

[श्री विमल कुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया]
जो अणु बम का निर्माण करते हैं, उनमें से कोई देश हम पर आक्रमण करता है, तो उस समय के लिये हमारी क्या व्यवस्था है ? दूसरे अगर हम पीसफुल पर्यवेक्षण के लिये इसको उपयोग में लायेंगे, तो उसकी हमें छूट होगी या नहीं ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: That is precisely one of the questions which we will consider in the Committee. When we are faced with China which is a nuclear country, which is not a member of the United Nations and which refuses to sign the treaty, what the position of India will be is rather an important question which will be discussed in this Committee.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):
Madam Deputy Chairman, many Members have rightly talked about the recent elections. These elections have brought into focus a unique democratic experiment and we, of the Congress, are willing and even determined to see it through. The national consensus which used to be achieved within an all-embracing Congress is now being institutionalised, in Governments of various hues and persuasions which are attempting a working relationship with the Centre. In fact there is no other way in a federal India, and I think that there is health in this kind of political competition, which is at the base of all democratic activity. The very nature of this experiment demands from every Party a total devotion to common national tasks and objectives. These can be worked out in free and frank exchanges between the Parties, for only then can we cement and enrich our unity. The Congress has always worked for unity and we will con-

tinue to do so. I think that any threats to subvert unity should be tackled with equal determination.

This raises the question of our functioning in the Legislatures and in Parliament. I believe that this is in the interest of all Parties. As I mentioned on a previous occasion, we are all of us, all the Parties which are represented in the House today, either the Ruling Party or Opposition. We all belong to both in some State or another.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is good that you have realised it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Congress has always faced up to realities and it will continue to face up to them. It is in the interest of all Parties to work out a style of work which will not damage our democratic institutions, so that we do not spend our energy in making a mockery of these institutions and destroying the very fabric of the democratic structure.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): But you have been doing it for the last many years.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Those who refuse to grow within the constitutional boundaries of our Republic should be isolated and fought and I think the Congress will do so. But at the same time it will try its utmost to seek co-operation from all those who value our democratic structure and are willing to work within it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We can only say "Parkalam".

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Life teaches many strange lessons. As I said just now, the situation has greatly changed. The Congress was once accused of being a multitude of different attitudes and views. Many hon. Members used to speak of the need for polarisation, more precise thinking and position. Now, we find

that the Congress is moving towards action-oriented policies, while it is the hon. Members opposite who are joining together in elections and in governments, that is, Members holding different views, adhering to different policies, without any semblance of agreement on these policies. Communists, Swatantra Members and Jana Sanghis . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We have common programmes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: To keep you out of power is a great pleasure.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am glad you have pleasure in it. We do not wish to deny you that pleasure, but it is not our concern. We have never felt so and I have said so not only during the elections, but before the elections and after the elections, that our aim is not that only the Congress should do certain things, but that certain things should be done. I have stated on behalf of the Central Government that we will fully co-operate with all those who are involved in solving our national problems. I think the nation awaits the formulation of a comprehensive policy to tackle these problems, which have come to a head, not as some hon. Members have suggested, because of faulty policies. I do not deny that there may have been shortfalls and shortcomings and mistakes. At the same time, we cannot also deny the fact of the repeated aggression on our borders and the effect that it has had on the country's economy or of the effect of the unprecedented drought and the manner in which the monsoon has behaved. All hon. Members are fully aware that not only have the monsoons failed us repeatedly, but even the winter rains did not come at the right time. In fact they have come at a time when they could do and have done the maximum damage to standing crops. These are facts which cannot be denied. I think that the Congress is capable of forging a comprehensive policy and of implementing it with

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energy that perhaps an alliance of opposites cannot muster.

The President's Address has to be considered in this context and the items that it has mentioned have to be expanded into programmes. Weapons of implementation must also be forged at the same time. My only regret is that the debate, although it recognises the great change that has come about in the country, does not really attempt to meet that change. They talk about it, but the debate goes on, if I might so call it, on an emotional and generalised pitch. The problems we face demand close and detailed study. They cannot be solved by dogmatic assertions. In the coming months we hope that all of us together can involve ourselves, and that especially hon. Members of the Opposition, will also attempt to involve themselves more fully in the totality of the problems and attempt to offer a more concrete solution. For our part, for my part, I have asked my Ministers to try and have meaningful dialogues with all those who are interested in tangible results rather than in securing debating points or headlines in the newspapers.

