[The Deputy Chairman]

P.M

I have to inform Members that under rule 186(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman has allotted time for the completion of all stages involved in the consideration and return of the following Bills by the Rajya Sabha, including the consideration and passing of amendments, if any, to the Bills:

- (i) The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill, 1964—one hour.
- (ii) The Appropriation (No. 5)Bill, 1964—One hour and 30 minutes.
- (iii) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1964—One hour.

Now, the Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill, 1964.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): It was read out already.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Was it? Anyway I have informed you of the time granted.

Shri LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Is the Appropriation Bill allotted only one hour and a half?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One and a half hours. The Legal Tender Bill.

THE LEGAL TENDER (INSCRIBED NOTES) BILL, 1964

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam Deputy Chairman, I move:

"That the Bill to restrict the negotiability of currency and other notes inscribed with messages of a political character, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The object of this measure is simple and non-controversial. The Tender (Inscribed Notes) Ordinance 1942, provides that the currency notes of the Government of India, the Bank Notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, and the Government of India one Rupee Notes, which bear inscribed on them any words, representations or messages of a political character, shall not be legal tender, and that the Reserve Bank of India shall not be under any legal obligation to accept or exchange any such note. With a view to avoiding hardship to any innocent holders of any such notes, however, the Reserve Bank of India has been given the discretion to refund, as of grace, the whole or part of the value of any such note.

The Ordinance, as it stands at present applies only to those territories which, prior to the reorganisation of States, comprised Part 'A' and Part 'C' States. This was because the Ordinance, as promulgated in 1942, was applicable to the whole of what was then British India, and did not cover those Indian States which later merged with independent India as Part 'B' States. The justification for excluding the former Indian States from the jurisdiction of the Ordinance was probably because some of them their own currency. Such justification does not exist any longer with the federal financial integration of all the former Indian States and their integration with the Indian Union. Currency and Bank Notes are now issued in the whole of the Indian Union by the Government of under the authority of the Currency Ordinance, 1940, and by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It is therefore necessary to make the provisions of the Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Ordinance, 1942, uniformly applicable to all parts of the Indian Union including the Part 'B' States as well as the territories which have recently merged with the Indian Union.

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Under the proviso to section 2 of the Ordinance, the Reserve Bank of India } is empowered to refund the whole or part of the value of such notes tendered to them, as a matter of grace. The words "in its discretion" in that proviso, however, are likely to impart an idea of judicial exercise of this power by the Bank, thereby detracting from the effect of the words "as of grace" in the proviso. These offending words have accordingly been omitted in the corresponding proviso in the Bill.

The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Ordinance, 1942, promulgated during the emergency caused by World War II. although at that time was meant as a temporary measure, is still in force by virtue of section 1(3) of the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) 1940. Although the practice of inscribing political slogans on currency notes is neither widespread nor frequent, it is likely that the practice might recur from time to time, and it is therefore necessary that the provisions of the Ordinance should be retained on a permanent basis on the statute book of the country. It is therefore proposed that they should be re-enacted in an Act of Parliament and the Ordinance repealed.

The provisions of the Bill, as I said, are non-controversial and I Madam, that the House will not have any difficulty in accepting this With these words I move.

The question was proposed.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्तालालजी चौर-हिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, जो विधेयक प्रस्तृत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हं। यह वात सही है कि ग्राजादी के बाद भी हम ग्रपने विधान में ऐसी व्यवस्थ। रखें जिसके भ्रन्तर्गत भगर कोई चाहे राजनैतिक कि दल राजनैतिक प्रचार को करने के लिए नाट को माध्यम बनायें तो वह ऐसा न कर सके। कभी भी यह न्यायसंगत नहीं कहा जा सकता। झंग्रेजों के जमाने में स्रौर उससे पहले भी जो लोग ग्रपना महत्व बढाना चाहते थे, जो लोग चाहते थे कि हमारी पूजा हो, जो लोग चाहते थे कि जब तक संपार कायम रहे हम ग्रमर हो जायें वे यह जरूर चाहते थे कि अपना चित्र या श्रपनी कोई राजनैतिक जानकारी उन सिक्कों पर या उन ने दों पर जो वह चलायें उन पर कर दें । वर्षों पूरानी बात है इसी महत्वाकांक्षा के पीछे कि मैं अमर हो जाऊं--हमायूं ने तोन घंटे के लिए भिश्ती का राज्य दिया था ग्रौर उस भिश्ती ने ग्रपने ग्रापको श्रमर वनाने का माध्यम केवल यही समझा कि मै अपना चमडे का सिशका चला जाऊं जिससे जहां तक संसार कायम जहां तक इतिहास कायम रहे मैं याद किया जाऊं और सचम्च हम और आप उसे याद करते हैं ग्रीर इतिहास में बराबर उसका नाम चला जाता है कि उसने तीन घंडे की राजगद्दी पाने पर सद मश्कों की इकटठा करवा दिया और उनसे अपने चमड़े का सिनका चलवादिया।

Notes) Bill,

1964

तो यह एक राजनैतिक लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना उसका माध्यम था ग्रोर उसको मिटाने को दिष्ट से हम इस विधेयक में कुछ प्रयत्न कर रहे है। श्रंग्रजों के पहले भी जो राजा महा-राजा थे, श्रंग्रेजों के काल में भी जं राजा महाराजा थे उन्होंने ग्राना ग्रपना सिक्का चलाया, जार्ज पंचम ग्राये तो उनका मिक्का चला, उन्होंने भ्रपना नाट छगाया, जार्ज षण्टम ग्राए तो उन्होने भी ग्रयना चलाया, एडवर्ड ग्राये तो उन्होंने भी ग्रपना चलाया । ग्रभी तक की परम्परा यह रही कि जो भी राजा बना, चाहे वह जयपुर का महाराजा था, चाहे इंदौर का महाराजा था, चाहे हैदराबाद का नवाब था, सब यह प्रयत्न करते थे कि ग्रपने ग्रपने इंसिकिप्शंस, ग्रपने ग्रपने चेहरे सिक्कों पर--या ग्रगर नोट चलाये जायें तो नोटों पर--प्रचलित करें। उस समय ज्यवस्था कुछ ऐसी थी कि जो ब्रादमी राज-गई। पर ग्राता था वह ग्रपना मिक्का चलाता था, ''ग्राते का बोलबाला'' वाला किस्सा होता था ग्रौर उसके ग्रन्तर्गत जो भी नया 3375

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया] राजा बना, जो भी नया सम्राट् बना, जो भी सामन्त बना वह सामन्तशाही के प्रतीक के रूप में ग्रपना सिक्का, ग्रपना नोट, चलाता था।

श्रंग्रेज चले गये, उनकी परम्परा थी श्रपना राजनैतिक प्रसार करना, यह कि लोग उनकी पूजा करे, चाहे सिक्के के रूप मे हो चाहे कैसे हो--ग्राज भी हमारे यहां पर रिवाज है दिवाली मे जब लक्ष्मी-पुजन करते हैं तब कई लोग उस समय सब सिक्को को. प्योर गोल्ड के, चांदी के, ग्रपने सामने रखते हैं—उनको एकब्रित करके उनकी पूजा की जाती है ग्रीर उन पर चेहरा किनका छपा रहता है जार्ज पचम का या एडवर्ड सप्तम का या फिर जो राज। महाराजा हो गए हैं उनका या उदयपूर की रियासत का लन्दन दोस्ती वाला सिक्का प्योर चांदी का जो होता है उनकी पूजा वह करते हैं। वह सब हम में ग्लामी की भावना भरने वाला था, जो राजा हमारे यहा राज्य करते थे उनके प्रति हमारी श्रद्धा बने, उनके प्रति हमारा भ्राकर्षण बने भ्रौर उनसे हम मुक्त नहीं होने पाये यह भावना भरने की दृष्टि वे प्रचलित किये जाते थे।

हमारे यहां भी चर्चा थी हमारा गांधीजी के प्रति पूरा ग्रादर है ग्रौर लोगों की यह चर्चा चली थी कि गांधीजी का भी सिक्का चलाया जाना चाहिए परन्तु इसी कारण से कि हमारे यहां लोगों के मन में हीरोर्वांशप की भावना नहीं बने—क्योंकि हमारा राष्ट्र ही सब कुछ है ग्रौर राष्ट्र के लिए हम मब कुछ ग्रपंण करना चाहते हैं, किसी व्यक्ति का हम पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव न पड़े क्योंकि भारतमाता ने कई सपूतों को जन्म दिया, कई महापुरुष यहां पर हो गए ग्रौर कई ग्रागे पैदा होने वाले होगे इसलिए एक के प्रति ही हमारी मारी निष्टा नहीं केन्द्रित हो जाए ग्रौर हम राष्ट्र को भूल कर के केवल उसी की तरफ लक्ष्य न कर लें—

