

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF
THE PRESIDENT—contd.**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA): Madam Deputy Chairman, the duty is cast on me to reply to the debate on the President's Address which was delivered by the Vice-President functioning in his place. Now it is very gratifying for all of us to know that very soon the President will be resuming fully the functions of his office.

Madam, may I refer to a question which was raised in the House before I enter upon my reply? This was about the omission of the name of *Dr. Rajendra Prasad* in the Address. I would like to remove any misunderstanding on this score. The name of *Dr. Rajendra Prasad* stands apart, has a special position in our hearts and in the annals of this nation. It is a revered and beloved name and it will continue to inspire millions of people in this country for years and years. We pay our homage to the memory of *Dr. Rajendra Prasad*, a great son of this country. Madam, I shall proceed now.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh);
But why his name was not mentioned?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The topics on which Members spoke in the course of the discussion on the President's Address were many and varied. But a few questions came up prominently; the communal riots in East Pakistan and in West Bengal, that was the most frequent theme of the speeches. In fact, Madam, in the speech of the hon. Member right opposite there, more than 80 per cent, of it was full of references to these disturbances. Naturally, the subject exercises the minds of the Members of this House very deeply. It is in fact one of the most serious problems* confronting this nation at the

moment—the pitiable plight of the Hindus in East Pakistan. Their very survival and, above everything, the honour of their families there, these are things which are looming large before us. These are matters of immediate concern to the nation. We have no authentic accounts about what is happening there, and we have no accurate figures of the casualties which have occurred there. What goes on in Pakistan is behind a curtain which it is very difficult to penetrate. We made efforts. We made requests to the Government of East Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan that facilities may be allowed. The obvious course for us was to request them. Now the Deputy High Commissioners for India and for Pakistan, these are the persons accredited in Dacca and Calcutta respectively, when they desire to proceed to the districts, they are required to take permission. On our side we instructed the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca on January 10 to request the East Pakistan Government for permission to visit the riot-affected areas in Khulna and elsewhere. At the same time our High Commissioner in Karachi was also advised to assist by approaching the Pakistan Government for the necessary permission. They went on considering it for a long time and again the request was repeated but bore no fruit. There it stands now. So we have no information. Whatever figures are doled out in the Pakistan press, they have really no relation to the truth at all. Some information has come through various non-official sources. That puts the casualties, the lives lost, at a very high figure but we do not know. The suggestion has been made here and elsewhere that we might have recourse to the good offices of the International Red Cross for ascertaining the facts. I tried to ascertain the position in this respect, the possibilities but I was told that this is not one of the 'accented functions' of the Red Cross. Therefore we cannot make any headway in that direction either but whatever information we are

getting through somehow is heartrending. People are coming from there, we are receiving information and letters. Communications are coming which give harrowing details of what is happening or what has happened. I hope things are better now. The Hindus in that area, the members of the minority community, have passed through hell-fire in the recent weeks and have paid a heavy toll of life—men, women and children, it is one thing to die but death by brutality and torture, in terror, is a very different thing. Houses are set on fire, people are being driven from their houses, running, fleeing in terror. The houses may have been looted—that was something expected but this is something much more, people running away and being killed while they are running. They seek shelter here and there, are huddled up in one place or another without food, without shelter, without clothing, without first-aid. Members have given vent to their sorrow and indignation in this House. It is difficult for me to find words to express the agony of this nation. I am not able to express my own sense of deep pain and distress. The situation, apart from whatever has happened, has created for us tasks and responsibilities and we must think of those tasks and responsibilities. The first thing is to realise that when the partition occurred, there was an irrevocable Pact that the minorities in India, the Muslims in India were the responsibility of the Indian Government and the Hindus in Pakistan were the responsibility of the Pakistan Government. This was a very clear realisation. It was known that exodus had taken place before and therefore some precautions had to be taken. I will explain to the Members that actually over a period of year, this thing has been happening—the migration of non-Muslims out of West Pakistan and the migration of non-Muslims out of East Pakistan. I have got the figures. Between 1947 and 1951 about 3.9 million non-Muslims migrated out of East Pakistan. Between 1951 and 1954 about 2.2 million non-Muslims migrated out of East Pakistan.

Pakistan. These are the two figures*. Similarly there are other figures about other parts, that is of West Pakistan but this is what is relevant at the moment. In view of this possibility, in view of what was happening, the two Governments arrived at an understanding. That is embodied in an Agreement, in a Pact, which is known as the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. This was a solemn agreement between the two countries to eradicate once and for all the communal virus which had plagued their effective internal growth as sovereign States. The two Prime Ministers who were signatories to this Agreement accepted it on behalf of their respective countries. What was it? It was:

"That each shall ensure to the minorities throughout its territory complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality;

Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold public or other offices and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces;

Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively;

It is the policy of both Governments that the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all the nationals without distinction."

This was the basis of that agreement. In India the agreement has been implemented. The minorities enjoy complete equality of citizenship. It is not so in Pakistan. This is evidenced by the unabated flow of migrants and refugees. We have taken recourse to the provisions of this Pact or Agreement in the present condition*.

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] also but the fact is that this has fallen into disuse. Question have been asked: "Why have we not taken recourse to utilising the provisions of this Agreement?" This Pact provides for migration facilities to those who want to migrate from one country to another. This provision too is not being honoured by East Pakistan at present. The Pact provides for a Minority Minister in each country to deal with the problem of minorities. In April 1961 the Government of Pakistan unilaterally closed their office relating to the work of the minority affairs in Dacca. This agreement has not been abrogated but its enforcement has been in complete abeyance really. When the question is asked, what can be done for the future, at least we have to fall back on this so that it can be revived and revitalised. This is about the conditions which have now arisen and which could have been dealt with. In the first place such a situation should not have arisen. In the second place, actually when conditions arose that some people had to come out, there at least, in those conditions, harassments should not have been practised on them or restrictions should not have been placed on them but it is unfortunately quite otherwise. But we have to function in these conditions. Therefore, the rest of it is this. Our duty, on our side, is as follows. It falls in two parts. One is that we facilitate the return of these people or the migration of these people into India. This is one part of it. Another part is that when they come here, we should provide for their relief and rehabilitation. There is of course the third aspect. We should still go on with our efforts to prevent such things happening. There has been a great deal of stress laid on: "What are we doing about the Hindus in East Pakistan who find things there impossible?" The condition"; there have made it impossible for them to stay on there and are we going to keep them shut in there or are we

going to allow them to escape into safety? Now we have accepted this position that we shall see to it that the conditions, so far as migration is concerned, are liberalised to the extent it is necessary. And also we shall still go on trying to see that they have safe transit

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH (West Bengal): The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal stated in the State Assembly that they are prepared to receive two lakh families or approximately ten lakh individuals from East Bengal into West Bengal, presumably with the approval of the Central Government. Is that correct?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; (West Bengal): And also the West Bengal Government has expressed dissatisfaction at the provisions to liberalise the conditions and the procedure. They want further liberalisation so that everybody who desires to come can come.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: May I am, give to the House what those conditions are when they are liberalised? The Pact, I mean the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, itself provided for certain categories which qualify for the issue of migration certificates.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are well-known

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: That is well-known. The additional categories are these. The main new departure is the inclusion of families seriously affected due to arson, looting, killing; petty traders who have lost their wherewithal, as well as industrial workers, skilled and unskilled, who are badly affected. And there are the other case for the Deputy High Commissioner's discretion. Now, that really meets all the needs. That is to say, nobody is going to be prevented from coming because there is no special relaxation or further relaxation in the conditions relating to the migration certificate. In fact what is happening is that the 50,000 refugees who

have crossed into Assam in the Garo hills» have not got any migration papers, such persons are not being prevented from coming into West Bengal. And more than 12,000 persons, I believe, have come or are on the way, having obtained the migration certificates. Apart from that there are others coming in crossing the border and nobody prevents their ingress into this country. And we also say that they are entitled to all the relief and provisions of rehabilitation which are afforded to the others who come with the migration certificates. Therefore, this thing is fully clear. It is not now a question of any technical restrictions. It is a question now of physical facts, of being able to come out and the facilities for that purpose.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: Those figures of two lakh families or 10 lakh individuals I referred to, are they correct?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He wants the information.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may continue.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: What is the figure that is being asked?

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal stated in the Assembly that they are prepared to receive two lakh families or 10 lakh individuals from East Pakistan, presumably with the approval of the Government of India. Is that correct or not?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: If the Bengal Minister has got the necessary provision for the rehabilitation of all those people, it is very welcome. But what we have been able to do so far, I shall give that information immediately.

We had a meeting, Madam, here with the Chief Ministers of some of the States. The whole purpose then was that we should be able to secure as much land as possible for the

purpose of rehabilitating these refugees on land. That was the first consideration. The outcome of these consultations I shall give out very briefly to the House.

Additional land in Dandakaranya has been promised by the Government of Orissa to the extent of 1.50 lakh acres. Some additional land may also be made available by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in that area. The Government of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have agreed to accommodate 10,000 and 2,000 families respectively in their States. The Government of Madhya Pradesh will also accommodate 25,000 families, in the State in areas other than Dandakaranya, 20,000 agricultural families and 5,000 non-agricultural families. The Governments of U.P., Bihar and Madras have also been requested to accept as many migrants as possible for being rehabilitated in their States. This is the position as far as the Government is concerned, at the present time. Also a policy decision has been taken to grant relief and rehabilitation benefits to all migrants who have come to India with migration certificates by 1st January, 1964 as well as to those who come without travel documents but who are certified by the Government of Bengal as having come into India after the 1st January 1964. This is the position so far as migration facilities are concerned and the provision that is being made for rehabilitating them.

It is obvious that this much land is going to suffice only for a limited number of families. Therefore, another look has been taken as regards the lines on which we should proceed with regard to the rehabilitation of the refugees. From the very beginning, it is intended to have plans for an integrated development of the area. That is to say, it is not only agriculture but also small industries, cottage industries and other occupations which will be planned so as to absorb as large a number of persons as possi-

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] ble. That is to be the plan from the very beginning. That will enable a much larger number of persons and families to be absorbed than would be possible otherwise.

I have dealt with the main question relating to the persons who are coming from East Pakistan on account of the conditions which have arisen there.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): May I ask a question? Has any step been taken, or is it possible to take any step to prevent interference with the people coming out? In 1950 when riots took place in February, the Ansar organisation of East Bengal was standing in the way of people coming out of East Bengal into West Bengal.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: We believe conditions in this respect have improved very much.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But every day we see newspaper reports that obstructions are being created almost all along the line, from the point of departure to the point of entry, all along. May I know whether these things have been studied by the Government with a view to taking steps to prevent them?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I did not follow the question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He says the situation is still bad, and obstruction is being created.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Obstructions to those who come from East Bengal to West Bengal.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Non-official organisations and others in East Bengal cause obstruction to intending migrants who are willing and anxious to come across the border.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The latest information that I have got is that it is not to the same extent as before, that things are better now. That is my information.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Who gave you that information?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The question of the prevention of the recurrence of such things is a very much wider question and it has been raised in other places, also. I would like to stress just one aspect of this matter. We in our country have already declared unequivocally that we are going to do our part properly, that we stand by the pledge that we have given to our minorities and we shall see to it that they enjoy complete security and safety and every right in line with our secular tradition. Having done that, I believe that this itself will go very far. It may be that some people may say that though we are doing this, yet such and such a thing happens there. But in the life of nations, it is not one incident, it is not one year that matters. We have to look at the course of events and the world situation also does not stand still. I believe that when we have done this, we may be able also to win the goodwill of the nations of the world. Having performed our duty scrupulously, I believe that the good offices of other nations and their goodwill will be there and that should be a factor of some importance.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did you have copies of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact circulated among the members of the United Nations recently at the Security Council meeting?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: These documents have necessarily been brought to the notice of the various nations, parties and representatives concerned. I presume this.

Now, I come to the other part, the disturbances in West Bengal. A question has been raised here and

there as to the genesis of the trouble in Bengal, Calcutta and in the districts.