Now, the problems are known. What we have to attempt is to achieve some kind of broad consensus. The solutions suggested here differ considerably and it is not really possible to have any one solution. But we must try to achieve some kind of consensus and the greatest co-operation that is possible. I mentioned elections. We all realise and the President himself has said that they were a victory of democracy and victory of the people. I think we have to thank for this, the impartial and excellent organisation of the Election Commissioner and his colleagues. Many remarks have been made about the Congressmen who have lost. Now, some people have always lost in every election. This time larger numbers of Congressmen have lost, but so have many leaders from Parties of the Opposition. I think the new generation which has grown to adulthood,

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wanted new faces and wherever they could find them, they have voted for them. I think this is the true strength of our system, i.e. to achieve change through peaceful democratic methods and so; therefore, while we miss our friends and comrades here, that is, in the last Lok Sabha, we do welcome this process, because we feel that any other method would be disastrous to India. We have renounced violence and we feel that violence is a negation of democracy. I regret that we do have people in our country who still advocate violence sometimes. I have welcomed the formation of new Governments, even those which have been formed by non-Congress Parties, and I have said and I mean to adhere to this that I respect the verdict of the people. While we are talking of the Congress Party, I think we cannot forget the fact that the Congress not only won independence but did give continuity and stability to the country at a time when these were essential. Therefore, Congress really helped democracy to take root. At the same time I am glad that peaceful alternatives are emerging and that the people are exercising their choice. When I spoke on these issues earlier and pointed out certain dangers, it was not that there was danger in anybody else forming the ruling party but the danger in opportunist alliances which sometimes put small groups in a bargaining position. Therefore, it is our actions in Parliament and in the State Assemblies which will determine the course of future events. As I said, as far as the Centre is concerned, we have offered and we will continue to offer our wholehearted co-operation to the States. I am fully aware of the difficulties in the way because many of these difficulties were there before even when there were Congress Governments in all the States. We did have these difficulties, problems of State versus Centre or State versus State, and at a time of economic difficulty or food shortage these difficulties are naturally accentuated, and it may be that a coalition or non-Cong-

ress Government which is in power may think that certain attitudes are being taken merely because they happen to belong to another party. But I would like to assure them that this is not so at all. Where there is a difficulty the difficulty would be of such a nature as all States would have to face in any circumstance; that is because of the very critical situation in which the whole country finds itself today.

In all the States the changeover was smooth and speedy. There was one notable exception about which a great deal has been said in the House, and that is Rajasthan. The President himself expressed his distress over it and I also must say that we are not at all happy at what happened. I do not want to go into the details because the Home Minister has already given a comprehensive statement in both Houses of Parliament. I can only hope that there also the situation will be such that normal conditions and responsible Government can come into being soon.

The most serious problem before us today is that of the economic situation and it was natural that many hon. Members should touch on it. Here again both the diagnosis and the treatment suggested differed widely. Many Members—I was here when the hon. Member, Shri Setalvad was speaking—spoke of the failure on the food front. But I have on a previous occasion spoken in this House regarding the herculean effort which was made in dealing with drought relief. It was not a small problem and I think that perhaps hon. Members do not have a full idea of the terrible human tragedy which was averted because of the tremendous administrative and other organisational efforts made at that time, and I have earlier paid a tribute and I would like to do so again to the people of all these areas who helped in no small measure in dealing with this problem. The food situation remains acute. Earlier I talked about the rain. The present

untimely winter rain has further complicated the situation, although it has brought some relief to another problem which is as acute as, if not more acute even than the food problem. which is the problem of drinking water specially in Bihar and some parts of U.P. This is a serious problem not only for animals but also for human beings, and specially in the rocky areas of Palamau district and Mirzapur district we have tried to mobilise rigs from all over the country, and in this geographical survey, from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, foreign countries, private agencies, from wherever we could get rigs we have tried to mobilise them, but even now we have not enough. We are shortly having a meeting of Chief Ministers to discuss the food problem and I have assured the Bihar and U.P. Governments that they will have our fullest co-operation. I hope myself to visit the affected areas as soon as possible.

Shri Setalvad referred to the Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram. I was sorry to hear his observations because I thought that Shri Jagjivan Ram was rather suited to this portfolio. He has the requisite political status. He has had long administrative experience which can give the required push to the present programmes of food distribution and of increasing agricultural production. He is himself a man of the people and he comes from an area which has suffered in this drought. So he is personally aware of the problem and I think he understands farmers' and workers' problems better than many of us. Our problem is not merely of foodgrains, although it is a serious problem, but also of nutrition. In this country we have unfortunately considered food merely in terms of foodgrains. I think we must change our thinking on this and make the term 'food' a much wider term and include all items which can give nourishment, specially so in dealing with growing children.

The other question which was stressed here is that of rising prices which is one which is causing us much concern. To some extent a developing economy does bring about rising prices. It has been so practically in every country and the real reply to it lies in greater production and the supply of essential consumer goods through institutionalised arrangements like the Super Bazar which keeps prices down. Wherever we have this kind of arrangement we find that some relief has been given to the people. The President has mentioned that a major objective, in the economic sphere, is to achieve greater production, and to secure more active support, participation and involvement of the people and the co-operation of all parties. The objectives have not been questioned but they should represent an agreed national urge and a national will. We must all now concentrate our energies towards rapid transformation. When I say this I do not mean that there has been no transformation in the last twenty years because a great deal has been done, and many of our problems are because of this rapid transformation. Transformation and change do create their own problems; they do create new demands and today we are on the threshold of a new era. The post-independence generation requires many things which the earlier generation did not and they rightly demand them. Here again in the speeches of the opposition Members we had such divergent views as those expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Dahyabhai Patel, and on the other side by Shri Niren Ghosh and Dr. Ahmad. Mr. Dahyabhai Patel was for less control and the others were for more State control. We are not tied to dogmas, but we still do believe in socialism, not as a dogma but because we want to work for people as a whole, not for any one group or class interests. While we believe in equal rights, at the same time, we believe, as I have repeatedly stated in this House, that there are weaker sections which need special help. But the

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aim is always to have the maximum production in the shortest possible time. One of the factors which have hampered efficiency is delay in decisions. We have now appointed a Special Officer in the Cabinet Secretariat to ensure quick decisions and to investigate delay and to pursue matters to see that nothing gets blocked.