इस दृष्टि से उस ममय भी लोगों ने विचार किया, नहीं तो चर्चा बहुत चर्ची थी कि गाधी जी का सिक्का चलाया जाय।

गांधीजी ने राष्ट्र की कितनी सेवा की. गाधी जी ने काग्रेस दल की भी कितनी सेवा की मगर काग्रेस दल की सेवा के मकाबिले में राष्ट्र की मेवा बहुत है, राष्ट्र की दुष्टि से यह सोचा गया, उस समय यह मवाल उठाया गया कि राष्ट्र की बड़ी सेवा की है इसलियें उनका सिक्का चलाया जाए मगर लोगों के मन में कुछ ग्राया ग्रौर इसको पसन्द नही किया। जैसे कि ग्राज भी कुछ लोग, काग्रेस के कुछ लोग, गांधीजी का नाम लेकर ग्रपना मत प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं--तो यह भावना लोगों के मन में नहीं स्राये इस दिष्ट से स्रौर एक डमो-कैटिक, प्रजाताविक दुप्टिकोण को लेकर के यह सिक्का नहीं चला। ग्राज फिर चर्चा चल रही है। नेहरू जी के प्रति हमारी पूरी श्रद्धा है भ्रौर उस श्रद्धा के प्रकटीकरण के लिए कई भाई यह चाहते है कि नेहरूजी के नाम का सिक्का भी चले । स्रब यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत है। एक तरफ तो हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि इन नोटों पर कोई भी ऐंसा इंसक्रिप्शन नही होना चाहिए जिससे कि किसी तरह की राजनैतिक प्रचार हो। यहां तकः * : "intended to convey or capable of conveying" इतना हम गार्ड कर रहे है स्रौर जरा सी भी इससे भनक पड़ती है कि इसका राजनैतिक प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है अगर किसी नोट पर किसी राजनैतिक नेता का चित्र लेंगे तो उससे राजनैतिक गलामी लोगों के मन में आएगी। अगर नोट पर कुछ शब्द लिखने से कुछ लोगों के मन में राजनैतिक भावना का विचार स्रायेगा--अगर जरा सी भी ऐसी भावना पैदा होती तो उसको दूर करना चाहिए । एक

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[28 SEP. 1964]

तरफ हम एक उच्च भावना लेकर बिल रेश कर रहे है और दूसरी तरफ देश में हवा चल रही है कि नेहरू जी का सिक्का चलाया जाये । उनके प्रति श्रद्धा प्रकट करने के कई माध्यम हो सकते है। जैसा कि "विमृति" के बारे मे कुछ लोगो का मत है कि जो म्युजियम वगैरह बनाया जा रहा है वह विचार ग्रच्छा है ग्रौर कुछ लोगो का कहना है कि इतने बड़े भवन को इतने से काम के लिये रोकना ठीक नहीं है। तो श्रद्धा का प्रकटीकरण ग्रलग ग्रलग तरह से हो सकता है। जिन भक्तो की भावना भगवान के प्रति जितनी होनी है उनना ही विशाल मन्दिर वे बनाते है। श्रगर सरकार का यह काम राष्ट्र के लिये बन्धनकारक हो तो यह कुछ न्यायसगत प्रतीत नही होना ग्रीर इस दृष्टि से यह जो बिल है इसका मै तो समर्थन करता हु मगर इसके साथ ही निवेदन कर देना चाहता ह कि जैसा कि देश मे हवा चल रही है कि नेहरू जी के नाम का सिक्का चलाया जाये तो वह हमारे लोगों के मन में श्रद्धा के प्रकटी-करण के साथ साथ एक राजनैतिक गुलामी की भावना पैदा करेगा ग्रौर उससे राज-नैतिक लाभ लेने का प्रयत्न अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सरकार करेगों, यह ब्रारोप बराबर ब्राने वाला है।

इमिलये निवेदन है कि इस बिल के उपलक्ष्य मे उस सिक्के के बारे मे भी विचार कर लिया जाये जिसका हमने निर्माण करना है। यह भारत देण हमारा है, इस ऋखड भारत की मुर्ति का लोगो के मन मे भाव चलता रहे इस स्रोर प्रयास होना चाहिये जसा कि स्राप नोग स्कूलो पे सभी विद्यार्थियो से गत कहलवाते है

''जन मन गण ऋधिनायक जय है भारत भाग्य विधाता"

अर्ौर उसमे कहते है .

"पजाब, सिध्, गुजरात, मराठा, द्राविड, उत्कल बग।"

तो यह पजाब कौन सा है ? आधा पजाब पाकिस्तान में हैं, श्राधा पजाब हिन्द्स्तान मे है। फिर सिन्ध् के लिये ग्राप चर्चा करने है। मिंध क्या भारत में है ? फिर क्यो गीत मे चर्चा करते है ? परन्तु हम यह चाहते हैं कि बच्चों के मन में एक भावना रहे कि हमारा पजाब भ था, हमारा सिध भी था, हमारा पूर्वी बगाल भी था ग्रौर इसी भावना से प्रेरित हाकर स्राज हम स्कूलो मे ''जन मन गण अधिनायक'' का गीत बच्चो से कहलवाते है ताकि लोगों के मन में भारत माता का पुरा स्वरूप रहे, स्राज जो हमारी भारत माता का खडित रूप है जो पाकिस्तान मे चला गया है हम किसी रूप में उसको ऋखाड रूप दे सके। ग्रच्छी भावना जागृत करने की दुष्टि से हम ऐसा करते हैं। तो इस दृष्टि से हम ग्रपने सिक्को के द्वारा, यानी नोटो के द्वारा, यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहे हैं कि लोगो के मन मे वैमी भावना नही ग्रानी चाहिये ग्रौर इसके विपरीत ग्रगर हम चाहते है कि यह भावना म्रानी चाहिये कि हम भारत माना के सच्चे सेवक है स्रोर भारत माता ऋखड है तो पूरे ग्रखड भारत का चित्र बना कर तो कोई ग्रापत्ति नही हो सकती । "तीन मूर्ति" का जो ग्रशाक चिन्ह है उसके ालये किसी को ग्रापत्ति नहीं हो सकती लेकिन ग्रगर व्यक्ति विशेष की परम्परा डारेगे ता सामन्त्रशाही की परम्परा कहलायेगी

इम्लिये इस बिल का समर्थन करते हए मै प्रार्थना करूगा कि जैमा कि देश मे हवा चल रही है, ग्रखबारों में निकल रहा है, कि इस प्रकार के सिक्के चलने वाले हैं तो फिर एक बार नहीं सौ बार विचार करके इस निश्चय करना होगा कि किस प्रकार की परम्परा कायम की जाय। इस तरह विचार करके कदम उठायेगे तो ज्यादा ग्रन्छा होगा।

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, the Bill which is under discussion in this House now is the offshoot of the attempt of the D. M. K. Party in Madras and its supporters to inscribe political slogans on currency notes. When such currency notes were circulated in the State of Madras. I had brought the matter to the notice of this House in the form of a starred question and during the interpellations that question I had suggested that the Government should prohibit such a practice by statute.

Legal Tender

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I am glad, therefore, that the Government have taken steps in the matter by promulgating an Ordinance which this Bill now seeks to replace. But in this connection, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Government should not give room to any one to bring the accusation against it that it seeks to use the currency for purposes of political propaganda. I am one of those who yield to none in their admiration for Jawaharlal Nehru. I regard him as one of the greatest men of this century and perhaps when the history of these times comes to be written, he will be recorded as the architect of modern democratic India. But what-Pandit ever be my admiration for Jawaharlal Nehru, I think it is improper for the Government to allow his effigy to be stamped on coins as long as Jawaharlalji was associated with a particular party and that particular party happens to be the party in power at the present time. It is necessary, therefore that Government take occasion to review that decision. If it is not possible, I think it is only proper for Government to see that the first coin which has an effigy is the one which bears the effigy of Mahatma Gandhi who will live longer in history of this country than any other person. And if that is done, it may be necessary also to stamp the effigies of the late Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders. Otherwise the Government will open itself to the accusation that they are picking out only certain leaders. They should also honour the

memory of the late Subhas Chandra Bose. Therefore, I hope the Government will make their intention guite clear that it is not their purpose to make use of these coins for the purpose of political propaganda.

I would like to add that if anything should be stamped on the rupee coin or on rupee notes, it should be the kisan of India because the kisan represents the soul of this country, and not that of any other person.