SHRI M. R. SHERVANI (Uttar Pradesh): May I ask a question? The hon. Minister has explained the immediate problem of the settlement of the refugees from East Pakistan. I want to ask what permanent steps will be taken in this connection. Even if we accept a few lakhs now there will still be Hindus left in East Pakistan and some permanent steps are required to be taken. Barring taking steps to see that communal riots do not re-occur in India and seeing to the creation of world opinion against Pakistan—besides these—may I know what is being done to stop this kind of thing permanently?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: There were ideas afloat which have been examined very closely. One of the suggestions has been a planned exchange of populations. Now, any person who has got any understanding of what consequences can flow from an attempt of this kind will reject it, has rejected it. I can now, Madam, give some information about my discussions in Calcutta recently when I had been there. The representatives of all the parties, their leaders, barring the Congress, came and met on the same night that I reacted there and I had long discussions with them. They gave me a resolution which had been passed and in the course of the discussion also it emerged very clearly. They said two things: Whatever happened there, whatever provocations occur in East Pakistan, it would be the determination of all the parties—and the representatives of the Jan Sangh were also there—that there would be complete harmony and every endeavour would be made to see that the minorities in this country are not exposed to this trouble. This they declared; this was the unanimous wish, determination and resolve of all the political parties there, those who were closest to the situation and who

were affected by it from day to day by what was happening there. The second thing they said was that they did not think that it would at all be worth while, it would at all be reasonable to press this alternative of an exchange of populations. This was also the unanimous view of all the representatives of those parties. Now, therefore, let us not go on bringing up something which does not provide any way out at all and I have not yet found any suggestion which anybody will seriously put forward and press. Now, that exhausts the subject of East Pakistan.

Coming to the question of disturbances in West Bengal, I was in a position to see what was happening there all before my eyes. I saw houses in flames, flames rising higher and higher even in places where the curfew was there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Despite the curfew.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I saw people rushing out of their homes. It was even in places where the curfew was there. I saw people looting shops and rushing here and there for that purpose, hooligans, gangs of them and I saw a large number, thousands, of our brethren, Mussalmans, men, women and children, in some yard, some compound here, some shed there, crowded in conditions at any rate which at least caused me, when I was there, indescribable agony. That is what I saw personally, and after two days when I was moving, I found thousands of them crowded on pavements. That was the situation, arson, loot, people uprooted both in the districts and in Calcutta. They were predominantly Mussalmans and there were also Hindus. Why did this happen? Here, we have to make clear the genesis, because some suggestion has been made as if the disturbances in Dacca and elsewhere came simultaneously or after, the disturbances started. I have seen

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda:] even someone responsible person, writing like that. That is not so. The origin of the incidents in Kashmir, the theft of the Prophet's relic. Members know that it was all calm in Kashmir in the sense of relations between the two communities, Hindus and Muslims being in complete harmony. There was goodwill, amity and understanding and yet this incident was exploited immediately. I think it was on the 3rd of January, the day of protest, there was a procession and immediately after that about twenty thousand workers in Khulna came out. Here, it is not a question of one newspaper here or there or a question of some irresponsible person shouting a slogan but the leaders at the top said things which could not but provoke communal passions. That is where the responsibility lies squarely for having provoked and created all these disturbances first in East Pakistan and in its wake followed what we had to be confronted with in Calcutta and in the districts of West Bengal. This is the very clear sequence and in Calcutta and in the districts, again, a question has been raised as to what were the other factors, local. As far as I have been able to examine and analyse the position, it was the reaction, the repercussion of whatever stories came from the other side. There were a large number of refugees and naturally their minds were affected. Something happened which was certainly most reprehensible, something started, a few incidents and this went on till about the tenth or the thirteenth when it was intensified. After that it slowed down, the tempo of it. Meanwhile, the West Bengal Government played its part. There were some contributory factors, some important factors. There were bus owners; there were those who owned the *oustees* and there were those who owned the land. It was very clear that they were interested in seeing that those people were turned out and that those valuable lands were taken away from them. Therefore, the first thing that was done

was to make an announcement that nobody would be allowed to profit by this. The houses had been set on fire and the people had been pushed out but it was announced that those very people would be brought back to the same place and permitted to build on the very same land. An ordinance was issued and it provided that anybody taking possession of those lands would be considered to be unauthorised, he would be evicted from there and those very people who were there before would be brought back. This was done and this had a very salutary effect. Then the West Bengal Government took early precautions. They called in the assistance of the troops; also they asked the Central Government for more police help which was given. Several battalions were airlifted. And afterwards the help of the parties was taken; composite teams of volunteers of various parties went round and this proved very effective in assuaging the feelings of the people and also in checking communal hatred and passion and in the restoration of peace.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Is it not a fact that the trouble in Calcutta started after a students' procession was attacked and three students were stabbed and one student was killed by police firing in Calcutta?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: That came later.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: That came on the 9th. There was no trouble before that.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: That is not, Madam, my reading of the situation. We are now going into the details of a particular phase. I would like to send to the hon. Member the chronology of it. I have got a complete set of facts, day after day, what occurred on the first day, the second day and third day and so on. I can share that information with him and then we may discuss that among ourselves or later on if necessary in the House. But we cannot attribute all that has happened to one . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: One point of clarification here. Mr. Bhudev Sen a student, was killed in the college compound by the police and that came in the way of co-operation between that section of the community and the police and aggravated the situation. Professors, lecturers, students, all made statements against the behaviour of the Government and the Government have refused to order a judicial enquiry; even till now they are persisting in their attitude.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The hon. Member must understand that the Government has to do its duty. In the face of certain circumstances, to have a judicial enquiry at a moment when we are faced with a rising crescendo of killings, stabbings and all that, it is not right; that is not the time when it is to be done. That is not the time at all. We have to strengthen the morale of the police when we want the police to perform its duty.

Then there is one thing. It has also been urged in some quarters that it was the Muslims who started the trouble. I know the facts. I have been watching them day after day. I have all the details. I have heaps of papers and I have personal knowledge of things there. It is not so at all.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: May I point out one thing with regard to this matter because I was there on the spot at that time? The first incident that took place in Calcutta was when certain students, young men, who were proceeding to the office of the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan in Calcutta to present a protest note against what was happening in East Bengal in the usual manner in which diplomatic officers are approached on such occasions they were attacked by a number of Muslims in Park Circus area. That was really the first incident which took place.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I won't be dogmatic but my informa-

tion is that, though it is true that in certain places the Muslims became aggressive—I have seen sacrilege haT-ing been perpetrated in a temple; I have seen that also and that is true—when you see all the incidents together, and as I said the Muslims possibly were fighting back in some places but the provocation initially, as far as my assessment goes, did not come from them. And this particular instance, I will check up but that is my impression at the moment.

Then the question was whether the Government of West Bengal did all that it could in order to quell the disorders. As I was explaining, they did all those things. And here there is one thing which I must try to clarify and that is about the police because very often it has been stated there and it has been brought up here now and again that the police did not play its part, that in the presence of the police these occurrences were going on. Now I moved about extensively there and I must acknowledge the fact that some of the Muslims who had been pushed out of their homes and who had suffered told me that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have heard from Hindus also.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: In certain cases this did happen but I also met a number of them who were all praise for the police for having helped them and without their help they would not have survived. That is also true. Therefore we have to see the situation as a whole. And the West Bengal Government later on took steps to strengthen police arrangements. They increased their strength, improved mobility and various other measures were taken.

There is the question of relief and rehabilitation of the persons who were displaced or who have suffered during these riots. I have got all!

[Shri GulzarMal Nanda.] the details but I need not take up the time of the House in narrating them,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the estimate of the houses burnt?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: A census of the persons affected is going on. Steps have been taken to give loans to such people. The investigations are not yet complete. The State Government are particular that the procedure for receipt of loans should be quite simple and it should be given as quickly as possible. There are loans for students, loans for agricultural implements, cattle, loans for seeds, loans for artisans. All these details have been supplied to me but I need not take up the time of the House.

Now I would like to refer to a letter which I received on the 17th from a Member of Parliament Rajya Sabha, Shri Syed Ahmad. He says:

"I did not try to speak on the Motion of Thanks but it occurred to me that there was one serious omission in that Address. The Address nowhere condemns the riots in Calcutta. What it does is to give the genesis of the riots and state the steps taken by the Government to support them. The omission can be misunderstood to the disadvantage of this country."

Now the Address condemns neither one thing nor other. It just contains a bare statement of facts. He goes on:

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"From the speeches of some of the Members also it was clear that they were concerned only about the fate of the persons affected by the riots in East Pakistan and were indifferent or cold to what happened to the Muslims of Calcutta Now I hope you will try to correct this impression because

it exists widely even among the right-thinking Muslims of the country."

I say there is no warrant for such an impression because many of the persons, Hindus, whom I have been meeting in private and in groups where discussions took place, have shared their deepest concern with the rest of us about the security of the Muslims and about our responsibility towards them. I think this is a very wrong impression and I should like to correct it. Whatever is possible is being done. It may be that the suffering cannot be wiped out; the losses cannot all be made up but measures are being taken and schemes are in hand—actually they are in progress—for the purpose of rehabilitating those who have suffered during the riots there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I ask for a clarification on one point about the security of Muslim minorities there who had gone out of their houses? Now they are being asked to go back to their old places and they are told that only then they will get rations whereas they are not in a position to go back because nothing is left there and the result is that they are not getting even the rations to which they are entitled.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Rations are being issued. That started during the period of the riots. But the fact is if they are not going back to their own places, they will be deprived of their opportunities for earning their livelihood. Therefore that is the right approach.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No; you will kindly understand.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I understand the question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The factories have been burnt. Their dwelling houses have been burnt.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I understand. I had talks with members of the community in various areas and they said, 'we shall absorb them; we shall provide for the rest'. If there are certain places where 25 per cent of the dwellings had been destroyed the 75 per cent said that they shall look after the 25 per cent. In some places the sixty per cent were ready to take care of the 40 per cent. They said, 'we shall take care of the rest.' So that was the basis of the arrangements. And then some of the houses were not fully destroyed. There was some damage done and then arrangements were made! give them corrugated sheets and other things so that they could somehow carry on there till permanent arrangements were made.

Now, may I say one thing arising out of this? There is an attempt somewhere in some quarters to equate what has happened here with what has occurred now and earlier in Pakistan. There is absolutely no comparison at all. There was a number given. How many riots have taken place in this country? I believe the number is 500.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): It is 550.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Of course, that number is incorrect. Whatever it may be, all the riots in the country that had taken place during these years pale into insignificance compared with one riot in Pakistan during this period. Let us understand it clearly. We do not at all want trouble in our country, but let things not be made to appear to the disadvantage of whatever effort that has been made here to look after and discharge our responsibilities.

Then, there was the question of trying to prevent the spread of this trouble to other parts of the country. Immediately we took action. There was a great and serious risk of its

spreading. With all the information and news coming in from Pakistan about the atrocities that were being perpetrated there, it would naturally have excited and incited the people. Therefore, precautions were taken. I must say that the whole community and the parties have co-operated in a creditable manner in order to see that calm and quiet prevail and communal harmony is not disturbed in the country. But there are some elements about whom I must warn the House. They believe that they will not have done their duty by themselves unless they go about and talk about these things. They have tried to have meetings with placards in which they tried to bring out the dastardly things that had been done elsewhere. Now, what is the good of that? Suppose it affects the mind of some people here and some trouble takes place and then some Muslims and some Hindus are killed, what is going to be the effect of it? Therefore, it is not only Hindus. From the information I am getting from various sources I find there are Muslims, there are Hindus, there are groups and there are organisations which are still engaged in this kind of activity. It is very bad, it is very wrong and it should be stopped. At any rate, so far as the Government is concerned, we will try to see that all this is put down.