We are also making an effort to mobilise managerial talent and to secure adequate technocratic association. The Deputy Prime Minister is applying his mind to the tightening of tax collection and to simplifying procedures of this collection. Other important measures are those of export promotion and austerity in consumption, especially of exportable articles.

A question which has been occupying the minds not only of the Government but of many different organisations and people is how to make the fullest utilisation of the potential and capacity for industrial production. Now I have urged an urgent survey of idle and unutilised capacity and also a high-level review of the causes of low profitability in the working of the public sector. One of the expenses is the heavy outlay on housing. We are trying to check this. But at the same time, it is important to give reasonable amenities to the people who have to work in out-of-the-way places where no facilities are available. We are also attempting a greater economy and a more strict financial discipline.

The President has mentioned about a review of the structure and functioning of the Planning Commission in view of the new difficulties that we face and in view of certain changed circumstances. The Planning Commission has done good work in the past, but all work should constantly be reviewed to see that it meets the requirements of the day, and we are thinking of re-organisation at all levels. Up to now, there was a certain amount of duplication between

the Commission and the Ministry. This we are attempting to reduce. The Administrative Reforms Commission is going to make recommendations which we expect shortly. And we also intend to discuss these matters with the Chief Ministers.

Some hon. Members have commented on the fact that more definite policies were not stated in the President's Address. I am sure they will realise that it was difficult to do so in this present Session, specially because there are these different Governments in the States. It is necessary to talk thing over with them and to have their views on a number of matters before we can express ourselves finally. And one of the matters that we have also referred to them is the question of the recommendation made by the Reforms Commission regarding the Lok Pal to look into various allegations and the question of integrity of those who are in high offices. The Central Government has agreed in principle to the need for institutional arrangement, but we have also to get the views of the States since they are also involved in this.

We are also awaiting recommendations regarding labour of the Gajendragadkar Commission. Government is fully aware of the difficulties faced by Government servants. But at the same time, we feel that a mere wage increase is not the real answer to their economic difficulties. Indeed a mere wage increase may well prove self-defeating as it gets up into this spiral of rising prices.

Now one matter which has caused a great deal of concern in the South is the question of language. There is, as we have repeatedly stated, no question of imposing Hindi on any one. Every State is free to adopt its regional language in its own areas, and English will remain an associate language as long as it is deemed necessary. We would like to bring in legislation as soon as possible. The whole argument about Hindi sometime goes off the rails. It is not a

question of one part of the country trying to force something on another part. It is a question of what is the practical necessity for the whole. It is essential to have a national link language and Hindi was thought of as such a link. At no time was it in competition with any of the regional languages. Already many people in the South have been learning Hindi and those of them who are here working in large numbers in the North have shown how quickly and easily they learn the languages of the North wherever they were—not only Hindi, but in Bengal, Bengali, in Assam, Assamese and so on.

I have mentioned already about special attention being paid to the weaker sections of our population. Now many special programmes have been initiated and worked out, but we are fully aware that they have not been adequate and that we will have to pay far greater attention to these under-privileged sections of our people and especially Harijans and tribals and some of our minorities. These are the people who are in need of more specific programmes, and not only assurances but the implementation of those assurances, and that we will do.

Now just one word about our foreign policy. Our foreign policy has had two objectives really, the national interest and international co-operation and peace. I think that our policy has been fully vindicated, and if it remains unchanged, it is not just because we want to stick to something which we have said and we are rigid about it, but because we feel that it still serves our national interest. A policy, of course, in whatever sphere it is, is constantly reviewed in the light of national and international events.

With regard to Pakistan Government's policy remains one which is of a positive approach and we will continue to make every effort for greater understanding and goodwill. We

believe that it is only in friendship and co-operation that both the countries can deal with the major problem which is basically that of battling against poverty, and it has distressed us deeply that our relationship should have been different. I think it would be futile for us to harbour distrust or mutual illwill. But in view of what has been happening, it is not always easy.

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Some hon. Members have referred to China. Here again, our policy is well known. We do not want to close the door. But we have to find a way in which some basis is created for talks or for some kind of discussion. And I do not think it is India which has closed this door; on the other hand, it is the Chinese Government who is continuously trying to provoke us. We have no quarrel with the Chinese people and we wish them well. But we certainly feel that that Government could modify their stand of constant provocation and propaganda against us.