Already the Government have taken suitable steps to commemorate memory of Jawaharlal Nehru. When a very extensive mansion-I believe the mansion has got 44 acres of landhas been given to the purpose of commemorating his memory, when the public are contributing a very big, a very substantial sum, for raising memorial in his honour, I see no reason why the Government should come forward with the proposition that they should have the rupee note or coin with the effigy of Jawaharlal Nehru. I hope the Government will take note of the feelings expressed in this House and when the Minister replies to the debate, I would like to have an assurance from him that he would consider the question of bringing out the first rupee coin or the first rupee note with the effigy of Mahatma Gandhi stamped on it. It is the barest duty that we have got to render to memory of the Father of the Nation.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Why Mahatma Gandhi?

Shri A. D. MANI: I would rather like Mahatma Gandhi's effigy on the rupee for all time, because he represents the spirit and soul of India and not that of any political leader or political party.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: One clarification, Madam. This debate has turned into a field which has no relevance to this Bill because this Bill refers to the rupee notes.

Legal Tender

(Inscribed

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, Mr. Ghani will make his relevant remarks.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is in connection with the using of slogans inscribed on the notes.

An Hon. MEMBER: Maybe but then you are using this for purposes of political propaganda.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): No, it is not.

شبى عبدالغنى (پنجاب): ميدم دَيدى جيرمين ، مستر بركت بود مهکت بهی هی اور همارے منستر بهي هين منع يه عرض كرنا جاهنا هول که ابهی انهوں نے فرمایا که اس بل سے ان کا کیا سمبدد ہے -مجهد خوشی هونی که اگر اس یک مين كوئى نام ديدًا هـ هاتا أرر کسی کے نام کا سکہ جانی کرنا ھی هو تو ولا ایس - أو - دامر د نام کا جاری کیا جائے - انہوں نے اس کرېشن په قبضه هتايا که چې کرپشي آتھ برس سے چل رہا تھا ۔ آتھ برس سے لوگ جات رہے تھے اور مبرے بزرگ یدت جواهر الل نهرو اس پر پردہ ڈال رہے تھے ۔ interruption ۔ مهول تو په سه مدي م که جب منه سرکا کے علم میں آ گھا که ولا نوت بهی جن په کسي کا سکه نهیر ، نه اورنگ زیب عالم کهر كا عكم في نه أشوك لا سكه هي نه

چددرکیت کا سکه هے نه کانده می بابا کا سکہ ھے۔ جب یہ سرکار کے علم مپن آگها که کروژون روپهه اس كا يوا هے دو وہ ان تمام نوتوں كو بدلنے کے لئے مستر داس کی نصویر چھاپ دے ناکہ چیف منسٹر بھی قریں اور یہاں کے جو منسٹر ھیں جو كه كهلم كهلا الزام أيس مين لگا رہے عیل وہ بھی دریں نو ایسا تو هونے والا بهیں - سجهے پندت جی سے بوا پیار ہے پیار تھا اور بیار رہے کا کیوں که میری زندگی ان کے ساتھ رے ہے۔ لھکن یہ خيال دماغ مين جب سركار الله کی جیسا کہ وہ اپنے بہوست کے بل پر شاید سکه حاری کرنا چاهے تو ان کے دماغ میں بھی آئے گا کہ پنڈٹ ھی کی تصویر کروڑوں کے فارون پرم بختهون پر قائم نههین ره سکاتی تو اس سکہ سے بھی وہ تصویر کانگریس کے هی میں هانے والی نہیں ھے اور کانگریس کا اس سے کوئی فائدة عونے والا نهين في - ولا سمنجه ع ھے کہ ہر گاوں ہر قصبہ میں اس ڈھنگ سے اس سکہ کے بہانے سے يانت جي ني تصوير کو پهنچائين تو اس سے کوئی فائدہ ہونے والا نہیں ھے - میں سمجھتا عوں کہ اس سے آپ کے خلاف ایک نفرس کا جدبہ يهدا موگا - أب نا صوف يه كهتي هیی که هم انترگریشی چاهتے هیں

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[شرى عبدالغذي] هم نو بوا ملاب چاهات ههن ليكن آپ کی سب حرکتیں ایسی چلتی ھیں که جس سے پارٹی کا پروپیگندہ هو چاهے پنڈت جو کتنے می بوے ھوں لیکن دیش ان سے بہت ہو ھے قوم ان سے بہت ہوی ھے - اور آپ خوامخوالا ایک ایسے مسدله کو جو نهين اٿينا چاههئے وہ آپ ديس میں اٹھانا حاھتے ھیں کہ اس پر بحث هو که جو کریت آدمی هے اس کو پذاه دی جائے۔ یه بات صحیم ھے یا یہ بات صحصیم ھے کہ جو لوگ چاھتے میں کریشن کے خلاف اس هستری میی اس دیش مین اکر سب سے ہوا واقعہ هوگا تو ایس-أد - داس كا فيصله هي هوكا - اس لئے اگر سرکار جاعتی ہے کہ ان تمام نوتو ک نبائر قرار دے دیا جائے ان کے بدلے دوسرے نوت جاری کئے سائهن تو ان مين ايس - آر - داس کی تصویر بذائی جائے کیونکہ جواهر لال نهرو تو پروتکشن دیتے رہے کرپشن کو اور ایس - آر - داس نے کونشوں كو ننها كيا - آپ خفا هو جائهن گے لیکن میں نے پندت جی کے سانھ اینی زندگی گزاری هے، سین نے ان کے ساتھ قربانی آدی ھے سجھے ان سے بڑا پیار تھا اور وہ مجھے ہوا چیار کرتے نہے لیکن چیار کے معلی يه نهين هين ديمن کا پياره ديمن کی طاقت، دیمی کا حکه هے - آپ،

الو ياد هوگا كه جب حكومتين بدلتي هیں تو استالین کی قبر دک اکہاڑ دی جاتی هے ان کا ایک ایک نقص تک اکھار دیا جنانا ھے اور آپ نہیں منتے میں کہ اس آنے والے الیکشن میں آپ کا برا حال ھونے والا ھے۔ اس کے بعد جو نقص آپ بنائیں کے اس کو هم اکهار دين کے هم اس کو رہنے نہیں دیں گے آپ کے دماغ میں یہ بات جمنی جاهیئے -اليكشن دور نهيي هے - آپ كا اس طرح کا خیال، لیک بوے خیال کو که دیمی همارا ایک هے اس دهنگ سے لینا چاہئے میں - صحیم بات يه هے كه اس دور ميں جب كه ایک ایک انبع زمین کے لڈے لوگ توہتے ھیں اور پریشان موتے ھیں آب اتلے ہوے مکان کو تّهیک هے ہندت جی کے لیے مجهے ہوا ادب ہے - مگر آپ کو کہا ادميكار هے كه آپ بيتهے بهته جيسا چاهیں شیخ چلی کی طرح جتنے مقبرے مغلوں نے بدائے اسی کے مقبرے آپ بھی بناتے چلے جائیں جن میں كوئى سيلس نه هو - پنةت جي كها فرتے ۔ ہے که سائنس اتنی بوھ گئی ھے مگر تہ کالجے پاکل ھو کہ پرانی بات کرتے ہو ۔ آپ نو مغاوں سے بھی بوے عیں- میں نے مقبرہ دیکھا اکبر اعظم کاء شاہ جہاں کاء مقبوہ نانے محل دیکها آپ آنهیی باتون کو پهر دهرانا

چاهتے هیں یه بات میری مهن نہیں آتی - انہوں نے اس وقت جو کنچه کیا ولا بات سمجه میں آ سکتی ہے که مزدوروں کو روتی دیدے کا انتظام هو جائے کا اور ساته هی ساته لاکهون رویکے کی عمارت بهی بن جائے گی - اس طوح کی بات تو مهدی سمجه میں آ سکتے ھے ۔ کہ یادگار بھی رہ جائے کی اور لاکهور غریب لوگورکا روتی کا بندوبست بھی ھو جائے کا لیکن آج اس تکت پر جو سکه هم پندت جي کا بناني جا رهے هيں' ايک مويا بدا کر جيسے یہاں بڑے بڑے مکانات بلے جیسے کہ مغلوں نے بدائے ھیں ھم بھی اسی طرح کے بذائیں تو کیا آپ سمجھتے هیں که آپ کی یادگار قائم رهے کی - میدم دیتی چیرمین - ان گدیوں پر بیٹھنے والے بھائیوں کو یاد رکھنا چاھیئے کہ جو مغلوں کے بھے تھے وہ آج ٹانکہ چلاتے ھیں کبوتر ازاتے میں پتنگ ازاتے هیں اور سوکوں پر دھکے کھاتے ھھی یہی حشر آپ کا بھی ھونے والا ھے۔ لیکن اس کے پہلے کہ یہ حشر ہو اس حرکت کو جس سے دیھ کا اور دیش کے نام پر دهبه آتا هے 730 RS-9.

