

lopment in the country and the achievements ? You condemn our politics ; You throw a hundred abuses. We are prepared to take them. But do not condemn our achievements. Two things I would like to submit before this House, Sir. The success of any government or any party will be tested by two things. One is the defence capability of the country. Whether the country's security is perfect or not, or whether the defence capability is there or not, is the question. The other thing is the strength of the economy. The strength of the economy of the country and the defence capability and the national solidarity are the important things. These are the touch-stones and these are the measuring rods to be used to find out the success of any government. Sir, I have taken the time of the House and I would like to finish. I very strongly condemn the Council of Ministers which has advised the president to incorporate paragraph 3 in the Address showing as if the people have voted against personality cult. Where was the personality cult ?

What actions were taken with collective responsibility ? The Congress Party which had a strength of 500 assumes responsibility for all the omissions and commissions that have been done. What happened in the Congress Party you do not know. You were not in the Congress Party. You were not there. You were out of the Congress Party. We are not talking about the internal working of the Janata Party. Let us not interfere with each other's working. First bring cohesiveness among those groups which are in the Janata Party. Then try to negotiate with C.F.D. and negotiate with D.M.K. and negotiate with Akali Dal, and negotiate with factional Muslim League, and negotiate with any other group to make it a party. You come out as a party. You come out with a programme. You say that you are going to revise the Fifth Five year plan. A very great achievement of this country was that in spite of world in ationary pressure we were able to finalise the Fifth Five Year plan.

Therefore, with these words, Sir, I would very strongly advocate that my amendment be accepted by this House....

(Interruptions).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE : DETENTIONS MADE DURING EMERGENCY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (CHAUDHURI CHARAN SINGH) :
Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a statement. I have been receiving enquiries from the Members of this House regarding detentions made during the emergency. This information was withheld from the House earlier on ground of public interest. In the changed circumstances we are of the view that the House should be taken into confidence regarding this matter. I place on the Table of the House a detailed statement showing state-wise position of detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. [See Appendix C, Annexure No. 1]. It would be seen from this statement that at the time of the proclamation of the emergency on 25th June 1975 6,010 persons were in detention under normal provisions of MISA. From 25th June 1975 upto 19th March 1977 the total number of persons detained under this Act was 34,630 of which Section 16 A of MISA was invoked in 28,386 cases and the remaining 6,244 were held under the normal provisions. The number of detenus under Section 16A of MISA was 14,301 on 1-8-1976 and it rose to 20,446 on 8-1-1977. The total number of detenus under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act at the time of elections was about 17,000. Consequent on the revocation of emergency proclaimed on 25th June, 1975 on 21st March 1977 Section 16A of MISA lapsed and all detenus held under this provision of law were released. In this manner the number of detenus came down to 6,851 on 25th March, 1977. All these detenus have been detained under normal provision of MISA.

We do not have full information about arrests made under various provisions of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules 1971 during the emergency. The same is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr.
Sanat Kumar Raha.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal) : Sir....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : It is lunch time now.

उपसभापति : अब सदन की कार्यवाही 2.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock, [The Vice-Chairman (Shri Lokanath Misra) in the Chair.]

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
ADDRESS BY THE VICE- PRESIDENT
ACTING AS PRESIDENT—(Contd.)**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA
(West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman,
Sir, with 43 per cent of the votes polled,
the people of India gave the verdict to settle
the matter of formation of the new Govern-
ment, and the Government has been formed.
We welcome it. But I see the new Govern-
ment is still unsettled in the saddle to give
direction on the problems of the nation.
So, there are statements after statements
by the Ministers. Yesterday, the Prime
Minister's broadcast was there.
The day before yesterday, the External
Affairs Minister gave some clarifications

regarding non-alignment and other foreign affair problems. The Rail Minister also gave some guidelines. Piecemeal statements are coming before the House to judge the policy of the Government towards the governance and administration of the country. Still, there is a lack of any comprehensive policy of the Government as regards its home affairs and foreign affairs. Going through the discussions, I see that this new Government has a rather negative attitude towards the performance of the former Government. Only they criticise the negative aspects but the positive aspects and achievements are belittled. So, whatever Government is present there, I would like the achievements to be really assessed and far greater achievements should be made for the progress of the country, Sir, the Presidential Address is a mere four-page document. When 600 million people of India are faced with innumerable national, cultural and social problems in their daily life, it is too insignificant for me on this occasion to speak on the document. The address does not give any positive and concrete direction towards our foreign policy and our traditional anti-imperialist stand and non-alignment and self-reliance. As stated in the Address, the term genuine non-alignment' can be interpreted in different ways by different parties and by different Governments. It should be clearly expressed in terms of a genuine anti-imperialist stand which India has so far taken towards non-alignment, towards freedom struggle and towards other proposals for peace and progress of the world, Sir, the Address does not also state our relationship with socialist countries and their aid to the development of the developing countries like ours. I think aid from socialist countries are different in content from the aid of imperialist country. The Address does not mention at all about the exploitation by the monopolists, both of international and national varieties. The people tested the principle of trusteeship towards wealth since the days of Mahatma Gandhi. Again this principle has been