible tangible things that one can see—these are also there—but changes in the outlook of the people. I do not want to depend upon the verdict of foreigners, but quite often our friends opposite are quoting from

them. Recently, there was somebody who had lived in a certain village about seventeen years ago and who had worked there. He has returned there now and has now spoken about the many changes which have come about. This village is not one where there any special programme or any special effort. It is just one of the ordinary villages of North India, and it is not a village in one of the advanced States like Punjab or any other State which is advanced in agriculture or in anything else.

AN HON. MEMBER: Name the village.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What has changed the people? It is democracy which has changed them. It is development which has changed them. It is progress which has changed them, and we have brought about these changes. We have to take cognizance of the fact that this has brought about an entire change in the outlook of the people because there is today a whole new post-Independence generation which takes freedom for granted, not only national freedom but freedom of speech and all the other freedoms that we have....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Fundamental freedoms.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They want the benefits of science and technology. They have new problems. They are facing new challenges and they seek new answers to them. I do not think that this is our failure. I think it is our success that the people today are going up their old sense of resignation and apathy. Today, they have new problems and they are seeking new answers and they are out to get them, and in that process they will try out many things; they may make mistakes; they may do something which we may not consider right, but nevertheless, they have the freedom to do it, and we accept that freedom. We certainly do not want our people to be resigned to poverty or want or to any of the other difficulties to which they are subject now. But we know that all these things cannot be done suddenly.

I am not saying that there are not regional disparities. We do know that in every State, even in the so-called advanced

States, there are pockets which are economically backward and where much needs to be done. We are making an effort in the Plan to see how it can be done. But it cannot be done even in the range of a plan because the problem is far too large.

I think it was Shri George Fernandes who had made some remarks about illiteracy. I have got the census figures in regard to how literacy has grown. I am sorry that paper has got mixed up and I do not find it just now, but I am willing to send the information to him later. Again, I might say that I am saying this not because I am complacent or satisfied; I am not, I do not think that any of us can afford to be satisfied. But it is not right to keep on repeating that nothing has been done. I can say that things are being done, but they are not sufficient, and much more has to be done and that is a position with which nobody will quarrel.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): How much has been done?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: A tremendous deal has been done for those who are willing to see; but if he keeps his eyes closed, it does not matter what amount of progress has been made.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is she also taking credit for the population explosion?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yesterday, the Home Minister expressed our view by wishing well to the Opposition and to all the non-Congress Government that may come into being and he added our wish that the United Front might also be able to keep their unity, whatever their friends, and whatever their views and mixed persuasions may be. We know that last time they were not able to stand the weight of their unity. I hope that now their friends are even larger in number and the weight is even greater they will have the strength and broad enough shoulders to keep them.

I have said this on various occasions and I would like to repeat it here that we offer full co-operation to all those who have been elected and all the Government which have come or will come into

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being. The Government of India will deal fairly with all the States. Here, you must realise that it is not only the non-Congress States that think we are unfair, but it is also the Congress States that think so, and that is due to something which is beyond our control, namely the very limited resources at our disposal. But within those limited resources, we shall certainly do whatever we can. Certainly, I must say here that whatever the Members of the various parties may say on the floor of the House, some of their leaders who were Chief Ministers in the States have tried to be helpful and co-operative, but of course on some matters they have not been, and I am sure the hon. Members are fully aware of this also.

The Centre does want to co-operate. But co-operation is not so easy when it is unilateral. In this, we have to sit together. We do expect some co-operation from the State Government also, specially on matters which concern not only that Government but have repercussions in other parts of the country. So I sincerely hope that since we are looking at some of these problems from the much larger national point of view, we will also keep this in view as to how we can co-operate. hon. Members have remarked, the political picture has changed and we have to see how to keep the unity of the country in this changing picture where there are governments of different persuasion in different States which have to work together, to keep the country together. This can only be if we all sit together and find some way of co-operation. It may be that you cannot do it all at once but if every party would like to lay stress on its own points then again it will be very difficult to keep the different States together.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us all decide.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is enough if the Chief Ministers decide, not all of us.

Talking of elections again, this time also there were many prophecies about them, but our people have belied the prophecies of cynics and prophets of doom. The House is aware that there was even an attempt to boycott the elec-

tions. Nevertheless, a large number of people did participate and only in 28 out of a lakh odd stations was a repoll found necessary. I think we should take satisfaction from these results which do not belong to one party or another but to the great people of India and to this great country.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): What about the corruption going on in the country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The matter of corruption also has been repeatedly discussed. It is not limited to any one part of the country or another.