Another question to which I would like to refer now is that of infiltration into the country of Pakistanis. This question has been raised several times and it is being asked: Why are we allowing them to remain, because it is also hinted that some of them might be acting as *agents provocateur* and therefore, we should be careful about them? Also, we have got so much load, Hindus coming from Pakistan, and why should we have to bear this burden? Now, here the information that I have got about it is that there are about 1\ lakh Muslims, who have infiltrated into Assam. There may be about 50,000 in Tripura. There is an uncorroborated

President

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] number in West Bengal of another 2J lakhs. That is according to the Registrar-General, by some kind of computation of the figures of census and other methods. But this has not been confirmed. There may be smaller numbers in other places. During recent years, between 1960 and September, 1963, there were from Assam 36,690, West Bengal 17, 853 and Tripura 20,527. Persons who returned to Pakistan after prosecution, conviction or on receipt of quit notices or of their own accord. The number of Pakistani nationals overstaying after the expiry of their visas as on 1-12-1961— that is the information available—is 41,936. Now, what is our policy about this? This heavy infiltration has been of course, causing us considerable concern. Though steps were being taken, the question now is: Why is it that more is not being done? This is a matter both of urgency and delicacy. We should not create an impression as if, under the pretext of sending out Pakistani Muslims, we are pushing out also Muslims who are Indians. That was raised. It may be that that is not correct at all, but there was the outcry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In regard to Tripura it is certainly correct.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Therefore, we had to take certain steps. Some people say as if the institution of Tribunals is really barring the way to the eviction of these people. It is not so. It is with the idea of facilitating it. I am absolutely sure in my mind that by this you take away that excuse, you take away the pretext for agitation and its repercussions which are very undesirable. The only thing is that it may be that you need 12, 20 or 50 tribunals. We have told the Assam Government that we shall pay for it. Have these tribunals there in every district. At any rate, the assurance is created that nothing is happening which can be taken exception to—on the ground which I have mentioned.

This I thought I might share with hon. Members.

I will turn to another question. Madam, there is going to be a recess here for lunch. Then, should I stop now or should I continue?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-. There are a few minutes left. We shall adjourn.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: After lunch he may continue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is not one o'clock yet.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The next question I have in mind is about Kashmir. The hon. Member, Mr. Tariq, is here somewhere. Before I proceed to say a few words about Kashmir, I should first elucidate a matter regarding which questions were raised in this House in connection with the theft of the holy relic. I gave the names of three persons. In a few hours a correction had to be made in respect of the name of one of these persons. What had happened was that I read out then the names that I had before me. These names were given to me by the Intelligence Bureau. Later I was informed that a mistake had been made in receiving the telephone message from Srinagar regarding these names. Whether the defect related more to the telephone transmission channel or the person who recorded the message is not important.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; It is very important.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The mistake is there. It is a mistake of the Government and I regret it!. As an individual I am far from perfect. I made a mistake. Here is a administrative failure. We must try to avoid such mistakes. It is clear that in several respects our administration needs tightening up. For my part I shall try to do my best in this direction.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; Let this point be clear. I am glad the hon. Minister has given the explanation. Because he read out, obviously somebody had briefed him wrongly. Therefore, when we were raising it, we were not asking it as if peno-nally he has been responsible for the mistake. Now, we are told that the three names were received on the telephone. Madam Deputy Chairman, the names had been withheld from Parliament for a few days and he sought the special leave of the House to give them later on, and meanwhile the Ministers had gone there and come. The Central Intelligence Bureau's Director, Mr. Mullick, had gone there and come here. How is it that the names should not have been in his file so that he could check them up even when a telephone message came? Do I understand that up to the time the names were received on the telephone the Central Intelligence Bureau and the Government of India did not have in their possession any list containing the names, or was that the first time that they came to know of them? It seems to be very strange. I demand a thorough enquiry into the manner in which the mistake was committed, and all the guilty officers should be punished for it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is now 1 P.M. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN- in the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam, I think the Home Minister will be dealing with that mistake to clear up this point. Therefore, with your permission I would ask a question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had asked it before lunch.

S*«v BHUPESH GUPTA: I had not finished.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you only half a minute.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; Can I ask a question in half a minute? It is a serious matter, Madam. The question is this. Which officer of the C.I.D. received the names on the telephone here? Which officer spoke at the other end? Was he a Government of India official? Has the responsibility been exactly fixed? When the list was given to the Home Minister, were they all the names that had been received on the telephone? If so did the Home Minister enquire whether they were verified from the papers in their possession? The Home Minister spoke here at 12 A.M. on the 17th. Mr. Hajarnavis came with his correction at about 4 P.M. the same day. Do we understand that a second telephone came from Srinagar within this short interval making the correction? Was it corrected on the basis of the documents in the possession of the Central Intelligence Bureau? If so, was the telephone message received on the telephone, verified on the basis of the documents in their possession? Madam, it has become an international scandal. It is not a party issue at all. The officers' responsibility should be fixed and the matter should be absolutely straightened. It has become an international scandal.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam, is it permissible that during the speech of the hon. Minister a Member is allowed to intervene by any speech of a long duration?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has asked certain questions.

SHRI GULZARLAL NANDA: Madam, I take notice of all these questions and I shall look into all

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] these. When the House adjourned, I had taken up the question of the situation in Kashmir. But before I could say anything about the happenings there, I made a personal clarification. Several aspects of the situation there are not quite relevant at the moment the political aspect, for example; is under active consideration. Regarding the administrative aspect, for some time past I believe I have had occasion to inform the House that arrangements were being considered for deputing officers for the purpose of strengthening the administration of the State. Those arrangements are in progress. The third question is—repeatedly it arises—about the integration, full integration, complete integration of the State with India. I again take this opportunity of affirming that the question of integration does not arise at all because Jammu and Kashmir is fully, one hundred per cent part of India, and therefore there cannot be any one hundred and one per cent integration; it is one hundred per cent integration in that sense, but as I have tried to explain, the only issue arises in respect of the relations of that State with the Centre. In this there are certain differences as compared to other States and the question has been that they should be removed, and the State should, be on a par fully with our other States¹; in relation to the Centre. The hon. Members know that for some time past that process has been in progress and a number of steps have been taken. I need not give details about them. In the matter of Federal Financial Integration, the provisions regarding Election Commission, the Supreme Court, matters relating to census, these and there are various other things where progressively the conditions have been approximated to what obtains in the rest of India and recently again there are a few measures which have been under consideration. The real issue now is whether whatever remains should not now through some kind of quicker action, be completed. I personally

believe, Madam, that the conditions as they have developed now do call for speedier action in this matter, and I trust that in course of time this will come about, this will be accomplished. This appears to be the will of the people, and any Government there are bound to respond to the wishes of the people in this matter. I do not want to dwell further on this question.

There is another question to which I would not like to make a very lengthy reference but I should like to say something about it. It is the recurring question, frequently Members raise that question, about corruption. There are several questions about it otherwise in the Question hour, and I have been personally giving some attention to this matter and certain steps have been taken with which the Members are well acquainted. What further? That is the question. Members know what has been done in the matter of setting up a Vigilance Commission, for example. Does it suffice? I do not think it does suffice. It is going to go far enough in dealing with the problem so far as Government servants are concerned in respect of the Central Government. But the State Governments also have accepted the suggestion that they should set up similar Commissions in their areas, and some of the States have done it already. Others, I am sure, will do it in course of time, and it is not very far off. But this I believe will not suffice. Therefore, some other steps have also been taken, something to which I attach very great importance. It is the non-official activity, organised non-official activity through voluntary associations, social and religious, and already a few days ago an organisation has been brought* into being for this purpose. Representatives of all such organisations are on it and very soon it will start functioning. The purpose and activity of this body are going to fall mainly under two heads. One is creating a climate, changing the outlook of the people; that is important —creating public opinion which would

be unfavourable to those who indulge in corrupt practices and malpractices. On the other side there will be some concrete action) a department for the purpose of dealing with the grievances. Anybody can bring his complaint to some place in the Government machinery, and the Vigilance Commission will take notice of it. But there may be many who may not feel inclined or may not be encouraged to do so. So, this non-official set-up will have provision for that purpose. Anybody can bring a complaint so that . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : May I ask the Home Minister to reveal the name of this non-official body which is going to do the work to which he made a reference?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It is Samyukta Sadachar Samiti. It is a joint thing. It is composed of representatives of all these various organisations. Sadachar is the positive concept, that of observance of moral standards, social standards.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Is this body going to be given semi-official recognition? It is open to anybody to bring to notice cases of corruption. But why should a special reference be made to one body which has been formed unless that body has been formed with semi-official approval?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It is a very proper question. The answer is that it is not just one body. It is a body composed of representatives of all the various organisations which could have interest in the matter without any discrimination. This is not of political parties, but of the rest.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): Will you give one or two examples so that we may know names of one or two organisations which have joined it? 1154 RSD-4.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I can mention them. There is the Sana-tan Dharma Sabha, the Arya Sabha, the Jamait-ul-Ulema. There is the Jain community, the Hindu community, the Muslim community and also the Christian community. All-India level organisations are there. And then also there are other special organisations. The main, key point is this . . .

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN (Maharashtra): Is this Committee going to be financed by the Government?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The Committee may have some assistance from the Government. But it is expected to raise the funds by itself also. The real essence of the matter is this. By itself, Government has been doing it, is making some efforts in this direction but it might not prove fully effective. Therefore, to an extent, we try to improve, strengthen and intensify the activities on behalf of the Government, through the Government machinery. On the other side, people are very much interested in it and they might be able to do something in changing, say, the moral climate of this country. But these two things by themselves will not suffice. Where the possibilities of it are large and great, the key to it is that there should be a combined activity. There will be collaboration between the non-official agencies, then representatives and the Government machinery through this organisation. There will be some kind of joint committee at various levels so that all those complaints and grievances which have been brought to the notice of the Government through this body and what is happening to them, can be watched and pursued. This will, I believe, both bring . . .

SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA (West Bengal): I want to ask a question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should allow the Minister to continue. Whatever questions you may

[The Deputy Chairman.] have, you may ask them at the end. There are too many interruptions.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): This is a very serious thing which we view with great apprehension. Mr. Nanda may be complacent about it but we view this very seriously. This body that is being set up by the Government, what is it going to do? Is it really going to give us relief from corruption or is it going to set up further corruption? Therefore, we are interested in it, and therefore there are interruptions. Is it going to be another Bharat Sewak Samaj?

(Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Home Minister told us that he would consult the various parties here to evolve the formula and so on.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I am going to do that very soon.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: After founding it?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: That is a different thing altogether. It is a non-official organisation. And the hon. Member may also set himself up as an organisation and if he brings to the notice of the Government any complaint, the Government will look into it. How can Government be prevented from looking into anything?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): But there is a difference. Government cannot behave in that way. If any organisation comes to be patronised by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, it becomes altogether different. *(Interruptions).*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There are so many things.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a non-official organisation, Mr. Nanda says, and you may listen to him. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would like to ask the Home Minister whether in any democratic country the question of eradication of corruption is being sought to be given to a semi-official body of the kind that the Home Minister mentions. It is the duty of the Criminal Investigation Department to track down the cases of corruption, it is for the Government to deal with them and not for a body like this.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: We take this matter seriously. The hon. Mr. Dahyabhai Patel said so, that it is a serious matter. We are taking it perhaps more seriously than he does.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Will you prove it? It is under your nose. What is the use of your saying that you are more serious than I am?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I would very much welcome the hon. Mr. Dahyabhai Patel trying to do more, rather than merely asking us to do more. But let nobody try to thwart any activity which is being done. anything which we are trying to put into action. The whole point is this Madam. You see the list, every organisation is there, and they are not people of our choice. They have been told to send representatives of their choice. Here is the bringing together of all the best elements in the nation interested in a question of this kind, and let other things be done also. If we are really earnest about it, well, let us try to explore all possible avenues from which we can get help in eradicating this evil of corruption. This is not all, I can discuss this again. I have said so. This is one thing; there is the second thing and then there is the third thing. And there is the question of the relations with business. I am taking it up at various levels with business and industry. I asked these representatives of business and industry to meet me. I have

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met them. And now, some people will laugh at religion, some people will laugh at business. Well, let them do so; things will move on.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Which business you have asked? You have asked the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, So what? Is Mr. Birla or Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain going to preside over the Samyuktha Sadachar Samiti?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: This will not suffice and it is not possible for us to send policemen everywhere and to have our intelligence system working at every shop and at every business house. We want the co-operation of people and also of the business community. Therefore, I put it to them. This is a matter in which we have to request them to ensure that so far as their officers are concerned, so far as the people who function on their behalf are concerned, they must take notice of it, that if there is anything on their side, any kind of approach made, that its going to be taken very serious notice of. Actual detection of a bribe given is a different matter. That, at any rate, has to be dealt with properly and effectively, and both the persons, he who pays the bribe and the one who receives it, must be proceeded against, and I have been emphasising that those who pay bribes have not been dealt with as strongly as they should have been. This will be done but there is something more. I asked them to co-operate; that is, about the number of people whom they engage here to meet our officials at the various levels, I said that they should stop that. Then the question was that the business of the country would suffer. I said that we would make arrangements about it, that each Ministry would be responsible for attending to these matters, and also some kind of central arrangement may be made.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They do not meet the officers after publishing advertisements. It is secret.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: They may be misbehaving; many others have misbehaved and sacrificed the interests of the nation. We are trying to see that we get the best out of everybody. We are permitting them because they belong to the nation and they are the members of this nation.