Legal Tender

آب سے میری مودبانه درخواست مے ہوں نمرتا کے ساتھ ہوی عاجو کے ساته که آپ اس خیال کو قطأ هتا دیں جو کرپشن کے یا بلیک مارئیت کے کیسیز ہوں چاہے وہ ایوزیشن کے ھوں آفیھیل پارٹی کے ھوں رجوازوں کے عوں کارخانہ داروں کے عوں قاقا کے ھوں بولا کے ھوں ان کے بارے مهن ولا کیا کرنے والے هیں – اس وقت مجه وقع نهيس ديا خيال نہیں آیا آپ نے میری طرف دیکھا نہیں – میں صرف یہی کہلے والا تها که ولا + ا پرسیلت آپ نے کہا ھے ولا صرف النكريس نه لي جائے ١٠ پرسینت - که انهین کو سرکار دیا دے کہ فلاں جگہ فلاں روبیہ ہوا ھا۔ ھے اُرر فلاں کام میں لگا ھوا ھے ۔ کیونکه سرکار کے سررسز بوے ہوتے ہیں تو اس طرح سے کانگریسهوں کو نیا وظیفه دیلے کے اللے یه چیز نکالی گئی ہے - کوئی حرب نہیں یہ بھی لے لهجئے کهوں که آگے اور بہت کیه لیا ہے۔ میری عرض ہے کہ نظام سکه بدانے کی کوشش نه کیجگے -نه یه کوشش کیجئے که اس دهنگ سے ایے کانگریس کا پرچار کریں آنے والم الهكشور. كے لئے - سادھون طويقے

[شرق عبدالغذي] سے دیکس کو پیار کیممئے - دیکس کو ہوا مانیے سب کی عزت و اعراز کرتے هوأء ان كا خوامطواة نام اس طوح نه لائھے - پنڌت جي کا سکه جاري کو کے آپ ایک خیال لوگوں میں یہ پیدا کرنا چاہتے میں که وہ بوے تھے وہ بہت ہوے تھے اور دوسرے لوگوں صین اتفی ہرائیاں تھیں اس طرح کا یه سلسله چللا شروع هو جائے کا۔ اس لئے میں دب سے عرض کرنا چاهتا هوں که اگر ایسی بات آپ کے دماغ میں نہیں ہے تو تهیک هے - آپ نے ان کا تکت چالو کر دیا استامی لک کیا جیسے غالب کا یا راج رشی کا تکسف چل گیا ویسے هی پندت جی کا بھی چل کیا تھیک 🙇 وہ ٹکت لگ کہا اور استامب اس در لک میا اسی کو كافي سدنههي اور أنفده قدم بوهاني کی کوشعی نہ کہجئے ۔ کیجئے تو پھر اس کے لئے دو طرح سے تھاری کرنی هوگی - کنچه لوگ تو آپ کی تعریف کریں کے کچھ لوگ آپ کی نلدا کریں کے - میرا یقهن هے که آپ ایسا موقعه نهیں دیں کے که پیلک والے خوام خواہ ہندت جی کے نام پر کسی السم کی لے دے کویں -

†शि: ग्रव्हल गनी (पंजाब) : मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मिस्टर भगत बड़े भगत भी हैं और हमारे मिनिस्टर भी है । मै यह भ्रजं करना चाहता हु कि श्रभी उन्होने फरमाया कि इस बिल से उनका क्या सम्बन्ध है मझे खशी होती कि भ्रगर इस यग में कोई नाम देना ही होता और किसी के नाम का सिक्का जारी करना ह हो तो वह एस० ग्रार० दास के नाम का जारी किया जाय। उन्होने इस करप्शन पर कब्जा हटाया कि जो करप्शन माठ बरस से चल रहा था। ग्राठ बरस से लोग चिल्ला रहेथे भौर मेरे बजर्ग प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू इस पर पर्दा बाल रहे थे। (Interruptions) मैं तो यह समझता था, मैडम, कि जब कि सरकार के इस्म में आ गया कि बह नोट भी जिन पर किसी का सिक्का नहीं है ना घौरगजेब मालमगीर का सिक्का है, ना ग्रशोक रामिक्का है, ना चन्द्रगुप्त का सिक्का है, ना गांधी बाबा का सिक्का है। जब यह सरकाः के इल्म मे भ्रा गया कि करोड़ों रुपया पड़ा है तो वह उन तमाम नोटो को बदलने के लिए मिस्टर दास की तस्वीर छाप दे ताकि चीफ मिनिस्टर भी डरे ग्रीर यहा के जो मिनिस्टर है जो कि खुल्लम-खुल्ला इल्जाम श्रापस मे लगा रहे है वह भी डरे। तो ऐसा तो होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे पंडित जी से बडा ही प्यार है, प्यार था ग्रौर प्यार रहेगा। क्योंकि मेरी जिन्दगी उनके साथ गुजरी है। लेकिन यह ख्याल दिमाग मे जब मरकार लाएगी जैसा कि वट ग्रपने बहुमत के बल पर शायद सिक्का जारी करना चाहे तो उनके दिमारा मे भी भायेगा कि पडित जी की तस्वीर करोडो के दिलो पर, तिख्तयो पर कायम नही रह सकती। तो उस सिक्के से भी वह तस्वीर काग्रेस के हकमे जाने वाली नहीं है ग्रौर काग्रस का इससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नही है। वह समझती है कि हर गाव, हर कस्बे मे इस ढंग से, इस सिक्के के बहाने से, पंडित जी की तस्वीर को पहुंचाए तो †[] Hindi transliteration.

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इसमें कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे श्रापके खिलाफ एक नकरत का जजबा पैदा होगा। ग्राप न सिर्फ यह कहते हैं कि हम इन्टीग्रेशन चाहते हैं, हम तो बड़ा मिलाप चान्ते है लेकिन ग्रापकी सब हरकते ऐसी चलती है कि जिससे गर्टी का प्रोपेगन्डा हो । चाहे पडित जी कितने ही बड़े हो लेकिन देश उनसे बहुत बड़ा है, कौम उनसे बहुत बड़ी है और आप खामखा एक एसे मसले को जो नही उठाना चाहिए वह ग्राप देश मे उठाना चा ते है कि इस पर बहम हो, कि जो करव्ट ग्रादमी है उमको पनाह दी जाए। यह बात सही है या यह बात सही है कि जो लोग चाहते है करप्णन के खिलाफ इस हिस्ट्री मे, इस देश मे अगर सब में बड़ा वाकया होगा तो एम० ग्रार० दास का फैसला ही होगा । इसलिए प्रगर सरकार चारती है कि इन तमाम नोटो को नाजायज करार दे दिया जाए, उनके बदले दूसरे नोट जारी किए जाए तो उनमे एस० म्रार० दाम की तस्वीर बनाई जाए क्योंकि जवा_ंरलाल ने_ंरू तो प्रोटेंक्शन देते रहे करप्शन को भ्रोर एम० श्रार० दास ने करप्शन को नगा किया। ग्राप खफा हो जाएगे लेकिन मैंने पडित जी के साथ अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारी है। मैने उनके साथ कुरबानी दी है। मुझे उनसे बड़ा प्यार या ग्रोर वह मुझे 'यार करते थे। लेकिन प्यार के माने ये नहीं हैं जि देश का प्यार, देश की ताकत, देश का सिक्का है । स्रापको याद होगा कि जब हुकूमते बदलती है तो स्टालिन को कब्र नक उबाट दी जाती है, उनका एक एक नक्श तक उखाड दिया जाता है स्रौर स्राप नही मानते है कि इस स्राने वाले * **इ**लेक्शन मे ऋापका बुरा हाल होने वाला है। इसके बाद जो नक्श स्राप बनाएगे उसको हम उखाड देगे । हम उसको रहने नहीं देगे । श्चापके दिमाग मे यह बात जमनी चाहिए। ` **इ**लेक्शन दूर नही है ग्रापका इस तरह का ह्याल एक बड़े ख्याल को, कि देश हमारा एक है, इस ढग से लेना चाहते है। सही बात यह है कि इस दौर मे जब कि एक-एक इच

