

asked by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on the 25th February, 1958, with reference to Starred Question No. 181 I had stated that flies carry malaria parasites. The correct position, however, is that flies do not carry malaria. I may add that the Malaria Eradication Programme aims at preventing the disease by killing the malaria carrying mosquitoes only.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND FINANCE COMMISSION RELATING TO LOANS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under article 281 of the Constitution, a copy of the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission relating to loans to State Governments [Placed in Library. See No. LT-599/58.]

APPOINTMENT OF A BODY TO INVESTIGATE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. JESSOP AND COMPANY LIMITED, CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification S.O. No. 191-A-IDRA-15-1-58, dated the 12th March, 1958, appointing a body of persons under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to investigate into the affairs of Messrs. Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-601/58.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN RARE EARTHS (PRIVATE) LIMITED WITH AUDITORS' REPORT AND COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL THEREON

THE PRIME MINISTER AND IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): Sir, I beg to lay on the

Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57, together with a copy of the Auditors' Report and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/58.]

GOOD WISHES TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once in two years a third of our Members retire and fresh elections take place. This time about 78 Members are retiring and some of them are the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, but I have no doubt many of these will come back to us.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE (Bombay): He has already returned back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. But a few of them may not return and I wish to express to them our hope that they will have other opportunities of serving the country in these exciting times when we are trying to build a New India. We are attempting to achieve a revolution, social and economic, by consent and not coercion. So far as that common purpose is concerned, I take it that all Members of the House, to whichever side they belonged, are agreed. If we show political courage, rectitude and social passion, I have no doubt we will build in this country a democracy, economic and social, which may be the pride of our generation.

I hope that the Members who have been with us for these five or six years have learnt something and taught us something more. One of the essential canons of democratic behaviour is respect for the Chair because, whoever may be in the Chair, I or the Deputy Chairman or a Member of the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, we

[Mr. Chairman,]
 protect our own dignity and we protect the dignity of the House by respecting the person. Another principle is that we must pay heed to the people with whom we may not agree. It is a principle which the Government and the Opposition will both have to remember. It is no use simply casting names or saying that this man is suffering from intellectual imbecility or political partisanship or moral barbarism. It is necessary in a democratic Constitution to respect individuals, listen to what they have to say with attention and try to answer them as much as possible with reason. No democracy can function unless we possess the virtues of integrity, reason and understanding. I do hope that the Members who have been with us these years have learnt some of these qualities and wherever they may go, they will try to adopt them in their behaviour.

I have had fortunate experience with all the Members. I look upon them as members of one household and even if I abuse or rebuke, it is understood and taken in the right spirit even by my friend Shri Bhupesh Gupta. There is no doubt about it and I do hope that that basis of good feeling and affection for one another will continue in the years to come also. I wish them well. I wish the retiring Members, who will not come back, great opportunities for serving this country.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): Mr. Chairman, may I, with all respect, associate myself with the remarks that you have made? The framers of our Constitution, in their wisdom, provided for different ways for the continuation of these two Houses of Parliament. In the other House there is what might be called, a sudden death for all of them and a kind of reincarnation after a process of General Elections. Here, Members both die and serve and there is a continuous process of change plus continuity. Which is better I don't know

or perhaps both have their good points. Anyhow it would be dangerous for me or for anyone to express any preference for the procedure in one House lest the other House may disapprove of any remarks that one may make. Anyhow, in this process of partial change and partial continuity, some of the Members of this House have come to the end of their term including my colleague, the Leader of this House. I have hopes that he will return.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Surely.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: So will a number of others but if I may say so, Sir, repeating in less adequate language what you said, that whether we return or we don't return here—some of us—the field of service in this country is vast. I think it is as well for us all to remember that because sometimes there is a tendency to think that the only way or effective way of serving the country is to be in a Legislature. If that was really so, then I fear, the country would not go far because it is the millions and millions of people's work that carries on the country, not the selected persons who come to the Legislatures. But the Legislatures, apart from doing important work, do something else—which also you hinted, Sir. They set or try to set a tone or way of doing things, a way of conflicting opinions being debated calmly, peacefully and in a friendly way, a way of trying at least to join two conceptions. One is a certain crusading zeal for a cause and with that, a capacity for tolerance, for not only paying heed to what others say but a certain receptiveness to allow oneself to be affected by it and thus through a conflict of opinion and debate, for us to find a part of the truth that we aim at. It is difficult for most of us, Sir, to be detached philosophers, to be philosophers. Detachment is good I suppose but unless there is some more active virtue attached to it, it may become unconcern, which is not good, I suppose. Members of Parliament especially, have, I suppose, formed

ideas about progress, about social changes, about other matters to which you referred and a certain element of a crusader in them they ought to have. At the same time they have to have that detachment and objectivity also and tolerance which sometimes a crusader does not have. How to combine the two is a problem which faces us all the time and we, to some extent, approach it without ever probably realising it fully. So the Parliament does set some kind of an example to the rest of the country. As we behave here to each other, towards our work, towards the general public, so to some extent others will behave elsewhere, whether in the State Legislatures or in the many other organs of self-government that exist in the country or that are growing up, right way down to that foundation of our democracy—the Panchayats in the villages. Even the panchayats will be affected by the tone we set in this Sovereign Parliament of India. Therefore, on all of us rests this great responsibility, not only to behave as we should behave, but to remember always that a million eyes are upon us and we may not do something that brings the slightest discredit on Parliament or set a wrong line before the people. India is a big country, very big, with great varieties, with great diversity and also considerable unity and we want both the unity and the diversity and we can only have it by that feeling of toleration which is the sign of a civilised individual, which has been the sign of Indian civilisation for ages past, even though we forget it often enough, forget our own inheritance, forget the basis of our culture, still, that is the foundation and the basis. That becomes very much more necessary when we move into a dynamic state of affairs, moving out of those static positions. Today, India is changing; India is changing anyhow, and there is also that plus change which comes from world changes. So it is a double process of change, and we want that change. We want social change. We want social revolution and so many other things. And as you said, Sir,

we want them peaceful, by consent, by cooperation, as far as possible, by getting the goodwill of the people concerned. It is not possible to get everyone to agree to every change; but I think there have been very remarkable instances in India during the last few years of very major and revolutionary changes taking place largely by consent, certainly peacefully. We shall have to face many other changes in the future. The period of change is not over, it has only begun. We have to remember this fact, that any change which is sought to be brought about by violence, by bitterness or hatred, will not be a good change, even though by itself it may be desirable. Anyhow, it would not be so and in the context of India with its variety and bigness, it will be still worse.

So I come back to this House and this Parliament where we seek to set an example as to how changes, big changes, even revolutionary changes can be brought about by peace, debate and a large measure of consent, and where in spite of opinions expressed which differ from one another, in spite of sometimes warm words exchanged, we behave as civilized and tolerant people worthy of India.

REFERENCE TO SEATO COUNCIL MEETING

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Before you . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I only want to know whether the Prime Minister will be willing to make a statement with regard to the SEATO Council meeting and the communique they have issued. I asked for it, through you Sir, and . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know, and he must have read the papers and understood. Mr. Gupta wanted a statement,