The Home Minister has already made a statement regarding the emergency. I know how anxious hon. Members have been that the emergency should be lifted and perhaps, they know that I myself have been very anxious for this. Certain conditions existed whereby it was not possible to do this immediately. But now we want to go ahead. I think hon. Members know that for nearly a year now recourse to emergency powers has been stopped in almost all the States and now, from the end of June, it will be lifted in all areas except those sensitive parts on the border where national security may still demand its continuance. But I can assure the House that it is not something which we want to abuse or to make use of unless it is absolutely essential.

Now, our problems and concerns, as I said in the beginning, are not of a single party. The nation is facing an extremely critical period. It is

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critical because of the aggression. All nations after war have faced difficult times. If you go through history, you will find that there are certainly natural effects of fighting, which lead to economic difficulties, inflation and so on. It was very bad luck that this coincided with the period of drought and again, it has coincided with this new look towards democracy which we welcome but which does make it a little more difficult because of different points of view and so on. So, unless the leaders of all the parties are willing to co-operate and to find some way out, it will be difficult for us. All parties do not agree on what is the path to follow and, therefore, sometimes a consensus has to be achieved. The meetings which I have had with the Chief Ministers up till now have given me the hope that there will be full co-operation from both sides, from the side of the Centre as well as their side. But we have yet to tackle specific problems, for instance, with regard to food and other matters. I am sure that if there is goodwill on both sides, we can face these problems together, and I can certainly assure them that it will not be for want of trying on our part.

Here in Parliament also, we have started a system of consulting the leaders of the Opposition. I hope that we can form small groups from all parties in order to discuss specific problems, not just general discussions, and this will help to get this kind of consensus, because in this difficult period I am sure that all of us—no matter which party we belong to—have one aim, which is to march forward with vigour and speed to solve the very difficult questions which our country is facing.

I am not dismayed at the problems because any person who is living faces problems and difficulties; any nation which is alive faces these problems. But what does disturb me is the depression or despair which is voiced here. Our country has shown vitality

That vitality is capable of dealing with these problems and difficulties and we must, therefore, face them with confidence. If we lose confidence in ourselves or in our people, for which there is absolutely no cause—our people have come up not only to our expectations but beyond our expectations in times of crisis,—it will be difficult. And I know that if we also work together, the people will be with us and will co-operate in the fullest measure. Therefore, we must have confidence in ourselves and our capacity to tackle these problems quickly and with determination. If we have this spirit and instead of trying to pick holes in things, we try to evolve a method by which we can go forward in the quickest possible manner, then we will find that many of these questions which have been raised here can be solved in the national interest and in the way that our wonderful people deserve.

Thank you.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान)

प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से मुझे एक स्पष्टीकरण करना है कि राजस्थान में आज भी असामान्य स्थिति विद्यमान है और इसका उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर सामान्य स्थिति आये। मैं यह चाहूँगा प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से कि वे कौन सी चीजें वहाँ पैदा की जाये जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर सामान्य स्थिति लाने में मदद मिल सके। नहीं तो जो हमारी एक-एक आशंका है कि आजकल जो वहाँ पर गवर्नर हैं, उनके रहने वहाँ पर सामान्य स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी। इसमें क्या उनका मतबय है?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you answer them together or one by one?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: All together.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have heard rather a pathetic appeal for co-operation. I can understand it. But

we would like to have an indication of change of policies. On all policies, obviously, we cannot even demand the co-operation because the people have rejected the policies of devaluation, high prices, high taxes, surrender to America and all the rest of it. Now, may I know whether, after the elections at least, the Government had made a tabulation of the policies denounced and repudiated by the people in the elections and thought of making radical changes in those policies and, if not, whether the Government would invite suggestion from the various Opposition parties asking what policies in their opinion should be immediately changed? That is how it should be done. This is very, very important.

Secondly in none of the speeches here or elsewhere or even in the Budget speeches or the President's speech or in the radio broadcasts do we have an inkling of any change of policy. Yet, the policies stand condemned by all people.

Thirdly, I should like to know from the Government when we are going to have this blessed Proclamation withdrawn from Rajasthan. We were told, when we went to the President, about peace and tranquillity. Well, we require all quite on the Rajasthan front. How long will you take? And why, in the Prime Minister's speech, is there not even a reference to it; to the thing that has agitated the country? There is no reference to it. Would she give us an assurance here straightway, that the Proclamation will be immediately withdrawn and that, the opposition or no opposition, the forces—potential ruling forces, shall I say—that could command a majority, would be invited to form the Government especially when the Congress has failed in every respect there?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Madam Deputy Chairman, I thought I had spoken about Rajasthan. But I do not want to go into details because the Home Minister has given a very comprehensive statement. We

want normalcy to be returned as soon as possible. There were certain conditions of violence there which necessitated a particular action which was not welcomed by anybody. And if things remain peaceful, I certainly hope that very soon we will be able to have responsible Government there.