जमीन के लिये तडपतें है ग्रीर परेशान होतें है, ग्राप इतने बडे मकान को पडित जी के लिए मुझे बड़ा ग्रदब है मगर **ग्रापको क्या ग्र**धिकार है कि ग्राप **बै**ठे-बैठे जैसा चाहे शेखचिल्ली को तरह जितने मकबरे मुगलों ने बनाए उसी के मरुबरे ब्राप भी बनाते चले जाए जिनमे कोई मेस न हो। पडित जी कहा करते थे कि साइस इतनी बढ गई है मगर तुम कितने पागल हो कि पुरानी बात करते हो। ग्राप तो मुगलो से भी बडे है । मैंने मकबरा देखा ग्रक्तबरे-ग्राजम का, शाहजहा का मकवरा ताजमहल देखा । म्राप उन्ही बातों को फिर दोहराना चाहते है यह बात मेरी समझ मे नही आती । उन्होंने उस वक्त जो कुछ किया वह बात समझ मे श्रा सकती है कि मजदूरों को रोटो देने का इन्त-जाम हो जाएगा ग्रोर साथ ही साथ लाखो रुपए की इमारत भी बन जाएगी। इस तरह की बात तो मेरी समझ मे ग्रा सकती है कि यादगार भी रह जाएगी श्रौर लाखों गराब लोगो का रोटी का बन्दोवस्त भी हो जाएगा । लेकिन ब्राज इस टिकट पर जो सिक्का हम पंडित जो का बनाने जा रहे हैं, एक मड़ीया बना कर जैसे यहां बड़े बडे मका-नात बने जैने कि मुगलों ने वनाए है हम भी उसी तरह के बनाए तो का ग्राप समझने है कि भ्रापको यादगार कायम रहेगी । मैंडम डिप्टी चेयरमेंन, इन गद्दिया पर बैठने वाले भाइयों को याद रखना चाहिए कि जो मुगलों के बच्चे थे वह ग्राज तागा चलाते है, कबूतर उड़ाते है, पतग उड़ाते है स्रीर सड़को पर धक्के खाते है। यही हुआ ग्रापका भी होने वाला है। लेकिन इसके पहले कि यह हभा हो इस हरकत को जिससे देश का ग्रौर देश के नाम पर धब्बा आता है। ग्रापसे मेरी मुग्रदबाना बरख्वास्त है बड़ी नम्नता के साथ, बड़ो म्राजज़ो के साथ कि म्राप इस ख्याल को कतग्रन हटा दें। जो करण्शन के या ब्लैकमार्केट के केसिश हो, चाहे वह म्रपोजीशन के हों, म्राफीशियल पार्टी के हो, रजवाड़े के हो, कारखानेदारो के हो, टाटा

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[श्री ग्रब्दल गनी]

Legal Tender

(Inscribed

के हो, बिडला के हो उनके बारे में वह क्या करने वाले हैं ? उस वक्त मुझे वक्त नही दिया, ख्याल नही आया, आपने मेरी तरफ देखा नहीं । मैं सिर्फ यही कहने वाला था कि वह १० परसेट ग्रापने वहा है वह सिर्फ काग्रेस न ने जाए। १० परसेट कि उन्ही को सरकार बता दे कि फला जगर फना रुपया पड़ा हम्रा है मौर फला काम मे लगा हम्रा है क्यों कि सरकार के सोसिज बड़े होते है। तो इस तरह से काग्रेसियों को नया वजीफा देने के लिए यं चीज निकाली गई है। कोई हर्ज नहीं यह भी ले लीजिए क्यों कि श्रागे श्रीर बहुत कछ लिया है। मेरी श्रर्ज है कि जिस सिक्का बनाने के कोशिश न कीजिए। ना यह कोशिश कीजिए कि इस ढग से ग्रपने काँग्रेस का प्रचार करे। श्राने वाले इलैक्शन के लिए साधारण तरीके से देश को प्यार की जिए, देश को बडा बनाइए। सबकी इज्जत व एजाज करते हुए उनका खाम-खा नाम इस तरहना लाइए। पडित जीका सिक्का जारी करके श्राप एक स्थाल लोगो में यह पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि वह बड़े थे।वह इहत बडे थे श्रीर दसरे लोगो में इतनी बुराइया थी, इस तरह सिलसिला चलना शरू हो जायेगा । इमलिए मैं भदब से भजं करना चाहता ह कि ग्रगर ऐसी बात शापके दिमाग मे नहीं है तो ठीक है। भ्राप ने उनका टिकट चाल कर दिया, स्टाम्प लग गया । जैसे गालिब का या राजऋषि का टिकट चल गया वैसे ही पडित जी का भी चल गया। ठीक है वह टिकट लग गया भ्रौर स्टाम्प उस पर लग गया इसी को काफी समझिये और ग्राइन्दा कदम बढाने की कोशिश न कीजिये। कीजिये तो फिर उसके लिए दो तरह से तैयारी करनी होगी। कुछ लोग शो आपकी तारीफ हरेगे कुछ लोग म्रापकी गिन्दा करेगे । मेरा यकीन है कि म्राप ऐसा मौका नही देगे कि पब्लिक वाले

खामखा पडित जी के नाम पर किसी किस्म की ले-दे करे।

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, while discussing this Bill we have to go to the root of the problem Why has Bill been brought forward? This, I am told, has been brought forward because the DMK people and their supporters in Madras used these one rupee legal tender notes as a means of their own propaganda That was necessary, Madam because they came to know that the ruling party was using money to induce the voters to vote for them Naturally, in their own turn, in order to propagate their own ideals, propagate their own election slogans they used these notes distributed by the ruling party So, it was a case of tit for tat and probably that was an ideal tit for tat

SHRI V C KESAVA RAO (Andhra I think the hon Member is wrong The DMK distributed the notes with its own slogans stamped on them

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA If they had published these notes, there was sufficient legislative power to If the hon Member knows about this, he should also know that there enough legislation in the country to curb a forgery or the issue of a forged note He contradicts himself while saying that they printed these notes They did not print these notes which were printed by the Reserve Bank of India but which were distributed by the ruling party for the purpose of inducing the voters to vote in its favour Naturally, advantage was taken of this by the DMK who stamped them in its favour So, the root of the corruption is traced to the door of the Congress Party, not to the door of the DMK Now, Madam, a controversy has been raised in the House regarding the

desire, the over-anxiety, of the ruling party to bring forward a new coin with the image of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on it. It is nothing separate from this. Both these have to be taken together. If the ruling party is trying to justify the stand, the leader of a political party, howsoever great he may be-we have all respect for him; there is no doubt about itcannot be brought into the currency. It is only the Head of a State who can be brought in like that. I have never seen anywhere in the world a where the Head of the Government or the Prime Minister has been brought into the currency. It is something unique in India. I think in their overenthusiasm-I do not know the source from which this suggestion has emanated . . .

(Inscribed

Shri AKBAR ALI KHAN: As you are speaking I dare not interrupt. But don't you think that he was the greatest national leader after Gandhiji who kept the country united.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have absolutely no doubt about it. My friend Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, interrupting brought in the name of Mahatma Gandhi but did the ruling party forget all the time Mahatma Gandhi? As he says Pandit Nehru was next to Mahatma Gandhi. Why did not the ruling party think of bringing Mahatma Gandhi's effigy in the currency? I would have been the happiest if he had been brought in because he was above all politics.

شری مبدالغلی: کیا نیتا جی سیهاش چندر بوس نهیں تھ جاہوں نے ان سب کو شکست دی ؟

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†[श्री श्रब्दुल गनीः क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस नहीं थे जिन्होंने उन सब को दिसस्त दी ?]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Misra, please carry on and finish.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: national leader who is acceptable to all the parties like Mahatma Gandhi or Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose could easily be brought into the currency but not a gentleman howsoever great he may be, as I said, who headed the Government of a particular party for the last 17 years. Therefore I have my objection to it. And if the ruling party is thinking of bringing his effigy into the coin then I do not find any objection in anybody stamping anything on the notes.

Shri I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi): Madam, I had no intention of intervening in this debate and taking up your time but unfortunately the trend of two or three speeches has been such that it calls for attention from some other elements in the House who are thinking sanely on this point. It is very unfortunate that on a Bill which should not have raised any controversy this issue has been raised, and . . .

Shri B. R. BHAGAT: And the Bill does not deal with it.

Shri I. K. GUJRAL: Yes, the Bill does not deal with it. The name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been brought in by those friends who till yesterday were trying to vie with each other in paying tributes to him and were trying to tell us that they loved him, trying to tell us that they thought of him as the greatest Indian leader that this nation has ever produced, but in a way they stand unmasked today. We see them in their true colours with their true voices be-

^{†[]} Hindi transliteration.