SHRI RANGA: Ask Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have said repeatedly that wherever there is something wrong, certainly it should be looked into and a remedy found. What I am trying to say here is that I have not gone into some very specific issues raised because they are going to come up in this very budget session, whether during the budget debate or in the debate on the President's Address. Therefore, I did not wish to take up time on that here now (*Interruptions*).

When we speak of unity, we have to see that we transcend our narrow party interests and reject any course intended to bring our system into contempt or bring about the slightest crack in the unity of the country or the slightest feeling of insecurity to any citizen of India. I am sure that with this all rightminded people will agree.

I know that sometimes people take up a cause which seems to them just. But we have found in every case that it is not possible to fully control these things. I am specially unhappy to hear from many places where there was trouble that a large number of children get involved. This is neither promoting the cause which they have at heart nor promoting the interests of these young people who are at an impressionable stage of their lives. We must all see how we can keep them out of such disturbances.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura): She herself started it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have never started anything like this. When the country was not free, it was an entirely different situation. At that time, all citizens had to get together to free the country. I am glad that we did it. I am glad during the fighting on our borders, the entire country got together. But this is not the way to solve problems between one State and another or between Indians living in the same State.

It is this kind of violence and disturbance which must be deplored and condemned in the strongest possible terms. I have no hesitation in doing so. I should like to assure Members from all parts of the country—in this we seek the co-operation of all the parties—that it is the Government's endeavour to enable all the Indian national to live and work freely in any part of the country. We must work for an India which is one and which is not fragmented, as our great poet Tagore said, by narrow domestic walls, an India in which there are no high or low, no privileged or under-privileged, and no 'sons of the soil' other than free and equal citizens.

We should take up these problems at this level. We have been discussing various problems. If in this session we can narrow them down to specific problems, I am sure it will be possible to deal with them in a way which would be satisfactory to all people and which would be helpful to the State Governments. I should like to express my deep sorrow at what happened in certain places.....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): What have you done to remove the basic causes of this unrest?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have touched upon the basic causes. They are partly economic, partly political and partly social.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In Assam the number of unemployed is four lakhs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unemployment comes within the economic

problems. That is why I say that we must sit together and try to work out some solutions... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the implementation of the Mahajan report?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that this is the right place to take up all these matters. I have made an indirect reference to all these matters, though I have not mentioned them specifically. When a solution is found to a difficult problem, it cannot please everybody; it leaves a loophole over which some sections of the people are aroused and they are exploited by different parties... (Interruptions.) I am sorry we cannot have a dialogue here in this way... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Even the two of you who are in the Opposition are unable to agree among yourselves.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Any solution that is found leaves some cause for dissatisfaction for some sections of our people. We must get together and find the largest measure of agreement and arrive at a basis and all the political parties should help in this role. Then only can difficult problems be solved. Otherwise, no matter what report is accepted, the way is left open for some kind of disturbance and agitation. All problems cannot be solved merely by the Government; they can only be solved if all the parties agree to a common understanding since the country is facing such serious problems. We may have different views with regard to economic development and so on, but on other matters which affect us all we should get together.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When there are disputes among States, there should be some national criteria on the basis of which a settlement can be made. You do not lay down any criteria but work up the regional feelings.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is not the place to discuss the whole matter. It had been discussed and some criteria was suggested. We have to see

[Shimari Indira Gandhi]

that everybody accepts the criteria. I request my hon. friends to withdraw their motion of no-confidence and decide to get together and try to find solutions to our great national problems.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that after listening to all the speeches from the Treasury Benches and from the Congress party, what we have heard is nothing but a futile and profound exercise in evasion. Specific questions were asked, specific problems were raised, specific issues were raised and specific charges were made. What is the answer that the Congress Government, the Minister and the members of the Congress party have given to these specific charges?

I just take these three things one by one. First, the Shiv Sena. There is my friend Mr. Shantilal Shah. When I heard his speech, I was reminded of the professional witnesses in the criminal courts. He said that the Congress party did not take the help of the Shiv Sena in the elections. There was Mr. Chavan who was there to contradict him. He said that the Congress party unfortunately was the victim of its own gullibility. Therefore, I do not want to argue that. Everytime I have seen this, and therefore, I said that Mr. Shantilal Shah was speaking just like a professional prosecution witness in the criminal court.

