

MR. SPEAKER; It is not always very essential to answer. You can say that it is a suggestion for action. Please note it. You are not a new Minister now. You are quite getting matured now. He gave some good suggestions and you just note them.

Mr. Sat Pal Kapoor—not here.

12.36 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1975."

The motion was adopted

12.37 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we have some time and we can utilise it for a few more Members to participate.

Before I call the next member I may inform the House that the Prime Minister will reply at 2 p.m.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): That is not convenient to me. Can you make it five past two? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): At the outset, let me congratulate the Prime Minister....

* SHRI PILOO MODY: We are discussing President's Address.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: ...for her courage and Sheikh Abdullah for his genuine understanding in reaching a very good accord which is really a shot. Much has been said about that accord. But, so far as Anna DMK is concerned, we welcome that accord and thereby, the bitterness that has been there for the past so many years has once for all gone. I do not wish to say much about it now. But simply let me quote the *Hindustan Times*—a small portion of its editorial; I think that would carry the necessary sense.

"Mrs. Gandhi has displayed a maturity and courage which should give her strength to apply these same gifts in other areas of national reform and endeavour. Altogether, the Kashmir accord is a fine achievement—a sign of strength. Only those who are weak in their own convictions of India's unity will distrust it."

The next important point I want to say is about the total revolution of a national leader. I have the highest regard for him. He is the official spokesman of the total revolution today. According to him, total revolution means, I think, total chaos, total anarchy and total confusion to be created in the country....

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): A matter of interpretation.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Had it been a total utilisation of the national wealth or total mobilisation of the natural resources of the country or total exploitation of the man-power, I

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can understand the concept of total revolution of the official spokesman of the total revolution. But, unfortunately, openly he is asking the students not to write examinations, he is asking students not to go to schools, he is asking lawyers not to attend courts and he is asking judges not to deliver judgments. This I cannot understand. It is maturity of approach or the lack of it? He is 73 and we are expecting the maximum maturity and sobriety from him. On the contrary, he is, however, playing into the hands of the reactionary forces or the fascist forces or he himself is an embodiment of that because the entire country is facing an economic crisis, political degradation, instability and uncertainty and all the things are accumulating in the country and the spokesman of the total revolution thought that this is an opportunity for creating confusion in the country. I really doubt the integrity or the sincerity of that noble man, I simply submit this, Sir, We are youngsters. Please leave us alone. We are asking these older people to take rest and allow the affairs of the country to be conducted by the younger generation. I am sorry to tell all these things. He has been talking of total eradication of corruption. He says, the Government of Bihar is the seat of corruption. He says, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Ghafoor is a fountain-head of corruption. I want to ask a simple question, to this Official Spokesman of the Total Revolution. Has he considered about the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu or the Government of Tamil Nadu? About two years ago the leader of the Anna DMK, Shri MGR and the CPI leader Shri Kalyanasundaram submitted memoranda to the President against the Karunanidhi Ministry listing various charges, one after another, so many charges were levelled but no action has been taken so far. Not only that. That Chief Minister Karunanidhi is a good friend of the

official spokesman of the total revolution of the country. I can quote one instance. On behalf of the Slum Clearance Board in Madras a big building was put up and the Prime Minister of India was invited to inaugurate it and to declare open the building. The Prime Minister came to know that behind the big building there was a bigger corruption and she refused to open it. By then the official spokesman of the total revolution was at Madras, and he was approached; immediately he came and he declared open this building and he said Karunanidhi Ministry is excellent. If anybody comes to Madras or Tamil Nadu he will come to know that the Ministry is discredited, is immoral, corrupt and is being rejected by the people. But unfortunately that Chief Minister happens to be with the official spokesman of the total revolution. I cannot understand this thing.

And secondly, he is being supported by Anand Marg; he is being supported by Jan Sangh, which according to me, is a reactionary party. He is being supported by Congress (O), which is a magnificent zero. These are the forces rallying around this official spokesman of the total revolution in the country. These are all creating a sort of condition in which I am compelled to suspect the bonafides of the official spokesman of the total revolution.

There is another thing which I want to say and it is this. Several times people have been asking him. What are your alternatives? Please tell us what are the alternatives. Simply saying corruption must go, simply saying electoral reforms must be there, will not do. May I make a submission to that great man? It is this. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expired there was a great vacuum which had been created in the politics of the country. Then the entire country wanted to know who is the next man. Many people approached him. If he had been sincere enough he

would have agreed to come to politics and he would have accepted the offer immediately. But he said; I am not going to be dragged into politics, don't allow me to be dragged into it, because politics is not hobby of mine. I don't like it. Immediately he followed Vinobhaji. But now after 25 years he suddenly wakes up just like Rip Van Winkle, he talks something about political corruption, this and that. Unless he has got traditional hostility towards Nehru family he would not have talked of these things. That is my sincere submission, Sir.