[Shri I K Gulial]

cause this shows that all that we have been hearing from them for the last four months was all pretension. It was an effort to deceive the nation because it was understood by the three or four sections which have spoken today that f they did not get up and pay compliments to Pandit Nehru the nation them live would not let Because of their utterances today we can understand they pretended that he was their favourite, they all loved Nehru and that .(Interruptions)

Shri A D MANI On a point of order, Madam He is accusing the Members who spoke on this subject of pretence. We never had any pretence. When a person dies it is conventional that we pay tribute to his memory. There is no question of any pretension.

SHRI I K GUJRAL A friend here while speaking-Madam, you will remember and Mr Manı will remember -just now tried to liken Pandit Nehru with Stalin and he also forecast that the memory of Pandit Nehru will be erased like the memory of the Mughals I think every Indian's head would hang in shame when tomorrow he will read this in newspapers if the newspapers report this We are today forgetting that Pandit Nehru was not only the Prime Minister of this country but he was one who played a very great role in bringing freedom to this country and after winning freedom of this country he not only consolidated the freedom, not only unified this nation, but he also brought to us this forum of democracy where we have the courage to get up and even talk against him He brought to us that secularism which makes us all, irrespective of whatever section we come from, to talk about him in a language which, I feel, is derogatory to the status of this House

We know, Madam, about those who are talking of Gandhiji today and try-

ing to remind us of Gandhill that at the time of his death their association with him was of a different type We have heard them making similar remarks about him It is not old in our memory when our friends stood there and talked about Gandhiji in almost the same language which thev trying to use about Jawaharlal Nehru today Madam, I never imagined that four months after his death there will be some people in this House and in this country who will not have much self-respect as to get up and talk in this language about that leader of whom we feel proud not only in this country but all over the world Today, Madam, it is a shame for us that there should be some one amongst us who should this occasion and tell us that commemoration of Nehru's memory is furthering a political party's (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA. What else is it?

SHRI I K GUJRAL During the last session when these friends swore by him and paid homage to his memory I thought that in his death we had forgotten all controversy when he was unanimously acclaimed as the national hero And national hero he was And if today we want to commemorate his memory in the form of putting his efflgy on a coin or elsewhere it is to inspire those generations who are to follow us, those generations will remember that in our lifetime we produced a man of whom not only India but the whole world was proud because he showed a new way of life, a new way for the common man to live in freedom and to keep his head high, a new way to the world to preserve peace and if there is anybody who feels agitated by these and who thinks that the Congress Party is so narrow-minded as to think that by putting the effigy of Nehru on the coin the Congress Party can win or lose elections, then he does not know the politics of this country He does not understand

that the roots of the Congress are very much deeper. I know that friends who are challenging us today will fight the elections two years hence. We will accept their challenge in two year's time when the challenge comes. We have accepted the challenge in the past not once, not twice but three times and you know from their numbers here what place they have in the hearts of the people of the country and the place that this party has in the hearts of the people of the country is because of the prgress made, because of faith in socialism, because of secularism, because of democracy, because of the unity of the nation, because of the principles that we stand for, Those who try today to run down Pandit Nehru and try to find faults with us do not look at their own houses and I will not try to divert the attention of the House to these matters at all.

Legal Tender

(Inscribed

I will only say this. Madam, in all solemnity, in all seriousness, let bow our heads in shame that there are some amongst us who choose this opportunity to run down the man of whom we are all proud and who shall always live in our hearts and inspire the nation.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, like earlier speaker over there, I am provoked to say a few words about something that was sought to be brought into the discussion of this Bill which is really extraneous for purpose of the Bill and which certainly cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. If for a moment those friends who made-if I may say so with your permission—those ungracious marks about the subject of the proposal, namely, our late revered leader will ponder—I will detach myself for the moment from the fact that I have always been all these twelve years on this side of the House-I would say without offending them that they were extremely uncharitable, unconsciously uncharitable, I should say, in their enthusiasm to support what they

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thought was their own cause. I would beg of them to forget for a moment that he belonged to us and for a moment pause on what they have said. What is the proposal? The proposal is to put on one rupee coins something that is in a sense fleeting and ephemeral, the portrait, which is bound to be in the hearts of our countrymen, whether they belong to the Congress Party, the Communist Party, Socialist Party or any other Party for a long, long time to come. I have absolutely no doubt about that

I have had naturally the privilege of scanning very carefully the tributes that were paid to the memory of our departed leader. I thought in my mind that the best tribute, in a sense the best-worded, if I may say so, was the one that came from the President of the United States of America. other one perhaps a little more touching came from Premier Khrushchev. And if I remember aright, of all the literature that I have had the privilege—and it has been so extensive—to read about the life of our great departed leader-I would beseech them to read it if they have not read itthe best possible appreciation in recorded literature if I may say so without fear of contradiction, was from the pen of our colleague, Prof. Mukerjee, so many times opposed to him in his ideology and other activities. It appeared in "The Illustrated Weekly of India". Now, we are told that he belonged to a Party. There is no doubt about it that he belonged to a Party. He said he was proud to belong to the Congress Party because that Party brought freedom to India, that Party brought what you call the dream to fulfilment, fulfilment of socialist democracy in India.

Ultimately, when we come to the essence of things, our friends really should be thankful that he belonged to a political Party. They might shout rrom housetops: "Well Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru belonged to a Party and his views are partisan views and so the people should not accept them." They (Inscribed

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] should try their best to throw out, if they like, the Party that calls itself as the Indian National Congress. But it is one thing to say that and another thing to remember that ultimately what we are enshrining in the coin is not a political party. Political party is too small a thing as compared to what is inside, what is behind that inscription. Are my friends opposite opposed to that also, the portrait on the coin? The first idea that will spring to the mind of everyone without exception whatever is not going to be that he belonged to the Indian National Congress or he belonged to a political party or he belonged to the present time. It will bring to memory, to the minds of our children, to everyone who handles the coin, first and foremost the idea which he himself some years ago said. He did not say: "I would like to be remembered as the leader of the Indian National Congress". He did not say: "I would like to be remembered as the man who fought for the freedom of India". He did not say: "I should be remembered as the man who fought for the country". He did not say: "I should be remembered for my versatility". He did not say: "I should be remembered for my contribution to the international cause". He did not say: "I should be remembered for my scholarship or for anything else". He did not say: "I should be remembered for my personality". He said all that he would like to be remembered was for this: "I am content if posterity says of me, 'Here was a man who loved India and her people. Congress. Communist. everyone alike. All the 43 crores of Indians, my countrymen, I love, and here was a man who received the unstinted affection of my countrymen". That is all that he wanted to be inscribed.

Now, that is precisely the that we want to bring forward and I am quite sure in my mind that it will be healthy for our friends opposite, every day, morning, noon and evening, to remember the one man who was pure in his mind, who was charitable in combat and of all people who was a lover of freedom not only for India but a lover of freedom for the world. Ultimately to those of our friends who have been here for some time who have had opportunities of either watching or knowing about how political parties function-I do not make any exception whatever-I say this. If my friends will believe, I do not speak as a partisan. I speak as humble student who has had opportunities of seeing and hearing things about parliamentary life. I have yet to see before my mind's eye another political leader who was as charitable to his opponents as Jawaharlal Nehru was.

He was a gentleman par excellence. I wish my friends those of us who were present on that day, on the last day of that Session, would remember it. It is a thing which I can never forget, which I can never erase from my mind's eye. Those of you were here in the House would doubtless take it as a precious possession of their life. He was there and he was replying. He knew that the proper courtesy for a Minister replying to a question was to rise and reply. Even if one was on the deathbed, he should rise and reply. He made an effort to rise. He rose once, he rose twice. There were numerous supplementaries He never worried about it. He never showed impatience. When my friend, Mr. Bhargava, suggested from there: Let the Prime Minister sit and reply, he said in a low There are courtesies to the House. would like to have another example of any political leader in the whole country, when he was almost in his last days, when he could not rise and sit, who would have said: "Well there are courtesies, there are proprieties to the House" as a democrat. (Interruption) I wish my friend listened to me a little quietly pondered over whatever he said. I know that some people are against all feelings. It is not a ques340T

tion that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a partisan. He has really been Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the man who fought during the whole of his lifetime, till the last day of his life. I have known Members of Parliament of India and have watched the faces of people on this side. I have watched the faces of Communist Members. I have watched the faces of Opposition There was not one face which was not sad on that day. Let us remember that. Why was it? Did they go to his house or the cremation ground? Why was it that Members rose in this House? One of the best speeches that I had heard in my life was from one leaders, Opposition of the Vajpayee, one of the most eloquent, directly from the heart. Did he pay that tribute as a political leader? Today the coin may be ours, may be the coin of the Government that is there today. If our friends there wait, tomorrow it will be their coin and they can adopt it without any difficulty. In fact, if there is any personality which they can adopt for their own purposes, a real democrat, it is his. I have seen something of this.