Then there is one more question about it. It is the co-operation of the political parties- If they do not object, they can send their representatives so that we can meet and work together towards a cause; it is the cause of the nation and of no party. It is something which lies at the root of our failures, in any direction—corruption. Administrative delays are there; the economic progress is held up and the resources of the nation are tied up on account of this corruption. All these things are involved in it. Therefore, it is a matter of the highest importance. I hope that there will be collaboration and co-operation in this matter.

About the question of corruption at political levels . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Corruption in high places.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Well, 'high places'; you are 'high places' also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not saying in 'high places'. I only say that corruption is high.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Here I have given some information which you might have seen. It may not appear to be hundred per cent satisfactory from the point of view of some people. It is a very good beginning and I believe it will lead to very good results. Now this information relates to a certain decision which was taken at a meeting of the Chief Ministers after considering the methods to deal with cases of corruption

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] or complaints of alleged corruption and I may here also, Madam, give the important part of it.

"There was unanimity regarding applying strict and exacting standards in the matter of integrity in the cases of Ministers both at the Centre and the States."

SHM A. B. VAJPAYEE: Madam, may I enquire whether the Chief Minister of Punjab was present at the meeting?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: What about Orissa?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Where the Chief Minister was not present, the Home Minister was present, but I believe the Chief Minister was also present there. (*Interruptions*). There were two meetings. In one the Home Minister was there and in the other the Chief Minister was there.

"There was unanimity regarding applying strict and exacting standards in the matter of integrity in the cases of Ministers both at the Centre and the States. If it appears that a complaint against a Minister in the Central Government calls for further enquiry, the Union Home Minister should take it up, and with the help of such information as he may be able to obtain through the sources available to him, should satisfy himself and the Prime Minister whether a *prima facie* case exists. If it is found that there is a *prima facie* case, the Minister concerned will normally be asked to step down. In certain cases this itself may suffice. If the nature of the case calls for further action, this may be taken in accordance with the circumstances of the case through a suitable agency. There may be cases in which it would be necessary to institute a regular inquiry in some form or the other.

The Chief Minister of a State is responsible in respect of the Ministers of his State corresponding to the responsibility of the Union Home Minister and the Prime Minister in respect of Ministers of the Central Government. If the matter concerns the Chief Minister himself, or in any other special case the procedure applicable to the Central Ministers may be followed."

There was also some mention of corrupt practices where a Member of a Legislature is concerned, but since that was not a matter which they could dispose of, they have only said that if such a person accepts payment from a business house it should be deemed to be a corrupt practice.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
Madam Deputy Chairman . . .

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Shall I go on, Madam, because I have other thing to attend to and I would like . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may keep your questions pending till after the reply is over.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Just one clarification on this point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Home Minister continue.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: At the end of my reply, time permitting you may put your questions.

SHRI AKBAR ALT KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Ts there some machinery for the Members of the Legislatures also?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: T may inform the hon. Member, Madam, that when we meet I hope, in spite of the frowns of the hon. Member, Shri Dahvabhai Patel, he wi'll also be willing to help in this process.

SHRI DAHYABHAT V. PATEL: T am quite willing, but what about protection

to people who are being shot in broad daylight, because they make complaints about corruption? Who is going to protect them?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about those people who are put under detention in Tripura because they brought up charges of corruption?

AN HON. MEMBER: That was not corruption.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I see people of Tripura thrown in Jail because they brought charges of corruption against Shri Sachindralal.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: That is not corruption but subversion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Corruption charges.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I will now proceed to deal with just one other matter about which I need not say much in view of the fact that there is going to be a debate in the House regarding the progress of the Third Five Year Plan. But there are just a few matters which I might very briefly refer to. The question of economic progress is of the highest importance because of our talk about socialism, about help to the weaker sections, about regional development and the claims of the various sections, and (even very much more so and above everything else, the preparedness of the nation for defence, all these signify nothing unless there is the continuing progress of the nation in material terms, and there I would like to utter just a word of warning about those people who just will not be content with making claims which are reasonable; they will make extravagant claims; I may mention the people with whom I have been dealing myself for many years, say, the representatives of the working class. Now it is all right to say that something should be done to us. But I heard the other day that Rs. 25 to every person should be given, that every workman should be given 25 per cent or 25 rupees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Twenty-five per cent.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Twenty-five per cent or twenty-five rupees, I cannot say which is more and which is less.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Whichever is more.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It will depend. Now I would be very happy if the working class gets something more, but let it be realised that it is out of a pool everybody has to share, and if one section claims and is able to exact more at the expense of another section, unless the total reservoir is enlarged or our capacity to satisfy these claims greatly increases, which in the present circumstances, at any rate, for certain reasons is not so, it will not be possible to satisfy all the claims put at present or in the future. Therefore all this threat of strikes everywhere is not going to lead us to anything which will either help them or help the country but which will certainly create more obstacles in the way of any progress that we are looking forward to.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Profits are going up.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Now the questions arise, (1) whether our policies, our Plans, our approach are correct or not, whether there is anything wrong with them; (2) whether we are making progress or not making any progress; and (3) whether that progress, whatever we may have been able to achieve, is sufficient or not sufficient, and if insufficient what are the things to do, whether anything can be done about it, or whether we are helpless. Now to the first question my answer briefly is that having had a close look and having analysed the experience of the past years and having looked at all kinds of alternative suggestions we are very clear that the main approach, the basic social and economic policies, the concept of planning, allocations, priorities, all that is, by and large, correct, and it is consistent with the requirements of this country and therefore, on that score,

[Shri Gulzaridal Nanda.] I do not think it could be said that, whatever we may have experienced in the shape of, say, slow growth, slow economic growth, it is not because there has been any serious deficiency or defect in the matter of the planning techniques, etc., or the way in which the Plan is designed. The second question is: Has there been any progress? There is considerable progress, significant, substantial economic progress in the country. Thirdly, is it sufficient? It is not sufficient at all; it is not sufficient in relation to the requirements and the needs of the people, and also it is not sufficient in relation to the targets and the expectations. Therefore the question is: Is it that nothing more could be done, or is there any factor which has discovered the reasons for the slow progress and which would enable us to set things right and to bring in some kind of remedial action. Now my answer to that is in the affirmative; this can be done.

The question of the price level was raised. Yes, so far as the people are concerned, all these economic facts ultimately lead to two things, the income of the people, which in the aggregate is the national income, and the prices which they have to pay, so that whether they are able to satisfy their minimum needs or not, the answer to that will arise out of or depend upon whatever is available to them in the shape of income. Now regarding the second thing, the question of the price level, I should like to express my own anxiety about it also. It is really rather disturbing that while in the first two years of the Plan things were more or less under fair control it was possible to keep the price level under check. In the first year there was a fall of about a little over 3 per cent, and in the second year there was a rise. So it was neutralised and ultimately the position was that at the end of the first two years I think there was no net increase in the price level. There was—3.7 per cent, decline in the first year and it was plus 3.7 per cent, in 1962-63. Since March 1963, there

has been a sharp increase which is of the order of 7.7 per cent, by 2nd February, 1964 in which food articles figure very prominently—12.7 per cent, increase and of this, cereals stand out even more prominently with 16 per cent., pulses 24.6 per cent.

3 P.M.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): The percentage as calculated by the Home Minister does not correspond with what they are in the market. Wheat was sold last year at Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 per maund. To-day it is Rs. 30 per maund. So this 12 per cent, does not carry conviction to the public.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Fruits and vegetables 16 per cent., sugar and gur 19.3 per cent., industrial raw materials 5 per cent., oilseeds 8.7 per cent. The consumer cost of living index has gone up by 6 per cent, between November and March. Now the question also has been raised several times as to whether our statistics correspond to the facts. These are wholesale prices. Therefore that question does not arise.

So far as consumer price index is concerned, an element of confusion arises from the fact that there is a considerable volume of transaction which occurs through fair price shops at controlled prices and hon. Members would know that the number of fair price shops is now . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Something like 55,000.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It is 70,000. They have been increasing. The number of people covered by identity cards—the system of identity cards has been introduced in some States—is seven crores. So the needs of a considerable proportion of the population are met through fair price shops. This is not a complete answer but at any rate it means some relief. In December, the number of fair price shops was (50,278). Since then there has been a further increase. Those* who go to the market and make pur-

chasea will notice that overnight it is not possible to obtain a thing at a ' price which was paid earlier. A considerable surcharge by the shopkeeper has to be compulsorily paid and with this, Rs. 2 which was given to the Government servants, has been, I am told, more than neutralised by the rise in the prices which occurred almost within one week. That is a factor where the question of what kind of sanction we should apply and what kind of remedies are available to us comes considering that, some measures for the checking of prices have already been adopted. They have not sufficed, I mean the fair price shops. Then there are the various kinds of regulatory mechanisms which have been established regarding! the wholesale trade. That has not led to the result that we can be sure or we can have some confidence about the prices not rising further. This is a matter which now exercises our minds and I mentioned it elsewhere that after the Proclamation of Emergency, the whole of the business community took a kind of pledge. Actually on the radio also we were hearing that they met and they used to take oaths that they would not now do any hoarding and profiteering and they would not charge excessive prices.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do they take their oaths in the temples?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: But somehow, the recent experiences and the earlier one, do not inspire any confidence in us and I believe we have to do something more about it. The question of the co-operative arrangement, co-operative stores, etc. is important. So far as the working class is concerned, we had come to an arrangement. There will be in most of the larger establishments or in *til* the larger establishments co-operative or collective stores or consumer stores. This scheme has made progress but not to our satisfaction. This was an arrangement arrived at with the representatives of labour. If they have such stores, why must they be compelled to ask for an increase in the dear-

ness allowance if they can have those supplies at reasonable prices? This is also an extension of this idea where general protection becomes inevitable. That again may not cover the whole ground. Therefore something more will have to be considered as to how we are able to keep in check these tendencies for profiteering and trying to exploit the need of the consumer. The point is if the grower receives a higher price, the agriculturist, that is the bulk of the community in the country, we should not grudge that. Then we should think of other ways of trying to relieve the suffering of the lower middle-classes and others whose income may not be sufficient but what happens is the spread between the period of harvest and the lean period is very high and the middle-man's margin absorbs a good deal of the increase in the prices. This we have to deal with, that is the question of prices. On the other hand there is the question of production. There it should be realised—this is an important factor which hon. Members will like to take notice of—that out of the increase of 77 per cent, nearly seven per cent, is due to the rise in the price of agricultural commodities— foodstuffs etc., or raw materials of industries which are of agricultural origin. Therefore the whole of this trouble is concentrated in the agricultural sphere. Industrial production has increased, not to our full satisfaction, in the first two years. In the first year it was 5.6 per cent., in the second year it was 8 per cent., though in some directions like basic metals it was 26 per cent, and manufacture of metal products 69 per cent., machinery 20 to 22 per cent, and chemical products, 23 per cent., but since the contribution of industry towards national income is relatively small, therefore anything which happens to agriculture immediately affects both the price level and the national income, and that is why the experience of the last two years 1960-61 is an increase of only 1.3 per cent, and in 1962-63 there was a decline of 3.3 per cent. That is the root of the trouble

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] that we face. The question is asked: "Why it is that agriculture is lagging behind so much?" It is not that it has been starved of its needs like fertilisers and credit or irrigation. They have been stepped up more than in the past. Therefore better results should have been looked for and yet this has happened. There it is that the other question comes in of the climatic conditions. That is true. Droughts—prolonged periods of droughts—were there. It is not only this country but other countries have gone through this experience—one or two or three-year periods. It is not that we are going just to put it forward as a kind of excuse for this. Here is the experience of the earlier years in this country. In the year 1953-54 agricultural production increased by 12.1 per cent., against 4.6 per cent., in the previous year. Next year, in 1954-55 it was 2.4 per cent. In the year 1955-56 it was —0.2. Then it rose to 6 per cent. Again in 1956-57 it was —6.8 per cent. In 1958-59 it rose by 13.9 per cent. Therefore in a single year there was a jump of 13.9 per cent., or increase in one year. What else is it except that whether it is due to favourable climatic factor or unfavourable climatic factor?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It was due to better coverage in the Plan . . .