Secondly, with a deep sense of anguish I am saying this. This is regarding the Governor of Tamil Nadu. He was a Member of Parliament here, he was a Minister here; he was a good friend of mine and now he has become Governor. Governor's role, I know, is a political role.

He is neither the spy of the Government of India nor the stooge of the State Government. But, so far as Shri K K Shah is concerned, with a mental anguish, I am saying he has become a stooge of Shri Karunanidhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan, you will kindly avoid passing such references against the head of a State whatever be your anguish. According to the rules, you cannot pass a reference which is a reflection on the conduct of a Governor.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Especially he is not here to defend himself.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am telling all these things because....

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be your anguish, after all, the rules are there. If you do not want to follow them, that will be transferred to my anguish then.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am sorry. These are certain facts which the House should understand. He is supposed to give all this information. He is expected to give correct political assessment of his about the Tamil Nadu Government. I doubt very much whether correct information is being supplied by Shri K. K. Shah at all to the Government of India. The simple reason is this. Everybody in the streets, in Tamil Nadu knows that Karunanidhi is corrupt. But, Shri K. K. Shah had the check to speak to the students of schools and colleges that all must be like Karunanidhi. Ultimately all must become corrupt.

MR. SPEAKER: If you yourself become Governor will you talk like that?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am sorry, Sir. What the Governor openly is talking to the students community I am conveying for your information and that is for the kind information and consideration of the Prime Minister too. I request her to see that Shri K. K. Shah is recalled from Tamil Nadu. That is my humble suggestion firstly.

Another thing is this. Much has been talked about defection and all that. So far as my party is concerned, we have been talking for long that in our Constitution there must be an amendment. A provision must be incorporated for the right to recall. When once the idea was thrown for the attention of the Prime Minister, she said that it might not be practical. But, I had a note prepared by some experts. There are provisions from the Constitution where such kind of provisions are incorporated in the Constitution. For example, let me quote from the Constitution of Switzerland. In Switzerland, in a modified way, there is a

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provision; in U.S.S.R., Rumania, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia it has also been incorporated. In the Constitution of 12 States of U.S.A., the provisions for recall operate in six States. The principle underlying is that the people may have a speedy remedy for removal of such a functionary who is not giving satisfaction regardless of whether he is discharging his duties to the best of his ability as his conscience dictates. I can quote very much. But, there is another thing. That is, regarding recall of judges. In certain States in the U.S.A. it has been carried further and adopted to judges. I quote:

"The recall of all elected officers, including judges, is in use in eight States, the American Union; that of such officers, excluding judges in four"

I have got a request here also to see that this can be implemented. To that extent, I would request the House as well as you to see whether our Constitution can incorporate the right to recall as otherwise, political immorality will never be completely removed from the political side of this country. So I request the House as well as you that some provision must be made in this regard. The anti-defection Bill cannot help. It is only the right of recall which will create a fear in the minds of the politicians and the Ministers.

Lastly, I want to say something about the drought conditions that exist in Tamil Nadu. The districts of Ramnad, Pudukottai, Dharmapuri and Salem were terribly affected. M.G.R., the leader of Anna-DMK, has asked us to start some gruel centres and we are doing it now. The Central Government was kind enough to give Rs. 7.5 crores and Karunanidhi is expecting more. The Prime Minister

when she was recently in Madras said that she was receiving complaints about the misuse of funds. My suspicion is this money donated and given by the Central Government may be pumped into Karunanidhi's election funds. So, this misuse must be stopped. Then only the people of these drought affected areas can be saved from this present miserable plight. I hope the Prime Minister will take care of this. She is aware of this fact. If all this is done, definitely the drought condition to a certain extent can be removed and people can be saved. Reports are there of starvation deaths. In view of this serious situation I request the Prime Minister to donate liberally and that money should be spent usefully. At present the contract system is prevailing. The contractors are the DMK people and, as such, the money is not going to the people where it is expected to go. So, I request the Prime Minister to see that the money is properly utilised for the purpose of drought-stricken affected areas.

Lastly, I thank the Government and the President for his Address. Although certain things like right to recall, etc. have not been mentioned yet it is the endeavour of the entire people of this country to see that material advancement and political stability in the country is assured. There was a talk of possible alliance between Anna-DMK and Cong.(R) in DMK. of course no official level talks have started. It may be or may not be that is a different matter. But I must say—because after 70 years of age people may not be in a steady position to talk or think about—some four or five months ago a great man from South, a political giant, while he was talking to me said: The one and the only lady who could steer the ship of State effectively in the present situation is no other lady than the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The same old man is now telling that

the one and the only lady who is spoiling and ruining the economic situation of the country is no other person than the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Who is that old man?

AN HON. MEMBER: Kamraj!