The second question which was put was with regard to policy. Now I think if I reply to all those questions we will have to have a second debate here because the matters have been dealt with during the debate, and the policies will be much clearer in the next Budget Session. As I said, there are many matters we have to discuss with the Chief Ministers and others concerned, and so soon after the formation of the Government it was not possible to give a more clear-cut line.

(Some hon. Members stood up in their seats.)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many cannot ask. After having a full-dress debate on the President's Address I do not think it is necessary to ask so many clarifications.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is not the practice I tell you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint? I have allowed you, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. You take your seat.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: During the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after the discussion and reply Members were allowed to ask questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed you to ask for clarifications you were seeking. But I cannot now go round the whole Chamber and allow more clarifications. I think I shall now put the amendments to the vote. Amendment Nos. 1 to 22. Are you pressing all your amendments?

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बिलकुल, सब अमेंडमेंट पेश करूंगा।

मेरा एक जरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। उसको सुन लिया जाय।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me, point of order on what?

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मैं ऐसा समझता था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहेबा बहस में बीच में इंटरवीन कर रही हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहस के दौरान बीच में भी आती है या मुख्य मंत्री भी बीच में इंटरवीन करते हैं। मैं समझता था कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी बीच में बोल रही हैं और इसका अंतिम उत्तर जो मूवर है, वह बाद में देगा (Interruptions) मैं जानता हू कि क्या पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोसीजर है। अगर मूवर रेप्लाय नहीं करना चाहता तो वह न करे। मगर जो व्यवस्था है उसको सुन लिया जाय। साध संसदीय परम्परा यह है कि सरकार की पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्री या प्राइम मिनिस्टर बीच में इंटरवीन करते हैं। उनको हक है यह करने का। इसी लिये मैं समझता था कि जो सरकार की पालिसी के बारे में कुछ बातें रह गई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में वे इंटरवीन कर रही हैं ताकि लोग उनसे बीच में सवाल जवाब कर के अपने को सटिसफाई कर लें ताकि मूवर जब अन्त में जवाब देने लगे तो उस वक्त कोई खास बात न हो। मगर आप उस व्यवस्था को इस समय नहीं चला रही हैं। मूवर का जवाब आपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर से दिलवा दिया।

श्री महेश्वर नाथ कौल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपना जवाब दे दिया और मूवर अपना जवाब देगा।

श्री राजनारायण : मूवर नहीं दे रहा है। (Interruptions) हा तो संसदीय

परम्परा को कोई जाने तब बोले या फिर न बोले। नेयर ने मूवर से यह नहीं पूछा या मूवर को यह मौका नहीं दिया कि वह रेप्लाय दे। साथ साथ जैसे ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर बैठती हैं, चेयर खड़ी हो जाती है और राजनारायण से बोलती है कि आप अपना अमेंडमेंट प्रेम कर रहे हैं या नहीं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you finished with your point of order? There is no point of order. I would refer Mr. Rajnarain to rule No. 18, page 5. And so I proceed with the amendments. I shall put all the 22 amendments to vote.

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा अलग अलग अमेंडमेंट है और अलग अलग पेश होगा। जो हमको जरूरत होगी, उसको विदड़ा करूंगा और जो हमको जरूरत नहीं होगी, उसको विदड़ा नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): It is up to the House.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Not up to the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall fulfil the desire of Mr. Rajnarain by putting each amendment of his separately to the vote, and I suppose he will change his mind before I reach the 22nd amendment. The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the nefarious attempt of establishing a dynasty in the realm of politics."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not properly compliment the people for expressing no-confidence' in the corrupt practices of certain senior Union Ministers.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address neither denounces the undemocratic methods adopted by the Governor to prevent the formation of Government by the Samyukta Virodhi Dal in Rajasthan formed by the representatives of the people, nor condemns the Central Government's action in imposing President's rule there.'"

Noes have it.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Ayes have it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not paying attention, Mr Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण . बिलकुल अटेंशन दे रहा हूँ तभी तो मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि "आइज" ज्यादा है। अगर मेरा अटेंशन नहीं होता तो मैं यह कैसे कहता। देखिये जो आप कहेंगी वह मैं मान लूँगा। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो यहाँ अव्यवस्था हो रही है, उसकी ओर भी आप ध्यान दें। देखिये, चेयर का क्या कर्त्तव्य है? चेयर का कर्त्तव्य यह होता है कि पहली मर्तबा चेयर कहे कि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि "आइज" की संख्या ज्यादा है या "नोज़" की संख्या ज्यादा है। चेयर पहले

यह हरगिज़ नहीं कह सकता कि "आइज" की संख्या ज्यादा है या "नोज़" की संख्या ज्यादा है। इसी के बीच में जिसको कहना होगा वह कहेगा कि "आइज" की संख्या ज्यादा है या "नोज़" की संख्या ज्यादा है। तो आपने पहला क्रम पुरा किया है और उसी पर मैंने खड़े होकर कह दिया कि "आइज" की संख्या ज्यादा है। अगर आप यह डिस्मिज़न दे देंगी कि "नोज़" की संख्या ज्यादा है तो ठीक है, आप कोई पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रोसेस चलाना नहीं चाहती। व्हाट कैन आई डू?