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: If we want to disclaim responsibility for the ravages of nature, we should certainly not claim credit for its bounty. That was bounty, 12.1 per cent., was a bounty. The average is 3.6 per cent. Therefore 12.1 per cent. could never be claimed as having come through any efforts of ours.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): Was that due to nature or was it due to your efforts?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The point is—there is fluctuation. In one year it is more and in the next year it is minus something. So that cannot be any proper or complete answer. Because of the effect of good agricul-

tural seasons and of bad agricultural seasons, the human contribution is all the more important and it has to be taken care of in an all the more effective manner. I do not want to take up the time of the House on that aspect of the matter. The hon. Minister of Planning will deal with it later on and about the steps that have been taken to increase agricultural production through better coordination, through a more systematic and timely supply of various materials and through other measures. I thought that I should at least say something about the economic questions and on the other various aspects.

Finally, Madam, I have only to say one thing more and that is this. We have these economic troubles. We have communal disturbances to face. The whole country is under a serious menace and that threat is not yet over. At any rate, as far as we can see, it is no less than before; I believe it is something worse than a year ago. Therefore, taking all these into consideration, one does expect that all of us, whatever be the party or group to which we belong, will have to consider the national interest above everything else and avoid various temptations to take up issues which may be otherwise all right. But in this period of emergency, I think we should all try to come together and see that the attention is concentrated on both defence, on our preparedness for defence and on trying to see that our developmental activity does not suffer and other complications are not created and that the nation moves on with determination and unity, towards its objective. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Madam, in the course of the debate on the Address, more than one Member referred to Mrs. Bandaranayake's letter to the Chinese Premier conveying some sort of an assurance given by Prime Minister Nehru, that the Government of India will not send its forces up to

the south of the MacMahon line. Instead of making a categorical denial that no such assurance has been given the hon. Minister Shri Lal- Bahadur, advised us not to adopt any rigid and fixed attitude on the question of our involvement with China; and the Home Minister has thought it fit to keep quiet on this important issue. This has created serious misgivings in our minds. Am I to understand that the Government has decided to amend its stand with regard to the Colombo Proposals and with regard to talks with China? The hon. Prime Minister assured us that the Colombo Proposals fall or stand as a whole. China so far has not accepted the Colombo Proposals in toto. What do we propose to do in the matter? Is there any shift in the policy of the Government with regard to these Colombo Proposals? The Home Minister should make a clear declaration that Government is not going to have any talk with China so long as the Colombo Proposal; are not accepted *in toto* by China.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want to say something in support of this, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That subject was covered yesterday, but it can be raised today. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri spoke on it. Anyhow, my subject relates to the Home Ministry and, therefore, I hope the hon. the Home Minister will give consideration to it. Many of my amendments relate to the question of the abuse of the emergency powers and the continued detention of people in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and a few in Bengal and in Assam. Now, Madam Deputy Chairman, we know that most of them have been released, about 900 or so, but a few are still left, about 55 or so. They are in Tripura and in Maharashtra, mainly. Tripura, such a little place, accounts for 29 communist detenus out of the 55 or so. and Maharashtra 14. In the Maharashtra the High Court pointed out that it was illegal and they have now

changed the order in order to make it technically legal. That memorandum I have got. But I do not know why the Government is persisting in this attitude of vendetta. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and I got the impression from the reply that he kindly gave me that he would like them to be released, all of them if possible. He said: "We can only make a recommendation to the State Government."

DIWAN* CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): On a point of order, Madam Deputy Chairman. What is this happening in this House? It is something which is absolutely new. I have never known the hon. Minister in the Government winding up the debate and then another debate being started.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He seeks clarification.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is a point of order. I am entitled to ask questions and seek clarification.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: But I do not know under what procedure this clarification is demanded. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA.: There is no point of order . . .

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: You may shout yourself hoarse, but you will not shout me down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam, you allowed me. You gave me permission. So please ask him to take his seat.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL; I rise on a point of order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I say there is no point of order at all.

(Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Tell me what is the point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You all please take your seat. I have permitted Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to seek certain clarifications. I had suggested earlier when the Home Minister was speaking that if any question was to be put and clarification sought, it could be done at the end of the reply and so I am allowing Mr. Gupta. The only thing is, he should be very brief.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is another matter. I say this series of amendments relate to this subject. This is a relevant subject. Therefore, I ask, the Home Minister why . . .

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Another debate?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; I do not mean any personal reflection on him. He has a great task and he does good things also. But I ask him why the Government of India is not intervening in this matter in order to get all these detenus released. In West Bengal the people have been released but ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do, Mr. Gupta. You have made your point clear.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is all this talk about co-operation? They are cooperating, but this is how the Government is behaving.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, I want an assurance from the Home Minister that these people will not be made over to Tom, Dick and Harry in Tripura or anywhere else. We feel very strongly over this. Co-operation has no meaning if these detenus are treated in this manner, the . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, will you please sit down?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sit down, sit down.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar). Madam, I only want to know what is the position about the full payment of the arrears to the ex-INA personnel who were classed "black." as demanded by Gen. Mohan Singh in this House?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam, I am sorry that the hon. the Home Minister and also the hon. Minister without Portfolio, did not refer to some of the points raised in this House about India's relations with China and the dispute that exists between these two countries. Madam, a number of reports have appeared in the Press that secret negotiations are going on which have been initiated by Gen Ne Win and Earl Mountbatten, to bring about the reopening of the Colombo Proposals. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether he would give an assurance on the floor of the House today that before Government undertakes to reopen the Colombo Proposals they will come forward with a proposal to that effect and seek the mandate of both Houses of Parliament, because as long as the November 1962 Resolution is on record . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think this subject was dealt with yesterday. Yesterday it should have been raised. Shri Lal Bahadur dealt with this subject.

Yes, Shri Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Madam I want to have clarification on two points. The first point is this. What is the idea of the Government of India about secularism and whether it is permissible in a secular State when there is the theft of a sacred relic, three lakh people can throng the streets of Srinagar for ten days or fifteen days? The hon. Minister without Portfolio goes there and makes an offering of Rs. 100 and gets it publicised in all the daily papers of

India. And simultaneously some idols are stolen from a temple and a few thousand people demonstrate. What is the idea of the Government about eularism? To me, secularism means that every religion as long as it is . . .

TH* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHHI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The question I ask the Home Minister is . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please UK.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR; Religion is only an instrument for communion between man and God. No sooner it enters the domain of political and social life, it becomes dangerous and ag the Minister without Portfolio has encouraged . religious bigotry and fanaticism and the Government of India has congratulated the Minister without Portfolio, I do not see how they are furthering the cause of secularism in this country. This is the first clarification that I want. The second clarification that I want is this. Very recently, a statement has been made by a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry that they are ready to negotiate with China. What was the occasion for this statement? It increases the apprehension which Mr. Vajpayee expressed that the Government of India is having some underhand negotiation with the Government of China. So, I should like to know from the Home Minister as to what made the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry to come out with a statement which was uncalled for, untimely and the statement of Mr. Lal Bahadur also increases our apprehension.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: I made a statement in connection with the incident in Park Circus in Cal-

cutta today and I understand that it has been taken down that I was on the spot. If I had said that, I would beg to correct it by saying that I was in Calcutta, not actually on the spot and the incident was reported in all the Calcutta papers the following morning.

SHRI M. N. GOVIND AN NAIR: I have a question.

श्री आर० के० भुवालका : मैडेम, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिना कंट्रोल उठाये क्या करप्शन हट जायेगा ?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Madam Deputy Chairman, with your permission I would just like to refer to a particular question. I am doing that only of my own accrd. Some persons have been put in jail in Karnal in connection with the gur Satyagraha. That gur Satyagraha has been withdrawn. Even the Uttar Pradesh Ministry has released all people but for some technical reason, and I should say for want of efficiency in the administration those people are still in jail for the last one month. In my own humble way, I contacted the Home Minister of Punjab and he promised to look into this matter a week back but still they are there. May I request the hon. Home Minister just to see that these persons are released without any further delay?

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): I would like to know from the Home Minister whether within the last twenty-four hours there has been a change in the policy of the Government towards China because only yesterday evening the official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has issued a statement welcoming the joint communique issued by General Ne Win and Mr. Chou En-lai in Rangoon. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether there has been a shift in the policy towards China within the last twenty-four hours.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: While the Home Minister was explaining the various steps he intends taking to check corruption, he said that the Chief Ministers in various States may be asked to look into the charges of corruption against Ministers but my point is, what is the arrangement under your scheme to look into charges of corruption against Chief Ministers because most of the complaints that are coming in are against the Chief Ministers, the Chief Minister of Punjab, the Chief Minister of Kerala. In the whole scheme there is no method evolved to check or look into cases of corruption against . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: To shoot the complainant is their method.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Calmly and coolly the Home Minister should give answers.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: My calm is not easily disturbed . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know that.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: . . . except when I think of the carnage of thousands of people elsewhere.

The first question related to a letter from the Prime Minister and regarding this and other matters which concerned foreign affairs I thought that there was an adequate intervention by the Minister without Portfolio but still whatever satisfaction is possible for me to give, I shall try. Regarding the sending of Indian troops up to the MacMahon Line, the Prime Minister repeatedly declared in Parliament, and it has been made clear in other Government statements also, that there is no political bar in terms of the Colombo Proposals to the movement of our troops up to the MacMahon Line. The actual deployment of troops, however, will have to be decided on military considerations by the Army command. This situation remains.

Regarding the question of releases, I do not expect the hon. Member to sit idle till the last Communist in jail has been turned out but he will not give any consideration to the fact that a very large number has been released.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I mentioned that myself.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It means that there is some process of review in the various States and whenever it is considered that time has arrived when a certain person can be released without any great danger to the security of the country, he will be released

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:; What is the hon. Minister talking? I am surprised at a reasonable man like him talking like that. (Interruption). Am I to take it that Mr. Dasaratha Deb and others who sit here are a danger to the security of the country? Then forfeit their membership of Parliament.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Is it not a fact that there are people supporting the Chinese approach to Communism.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You don't talk.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: That is not the manner to talk in Parliament,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members should address the Chair (Interruption).

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Is it not a fact that there are certain persons in the Communist Party—can Mr. Bhupesh Gupta tell this House honestly that there are no forces or no pro-Chinese elements in the Communist Party?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is absolutely tommy-rot that he is talking about, utter rubbish. (Interruption). It is a foul allegation he is making.

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Here is Mr. Basavapunnaiyah sitting here. He was put in prison. (Interruption).

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Withdraw the words, tommy-rot. You are tommy and rotten both.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA.; Tommy-rot you are talking, Mr. Pande.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Whatever his protests may be, the hon. Member knows that there is a rift in his party.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is that? I see no risk. What is the risk in the party except that we carry on peoples' agitation?

SHRI GULZARILAL, NANDA I am not talking of risk but rift.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not risk, and. that is why you are putting vs in jail. Oh you are talking of rift, the Congress Party talking of rift in other parties—fancy Madam!