When there was a fear of a general strike some three or four years back, the Government had resolved, that made. some concessions should be Some of his colleagues in the Cabinet "Well, if we announce it now, it will strengthen your opponents". He said: "Damn those things. If I am to do justice, I must do it now." He was not a small man. He is going to live not only in this century but for centuries to come, if our countrymen are true to him. He is one of those persons who will go down in history, as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, who was shot down from the gallery by someone. As they say in Galsworthy's drama, well, here is a man who died, but he has earned immortality. Whatever our friends might say, I am quite sure in my mind that in their heart of hearts they cannot but honour Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They cannot but worship that man. Ultimately parties

come and parties go. The Congress of today which calls itself progressive may be a back number tomorrow. These are like the tides. We children playing in the tide always have a personal view. But sometimes at least we must rise above parties. The Congressman must rise above the Party. Therefore. he should Jawaharlal Nehru as a man whom we . honour, who inspired him in his life. who inspired our countrymen for generations together. His philosophy, like that of Buddha's philosophy, is for all time. It holds good today. It will hold good tomorrow. It will hold good for all time to come, because it is a philosophy like the following: -

''सर्वे जना सुखिनो भवना्''

That is how it strikes my mind. do not want to indulge in any polemics. I do not say any harsh words of my friends outside. People in Parliament are free to say what is reasonable, are free to say what is unreasonable. It is parliamentary prerogative, it is democracy. I do not blame them. I do not blame them if for a moment they look upon this issue as a party issue. People are not going to say that for the next elections in 1967 this rupee should become current and therefore it is on this the election is going to be held. It is nothing like that. People are not going to be influenced by it. I am quite sure in my mind that if the late President for whose image I have no objection, if his spirit is anywhere near, it would commend that far earlier than many of us, let Jawaharlal Nehru be on the rupee, be on the exercise book, be in your heart because that way the future India will be inspired.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I really did not want to enter into any controversy. This is something beyond controversy. This is something which a man has to feel, and all my humble request—it is not an emphatic or assertive request, it is not an offensive request—my humble request to my friends would be to separate. Jawaharlal the permanent from Jawaharlal

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.]

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the evanescent, the Congressman, separate Jawaharlal the force which has directed the constructive forces not only in this country but in the whole world and always imagine that what will be enshrined in the coin is the Jawaharlal of eternity. Gautama Buddha had an evanescent face. Ultimately history has recorded that what he died of was some rotten piece of flesh. We do not remember that. We remember Gautama Buddha's humility and for us Gautama Bunddha is the humane man. He is the man who tried for the deliverance of mankind. When we put it on the coin or the postage stamp, let us remember that ultimately we are doing something—we cannot show that we are putting it in heart—which is a humble symbol something which is the innermost feeling. I am quite sure, the innermost feeling of every one of my friends there. I am not so blind as to say that they do not appreciate that. If their anxiety was that political capital should not be made of a coin, I am quite sure in my mind that they are right. Political capital should not be made of a coin. It cannot be made. All that is meant is that it is a nation's homage to someone to whom it is paying that.

Madam, one more word. I entirely reiterate what my friend has said that it will be very difficult for us to find any other country on the face of the world where, if they had such a man, anyone would have had the heart to say that this is party matter, that this is politics, this putting it on the coin. I am quite sure in my mind that the future generations will preserve this rupee as a souvenir, for generations together, and I am also quite sure in my mind that if the friends who object to it are to consult their children about it and say: "Well, boys, here are the Congress people who want to put this image on the coin; is it right or wrong?", I am prepared to take any bet whatever that the children will say: "Well, Daddy, they have done the

right thing." I have no doubt about it because ultimately it is the human heart that it has appealed to I think there is nothing wrong in it.

Notes) Bill,

1964

I hope I have not spoken anything provocative My friend over there is anxious to rise. If I have hurt him in any manner, I beg his pardon. I did not mean to hurt. All that I want to plead with him is to think about the matter, to forget in such matters that one is a partisan or that it is a party matter. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI T. T. Krishnamachari); Madam, I do not think I will spoil the effect of a good speech by making another. There is one explanation that I owe to the House, perhaps even to the other also, in connection with the efforts to commemorate in a very small way the memory of a man who lived for his country.

Madam, I initiated the idea. It entirely my fault. But when I did so —I wish hon. Members will agree with me and will not doubt my bone fides-I did not think that I was trying to do anything for the Congress Party. thought that everybody in the country felt the same way as I did about Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the little that we could do for him. For our own satisfaction we put his image in a place where perhaps for years to come it will be staying. I can assure the hon. Members that I never thought of being a Congressman, never thought of gaining any credit for the party. In fact as my colleague, Mr. Karmarkar, mentioned, one of the best speeches, probably the best speech, in the other House made after Jawaharlal Nehru passed away was by Mr. Hiren Mukerjee and I am glad to hear that the best speech that was made here was by Mr. Vajpayee-not members of the party but people belonging to the public, who were able to assess at any rate in a moment of grave crisis Jawaharlal Nehru at his true worth. Of course I do not want to hide the fact that to

many of us Jawaharlal was part of our life. We are here because of him, and we continue here because we feel that he has commanded us to stay. But none the less we do not want to capitalise on his memory. I do not think I would ever go and address any political platform and say: "We are the children, the political children of Jawaharlal, therefore you must support us". No Jawaharlal's name cannot be used for sordid purpose because Jawaharlal has passed from Prime Minister of India into immortality. In fact when I was in London recently, Madam, in the luncheon I

was sitting near Lord Attlee. He

5 p.m. told me—and he is a man who genuinely feels for India and he knew Jawaharlal—the most sive ceremony that he had ever seen in his life-he could not attend but he had the picture of it, as his wife died on that day-was the ceremony held in Albert Hall when more than six thousand people, people who ruled over us, people who have oppressed us, just mourned for the death of a man who they thought was a citizen of the world. We would be failing in our duty to our country if we did not honour the citizen of the world, not a citizen of India. I had been the perpetrator or the originator of this crime. If it is a crime, I would like to assure the House that I had no intention of using the name of Jawaharlal, using the coin in which Jawaharlal's effigy is there for any purpose of the party. I hope hon. Members would accept this assur-

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But the country has the highest respect for Mahatma Gandhi as well. Is he going to put his effigy also on the coins?

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SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI: The world has seen many prophets, many great men. It is wrong to compare one with the other. Each one is great in his own way, and Jawaharlal is great in his own way. There is Jesus the Nazareen, there is Christ,

there is Buddha; there is Krishna: there is Rama; there is Mahatma Gandhi. But Jawaharlal belonged to the earth. He was of the earth and earthy, and that is why we loved him all the more.

1964

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to restrict the negotiability of currency and other notes inscribed with messages of a political character, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned." The question was proposed.

شرى عبدالغلى : ميدّم دَيِدّي چيرمين - مهن اس آخري استيم ہر زیادہ کہنا نہیں چاھو*ں* کا پسند بھی نہیں کروں کا لیکن میں پھر سے ایک ہار سرکار کا دھیاں اس اور دلانا جاهتا هوں که دهمکیوں سے کوئی کام نہوں چلے کا - منجارتی کے ہاں سے کام نہیں چلے گا۔ جو یہ سمجهتے هوں که بلقت جی سے زیادہ ییار کرتے هیں - میں سمجهتا هوں که اس وقت یه پندت جی کی توهین کرتے ھیں - اگر وہ سمجھتے ھیں که ایک روپیہ کے نوش پر تصویر آنے سے پ**ند**ت جی کی شان ہوہہ سکتی

[شرق عبدالغني]

ھے پندت جی کی سکه پر کوئی چهاپ لکنے سے پندت جی کا مان ہوھه سکتا ہے۔ مجه سے زیادہ انہوں نے پندس جی کے ساتھ کہاں سیے كذارا هے ?

Legal Tender

(Inscribed

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): All this is irrelevant.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: On a point of order Sir . .