Then, with regard to the elections, what did Mr. Chavan say? Mr. Chavan stated that every party became gullible. He said that the Shiv Sena took advantage of the gullibility of every party including the Congress party. What is this gullibility, I do not understand. Here was the Congress party which knew that during the elections the Shiv Sena was raising anti-social feelings against the other people. It was indulging in burning houses, in violence against different sections of the people and it was looting. What is the gullibility about? But gullibility—yes, all these things might happen but still it might help me in my elections! That is his idea about it, and therefore he does not answer that. He tried to evade that question. He said that every party was gullible and therefore you cannot

blame the Congress party alone. I do not want to go into the details.

We had again Mr. Shantilal Shah coming as a Daniel to deliver the judgment. He comes and says that the communist party is as bad as the other party. I am not now concerned with the communist party being good or bad. He can have his opinion. But granting that the communist party is also as bad a party, granting that it is so for argument's sake, I would ask, what did this Government do when the Shiv Sena was indulging in arson and loot and murder and rape. It is a specific question. What did his Government do when from 1948 to 1951, the members of the communist party were put in jail? Our entire party was shut up in jail without trial, in detention. What is the attitude? Why this discrimination towards the Shiv Sena? And you say it is as bad as the communist party. That is the crux of the whole problem.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): They have also been arrested.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes; but what did this Government do two years back? A specific question was asked, and somebody said, "After all, how can the Congress party hurt against itself?" That is what somebody asked I am amazed at it. Mr. Chamberlain first supported Hitler, but ultimately Hitler turned against Great Britain. Is that an argument to say that Chamberlain did not support Hitler in the earlier period? What is this answer? He did have some reasons. Similarly, the Shiv Sena was supported and encouraged, both, for solid class reasons. Therefore, this argument does not at all cut any ice.

The Home Minister again was trying to evade the issue. Here was a specific question of that drama. He talks of the heading. He was not aware of what was going to happen and what the drama was about. But ultimately the Chief Minister did attend the drama. In that drama, the Chief Minister, Mr. Naik, who attended it—the drama conducted at the anniversary of the *Marmik*—sat through it, and what did he say? No paper has published what Mr. Chavan now says that he has said. First, the Chief Minister praised

the drama. He told them of the story of his own village. And he blessed that whole ideology, and now, when Mr Chavan asked for an explanation, two years after, he gives the story thus: "I also said that poor South Indians are after all our brethren." After having said all that, he says that poor South Indians are after all our brethren. This is his story. (*Interruptions.*) Does this matter call for an enquiry or not? In 1946 and 1947 how many people were beaten up and how many huts were burnt? We also asked, what is the action taken by the Maharashtra Government in all these cases? To these questions, Mr Chavan dare not give an answer because the answer will be nil.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Who will answer Naxalbari in Bengal? (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: That is why I say that it is an exercise in evasion:

Mr. Chavan was trying to make out that I was speaking with great gusto because of the victory of the United Front in Bengal. I never talked about victory. After hearing many Congress members, it appeared to me that when the Bengal, Bihar and other Governments were toppled the Congress Party was not in power, but it was the Jan Sangh or the SSP or some other party which was in power these were their handiworks and not the handiwork of the Congress. We are not concerned now about the result of the elections with regard to Jan Sangh or other parties. The simple question here was that the Congress Party adopted a certain political philosophy, i.e. toppling elected Governments with minorities. Under what plea did the Congress lend its support to such puppet minority Governments? For that purpose, you misused the authority of the Government, This is not something new. In 1956, the strength of the PSP was only 19 in a House of 134 in Kerala. But still you supported the PSP in forming a Government. This degradation of public morality, this degeneration, has been practised by the Congress after the last general elections. This was the question we raised. We never asked about who won or who did not win the election. I never raised

the question, how many seats the Congress got.

What was the attitude of the Congress in early years? In 1937, when the late Dr. N.B. Khare defeated, we asked him to resign and face the electorate. When Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim who was elected on a Muslim League ticket later on joined the Congress as minister in U.P., the Congress asked him to resign and stand for election from UP again. Where is that Congress Party and where is the Congress Party of today which has degenerated to this extent? It is this degeneration that has been given the order of the boot by the electorate not only in Bengal but in every State. That was the question raised, to which there is no answer.

When you cannot answer that simple question, other points are being raised. It is said, for example, that those people who are now in the United Front after two years will come and probably regret. Well, Shri Chavan can see only his own face in the mirror; he cannot see other people's faces in the mirror. After all, let him look back as to what happened in 1960 when the Congress Party formed a United Front with Muslim League, PSP and other parties in Kerala to fight the Communist Party. What happened to your alliance with the PSP? What happened to your alliance with the Muslim League? Let them answer. After all, you can see your own face and not the faces of other people. That is why you are raising that question.