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: There are two sections, one extreme right and the other is supposed to be extreme left and there are some people in between as the hon. Member is supposed to be and, therefore, he does not recognise left or right.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the hon. Minister talking about?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The third question was about re-opening the Colombo Proposals and a change in the policy. I do not know of any shift in the policy. There was also a question about secularism and the Minister Without Portfolio having made an offering. At any rate, I am accustomed to this tradition that when a Muslim goes to pay respect to a Hindu temple, consistent with his own religion, he offers something and similar is the case with Hindus. I have been to various places of worship and I do not think that it is at all inconsistent. Personally. . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN; I have done it in Banaras and in some other places.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: . . . that does not take anything away from religion. The individual religious life of every man in the country is there.

Then there was another question about corruption charges in connection with the Chief Ministers and whether anything could be done. I think the hon. Member did not listen because there is a whole paragraph dealing with the Chief Ministers and the Ministers in the State?. The Chief Ministers take responsibility for the other Ministers but if anything arises about the Chief Ministers, then the Central Government takes up those cases.

Anything else?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Nothing else. We want to know what you are going to do to get them, out This is what I want to know.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: About some releases in some areas I shall get the information from the hon. Member and see what can be done about it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was a question of Mr. Yajee about the I.N.A

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA; My information is that a review was made and certain concessions were given and it appears that this is all that could be done.

One question I omitted. I mean about controls and I want to answer that. I would not like to have any kind of control if it can be dispensed with without detriment to the interest of the community. If it is required in the interest of the community then corruption has to be checked in other

[Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.] ways. You cannot sacrifice the interest of the community because some people may become corrupt. In dealing with corruption there is the question of prices. There are so many other things. ■

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking up the amendments

The question is:

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

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the measures to be adopted by Government for securing complete vacation of the area occupied by the Chinese and taking full control over the area vacated by them through the proper utilisation of the state of national emergency for mobilising moral and material resources of the nation'."

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 no firm steps have been indicated in the Address for stopping the infiltration of Pakistani nationals into Assam, Tripura and West Bengal'."

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 no mention has been made, in the Address of the facilities to be given for the planned migration of East Pakistan minorities into India and also to the refugees who have come to India from Pakistan under duress'."

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 no steps have been indicated in the Address for full and complete integration of Kashmir with the Indian Union'."

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 enunciate any coherent policy to hold the price line and to mitigate the hardships caused to the people by ever-increasing cost of living'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that no steps are indicated in the Address to combat corruption at the political level'."

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 there is no mention in the Address of the hardships of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, nor are any welfare measures indicated to ameliorate their conditions'."

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 to note that the Address fails to mention that the

overall policy and fiscal measures taken by the Government of India have contributed to the strengthening of Indian and foreign monopolies and the payment of huge annual tributes to the Western powers and foreign monopolies'."

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 to note that the Address fails to underline the fact that the decline in agricultural production is primarily due to not carrying out radical agrarian reforms and preserving feudal interests as much as possible under new garb in new conditions."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret to note that the Address is silent about the fact that the policy of receiving arms aid from the Western powers, joint air-exercises with the U.S.A. and other imperialists and giving virtual consent to the proposed use of the American Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean and thus endangering the independence and security of the nations of South-East Asia has reduced the policy of non-alignment to its mere shadow and is driving our country closer to the camp of imperialist aggressive war-bloc'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret to note that the Address does not call for ending the emergency which is operating

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against the people and eating into the vitals of parliamentary democracy'." *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 take note of the fact that the Government of India have failed to secure implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact in respect of religious minorities in Pakistan and India, have not taken adequate steps to ease migration facilities for those who want to come to India, have failed to prevent serious loss of life and property to the Muslim minority in West Bengal in time, and are not taking adequate measures for their relief and rehabilitation'."

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 to note that the Address has failed to indicate that the Government of India should take initiative to break the deadlock over starting negotiations to settle the border with China as they did and are doing to settle disputes with Pakistan'."

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 in the reference in the Address to the Government setting up a Vigilance Commission to inquire into the charges of corruption against Government servants, there is no indication as to what permanent machinery they are going to set up to inquire into and adjudicate on allegations

against the integrity, and of the abuse of power, of persons holding ministerial and political positions'."

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 in the reference to the Chinese threat in the Address, there is no mention of the Government's intention to carry out the solemn affirmation by Parliament of November 8, 1962 of the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the Chinese aggressor from the sacred soil of India and of the steps that Government propose to take to reoccupy the areas vacated by the Chinese aggressor under the Colombo proposals'."

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 while taking note of the serious communal disturbances in East Pakistan and also in West Bengal the Address does not give any clear indication of the urgent measures and policies for meeting the needs of the situation'."

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 indicate any firm diplomatic and political initiative on the part of the Government so that the Government of Pakistan is obliged to honour its past assurances under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 and otherwise, with regard to the protection of the

life and property of the minority community in East Pakistan and their other right'."

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 Government does not have an intelligent approach and policy in raising the question of the protection of the minorities in East Pakistan in the international arena so as to create and enlighten world public opinion against the atrocities committed in East Pakistan by the reactionary and communal elements, often encouraged and instigated by Pakistan's ruling circles'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

Taut regret that the Address does not take note of the* fact that in their hate-India campaign and in their cold-blooded persecution of the minority community, the Pakistan authorities always harp on the Kashmir issue as well as count upon the support of the Government of the United States, with which the Pakistan Government is involved in an arms aid pact and other military alignments such as the SEATO and the CENTO."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

T>ut regret that the Address does not take, note of the fact that it is with the U.S. encouragement that the Pakistan authorities

raised the Kashmir issue in the Security Council."

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 take note of the fact that the communal disturbances in East Pakistan were organised this time particularly with a view to undermining the growing discontent of the people against the present Pakistan regime and for weakening and breaking up the popular democratic movement in that country'."

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 take note of the fact that the communal disturbances in East Pakistan were meant to be a provocation against India on the part of the Pakistan Government which is systematically backed up, materially and otherwise, by the U.S. Government"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

23. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not specifically take note of the fact that it is the monopolists and other vested interests in East Pakistan which played an important part in instigating and organising attacks on minority communities as was seen in the mill areas of Dacca and Narayan-gunj'."

The motion was negatived. 1154

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

24. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not seem to understand that behind Pakistan's refusal of the 'no-war declaration' proposal by India lies the military build up in Pakistan under the US-Pak military pact'."

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 condemn in the circumstances the continued US military assistance to Pakistan which, more than anything else, is responsible for the bellicosity of the present Pakistan regime and which is probably designed to bolster up reactionary communal elements in positions of power and authority'."

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 Address does not consider it necessary to tell the Indian people frankly that the greatest obstacle to the peaceful solution of the outstanding India-Pak problems lies precisely in the political and the military backing which Pakistan receives from the U.S.A.'"

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 Address does not still declare, that the UNO or its Security Council has no jurisdiction whatsoever over matters connected with Kashmir which is an integral part of India'."

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 the Address does not recognise the need for exploring the possibility of withdrawing the Kashmir issue from the Security Council, especially in view of the fact that the Security Council has not only failed to enforce its resolutions and ensure Pakistan's implementation of the same but is allowing the Pakistan Government to use the forum of the Security Council for its propaganda against India in order to mislead world public opinion'."

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 yet make any clear announcement to the effect that the present rigid restrictions on migrations from Pakistan are going to be radically modified with a view to facilitating migrations to India by all those members of the minority community who want to come to India'."

The motion was negatived.

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

'but regret that the Address does not indicate adequate steps by the Indian High Commission in Pakistan for making *ad hoc* arrangements for promptly issuing migration certificates to the members of the minority community in different parts of East Pakistan'."

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 take note of the fact that owing to the press blackout in Pakistan, the members of the minority communities would not often know whatever steps the Government may be taking on the Indian side of the border for receiving those who want to migrate to India'."

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 take note of the fact that the All-India Radio is not making regular broadcasts in Bengali about the arrangements that are being made to receive the migrants from East Pakistan'."

The motion was negatived.

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

'but regret that the Address does not assure that the question of providing shelter and livelihood to the refugees from East Pakistan will be regarded as an all-India national issue in consonance with the solemn commitments made before the partition of the country to the minority community who are now living in East Pakistan and also having regard to the situation into which they have been placed today'."

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 declare that the entire financial responsibility for meeting the costs of relief and rehabilitation of the new migrants from East Pakistan will be borne by the Union Government and that the system of the so-called 'matching grants' will not be introduced in the case of these* refugees'."

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 does not give a firm assurance to the West Bengal State Govern-

ment that its financial resources are not going to be strained on account of the new influx of the refugees from East Pakistan following the recent communal disturbances'."

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 outline any guiding policy for rehabilitation of these refugees in non-agricultural vocations specially in industries which need to be promoted for the purpose'."

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 show adequate awareness of the dimension of the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, whereas the problem is one which needs to be tackled on the basis of a comprehensive plan for resettlement of these refugees in both agricultural and non-agricultural occupation'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

faut regret that the Address does not treat the question of the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan as an emergency measure, calling for the allocation of adequate special funds by the Central Government as well as an effective machinery for discharging the responsibilities of the Union Government in the matter'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

faut regret that the Address does not indicate any plan on the part of the Government to move the Pakistan authorities so that the migrants may be in a position to dispose of their properties in Pakistan'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

faut regret that the Address does not indicate any new moves on the part of the Government for exchange of goodwill missions between India and Pakistan with a view to combating communalism and restoring confidence among the members of the minority communities on either side of the border'."

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 While making reference to the communal disturbances in Calcutta and certain areas of West Bengal, Government does not take a more serious view of the gravity of these disturbances in which thousands of houses belonging to the minority communities were destroyed as a result of well-planned arson'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

faut regret that the Address does not take adequate note of the fact that the attacks on the minority community in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal were in most cases well organised and even allowed to be carried out with impunity'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

faut regret that the Address does not show proper awareness of the fact that in many places in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal, the police authorities completely failed to discharge their elementary duties in the protection of the lives and properties of the minority community'."

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 does not show any awareness of the urgent need for a thorough probe into the conduct of the police authorities where they failed to discharge their elementary duty in protecting the minority community'."

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 does not face up to the fact that even in the heart of Calcutta with police as well as fire brigade stations around, many houses and bustees occupied by the members of the minority community were attacked and set on fire'."

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 does not explain why despite all the emergency powers the West Bengal administration, specially its police force, should have so badly failed in a number of places to effectively deal with the situation in the interests of law and order and in consonance with the elementary requirements of a secular State'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not indicate any concrete steps for the rehabilitation of the members of the minority community who have been displaced as a result of the burning of their houses'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not make any promise of providing alternative employment and/or compensation to the workers and employees who have been now rendered unemployed and lost their livelihood as a result of destruction of the factories, mills and other places of their employment'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not explain why adequate preventive steps were not taken in Calcutta, including calling out of military, before the disturbances broke out'."

The motion was negatived. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not explain why the author-

ities failed to call out the assistance of the military before the situation went out of control'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not give any worthwhile assurance to the Members of the minority community as well other victims in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal who have lost their livelihood in the recent disturbances that they will be speedily rehabilitated'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not show proper awareness of the danger of aggressive communalism, both actual and potential, which threatens the very secular foundations of our State'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain newspapers in Calcutta are fomenting communal passions instead of trying to restore communal amity and harmony'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the leaders of the Government have failed to exert their authority and influence to prevent inflammatory communal writings in some newspapers in the country'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not make a correct and objective assessment of the present situation in Kashmir, especially the popular discontent against the regime which was headed by the previous Prime Minister of the State'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not pay any heed to the serious allegations of corruption, graft, nepotism and misrule against the previous Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the long tenure of his office for ten years'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that there are strong reasons to

believe that the holy relic was stolen from the Hazratbal Shrine by some designing persons with a view to causing a certain provocation in the political life of Kashmir and whipping up passions against the healthy and democratic forces there.