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Yes. I can understand that opinions change on the basis of compulsions of time and environment in the situation but not on the compulsions of whims and fancies of an individual. Four months back the Prime Minister was an angel and after four months she has become a devil. I cannot understand. How fickle is the mind of man? I am placing this for the consideration of the Prime Minister that these are all people against whom she must be very careful. Sir, the country is now divided into two sections, one section which stands for *status quo* and another section which stands for change. The section which stands for change is strengthening itself. But, against it, there is another force which is developing, a fascist force which will undermine the infra structure of our democracy. Unless the progressive forces come together and put up a great fight against this fascist force, I am afraid, Sir, the political stability, the democratic functioning and everything will collapse. Sir, these are my humble submissions for the consideration of the House as well as for the consideration of the Prime Minister.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair].

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister to reply to the debate on the President's Address.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had a meeting of Members of Parliament to renew our allegiance to the Constitution. As I sat there watching the portraits of the luminaries of our independence struggle and thought of the speeches one hears and the remarks and comments that are quite often made outside and also about what Indians say when they go abroad, I wondered why it is that so many people think that to serve the country means to condemn it. So often when people get together or meet foreigners, they seem to find pleasure in decrying what has been done here. I doubt if there is another land where elected representatives and others are so given to running down their own system, their own people and even, if I may say so, themselves.

I do not know if this is some deep-seated psychological malady. So far as the Opposition is concerned, it cannot be merely because they are out of power, because all of them have formed governments in one State or the other. When they had their SVDs, UDFs and other initials, there was the same inadequacy and a kind of imbalance. Unfortunately, some in my own Party also lack confidence and are beset with pessimism.

AN HON. MEMBER: Throw them out.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Opposition has every right to criticise the executive. In fact, democracy is the one and only political system which assigns a recognised role to the Opposition. But in parliamentary democracy, the Opposition also has a responsibility not to obstruct policies which are voted upon by the Parliament. Once they are voted upon by the Parliament, they are not just the policies of a party, they become national policies. This understanding is lacking.

Some people—political parties and groups—are caddled enough to admit their lack of faith in parliamentary democracy, but still would like to remain to wreck the system from inside. Others swear by parliamentary democracy without accepting any of its elementary conventions. Today an agitation is being carried on in the name of cleansing the system or altering it. So far as I can make out, they are not sure themselves of their real objectives. Several ideas have been put forward in rapid succession. At first scrapping the present representative institutions in favour of indirect rule through people's committees, and this by people who strongly dislike the Soviet idea which began in the same way. Next, majority rule was criticised and a proposal was made for proportional representation. Now it is said that elections will be fought within the present system but without money. Yet vast amounts of money are being used for their demonstrations. Where does it come from? The present agitation is based on false premises and that is why it has taken a wrong turn. The whole campaign is giving a handle to our foes and detractors in other countries. The extra-ordinary interest which some outside people have taken in this agitation and campaign is also not a little suspicious.

There was much fanfare about a committee to reform electoral law.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): These do not seem to be cutting any ice with the people. You have overplayed these things.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not trying to cut any ice. At the moment I am trying to get some thoughts through you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the basis? You say vast sums of money are being invested. Who believes you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The people who see money being spent, those are the people who believe.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only those people, gullible lot.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: From time to time these figures are mentioned in the newspapers also, not just by us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which newspaper? Please refer to any paper.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Anyway, after much fanfare a committee was formed to reform the electoral law. I have not seen the report. I have seen some summeries which have appeared in the newspapers. I am sorry I do not have the cuttings or the names of the newspapers!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Please do not comment.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Why cannot I comment on something which has appeared in print?

Now, it has suggested some peripheral changes but no new scheme to replace the basic electoral system so far as I could make out from those comments. It recommends that a new system should be evolved by consensus. What else have I been saying? And may I ask: did the Constituent Assembly not represent such a consensus? Are the present agitators wiser, abler,

more dedicated, more farseeing, better endowed with legal, constitutional and political insights and experience than the remarkable group of men and women who drew up our Constitution?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was your contention when the constitutional amendments were passed here; you thought you were wiser than they.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Mr Mody, they had stated themselves that they were not infallible and certain changes would be needed. This does not mean that we should throw out the Constitution, lock stock and barrel. The main grouse seems to be that the Constitution works and the anger against the Government also is that in spite of the fact that we are not, we do admit, as efficient as we should be and we would like to be, the Government also works. The system that they seem to be advocating at present is one in which there will be increased production without factories working, Government is to function better while its employees are attending rallies and are absent from their posts of duty. The executive they want to instal in the place of the present Government is one which would have the brain of the CPI(M) the heart of the Cong(O), the tongue and the lungs of the Socialist Party and the hands and feet of the Jan Sangh....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Without the stupidity of the ruling party?... (Interruptions). You consider yourself to be more progressive than me... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): That is because you recognised his heart.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He wants your heart to be with him.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I disagree with what hon. Member Shri Gopalan said, but what a relief to have arguments, even wrong ones. softly spoken! Is he really serious when the states that the rights of religious minorities are being suppressed? We know that there are incidents, some of them serious, and all of them we deeply deplore and condemn. We must do everything possible administratively and otherwise to see that these incidents do not recur. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sorrow at the happenings in the Jama Masjid area and my sincere sympathy to all who suffered there. There were similar incidents elsewhere, including one in Bombay which calls for great sorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: You condemn the police atrocities.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If the police are responsible they should be condemned, whoever is responsible should be condemned, but the very fact that such incidents take place is a blot on the country as a whole, whoever may be responsible. It is a question of social attitudes and the way we let emotions get the better of us sometimes. But if there is anything of which our people are legitimately proud, (with certain exceptions of communal elements) and which the world as a

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whole recognises in India, it is the equal rights and unfettered freedom which the followers of all religions enjoy in our country.