SHRI C. D. PANDE: He is wasting time.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: What can I do?

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, can the hon Member say that the hon'ble Deputy Chairman is not ware of the Parliamentary procedure?

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I do say that and I will say that मैं एक पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रोसेस यहाँ पर रखा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, please take your seat. (Interruptions) Order, order.

श्री राजनारायण . मैं इस तरह से सीट टॉक अप करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I request you humbly to hear me. मैं आपमें विनम्रता से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात को सुने . . .

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

श्री राजनारायण . आपको खतरा यह है कि शायद प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर ऐसा गभार मामला उठ जाय कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर घबड़ा जाये ।

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody should interrupt.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: You said that you will put the amendments one by one.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had even agreed to that extent. Therefore, let me put the amendments and do not talk of anything else now.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order, Madam, The hon. Member has said that चेयर को खतरा है कि इस तरह का होगा । यह कहना कहा तक पार्लियामेन्ट्री है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that is not necessary. The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address neither denounces the undemocratic methods adopted by the Governor to prevent the formation of Government by the samyukta virodhi Dal in Rajasthan formed by the representatives of the people, nor condemns the Central Government's action in imposing President's rule there.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the wrong step taken by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to re-establish the Congress

Government which was rejected by the people of the State.'"

Noes have it.

श्री राजनारायण मेरे अमेन्डमेन्ट का क्या हुआ ? मैंने चैलेज किया था .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Such challenges will not do in the Rajya Sabha. Everybody must be a good parliamentarian

श्री राजनारायण : यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है, पार्लियामेन्ट्री नहीं है, राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही भी इन ए डेमोक्रेटिक वे चलेगी, इन ए पार्लियामेन्ट्री वे चलेगी और चलनी चाहिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, please attend to the amendment. I call them out and say "Yes", or "No". The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the wrong step taken by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to re-establish the Congress Government which was rejected by the people of the State.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not draw the full attention of Government towards starvation, food crisis, drought, etc., prevalent in the country.'

Noes have it.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Ayes have it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This cannot go on, please.

The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not draw the full attention of Government towards starvation, food crisis, drought, etc., prevalent in the country.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 6.

श्री राजनारायण : हम किसी के गुनाह नहीं हैं। खिन्ना पाचवे अमेडमेंट को पढ़िए—“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त भुखनरा, अन्न नकट, सूखा आदि की ओर सरकार का समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिलाया गया है।” यह अमेडमेंट नम्बर 5 है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में कौन है, जो इस अमेडमेंट के पक्ष में नहीं है? फिर कोई कह सकता है कि भुखमरी नहीं है?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to appeal. I am coming to amendment No. 6. I have finished with 5. I really thought you were a good parliamentarian.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा पाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर विनम्रता के साथ यह था कि क्या आपसे हमको डिवाजन काल करने का हक नहीं है, क्या हमें यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि 'हा की संख्या ज्यादा है।' मैं इस सारी चीज को नहीं मानता हूं। आप पहले से कल्पना कर रही हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not direct the Government to accede to the demand to institute a judicial enquiry into the

incidents of firing on the 7th November, 1966."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not condemn the Government for imposing a ban on the students' demonstration on the 18th November, 1966, which resulted in country wide resentment.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

but regret that the Address does not draw the attention of Government to the national loss as a result of devaluation.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Election Commission to prevent the practice adopted in the printing of ballot papers and extending facilities to the Congress Party in various States during the General Elections.'

The motion was negatived.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I do not allow you to go on. (Interruptions) Shut up. Behave in a proper way. माननीय, 'हा' की संख्या ज्यादा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want patience from this side. I am proceeding to No. 10.

The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not draw the attention of Government towards the failure of the Five Year Plans in the field of agro-industrial education.' "

(After a count)

The motion was negatived.

उपसभापति : सुनिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं हरगिज़ नहीं सुन सकता, हरगिज़ मैं इन तरह से नहीं बैठ सकता ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I have put it. I do not know how we can conduct the business in a reasonable way.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: You ask the Treasury Benches to behave.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: You are a disgrace.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: It is a disgrace and I will not allow. It is a disgrace that you are here, it is a disgrace for the whole country, it is a disgrace for the people of India that you are here.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपके बारे में तहकीकात की जाय तो पता चलेगा कि कौन डिस्ट्रेस है ।

श्री राजनारायण : बड़े लाट साहब बन कर बैठ गए ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, I have put amendment No. 10. It was voted upon by standing. May I put amendment Nos. 11 to 22 together to the House.