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain interested people, at least one of whom is very highly placed, are trying to depict the recent outburst of popular feelings in Kashmir as nothing but an expression of pro-Pakistan sentiments, thereby defaming the people of Kashmir and that this false alarm is being raised in order to sidetrack the real issues concerning the Kashmir administration'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not recognise the legitimate urges of the people of Kashmir for a Government which will be manned by persons who enjoy a measure of public confidence' and are free from any taint of corruption'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not take into account the fact

that in order to defeat the machinations of the agents of the Pakistan Government and create public confidence, it is essential to give the fullest measure of encouragement to all healthy and democratic forces within Kashmir and thus stimulate and activate them'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not show any appreciation of the fact that the present Government of Jammu and Kashmir, can neither evoke any confidence among the people nor deal with the disturbing situation'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the very urgent need for ensuring for the people of Kashmir a clean and democratic administration under a broadly acceptable Government, manned by persons whose faith in democracy is not in doubt and who, above all, are free from public charges of corruption and high-handedness'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not appreciate that in order to bring about the requisite change in the Kashmir administration, it is essential

[The Deputy Chairman.] that the Government of India impress upon the present Ministry to resign and thus make room for another Government, acceptable to people, to take its place in the critical situation'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not realise that whatever might be the justification or efficacy of handling the Kashmir situation on an administrative plan through the officers of the Union Government at the earlier stages of the present crisis, the time has now come for a bold, political approach to the whole problem under the initiative of the influential leaders of the Central Government'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not indicate that the report of the inquiry into the theft of the holy relic from the Hazratbal Shrine will be made public and that the probe will be so conducted as to unravel the entire mystery surrounding this sacrilege as well as expose all hidden hands behind this monstrous crime'."

The motion was; negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

"but regret that the Address does not promise any review of

the so-called Delhi Agreement between the Union Government and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir so that all hindrances to the enforcement of the provisions of our Constitution in so far as they protect the rights and interests of the people are removed'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that the Address does not promise any comprehensive review of the working of Article 370 of the Constitution in the light of experience'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

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

'but regret that while correctly reiterating India's adherence to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, the Address does not take note of the plan to extend the operations of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean which cannot but undermine the policy of non-alignment pursued by India and other countries in this region as well as endanger their peace, security and independence'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not view the proposal to extend the operation of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean as an aggressive move in line with the U.S. policy of position

of strength' and for facilitating 1 U.S. interference in the internal > affairs of the countries in this par. ticular region'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not take into account that the entry of the U. S. Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean will not only bring cold war to this region but will at the same time bolster up pro-imperialist, reactionary forces in the Afro-Asian countries in this region of the Indian Ocean'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address misses the antecedents of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which operates thousands of miles away from the American shores in order to suppress patriotic and democratic forces in Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, etc.'."

the motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

Taut regret that the Address does not indicate any response to the desires of the peace and freedom-loving Afro-Asian peoples that India should be among the first to voice its protest against the U.S. plan for the introduction of the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not realise that the failure on the part of the Government of India to protest against this U.S. move about the Seventh Fleet has caused disappointment in the Afro-Asian and other friendly countries, dedicated to the cause of world peace, anti-colonialism and national independence'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret to note that while extending sympathy and support to the African people, the Address does not take note of the fact that the colonialist powers— Britain, U.S. and France—are trying to interfere in the internal resources of East Africa with a view to suppressing the national liberation process there and that the British troops are being introduced in some of these African countries with this in view'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any initiative on the part of the Government of India to prevent such interference on the part of the colonialists in the newly liberated countries of East Africa'."

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 while correctly expressing India's rejoicing at the attainment of the independence of Kenya and Uganda and of other territories in Africa the Address does not match these sentiments by a categorical stand against all colonialist interference and intrigues against these newly liberated peoples'."

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 does not hold out any promise that the Government of India will come out strongly against the introduction of any armed forces by colonial powers into Cyprus'."

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 does not explain its positive support to the people of Cyprus in their struggle today against the machinations of the U.S., Britain, France, Turkey and Greece aimed at suppressing the freedom and independence of Cyprus and endangering peace in the Mediterranean area'."

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 does not take note of the fact that the Government has no policy in the country as a whole to fix the maximum and the minimum prices for food grains keeping in view the interest of both the consumers and the producers'." *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 does not recognise the need for correcting the misleading cost of living index which are meant to deprive the working people of their dues and particularly conceal their material sufferings, thereby severing the interests of the capitalists'."

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 take note of the fact that while the big business is being encouraged and helped in every way, the small and medium industries in the country are being neglected'."

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 does not take into account the fact that in order to reduce the regional disparities in industrial development, special attention needs to be given in the matter of location of industries in the relatively backward regions'."

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 does not take into account the fact that the cottage industries in the country are neglected when they have an important part to play in our rural economy and in tackling unemployment problem'."

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 does not indicate any approach for the rapid expansion of the public sector not only under the aegis of the Centre but also under the State Governments'."

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 does not acknowledge the urgency of nationalising India's foreign trade without which even the malpractices in our export-import trade cannot be effectively checked'."

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 does not take note of the fact

that many crores of rupees are lost every year on account of under-invoicing of export and over-invoicing of imports by unscrupulous monopolists, engaged in our external trade'."

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 does not recognise the need for taking over the Dalmia-Jain concerns even when Government have been obliged to institute investigation into their affairs under the Companies Act, 1956'."

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 overlooks the fact that despite the startling revelation made in the Vivian Bose Enquiry Commission's Report on the Dalmia-Jain concerns, no action has been taken against the leading figures of that business and financial combine'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that Address overlooks the fact that the Government policy of extending rural credit on the basis of the so-

[The Deputy Chairman.]
called "credit-worthiness" has resulted
in the denial of credit to vast
numbers of deserving cultivators'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does
not see that the funds in the private
banks are being used to bolster up
the big business and to help it in its
profiteering and speculative
activities'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

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

"but regret that the Address ignores
the fact that Government have
modified the industrial policy
resolutions of 1948 and 1956 in
favour of the big business instead of
amending them in order to curb the
power of big money and restrict its
field of operation'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. The
question is;

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

"but regret that the Address does
not show any concern at the proposal
to allow new opportunities of
expansion to the foreign private oil
companies in our country instead of
nationalising the entire oil industry
in all its stages now under the control
of private sector'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does
not take due note of the fact that the
foreign-owned oil concerns are
making unconscionable profits in our
country and at the cost of our
national economy'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is:

95. "That at the end of the
Motion the following be added
namely: —

"but regret that the Address
does not hold out any promise of
restraining foreign remittances
abroad by the foreign exploiters
from our country- "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The
question is;

96. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added, name'y:—

'but regret that the Address does not show adequate awareness that in order to build up its defence potential there must be no reliance on imperialist quarters but on the other hand every effort must be made to buid up independent defence industry within our own country.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the so-called joint air-exercises with the forces of U.S., Britain and Australia as well as the frequent visits of the high foreign military personnel to our military installations do not add to the prestige of our country but on the contrary raise certain doubts in the minds of India's fiends abroad.' "

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

<but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that our difficulty in the matter of defence is sought to be exploited by the Western nowers to put presure on the Government in order to secure certain concessions, economic, military as well as political.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

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

'but regret that while referring to the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commission the Address does not promise that the charges of corruption against Ministers, both at the Centre and in the States, will be brought within the scope of enquiry by the Commission'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-. The question is:

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

■but regret that the Address does not indicate sufficient initiative in the matter of combating corruption, especially corruption in high places.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

101. "That at the end of the Motion the following He added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not promise the appointment of similar Vigilance Commissions at the State level.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that while proclaiming the appointment of the Vigilance Commission the Address does not give any assurance that all pending allegations against Minister will be referred to the Commission for enquiry'."

The motion xcas negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that while laying stress on combating corruption the Address does not recognise the urgency of prohibiting donations by companies to political funds, especially election funds of different parties.' "

The motion was negated.

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 say that in order to fight corruption in public life it is absolutely essential that the present administration be democratised to the fullest possible extent'."

The motion was negated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that while laying stress on combating corruption the Address does not make any promise that all those Ministers and high officials who are known to be connected with the big business will be removed from their official position.'"

The motion was negated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that while calling upon the Members of the Parliament to co-operative labour, the Address does not recognise the need for setting up statutory standing committees of Parliament which alone can in the present context ensure fruitful cooperation.' "

The motion was negated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address reconciles to the indefinite continuance of the state of emergency instead of recognising the necessity to lift it in view of the changed situation.' "

The motion was negated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not recognise the fact that this indefinite continuance of the state of emergency and the extraordinary powers thereunder militate against the basic principles of democracy and even of our own Constitution.'"

The motion was negated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

•but regret that the Address dose not take note of the fact that the powers under the emergency, specially the Defence of India Act and the Defence of India Rules, have been grossly misused for purposes which do not have the remotest connections with the defence, but have been used for intimidating and suppressing the working people and their democratic movement."

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 take note of the fact that the powers under the emergency and the Defence of India Rules are being misused by the Government and the bureaucracy in order to cover up their incompetence in dealing with the country's problems'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'Taut regret that the Address does not take into account the fact that the Defence of India Rules have been used to intimidate the Opposition and even persecute, through detention without trial and otherwise, the leading members of the Opposition including members of Parlia.-ment and State Legislatures.'"

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 that the Address does not take note of the fact that the powers under the Defence of India Rules are being used to suppress even the 'Gur' Satyagraha, despite the criticism made against such behaviour of the Government by prominent personalities.'"

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 does not take note of the fact that except for facilitating high handedness and oppression on the part of bureaucracy the emergency powers have not been used for curbing monopolists, speculators and profiteers.'"

The morion wa, negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

•but regret that the Government does not take note of the fact that the emergency powers are being used to back up the employers as against the workers in industrial disputes in the country.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not pay any heed to the opinions of the leading jurists in the country who recently met in

a Seminar in Bangalore and urged the Government to review the question of emergency with a view to lifting it.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

•but regret that Address does not take note of the fact that an impression has been created in foreign countries that the Government of India does not want to carry on its normal function except by giving up certain normal practices of Parliamentary democracy and by arming itself with extraordinary, arbitrary powers'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

<but regret that the Address does not show any concern at the fact that the Government now proposes to amend the Constitution in order that it can escape its responsibilities for paying damages, etc. for detaining, people under the Defence of India Rules after the emergency has been lifted."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

•but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that it has been repeatedly pointed out in Parliament and out-

side that the powers of detention under the Defence of India Rules were illegal inasmuch as article 359 only suspends the right to move the Court and not the relevant fundamental right itself.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

119. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret the Address has thought fit to accept the Government proposal for amending the Constitution itself by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill to immunise illegal act on the part of the Government'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

120. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not seem to keep in view that in no parliamentary democracy worth the name, a state of emergency has been continued so indefinitely in a comparable situation'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

121. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not recognise that to permit the state of emergency to continue in this manner is really to cultivate authoritarian habits which cannot but in the long run completely wreck parliamentary democracy and the rule of law'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

122. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note* of the fact that the Government has systematically disregarded even the requests to review the working of the emergency powers in general and the Defence of India Rules in particular'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

123. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

"but regret that while referring to the inauguration of the Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories in July, 1963, the Address overlooks the fact that in the Union Territory of Tripura, 8 out of the total 30 elected Members, including the former leader of the Opposition in the Territorial Council were kept in detention under the Defence of India Rules and that all of them and both the Members of the Lok Sabha from Tripura still continue to be in detention although they have spent about 14 months in prison'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

124. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the attitude of the Tripura Government towards the Opposition, including the detention of its leading members without trial, is not how one can promote a co-

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operative spirit and make the new set-up a success'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

125. 'That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

*but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Union Government which was responsible for the arrests of the Members of Parliament from Tripura as well as Members of the newly constituted Legislative Assembly there have declined to release these political leaders of that Union Territory'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that the Union Government has failed to intervene to secure the release of a number of political detenus in Maharashtra, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, although in other States almost all the detenus have been though belatedly released'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

127. 'That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the arrests of the Communists as well as their detentions were welcomed in U.S. and other imperialist circles and were interpreted as a qualification on the

[The Deputy Chairman.] part of the Government of India to secure military aid from the West*."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

128. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that while incorrectly claiming that the Government is building "a democratic and socialistic order", the Address completely overlooks the reality that it is capitalism which is being built in India with the concentration of wealth and economic power growing day by day'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

129. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely: —

'but regret that while talking about "democratic and socialistic order" the Address does not propose any concrete measures to curb the power of monopolists, to nationalise banks and certain other vital industries in the grip of the monopolists, nor does it recognise the necessity of giving land to the tillers of the soil or raising the wages and earnings of the workers and other sections of the toiling people of the country'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

*but regret that despite its protestations about socialist order, the Address overlooks the fact that the Mahalanobis Committee which was appointed to investi-

gate into the distribution of our national income has not yet produced its report although three years have passed since the Committee came into existence'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not even take due note of the good, democratic sentiments which were expressed at the 68th Annual Session of the ruling Congress Party recently held at Bhubaneswar, where many Congressmen demanded concrete measures against monopolists such as nationalisation of banks, State trading in foodgrains, lowering of profits'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

132. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

Tjut regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that at least eight Provincial Committees of the ruling Congress Party demanded concrete measures for curbing monopoly and for weakening the concentration of wealth and economic power'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

133. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern at the growth of the foreign private investment in our economy or the attitude of the Government which

has virtually declared and open door" policy for such foreign exploiters'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

134. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not promise even the abolition of privy purse, although all sections of the public opinion in the country, including the Prime Minister of India, have expressed themselves against this institution of Privy purse'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

135 "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address seeks to console itself by pointing to the achievement of a few odd plan targets, while showing practically no concern at the numerous shortfalls and failures almost in all sectors of our economy under the Third Five Year Plan'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

136. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the rate of economic growth has slowed down with the result that it is going to be difficult even to maintain the existing level of living of our people*."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is: 1

37. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not make any self-critical approach to the problem that the Third Five Year Plan should have found itself in its present mess whereas after a decade of planning the tempo of development should have been considerably great and encouraging'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

138. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not see that the failures and shortcomings of the Third Plan are the result of not only bad planning and bad implementation but fundamentally of the very capitalist path of development which the Government is now pursuing'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

139. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address discounts the social objectives of the Plan while giving its appraisal of the Third Plan'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

140. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not show necessary concern at the critical situation in our agriculture which is in a state of chronic semi-stagnancy with the

[The Deputy Chairman.]

result that there is no knowing when India will attain self-sufficiency even in food production!.*

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

141. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that recently the Kerala Agrarian Bill has been passed which will give wider scope for evictions as well as cause increase in rents, thereby aggravating the situation in the agriculture of that State!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

142. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the complete failure of the Government to hold the price line and bring down prices in the interests of the people of our national economy!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

143. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not recognise the fact that the present rising prices are a built-in feature of the present planning, in which the monopolists, speculators and the like occupy a favoured and an advantageous position!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not repeat the assurance given to the Hindus of East Pakistan at the time of partition that the Government of India will not remain indifferent towards the safety of their life, property and honour!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps necessary to compel the Government of Pakistan to meet out justice to its minorities!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not express determination to bring safely the Hindus coming from East Pakistan and to rehabilitate them in India!'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of Government's intention of bringing the question of Hindus of East Pakistan before the United Nations or the International Commission of

Jurists to attract world opinion towards the inhuman oppression of the Hindus in East Pakistan'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not restate the determination of liberating the one-third part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no declaration of the Government's decision to accede to the demand of the people of Jammu and Kashmir for Central interference after the Hazratbal incident in Kashmir and introduce President's rule in the State'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of appointing a special Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the expenditure of the large amounts given so far by the Central Government to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the form of grants and loans'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: »

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

'but regret that the Address makes no declaration of the Government of India absolving themselves of the obligations of the Colombo proposals even after their total rejection by China'."

The motion was negatived

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no declaration that so long as China does not withdraw its forces from Ladakh Government will not hold any negotiations with China; nor is there any mention in the Address of Government's determination to send forces upto the MacMahon Line'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the widespread damage to the Rabi crop caused by the recent cold wave; nor does it make any mention of the measures for giving relief to the agriculturists in distress'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address neither expresses any awareness of the economic crisis due to rising prices, nor makes any declaration for giving satisfactory relief

[The Deputy Chairman.] to those sections of the society which are affected by the rise in prices'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address gives no indication of putting an end to the state of emergency."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

156. "That at the end of the Motion the following may be added, namely: —

*but regret that the Address makes no mention of any scheme for enforcing stern measures for putting an end to fifth column activities in the country'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

•but regret that the Address makes no declaration for accepting the clear verdict, as expressed in the recent general elections, of the people of Goa on the issue of merging it with Maharashtra'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

•but regret that the Address makes no declaration for appoint-

ment of an expert committee or the adoption of a scientific method for determining the living index?'

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no declaration for the setting up of a machinery alongwith the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commission to enquire into the charges of corruption against Ministers and other persons of similar status'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of a constructive programme for bringing about socialism and establishing a welfare state in the country with the cooperation of all the opposition parties'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not present a definite programme for removing unemployment and eradicating poverty in the hilly and other backward areas of the country and makes no concrete suggestion for putting an end to the injustices meted out to the poor landless agriculturists and agricultural labour'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not lay down a programme for increasing production of foodgrains in the country'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has not drawn attention towards a proclamation for ending the state of emergency'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps for preventing the misuse of the state of emergency and the Defence of India Rules and for releasing at the earhest the political prisoners detained under the Defence of India Rules'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

*but regret that the Address makes no suggestion for taking positive steps to ensure socioeconomic equality for all the citizens'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government's indifference towards giving the people's language its due place in the interest of establishing democracy'." The motion was negatived. THE DEPUTY

CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address has not drawn attention to the necessity of immediately formulating a scheme for the rehabilitation of the nomadic backward tribes'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

"but regret that the Address has not drawn attention towards the failure of the Government in checking the rising prices of agricultural and industrial products of daily use by bringing about stability in prices'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the declining foreign trade and foreign exchange position and the deteriorating economic condition'."

The motion was negatived.

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not give any indication for reviewing the decision with regard to the adoption of English as an associate official language in the light of the public opinion aroused against it'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address gives no direction for the recovery of the Indian territory under the occupation of China and Pakistan'."*

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is;

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

'but regret that the Address does not draw attention towards the wrong policy of applying the Defence of India Rules against political workers. Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies and local bodies instead of applying them against persons indulging in bribery, black marketing, profiteering and hoarding of foodgrains'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not recognise that the state of emergency under the Constitution as well as the emergency powers in a democratic parliamentary set-up do not constitute the way of life to which a democratic people can reconcile indefinitely*."

The motion was negatived. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:"

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

'but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the need for reviewing the question of the continuance of the state of emergency in the light of latest developments as well as experience'."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not show any aliveness to the fact that under the emergency and the Defence of India Rules, the Police and the bureaucracy have been invested with unbridled powers and are acting in a manner extremely harmful to India's fair name and democracy.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

*but regret that the Address does not show any concern about the fact that in many cases the emergency powers and the powers

under the Defence of India Rules are being utilised for reasons of Political vendetta." The motion was negatived. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that despite the revelations made in the Report of the Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission, the Address does not outline any measures against the management of those concerns and against other monopoly concerns for curbing their corrupt practices.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the serious negligence on the part of the Government in not recruiting to reserved posts from the duly qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates particularly to the posts of Grades I and II.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

179. "That at the end ** the Motion the following be added, namely: —

"but regret that the Address has not taken any note of the large scale unemployment prevalent in the country, particularly among urban landless agricultural labourers, and has failed to suggest a concrete and extensive programme for the solution at these burning problems.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret to note that the Address significantly does not mention the programme of social security contemplated in the Third Five Year Plan and creates doubts in the minds of the weaker sections of the community of being neglected in the emergency.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not throw any light on the reasons for not strictly adhering to the declared policy of Government of appointing members of the Scheduled Castes in the reserved posts in Government service.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the reason for Government's indifference towards the use of the national language Hindi in place of English in all the High Courts in the Hindi speaking States.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

183. "That at the end of the Moti'on the following be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address makes no declaration about making education compulsory and free upto the 10th standard.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

184. "That at the end of the Moti'on the following be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address makes no concrete suggestion for putting an end to the diabolic form that the increasing communalism, provincialism and linguism have assumed in the country.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

185. "That at the end of the Moti'on the following be added, namely: —

'but regret that the Address lays no stress on the necessity of formulating a practical, active and independent non-aligned policy in place of the present non-aligned foreign policy of the Government of India.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

186. "That at the end of the Moti'on the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no reference in the Address to the gross misuse 'of authority by the members of the Government in resorting to large-scale corruption, favouritism and nepotism.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to socialise all key industries, banks and mines.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to do away with all taxation on uneconomic holdings.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the inability 'of Government to adopt a definite price policy for checking the rising prices of the articles of daily use.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the inability of Government to remove the causes of corruption and root out corruption from the upper strata of the society.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the failure of Government to give relief to the agriculturists affected by the destruction of crops caused by cold wave, frost, excessive rains and drought."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the fact that Government of India have not only been unable to remove the marked disparities between the low and high incomes but have not even made any effort in that direction."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the fact that Government have not been able to improve the condition of backward classes, Harijans, aboriginal tribes and women by giving them special opportunities or bring them on an equal footing with the rest of the community."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the fact that Government have not only failed to put an end to the use of the English language by the people by replacing it with the Indian languages, but have also brought about discord among brethren by raising the question of North versus South."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the misuse of the Defence of India Rules by Government and their exercise for suppressing their opponents."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that Government have not been able to recover the territory of India which is under Chinese occupation."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that Government have given a blow to the honour and dignity of the country by permitting the Chinese Prime Minister to utilise the Indian air space."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the weak and indecisive policy of Government in respect of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which has rather been harmful than gainful."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address makes no mention of the fact that the position 'of tension and war continues on both the fronts of Pakistan and China, which is an evidence of the failure and indecisiveness of, and lack of principles in, the foreign policy of the Government Of India."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not refer to any measures for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and backward classes."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not announce the withdrawal of the Seventeenth Constitution Amendment Bill pending before

Parliament, but instead proposes to introduce yet another Bill to amend the Constitution for the eighteenth time so as to further restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

'but regret that, in its reference to recent developments in Kashmir, there is no indication in the Address of an awareness of the breakdown of law and order and n'o announcement of the release of Sheikh Abdullah and other political detenus or a readiness to institute a judicial inquiry into the recent unfortunate happenings in Kashmir.*"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not mention specific measures to ameliorate the lot of agriculturists and provide incentives for increased agricultural production.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address does not, in its reference to developments in Africa, contain » single word of sympathy or support to the people of Indian origin in Zanzibar and like other countries of East Africa in regard to racial discrimination practised

against them and the attacks on their lives, properties, and employment.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any awareness of the need for a National Democratic leadership in the Government in view of the Continuation of the emergency, the Chinese Communist occupation of our territory, the worsening of our relations with Pakistan, and the perilous economic situation as disclosed (caused) by the admitted failure of the Third Plan."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The question is:

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

*but regret that the Address does not offer to develop either an Indo-Pakistan policy and programme for ensuring the protection of the Human Rights of the minority communities on either side or an offer of all-Out assistance of rehabilitation to those unfortunate Hindus who are obliged (forced) to leave East Pakistan and seek shelter in India."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is: —

"That an Address be presented to the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President; the following terms: —

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session

are deeply grateful to the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

REPORT ON THE MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

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

"That the Report on the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Madam Deputy Chairman, this Report was presented to this House in the last session.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

Since then a good deal of discussion has taken place in the country in the Press and the other House has also discussed this for several days. All this has contributed to a greater appreciation of the planned process and of our achievements, as well as of the circumstances of our failures and above all, in throwing up valuable suggestions. The House, the Press and the enlightened public have evinced zealous interest and have come forward with constructive ideas and given further guidance to help the Plan succeed achieving the objectives that the hon Members had endorsed when the Draft Third Five Year Plan was submitted for their esteemed consideration.

Sir, the main findings of the Report on mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan are by now too well known to the House for me to dilate upon. I need only say that the Appraisal Report placed before the House has sought to present a