It is not necessary for me to embark on a full review of the economic scene, because the President's Address has dealt with the question. But I should like to correct some misunderstandings and misapprehensions. There has been quite a controversy on both sides of the House about the Minister of Industry's remarks regarding private participation in public undertakings. Because of the shortage of resources and in order to give the people a greater sense of participation in national projects, my colleague suggested that the investing public might also subscribe to a part of the capital of a public undertaking. This was a proposal for discussion. If you like you could call it food for thought. It certainly does not mean that Government is going to disinvest or that private participation is going to be allowed in all public undertakings.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am just expressing my view, if you have no objection.

Some public undertakings already have some private holding either because they existed earlier or because the formation agreements allowed it, and this has not in any way altered their basic character. If at all such a policy is to be adopted, it has to be done very carefully and on a case to case basis. There is absolutely no

question of a sell out of the public sector nor of allowing large houses and others like them to enter this field.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you prevent that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: They will be sold only to the CPI.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is a matter that is being discussed. If there are difficulties we should see how they can be overcome; if they cannot be overcome, some other way may have to be found. The question is whether savings should be mobilised only through taxes or can the public at large contribute in some way directly to public investment? When savings are dispersed and funds are necessary for public investment, can there be a method of direct investment of such savings? These are the questions which we have to consider and I would certainly like the views of the hon. Members opposite. I believe the Government of Kerala did some such thing. It had the right idea when it mobilised capital from the rural people in every district of Kerala for a coastal shipping centre. This is the way in which one could involve people in what is happening in their state and their district.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the same form of Government here also. Coalition has worked very well there!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is a particular way of mobilising public saving. Some people speak of the public sector as though it was solely

their concern. Not so long ago, the public sector was decried day in and day out and every attempt was made to dispense with it. But we did not lose heart. We stood firm and expanded it to cover many important areas. It has grown big and is doing well. I am sure it will grow further and do even better and play a crucial role in our national life. And I hope, even Mr. Mody will welcome it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: 'When will it start performing?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has already started performing.

Some hon. members have complained that very little progress has been made in irrigation during the last 25 years. This is far from true. Our irrigation potential has been doubled from 22 million hectares to 44 million hectares. Because of this and the corresponding increase in food production, we have been able to look after ourselves in good years, and only in bad years do we have to make marginal imports. But we must make every effort and we must work towards a situation in which we can support ourselves in good and bad years and also accumulate reserve stocks. I do not think it is fair to our farmers or to our agricultural scientists and many research programmes to say that nothing has been achieved in the field of agriculture.

75 major irrigation projects and 155 medium projects are now under various stages of implementation. We

hope that most of them will be completed in the next 4 to 5 years, so that a substantial irrigation potential can be added. There is also scope for more economic use of water and better utilisation of the available irrigation potential. I have given instructions that special attention should be paid to these aspects, because we all realise how very important this is to our economy and our future.

Some hon. members expressed anxiety about the delay in settling inter-State water disputes. We all share this concern but all of you know with what difficulties the problem bristles. Water is a State subject and issues have to be settled mainly between the concerned States themselves. We at the Centre have been doing our utmost to bring the States together. One hon. member accused the Centre of taking a partisan attitude in the case of a particular dispute. I would say this is wholly unjustified. The Centre has been trying hard to bring about a just settlement of disputes whether regarding the Cauvery, the Narmada or any other. However, such matters are surcharged with emotion. Hon. members know that as soon as such a question arises, all party divisions are wiped out. Instead of getting together on something positive, we only get together on such issues. Even if a reasonable proposal is made, nobody is willing to agree, for fear of criticism and unpopularity in his own region. If it is fair, then both sides consider it unjust. There was a proposal of declaring water as a national asset. I am all for it and if need be, (with Mr.

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Mody's permission!) to amend the Constitution to enable us to do it. But the consent of the State is necessary and most of them have disapproved this move. I would appeal to all parties not to politicalise this vital question but to adopt an attitude of give and take, keeping in mind not only the local interest, which is of course important, but the overall national interest.