The other question is about Telengana. Shri Chavan again tries to evade the whole issue. He says every body is responsible for those mistakes that have been committed. It is not a question of a general problem. Here was a specific problem. There is a statutory provision. That law passed by Parliament, which has been agreed to by the entire elected legislators of Telengana, lays down the principle in which the revenues of the State can be spent between Telengana and other parts. The ratio is 40:60. Allegations have been made that during the last five years, after you left the State, Sir, in 1964, year after year more than Rs. 10 crores earmarked under the provisions of this Act for expenditure in Telengana have been

[Shri P. Rama Murti]

returned without being spent. This issue has been raised in the Council. Yet no remedy was there. I would ask, does that man deserve to continue as Chief Minister of a State who deliberately defies the law made by Parliament and creates a situation in which people's anger is roused? Why don't you have an inquiry into that? I would have withdrawn my resolution if you had agreed to institute an inquiry into the whole question. You dare not do that because that would upset the nicety of balance of forces inside the Congress Party. That is where the whole question comes. The incidents that have happened there are not ordinary incidents. Rape has been committed, murder has been committed, programmes have been there against some people and it is admitted that certain people belonging to your own party, certain disgruntled politicians are responsible for all that.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul): Did Narayana belong to that party?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): What about George in Kerala who was recently murdered?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Narayana is in jail but not your disgruntled politicians. If, for example, the Home Minister or the Prime Minister had said that they would institute an enquiry and find out who are the culprits behind this orgy of violence then I would have accepted that. But they dare not do it because I know that it would upset the nicety of balance of force inside the Congress Party. They are moral lepers. When they could get the people of Telengana set against the people of Andhra Pradesh they are not ordinary people, they are not ordinary criminals; they are moral lepers who have to be shunned by society, and the party which screens these lepers, the party which has no guts to take action against them, that party is also a moral leper in the country; nothing more than that. Otherwise they would have come forward and pilloried those people. That is why I say that the government run by such a party must go. Where is the high pedestal that the Congress Party had 25 years ago and to what degrading depths has it fallen today?

13 hrs.

They talk of backward areas. There was a team from the Planning Commission which went to Uttar Pradesh and made certain recommendations with regard to these backward areas. The Central Government will take the responsibility of developing them. On the basis of that report, when Shri Umanath put a question in Parliament and raised the issue with regard to Padukkotan, the then Planning Minister, Shri Bhagwat, said that it is for the State Government to identify the areas and once the areas are identified the Central Government will take up the responsibility of allocating additional funds for the development of those backward areas. Then, subsequently, Shri Umanath pursued it and asked a question whether the Madras Government has identified certain such areas. Pat came the answer from another Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, yes they have identified the areas, but the responsibility for developing such areas rests with the State and the Centre has no responsibility whatsoever. Therefore it is not a question of asking for the co-operation. What was the attitude of the Central Government on this very question and attitude even today? Your attitude is one of total neglect.

When Shrimati Tarkeshwari Shinha was speaking yesterday, I was under the impression that two or three years back Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh were flowing with milk and honey and only when the United Front Governments or non-Congress Governments came to power all the factories were closed down and starvation was the order of the day whereas earlier wonderful things had happened. This is what I thought when I heard her say that there was no such thing as recession, all the factories were closed down in Bengal and other places because of the policies of the United Front Governments. May I ask her: why were factories closed down in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore which is the homeland of the Congress President himself? Why were they closed down in so many places if there was no recession and the Central Government has nothing to do with it? I was only sorry for her. After all, it is a sikka, a bad coin which has been rejected by the people. After the election propaganda they did in the country, in West Bengal and

other States, I thought she would have learnt the verdict of the people that this coin is a bad coin which will not be taken by the people.

Then I would only point out that she is in very dangerous and slippery ground when she referred to the incident in Venmani in Tanjore. Yes, a gruesome incident has happened there. When that incident took place we were in Ernakulam and we came to know about it over the radio. The moment the Chief Minister came to know about it, he shed tears and issued a statement in downright condemnation of that act and stated that strong action will be taken against the people who are responsible for it. Since he was ill, he sent two Ministers to Venmani to go and see the position. May I ask what Shri Vasant Rao Naik was doing when Shiv Sena goondas were burning hutments or pulling down shops? What was he doing?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He was conferring with Bal Thackeray.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Did he go and at least try to console the people? Where is the statement that he has issued? When I reached Madras on hearing of the Venmani incident, the message of Shri Annadurai was their "come immediately". The moment I reached Madras I was woken up very early to see him. We discussed the problem and decided what we should do. We decided that energetic steps should be taken for prosecuting the people responsible for the incident and for changing the police officers so that prosecution can be conducted by others. It was decided within one hour. May I ask whether Shri Vasant Rao Naik has ever condemned the incidents at Bombay or took prompt action to deal with the culprits? Therefore, let them not talk very lightly of other parties. He belongs to a party which has a shameful and regrettable record. Among all parties in Madras, the Congress was the only party which till today did not shed any tear over this incident.

