

(iv) Final Report of Vimadalal Commission of Inquiry

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Janata Party Government at the Centre had forwarded a complaint to Mr. Justice Vimadalal Commission, for enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 from some of the Janata Party members of Andhra Pradesh against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and some other Council of Ministers, without ascertaining whether there were any definite issues or not. This was done with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government in the State which was very popular and progressive. The Janata Party knew that they had won only one Lok Sabha seat out of 42, and they were also definite that they will not be able to win in the coming Assembly elections.

This was done by the Janata Party Government at the Centre with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government and enabling the Janata Party in the State to perform well in the Assembly elections.

MR. Justice Vimadalal Commission has submitted its final report and the Government has also accepted it. Mr. Justice Vimadalal in his report has observed that none of the allegations have been established and also observed that "Everything apart, the course adopted by Mr. Rao and his Government appeared to be perfectly normal and proper." Further, Mr. Justice Vimadalal pointed out to the Centre to give definite instances in future so that Commissions of Enquiry were saved from protracted enquiries into matters which were not definite.

The Prime Minister is responsible for exhibiting the political revenge attitude and for defaming the most popular Government of Andhra Pradesh and for using power for political

ends—which has been proved beyond doubt after Mr. Justice Vimadalal's final report has been submitted. Shri Morarji Desai, to keep the moral values and to protect the prestige of the Prime Minister's post of this country from being eroded by such actions, should immediately resign and set an example in this country for future generations to come.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I have got one point to make. This is about the business for to-day. There is one Motion in my name. I will explain in a minute. Unfortunately it has come at the fag end of the session, and there again at the end of the day. I am not sure whether it will be reached, because there are the Supplementary Demands. I want this question to be considered carefully and to invite the attention of the House in relation to some of the very important problems. So, if you have no objection, I am willing to postpone this item for discussion early in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. That we can consider. It is a very important question.

13.00 hrs.

(v) Medical Treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): With your permission I want to raise 377 regarding the medical treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Unless we forget or cease to respect the history of our freedom struggle, we cannot forget the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his contribution to the independence of the country which is now known as Indian sub-continent.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as Badshah Khan and respectfully remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi' remained steadfast to his ideals of freedom as 'Khudai Khidmatgar',

or servant of the God, till the fateful political decision had thrown him to the 'wolves'.

Frontier Gandhi suffered various persecutions at the hands of the British Government and remained in prison for years for leading the frontier people in the freedom struggle of our country. After the country was dismembered, the Frontier Gandhi either remained in jail, internment, or in exile for over 25 years since the 15th August, 1947. In consequence, his health has been completely shattered.

The Frontier Gandhi has expressed his desire for giving him necessary assistance for his treatment.

Would we in recognition of our debt to him make every effort for making arrangement for his medical treatment in India? In a letter dated 1-7-1978 to one of his friends, Shri G. L. Puri, a former Deputy Speaker of the Frontier Province, he *inter alia* wrote,—

"Dear Puri Sahib, I was examined by the doctors here. They said I should go to USSR for treatment. But I am held up for want of a visa. Till now I have not been granted the visa. I do not know who is at fault; Afghanistan or Russia? In the present day world international politics has touched a very low level. In 1964 I had gone to London for treatment. Winter was approaching; so the doctors told me it would be better if I went to California (USA). October was about to begin. I went to the American Embassy and saw the officer concerned. He said to me, 'What do you want to do in America?' I told him 'I am unwell. The climate here is not good for me. The doctor has advised me that the climate of California will suit me better.' I was kept in suspense for a month; whether it was 'Yes or No?' I did not get any reply. Whenever I reminded him I was told that the reply was

still awaited. When it became very cold I left for Egypt.

I do not know what is happening about my visa for USSR. If you want to come you should come as early as you can. I think of Vinoba ji. How is he? Pyarelal Nayyar comes to my mind. If like you he knew about my being here he might have written to me. Perhaps, he does not know or he is too busy. I hope General Shah Nawaz is hale and hearty.