One hon. Member considered Government's policies to be anti-farmer. In fact, this is a slogan that is often repeated in some parts of the country. Others accuse us of being pro-Kulak. We are neither. All these years it has been our effort to make all that is necessary to increase agricultural production,—water, electricity, fertilizers, or improved seeds,—all these things are made available at reasonable prices, and to ensure that the farmer gets remunerative prices for his produce. During the last two years, agricultural prices rose steeply and farmers had a good return. When there is some fall in prices, there are complaints. But how can prices come down generally unless there is some fall in the price of agricultural commodities, industrial raw materials and finished goods?

I was astonished to hear, even though the speech was in Tamil, from one hon. member that we are callous to the drought in Tamil Nadu, and that although I had gone to the State, I did not express any sympathy to the people there. This is an extraordinary charge. On the contrary, I had several functions there and in almost every

one of them I spoke of my deep concern. I am told the Member even blamed the Congress for the drought in the State. How I wish I did have that much control over the clouds! As it is, it did drizzle while I was there, but not enough to meet their needs, their urgent needs.

Droughts have done enormous harm to us, and a succession of droughts and wars have put us back by a decade. Even more worrying is the damage that drought causes to young people and children and to their physical and mental development, even though relief programmes have prevented starvation. No State Government should make drought an occasion to try to get as much money as it can from the Centre, and every effort must be made to see that what is available and the funds that come from the Centre are properly used and reach the people who are in greatest need. But national sympathy should not be measured merely in terms of funds; it should be measured in the effectiveness with which relief is rendered. Water conservation works should be built. This would help if the rain should fail again. Government itself could mobilise the local people to do as much of this work as possible, instead of engaging contractors who might exploit the people for their own ends.

Earlier on, other States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal had an equally bad experience, the after effects of which will long be felt. Our sympathy also goes out to all those who have suffered from earthquake in Himachal Pradesh. Sitting here we think it is cold in winter. But, can we imagine not being able to have the shelter of a roof in sub-zero temperatures day after day? This is what the people there had to face before relief could reach them.

One of the amendments urges the taking over of the wholesale trade in all the essential commodities, and another is about nationalisation. Hon. Members know that we are trying to

improve the distribution as well as the production of basic essentials of domestic use. But obviously, we can undertake only as much as we can manage at any given time. Yet, I am fully conscious that a very vigilant eye should be kept on private trade to prevent them from exploiting the consumer.

I have expressed my views on nationalisation many times. Nationalisation by itself does not improve performance, unless we have the organisational and managerial ability to make it a success. We are now busy modernising what we had earlier nationalised. But, for all this we need awareness in the public and their co-operation.

Some members have stated that perhaps the drive against smugglers is slackening. That is not so. I am kept in touch with the situation. I have reminded my colleagues and I am assured that they are pursuing the drive. But public cooperation and information is very important.

A complaint was also made about the delay in the Industrial Relations Bill. We are trying to expedite it. But in such a complex matter, we must carry people with us. So, various aspects of the Bill are being considered in detail by a Cabinet Committee.

I was also astonished to hear from an hon. Member that it is I who was propagating a snap poll. I am sure, nobody has heard me say that there would be a snap poll. I have been asked questions to which I have given very clear negative replies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did the Government ask the Election Commissioner to expedite the revision of electoral rolls in a hurry so that lakhs of voters are being deprived of their valuable right?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You should see that they are not deprived. I certainly do not want to deprive

them. Normally we do not pay sufficient attention to electoral rolls. It is not only today that I have remarked on it. At every meeting I tell my party to enrol voters. We did tell the Election Commissioner not to delay this work. But it did not mean ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has not been done properly.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then they should do it properly. Hon. Members will please note that all these suggestions always emanate from that side and we are blamed for them, whether there will be a poll or there will not be.

Shri Shyamnandan Babu's suggestion that all major issues should be discussed is a welcome one. I have said this before. I am prepared to start at once. I do not think we should always bother about who approaches whom. We should try to meet halfway so that somehow the meeting begins. Every time we get bogged down in an argument as to who spoke to whom and whether the right person was informed or not informed. If the Opposition wants to function as a unit, one of them take the responsibility, not of expressing the views of all because that would be impossible, but just of consulting them.

My point is that all these controversial and major issues should be discussed not only by us in the House but all over the country, asking the people's opinion on them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have told the country about dialogue. Dialogue with whom and for what? What kind of dialogue?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That was in reply to a very specific question. The name and everything was mentioned. It had nothing to do with the Opposition parties sitting here.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

One B.K.D. Member who spoke here felt that I was standing on prestige. I can assure him that this is not so. No engine works if it is not kept in constant repair. No system will work well without vigilance. As I have said time and again, even the best of houses cannot avoid decay if dirt and cobwebs are not removed. We know that there are shortcomings in the administrative system, and perhaps, in the electoral system. But I do not think these shortcomings are in principles; they are only in the way of working. These we are anxious to correct. We are ready to consider every constructive suggestion and take counsel with any individual or group who is interested. Perhaps we can have a sort of round-table discussion on electoral reforms as one of the subjects.