श्री राजनारायण : एक-एक करके रखिए जिम्मे इस विद्वद् करना चाहें तो कर सकें ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not draw the attention of Government to the increasing poverty, unemployment, black-marketing, corruption, cases of dacoity and murder, riots, evils of drinking and prostitution, beggary, anarchy and violent tendencies and does not suggest measures for their eradication.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

12. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

'but regret that the Address does not suggest to Government steps for checking the rise in prices and hoarding and for striking a reasonable balance in the prices of essential commodities.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not suggest to Government steps to permit workers employed in Government undertakings to take part in politics.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not suggest steps for introducing a scheme for large-scale agricultural production and for recruiting a Food Army to bring new areas under cultivation.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not direct the Government to take vigorous steps to prevent the concentration of national wealth in the hands of a few capitalists.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not condemn Government for the unpardonable delay in implementing the important recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission for the uplift of the backward sections of the society viz., Harijans, poor Muslims, women, Adivasis and backward classes.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not advise the Government to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission regarding pay.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not give the noble sugges-

tion of not including in the Cabinet those Ministers, against whom there were allegations of corruption at the Centre or in the States without instituting an enquiry into their cases.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He does not even say 'aye' now.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं "हां" कह रहा हूं। आप 'आय' के लिए क्यों जोर देती है। माननीय, 'हां' को भी 'आय' मान लीजिए। 'हां' भारतीय है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not give necessary instructions to Government to expedite the implementation of the suggestions of the All India Medical Association.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not mention steps for implementing a uniform policy of abolition of land revenue or rent in all the States.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not give direction for imparting uniform primary education and for the abolition of fancy schools.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not give direction for reducing the ever-increasing expenditure on Ministers and high-ranking officials and for curtailing the amenities given to them.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the steps the Government are going to take to prevent violence and disturbances at future elections.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the defence in the Address of the imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan was unjustified and uncalled for.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Government's enunciation of foreign policy in the Address does not reveal any new feature and that this policy will not serve the interest of the country.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that Government have not announced in the Address their plans for bringing about improved State-Centre co-ordination in view of the fact that in some States non-Congress Governments have come into existence.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the continuance of the Emergency and does not consider whether from any view of democratic principle it should have continued so long since 1962.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address seeks to justify President's rule in Rajasthan which is retrograde and against all democratic principles.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not mention that one of the essential conditions of increase in food production is distribution of land to the actual tiller of the soil and does not indicate the policies of the Government in that behalf.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not mention that devaluation has so far failed in its objective, namely, increase of exports, and that the prophets of devaluation have so far been proved wrong.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not refer to the necessity of expanding basic and heavy industries and does not indicate the Government's policy in this behalf.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of further expansion of the public

sector in industry and does not indicate the Government's policy in this behalf.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address discloses a negative approach to the question of peace with the People's Republic of China in that too ready an assumption is made of the possible attitude of China to any peace overtures on the part of the Government.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not indicate the Government's policy in regard to the regional language in the Union vis-a-vis the official language.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not indicate that the question of ban on cow slaughter will be decided not on communal considerations and that the economics of any such ban will be duly kept in view.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention steps for checking corruption at the political level.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention measures for checking the rising prices in the country.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention measures for checking famine and scarcity conditions in the country and for avoiding starvation deaths.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention measures to promote export after introduction of devaluation of the Indian currency in the face of opposition by the Indian people.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention adequate and effective measures to stop

crisis in Indian economy both in the agricultural and industrial sectors.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention firm steps, both economic and social, to remove disparity in income and to bring about an egalitarian society.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention complete revocation of emergency clamped on the Indian people and the repeal of the Defence of India Rules.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention measures to solve the problem of unemployment that is getting aggravated due to bad planning.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention effective measures to stop dependence or

foreign aid, particularly aid of
of foodgrains.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The
question is:

47 "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention steps for
immediate vacation of aggres-
sion on Indian territory by
expansionist China and Pakis-
tan.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

48 "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention measures
to give a fair deal to the work-
ing class of India for their social
and economic upliftment.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

49. "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention the inter-
ference by the ruling party in
the conduct of the last General
Election, thereby impeding fair
and free election.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

50. "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:—

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention immediate
revocation of the Presidential
Proclamation in Rajasthan in
order to bring about a non-Cong-
ress Government in the State in

accordance with the desires and
verdict of the people of the
State.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

51. "That at the end of the mo-
tion the following be added,
namely:—

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention effective
steps for bringing about a hap-
pier relationship between the
Union and the State Govern-
ments in the changed circum-
stances after the Fourth General
Elections, due to emergence of
non-Congress governments in a
number of States.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

52. "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:

'but regret that the Address
has failed to mention immediate
steps to nationalise credit insti-
tutions like Banks and Insurance
companies and also foreign
trade.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

75. "That at the end of the mo-
tion, the following be added,
namely:

'but regret that while making
a reference to the Fourth Gene-
ral Elections the Address does
not make any declaration, in
view of the large-scale rejection
of nomination papers in Jammu
and Kashmir and the excessive
irregularities committed during
the elections there, for conduct-
ing the elections again in Jammu
and Kashmir after annulling the

entire elections conducted during the Fourth General Elections.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the National Development Council in para 4, does not make any declaration to the effect that the said Council would consist of experts only.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the food situation in para 7, does not make any declaration for abolishing the food zones in order to solve the food problem."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the irrigation projects in para 8, does not make a mention of the aim of bringing the entire cultivable land under irrigation.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to increasing production in the fields of agriculture and industry in para 9, does not indicate the policy of ending depending on foreign countries advancing towards self-reliance.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the plans in para 10, does not indicate that in view of the formation of Governments by different political parties in various States, necessary modifications would be made in the Draft Fourth Plan before giving it a final shape in consultation with all the State Governments; nor does it indicate that the entire energy would mainly be devoted to the unfinished work of the previous plans before the Fourth Five Year Plan is given a final shape.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the reorganisation of the Planning Commission in para 13, does not make mention of the fact that it would consist of experts only and would not be made a ground for political rehabilitation.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not make any declaration in para 15 for a total ban on the slaughter of the cow and its progeny.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the reorganisation of the State of Assam in para 15, does not give a clear assurance that the integrity and sovereignty of India would not be impaired in any way.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address while making a reference to the question of changing the financial year does not make a declaration to the effect that the financial year would begin from Deepavali after the rains are over.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address, while making a reference to the foreign policy in para 17, does not make a reference to the fact

that in regard to international matters which have national importance for us, we have become friendless as a result of our foreign policy and we have not shown due respect to the friendship extended to us by Israel.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address, while making a reference to the foreign policy does not take note of the expulsion of Indians from Burma, Ceylon and Africa and of the acquisition of their property by the respective Governments and fails to suggest remedial measures.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address, while making a reference to the desire for friendship and co-operation with Pakistan in para 22, fails to give the assurance to the people of India that no step would be taken which would undermine the integrity and sovereignty of India.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address fails to give an assurance in para 23 for extending full co-operation to the people of Tibet, oppressed by the atrocities of China, in their struggle for the attainment of independence and for co-operating in every way in getting the Government of Dalai Lama re-established in Tibet.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address, while making a reference to the introduction of President's rule in Rajasthan in para 30 fails to consider it unnecessary and illegal and does not make a declaration for ending it.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address, does not suggest any measures to attain self-sufficiency in food, control rise in prices, prevent hoarding and profiteering in foodgrains.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not suggest any concrete measures to do away with the country's dependence on foreign

loans and foreign aid especially foreign aid in foodgrains.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not condemn the subversive activities of C.I.A. in India.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance on the part of the Government that firm and effective steps would be taken to stamp out political corruption in the country.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not contain any promise to take effective steps to prevent concentration of economic power in a few hands.'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention the urgent

need of distribution of land to the actual tiller of the soil with a view to increase food production in the country' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

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

'but regret that the Address does not contain any promise that the additional burden of the State Governments on account of the increase in Dearness Allowance of State Government employees will be met by the Centre' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

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

'but regret that the Address does not contain any promise of early nationalisation of commercial banks in the country' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

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

'but regret the failure to supply sufficient quantity of rice and cereals at reasonable price to the people particularly in the States of Madras, Kerala, West Bengal and Bihar' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

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

'but regret the failure to immediately revoke the proclama-

tion of President's rule in Rajasthan' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

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

'but regret that the Address has failed to condemn the American aggressive activities in Vietnam and other parts of Asia' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is:

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

"That the Members of the Rajya 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 18th March, 1967' "

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The 'ayes' have it The motion is adopted Secretary to read a Message

श्री राजनारायण डिवीजन । आप इस पर डिवीजन नहीं देगी? माननीया, यह कौन सी व्यवस्था है। मैं डिवीजन मांग रहा हूँ आपसे। मैं शुरू से डिवीजन मांग रहा हूँ ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I have finished it

श्री राजनारायण मैं शुरू से डिवीजन के लिए कह रहा हूँ। आप फिनिश नहीं कर रही हैं। चेयरमैन जिस ढंग से कार्यवाही चला रहा है वह ससरीय नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would really appeal to your reason. That is over. It has been carried. You must leave something for the Chair. I am in the Chair with my ears open. The Chair is impartial.

श्री राजनारायण मैं आपसे पाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर रेज करते हुए यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप जो कुछ भी कह रही हैं वह सही माने में पार्लियामेंटो नहीं है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी ऐसे आदमी को मज्जा देनी चाहिए

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण हल्ला से कोई मामला हल नहीं होने वाला है। कोई चाहे सख्खा के बल पर हमें दवा दे तो यह इम्पार्टिबिलिटी है। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि चेयर पहले से कल्पना कर रही है कौन चा पक्ष बहुमत मैं है और कौन सा पक्ष अल्पमत में है। आप देख रही है कि मैं बराबर कह रहा हूँ कि "हाँ" की संख्या ज्यादा है। मैं कह रहा हूँ डिक्लैरेशन।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. If you want a division, it should be when I am putting it to the vote, but after I have said 'It is carried, 'you cannot ask for it.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि ये उमी वक्त में कह रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण मैंने अभी मैंने कहा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"That the Members of the Rajya 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 18th March, 1967 "

(After a count)

The motion was adopted

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967.

SECRETARY: Madam, I have to report to the House the following message received from Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of Lok Sabha—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1967.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Madam, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1967.