They did not come out in condemnation of the incident. On the other hand, the statement they had issued only stated that it was the Communist Party that was responsible for this.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pearmade): Political.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes. They said, "Because you demanded the wages of the agricultural labourers, those people were angry; they beat you and ultimately they killed you; therefore, you are responsible: do not raise the question of wages." This is the party for which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha was flowing so eloquently.

As I said, not a single point that I had raised has been answered by them. here has been an attempt at evasion. People were talking about the necessity of this debate. This debate has convinced many people, I am sure, of the necessity of this motion of no-confidence. As a result of this discussion, I am sure, the DMK Party, who might have felt otherwise, would support me today. After I have heard the speech of Shri Vajpayee yesterday, when he said that after hearing the debate for two days he was convinced that the people who moved the motion were not so very wrong, I am sure that he will feel convinced that we were not only not wrong but we were absolutely right and he also will support it. I am absolutely certain that if there is conscience among people on the other side and if they are given the freedom to vote, at least some of them will vote for the motion. Therefore I am putting this motion not on ordinary grounds but on grounds of public and political morality. On every one of these counts the Congress Party which runs the Government has been found to be wanting. It is dragging the country down the drain. Therefore I say that this motion must be accepted. All people who have got conscience will accept this motion and all those people, who are not prepared to accept the dictates of their conscience for the sordid interests of the party, may vote against it but history will record that all people with a conscience voted for the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why do you not ask them whether they are prepared to resign?

MR. SPEAKER: I thought, after the Prime Minister's appeal, I should ask the Mover whether he is withdrawing the motion. The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 1]

AYES

[13.11 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shri Shekhar Singh,
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Maran, Shri Murasoli
*Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Nath Pai, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri R.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somasundaram, Shri S.D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswambharam, Shri P.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Ba bunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barrow, Shri

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri D.
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghare, Shri N.R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'.

- Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G.S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G.C.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K.R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C.D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadmini, Shri B.K.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V.N.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A.S.
 Katham, Shri B.N.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M.A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Ko'oki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shri-
 mati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Bikram
 Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
- Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam
 Dass Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthi, Shri B.S.
 Murti, Shri M.S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Nagnoor, Shri M.N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri A.V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh,
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M.B.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Redi, Shri G.S.
 Reddi, Shri Ganga
- Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M.Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanjit Rupji, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M.R.
 Sharma, Shri N.K.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T.M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Sinha, Shri R.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suiyanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tripathi, Shri K.D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M.G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Sari Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes—83; Noes—213.

The motion was negatived

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for Lunch to meet again at 14.15 hrs.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

Shrimati Sushlia Rohatgi:

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी (विल्होर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :

राष्ट्रपति की सेवा में इत शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाय :

“कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक-सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो कि उन्होंने 17 फरवरी, 1969 को एक साथ समवेत संसद् की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं।”

मैं अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ कि आज का इतना बड़ा अवसर मुझको मिला है कि मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण 17 फरवरी को दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार रख सकूँ और उसके बारे में इस सदन के सदस्यों तक अपनी बातें पहुँचा सकूँ। With your permission, I would like to draw your kind attention to a few things. First and foremost, it is a ceremonial ritual every year that the President takes the trouble of coming and addressing both the Houses; but though it is a ceremony and a ritual, it is a very solemn occasion; it is not only heralded by the sounding of bugles, followed by the taking of a procession here, but it is also a solemn occasion when the President takes the trouble of taking stock or having a reappraisal of what has happened in the country during the last year and also pinpointing the difficulties and turmoils which are confronting the nation at present. While mirroring those difficulties at the same time asking the nation to reflect upon the shape of things to come. Therefore, I say that it is an extremely solemn occasion; it is solemn not merely because the most exalted person and the most

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Janeshwar Misra; Shri Jai Singh and Shri Mohammad Ismail.

NOES: Shri Narendra Kumar Salve and Shri Bhola Nath Master.