Having been an "angry" young person myself, although it was quite some time ago, I can appreciate Shri Sharad Yadav's anger and I understand his attitude. I welcome him to the House and, I hope, he will inject a constructive freshness and originality here, and not get swept off by the jaded politics of those who surround him. He has spoken of minorities and Scheduled Castes. As I said a little while ago the situation with regard to these leaves much to be desired. But which country, with a long history of religious strife, has been able to overcome it in a few years as we have?

AN HON. MEMBER: It has worsened.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has not worsened. This is not true. Many problems such as unemployment are part of the general economic malaise. They do hit the weaker sections more, and in that sense a person belonging to a minority community or a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is affected more. But it is part of the general situation. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are evidence of the fight against centuries-old entrenched social attitudes. Instead of wasting our breath blaming one

another, we should forge a united front to change such anti-social attitudes and to help these weaker sections in every way.

Young people are worried about the use of MISA for students. I must say that myself have been very unhappy about it. But I should like my young friends and also my old friends to find out how student disturbances have been, are being, dealt with in all the countries around us and even in far-off ones? Which country has been so lenient and tolerant towards agitations? Some young people may be arrested here, but compared to the population of students, this is a small number. Even so, I deplore this, I am not condoning it; but I am mentioning it only so that the problem can be seen in proper perspective. And whenever we say anything about India let us consider with which ideal country or society we are comparing ourselves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let us have a firm declaration that MISA would not be used against political persons or groups.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just as all kinds of people rushed to join us, we see that many undesirable elements and corrupt persons are jumping on to the bandwagon of the present agitation.

Corruption forms the centre of any debate. Charges are made without any shred of evidence. The test seems to be not "Is it true?" but "Is he on our side or on the other side?". A campaign is being carried on to the effect that, if you remove Congress, you remove corruption. It does not matter if, to fight the Congress you take support and money from the most corrupt groups and individuals. As the President has said the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill is before the House. Several States have already either adopted Bills or made some arrangements of their own, and I sincerely hope that it will be passed quickly here also. But corruption is of many kinds and it

permeates different levels. I have earlier, mentioned the need for greater vigilance by citizens—men and women—over the affairs of their neighbourhood. And I personally think that that will go a very long way as a corrective to cleaning up our society; Whether it is a question of hoarders or black-marketeers, the people who live in that area are the people who know most and they are the people who should be able to help.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA (Allahabad): What about Maruti?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no corruption in Maruti. Since the hon. Member has raised it, I can say that every question that has been asked has been replied to; nothing wrong has been done; no special favour should be, or has been, given because it is concerned with the Prime Minister's son.

What I was saying is that we are just as anxious as anybody else to remove corruption. I do not want to go into the details I have earlier spoken about the stage by stage actions we have taken. I have said it in public meetings and I have discussed it with leaders. But today there seems to be a very selective type of campaign or accusation. Corruption will not go in this way. If the real intention is to remove corruption, then it must be an honest way of dealing with it at every level....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A certificate of honesty should come from you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not at all.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDAY (Gorakhpur): From JP, your leader, it should come.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just a couple of days ago I made a statement on Kashmir and soon we shall have a debate in the House. I should only like to reiterate that there was nothing surreptitious which some people are trying to hint at. All relevant papers have been made available. We welcome Sheikh Sahib back to our fold and into the national mainstream. We have taken a big step and so has he. Constitutional and political clauses and nuances matter, but I think that even more important is the overcoming of the bitterness of the past, so that the future can be based on trust. I sincerely hope that the mutual confidence which has made the agreement possible, will continue to mark the relationship between the new regime of the State and the rest of the country.

It is a matter of regret that our neighbour should think it fit to interfere in our domestic matters. No matter what we do or say, we seem to be pounced upon. Prime Minister Bhutto chose to criticise Sikkim, the very week he himself had quietly deposed the ruler of Hunza which is in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Neither the foreign press nor our own press paid much attention to it. Had we spoken about the tragedies and sufferings of Baluchistan or the North West Frontier Province, we would not have heard the end of it yet.

On the US arms supplies to Pakistan there are no two voices in India. It is natural that we should feel strongly, for it is we who have been the victims of Pakistani belligerency, time and again. The arms build-up and militarisation of the whole region is bound to increase the tension in the Indian Ocean. All this will cause deep anxiety and will increase the need for greater vigilance and preparedness.

This year is International Women's Year. The importance of it lies not only in the development...

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, you cannot remove her this year.... (Inter-ruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The importance is not only in what happens to the individual woman but because of the influence which mothers wield on the younger generation during the most formative years of their growth. We do want this year to be one which will highlight the role of women in contemporary society. How women who form just under half the population can participate in transforming society, in bringing about reforms and the more rational and modern thinking in society, which is so necessary for our progress. But we do not wish the problem to be considered merely as a women's problem. We think it concerns men and women. And they must both work together to make it a success.