شری عبدالغنی: اگر آپ کے من میں یہ نہیں ہے اس بل کا یہ مقصد نہیں ہے، میں سبجہتا ہوں کہ آپ پہلے ایے آپ کو دھوکا دیتے ھیں اور دنها کو بھی دھوکا دینا چاھتے هين - أس لئے مين سبجهتا هين که اس رقت همارا حتی هے که هم يه آواز اقهائهن كهون كه يندس جواهر لال نهرو یه مانتے تھے که اگر مهاتما کاندهی سورج هین تو مهن ایک ذرہ هوں - آج آپ صوف ایک جذبات سے کھیل کر ہوں قرانا چاھتے هيں که جو اس طرح کی صحیم بات کہتا ہے یا صحیم باس کیتے کی کوشھ کرتا ھے ولا فدار ھے ولا جرات نہیں کر سکتے اور کہتے میں کہ ایک آواز کسی کے خلاف اتھی اور هم آواز اُٹھائیں کے - پندت جی خود تیموکریسی کے حامی تھے۔ پلڈت جی کی یہ اچھا تھی که یہاں تیموکریسی رہے اور تیموکریسی کا مطلب صرف یہی ہے که اس موقعد

ير اكر بل غلط آرها هے - اكراس بل کا جو مقصد ہے اس سے قوم کو نقصان پہنچتا ہے تو ہم دلیری سے کہیں کے جو همارے من میں آلئے کی ۔ آپ یہ سمجھتے میں که ۲۵ پرسنت ورت لے کر یہاں گدیوں میں بیته کر جن کو ٥٥ في صدي لوگون نے اعتماد نہیں دیا جن کو صرف بادی کے لحاظ سے دیکھا جائے ۲۰ رقی صدی لوگوں نے ایدا اعتماد دیا وہ یہاں دھمکھاں دیتے ھیں کہ یہ عوف وہ هیں جن کو کل جراعت نهیں تھی اور هم کو جراعت تھی۔ آج بھی ھے اور ھم اس بات سے درتے نهیں چاہے هم تتل هو جائیں -الس لئے کسی سکه پر صرف یه که کو که اس کا پولیاتیکل مقصد نہیں ہے میں اس پر یقین نہیں کرتا ۔ میں کرمارکر صاحب کی ہوی موت كرتا هول كجرال تو ميرا بهتيجا ھے وہ کھے بھی کہتا رہے اس کی دھمکیوں سے محصے کوئی خوف نہیں ہے۔ آیا ہے تہیک ہے اور حرج کی بات نہیں ہے لیکن هم دونوں کی ہاتوں میں نہیں آتے ۔ میں هاؤس کے سامنے یہ بات رکھنا چاعتا ھوں کے کانگریس سرکار نے یہ بڑی بهول کی هے اور یه بهول ایسی هے مجو مقلم والى نهوس هم اس كو قوم نههن بهولے کی اور یہ بهولے کی دو الن کو لے ذربے کی -(Time bell rings.)

دد دس از ویری امپورتدت بل ۱۹۰۰ اس کا آنے والا مورخ فیصله کوے کا که همارے بهات اور مساتر الحجرال تهیک تهی یا مستر ملی یا غلی تهیک تهیک تهی اگنے سلی اور غلی تهیک نکلے اور اب بهی ملی اور غلی تهیک تهیک نکلے اور اب بهی ملی اور غلی شمست هو گی آنے والے الیکشی میں ضور شکست هو گی آنے والے الیکشی میں ضور شکست هو گی -

ं श्री ग्रस्कुल गृनी (पजाब) मैंडम डिप्टी चेयरमेंन, मैं इम ग्राखिरी स्टेज पर ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहुगा, पसन्द भी नहीं करूगा। लेकिन मैं फिर से एक बार सरकार का ध्यान इस ग्रोर दिलाना चाहता ह कि धमिकयों से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंजोरिटी के बल से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो यह समझते हैं कि पिंडत जी से ज्यादा प्यार करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त यह पिंडत जी की तौहीन करते हैं, ग्रगर वह समझते हैं कि एक रुपये के नोट पर तस्वीर ग्राने से पिंडत जी की शान बढ सकती है, पिंडत जी की सिक्के पर कोई छाप लगने से पिंडन जी का मान बढ सकता है। मुझ से ज्यादा उन्होंने पिंडत जी के साथ कहा समय गुजारा है ?

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh). All this is irrelevant

SHRI I K GUJRAL. On a point of order, Sir . . .

† शि श्रब्दुल गनीः ग्रगर ग्रापके मन में
यह नहीं है, इस बिल का यह मकसद नहीं हैं।
मैं समझता हूं कि ग्राप पहले ग्रपने ग्रापको
धोका देते हैं ग्रोर दुनिया को भी धोका

देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि
इस वक्त हमारा यह हक है कि हम यह
ग्रावाज उटाए क्यों वि पडित जवाहरलाल
नेहरू यह मानते थे कि ग्रगर महात्मा गांधी
सूरज है तो मैं एक जर्रा हूं। ग्राज ग्राप सिर्फ

†[] English translation.

जजबात से खेलकर यु डराना चाहते है कि जो इस तरह की सही बात कहता है या सही बात कहने की कोशिश करता है वह गृहार है। वह ज्रायत नहीं कर सकते श्रीर कहते हैं कि एक ग्रावाज किसी के खिलाफ उठी ग्रीर हम म्रावाज उठायेगे । पडित जी खद डेमोक्रेसी के हामी थे। पडित जी की यह इच्छा थी कि यहा डेमोक्रेसी रहे और डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि इस मौके पर अगर बिल गलत ग्रा रहा है ग्रगर इस बिल का जो मकसद है उससे कौम को नकमान पहचता है तो हम दिलैरी से कहेंगे जो हमारे मन में आयेगी। श्राप यह समझते है कि ४५ पर सेट बोट लेकर यहा गद्दियों में बैठकर जिनको ५५ फी सदी लोगो ने एतमाद नहीं दिया । जिनको सिर्फ ग्राबादी के लिहाज से देखा जाये २० फी मदी लोगों ने अपना एतमाद दिया वह यहा धमिकया देते है कि ये लोग वह है जिनको कल जुरायत नहीं थी स्रौर हम को ज्यायत थी। ग्राज भी है ग्रीर हम इस बात से डरते नहीं, चाहे हम कत्ल हो जाये। इसलिए किमी सिक्के पर सिर्फ यह कह कर कि इसका पोलिटिकल मकसद नही है मैं इस पर यकीन नहीं करता। मैं करमरकर साहब की बड़ी इज्जत करता हु। गुजराल तो मेरा भनीजा है। वह कुछ भी कहता रहे उसकी धमिकयो से मझे कोई खोफ नहीं है। स्राया है ठीक है श्रौर हर्ज की बात नहीं है, लेकिन हम दोनो की बातों में नहीं स्राते । मैं हाउस के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हु कि काग्रेम सरकार ने यह बड़ी भल की है और यह भूल ऐसी है जो कि मिटने वाली नहीं है। उसको कौम नहीं भूलेगी और यह भूलेगी तो उतका ले Time bell rings इज वैरी इम्पार्टट बिल" इसका श्राने वाला मोरिन्त फैसला करेगा कि हमारे भगत ग्रीर मि० गजराल ठीक थे या मि० मणि या गनी ठीक थे। ग्रागे ग्रागे मणि ग्रौर गर्ना ठोक निकले और अब भी मणि और गनी ठोक निकलेगे और उन लोगो की शिकस्त होगी। म्राने वाले इलैक्शन में जरूर शिकस्त होगी।

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Madam, I am very sorry that this Bill has raised an unseemly controversy. For that unseemly controversy, the Opposition must bear complete responsibility. And I am sorry that a man of the stature of Mr. Mani should have raised that controversy. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I never expected it from Mr. Mani.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: . . . was one of the greatest statesmen that world has seen. And the British newspaper 'The Guardian' described him: "A great man of the age passes away." Eloquent tributes were paid to him by other countries. We know that there is a distinction between the Prime Minthe President ister and We are honouring Jawaharlal Nehru not as Prime Minister of India but as the architect of Indian freedom, as man who had supplied us with ideals for the future of this country.

Shri LOKANATH MISRA: But Mahatma Gandhi was also great or even greater.

SHRI P. N SAPRU: Mahatma Gandhi had a religious mind, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a secular mind, and the greatness of Jawaharlal . . . (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let him express his opinion.

Shri P. N. SAPRU: Mahatma Gandhi did not make the same appeal as Jawaharlal Nehru did because Jawaharlal Nehru's greatness lay in the fact that he had a completely secular mind and his greatness with his countrymen was not based upon any appeal to religion. I would therefore say that Mr. Karmarkar has spoken on behalf of the party with great ability. We have no desire to utilise Jawaharlal Nehru's name for base purposes but we shall not allow Members of the Opposition to say things which hurtful to our sentiments.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 29th September 1964.