Please tell him not to come to Kabul. From amongst my Congress colleagues only Morarji Desai remains. He too is now getting old. If you meet these colleagues please convey to them my most hearty greetings and salams."

He wrote to another friend, Shri O. P. Narang of Delhi on 20th November, 1978:—

"I approached the Afghan Government to get me my visa for my visit to Russia. After three months they replied that Russia is hesitant to issue visa because I have a passport from the Government of Pakistan. Thereafter I took my passport back from the Afghan Government and gave it to the Ambassador of Pakistan for doing the needful. Now I intend to ask the Government of Pakistan to return my passport and allow me to go to India for treatment. I shall ascertain from India whether I can get the treatment of my disease there. If it can be done and the Government of Pakistan also allow me I shall visit India for treatment of my disease."

In reply to my Short Notice Question, for unfortunate reasons, it was replied as Unstarred Question by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who stated that—"it has been conveyed to him that Government of India is prepared to

[Shri Samar Guha]

send Indian doctors to examine and treat him or, if agreeable to him, to provide him necessary treatment in India.

The Government of Afghanistan have also been informed about our willingness to provide him with medical treatment. If Badshah Khan decides to come to India, Government would welcome him and provide him all possible facilities for treatment."

It is clear from the letter of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that there is no question whether he is agreeable or desires to come to India because he has categorically expressed his intention of coming to India for treatment.

I would make an earnest appeal to our Government to make all possible arrangements, and very immediately, for bringing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India so that all necessary medical facilities may be given to the frontier Gandhi for early regaining of his health. I hope, Government of India will take all possible measures in this regard by having contact with our friendly Government of Afghanistan so that the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, may come to India very soon.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for External Affairs for sending a representative so that expeditious steps may be taken for bringing him to India. I hope the Government of India will respond to this request which reflects the earnest appeal of hundreds of former freedom fighters of our country.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री प्रद्वि बिहारी बाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रो० समर गुहा को यह मामला फिर से सदन में उठाने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अगर उस दिन अव्यवस्थित प्रश्न आता और उप-प्रश्न पूछे जाते, तो मैं इस बारे में विशद रूप से सारी बातें सदन के सामने रख सकता था।

बेल्जियम में जब नान-एलायन्ड नेशन का सम्मेलन हो रहा था और उससे कुछ ही दिन पहले बादशाह खान काबुल में पहुँचे थे—जवालाबाद में रहते थे—

तो मैंने अफगानिस्तान के उप-प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री से कहा था कि भारत सरकार बादशाह खान की जाँच-पड़ताल के लिए भारतीय डाक्टरों को भेजने के लिए तैयार है, और अगर बादशाह खान भारत में इलाज कराना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए हम पूरा प्रबन्ध करने को तैयार हैं, उनके लिए इलाज का प्रबन्ध करना हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी के मन में कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अभी श्री हरिभाऊ जोशी उनसे मिलकर आये, जैसे प्रो० समर गुहा ने जो पत्रों का हवाला दिया कि बादशाह खान भारत आने के लिए इच्छुक हैं, हम तुरन्त प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें शीघ्रतयात्रा भारत लाया जाए और उनकी देखभाल व डाक्टरी इलाज का पूरा प्रबन्ध हो, लेकिन इस काम में हमें पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान की मदद की जरूरत होगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमें उनकी मदद मिलेगी और हम बादशाह खान को शीघ्र भारत लाने में समर्थ होंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am not at all questioning your ruling under 377. I am appreciating your wisdom to allow certain Members on this side to express their strong feelings about this matter. Many inquiry commissions including the Shah Commission have been instituted by the Government of India. The House had an elaborate discussion on the report of the Shah Commission. I am not going into the merit of the case or into the attempt made by the Government to blackmail Shri Vengal Rao or the manner in which this has been done in a scrap of paper. I am suggesting a discussion on the Vimadala Commission's report which made serious strictures on the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into the matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would like to point out to you certain irregularities of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That should not be. I said I shall examine the matter.