May I tell a story which is a little old? I think it happened in the fifties. The Secretary-General of the International Union for Child Welfare came to Delhi. A programme was arranged for him in a nearby village. There were the usual speeches, garlanding and so on. When it was all over, he said, 'I have brought my own interpreter and I would like to remain back. I would like my hosts and others to return.' So, everybody came back. This was told to me by the gentleman himself. He wandered around until he came across a group of old men. He surmised that they might have an entirely different point of view. He asked them, 'What is the major change since Independence?'. And one of the old men, after some thought, said: 'Our women and children are much more alive now. The visitor was astonished at this answer and asked: 'Do you think this is a good thing or not? Do you welcome it?' And the reply was: 'Had you asked us some years earlier we would have said, we don't want this to happen, but now that we see the difference it has made to our homes

and to the village and we think it is a good thing.' At the time I was the Vice-President of the International union. That is how I came to know of the Secretary-Generals' experience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We hope you have also made some difference to the national home!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I sit a proper compliment or a left-handed one?

SHRI PILOO MODY: For you everything is left.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If you cannot think of paying compliment, why do you interfere with other people's doing so?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are prepared to pay as many as you wish.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have taken the time of the House. We know that much is wrong in our society. But the question is whether it will be or can be corrected by encouraging indiscipline,—indiscipline in the army, indiscipline in the police, indiscipline in Government service. Only dedicated and disciplined hard work can give new direction. India can hope for a glorious future only if our bright young people and our experienced old people take a creative and constructive attitude. Of course, many of us are middle aged and I don't exclude them.

In trying to change society democratically, many told us that we were attempting the impossible. But my faith in mankind and in the Indian people is boundless. I know that they have the capacity to transform the impossible into the possible. But, is it not the task of all of us here to give them that direction, that guidance and that support which they will need in this great task?

So, I hope, Sir, that the Opposition which has been kinder to me than usual, will withdraw their amendments and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments which have been moved. Unless any hon. Member wants any particular amendment to be put to the House...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I wish to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am asking. Which amendment?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Amendments Nos. 494 and 495. The Prime Minister has not made any reference to Gujarat whatsoever.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I want amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 to be put to the House for vote.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir.. (Inter-ruptively)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am not able to hear anybody. Why don't you allow me to hear. Let us take up one at a time. What is your amendment please?

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): Sir, I would like to press my amendment No. 67.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): I would like to press my amendment No. 583.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I would like to press my amendment No. 523.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to press my amendments Nos. 227 and 99.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I would like to press my amendment No. 121.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can press only for one particular amendment, if you want that to be voted. I shall put these amendments one by one.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would like to press my amendment No. 494.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would first put the amendment No. 494 moved by Shri P. G. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please read out that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is regarding the holding of early election in Gujarat.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give a clear assurance about the date of the new elections in Gujarat" (494)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No 1

14 51 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhote, Shri Jambhuwant
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Huda, Shri Noorul
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Lalji, Bhai, Shri
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarsain
 Parmer, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ram Hedaoo, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ambesh, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Besumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargava, Shri Basubeshwar Nath

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharua, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kailas, Dr.

Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahisli, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Marak, Shri K.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokaj Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Arind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas

Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
 result* of the division is: Ayes 37;
 Noes 158.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 have all these amendments which the
 hon. Members have said they want to
 press. I will put them one by one to
 the vote of the House.

I will now put amendment No. 495
 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 495 was put and
 negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 will put amendment No. 1 to the vote
 of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and
 negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 will put amendment No. 2 to the vote
 of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion,
 the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no men-
 tion in the Address about lifting
 of emergency in the country." (2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 2

AYES

14 54 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri A. K. Gopalan;

NOES: Sarveshri Yeshwantrao Cha-van and Ismail Hossain Khan and
 Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Hora, Shri N. E.
 Huda, Shri Noorul
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ram Hedao, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahurwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ambesh, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Smgh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Smgh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lai
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Smgh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharmidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhalla, Shri Mohan
 Dhusa, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohan, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Churanjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.

Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsb, Shri
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokaj Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.

Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaif
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sathi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadr Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

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

Ayes 37, Noes 158.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 106 and 107 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 106 and 107 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 267 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention about the judgment given by the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the Police verification of the Government employees' (267)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3 14.37 hrs.

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinan
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowder, Shri J. Mahha
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Huda, Shri Noorul
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Patel, Shri H. M.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarvashri Darbara Singh, Natwarlal Patel and Ismail Hossain Khan.

Ramkanwar, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chevan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.

Dhamankar, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jamilurrahman Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chirajib
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Smgh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

277	President's Address (M)	PHALGUNA 8 1896 (SAKA)	President's Address (M)	278.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray			Ray, Shrimati Maya	
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti			Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	
Mishra, Shri G. S.			Reddy, Shri P. V.	
Mishra, Shri Jagannath			Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri			Roy, Shri Bishwanath	
Naik, Shri B. V.			Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	
Oraon, Shri Tuna			Sadhu Ram, Shri	
Pandey, Shri Damodar			Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra			Salve, Shri N. K. P.	
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain			Samanta, Shri S. C.	
Pandey, Shri R. S.			Sanghi, Shri N. K.	
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar			Sangliana, Shri	
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani			Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	
Pant, Shri K. C.			Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	
Paokai Haokip, Shri			Sethi, Shri Arjun	
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand			Shafquat Jung, Shri	
Parthasarathy, Shri P.			Shailani, Shri Chandra	
Patel, Shri Arvind M.			Shankaranand, Shri B.	
Patel, Shri Natwarlal			Sharma, Shri A. P.	
Patel, Shri Prabhudas			Sharma, Dr. H. P.	
Patil, Shri Anantao			Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe			Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal	
Patil, Shri Krishnarao			Shastri, Shri Raja Ram	
Patil, Shri S. B.			Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	
Patnaik, Shri Banamali			Shenoy, Shri P. R.	
Patnaik, Shri J. B.			Shetty, Shri K. K.	
Purty, Shri M. S.			Shukla, Shri B. R.	
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi			Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.			Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.	
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai			Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	
Rajdeo Singh, Shri			Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore	
Raju, Shri P. V. G.			Sohan Lal, Shri T.	
Ram Dhan, Shri			Subramaniam, Shri C.	
Ram Sewak, Ch.			Sudarsanam, Shri M.	
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri			Tarodekar, Shri V. B.	
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri			Tombi Singh, Shri N.	
Rao, Shri Jagannath			Uikey, Shri M. G.	
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi			Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra	
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama			Virbhadra Singh, Shri	
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja			Yadav, Shri Chandrajit	
Raut, Shri Bhola			Yadav, Shri D. P.	
			Yadav, Shri R. P.	

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

Ayes 80; Noes 157.

The motion was negatived

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Ausgram): Sir, actually I want-
ed to have division on my amendment
No. 268 and not 267.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no
mention in the Address of nation-
alisation of sugar, textile and drug
industries.'" (123)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4] AYES [15 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Desai, Shri Morarji
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Huda, Shri Noorul
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar.

Division No. 4] NOES [15 hrs.

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Chaudhury, Shri Moynul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar

*The following Members, also recorded their votes for NOES:
Sarvshri Mohan Dharla and Ismail Hossain Khan.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mallikarjun, Shri
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Marak, Shri K.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patil Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Sati S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Charndrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

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

Ayes 23; Noes 161.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments together to vote.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: No. 67 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Bhaura will co-operate.

I shall now put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House

All other amendments were then put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1975."

The Motion was adopted

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri D. N. Singh;

NOES: Sarvshri Tarun Gogoi and Ismail Hossain Khan.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is Stephen? This is an infructuous motion. The man is not here. How can you vote his motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He can get his motion passed in absentia? The whole debate is infructuous.

15.03 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMA-
TION ISSUED IN RESPECT OF
GUJARAT**

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA
REDDY):** I move the following
Resolution:

"That this House approves the con-
tinuance in force of the Proclama-
tion, dated 9th February 1974, in
respect of Gujarat, issued under
article 356 of the Constitution by
the President, for a further period
of six months with effect from 11th
March 1975".

This subject came up for considera-
tion by this House in September last

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I want to make a
submission on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There
cannot be a submission because you
can speak on the Resolution. But if
you have a point of order, I am pre-
pared to listen to you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then
I will be on a point of order.

My point of order is this. The
Home Minister has just now read out
the Resolution that stands in his name
asking this House for an extension by
a further period of six months of
President's rule in Gujarat. He says

he is doing it under article 366. I
want to know whether on the basis of
that and other articles and also on the
basis of well-established conventions
of the Constitution, the Home Minis-
ter and the Government of India
have asked for any special report from
the Governor of Gujarat suggesting to
the Centre to extend the President's
rule. Secondly, I want to know whe-
ther the Government of India have
been advised by the Election Com-
missioner that holding elections in
Gujarat at this very time is neither
possible nor feasible because consti-
tutional requirements cannot be ful-
filled. If that is not so, when the
State is having normalcy, there is no
emergency, there is no constitutional
breakdown and the law and order
situation is normal, when there is no
report from the Governor to the Cen-
tral Government is he within his
powers to bring forward such a re-
solution? That is the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These
are the two questions.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
There is nothing much I should say,
particularly on this point. As you
are aware, we need not be advised
by the State Government. There is
no need for us to make any reference
to the Election Commission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: When
I mentioned the Constitution, I had
also in mind the debates that took
place in the Constituent Assembly of
India. Only yesterday, in the Central
Hall, the Prime Minister told us about
the wisdom and generosity and ima-
gination of the founding fathers of
the Constitution and she repeated it
today a little while ago. While talk-
ing on this point Dr. Ambedkar said
in the Constituent Assembly:

"Now, when once the Constitution
makes the provinces sovereign and
gives them plenary powers to make
any law for peace, order and good
government of the province, really
speaking, the intervention of the
Centre or any other authority must
be deemed to be barred, because