

(iv) Final Report of Vimadadal Commission of Enquiry

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Janata Party Government at the Centre had forwarded a complaint to Mr. Justice Vimadadal Commission, for enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 from some of the Janata Party members of Andhra Pradesh against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and some other Council of Ministers, without ascertaining whether there were any definite issues or not. This was done with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government in the State which was very popular and progressive. The Janata Party knew that they had won only one Lok Sabha seat out of 42, and they were also definite that they will not be able to win in the coming Assembly elections.

This was done by the Janata Party Government at the Centre with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government and enabling the Janata Party in the State to perform well in the Assembly elections.

MR. Justice Vimadadal Commission has submitted its final report and the Government has also accepted it. Mr. Justice Vimadadal in his report has observed that none of the allegations have been established and also observed that "Everything apart, the course adopted by Mr. Rao and his Government appeared to be perfectly normal and proper." Further, Mr. Justice Vimadadal pointed out to the Centre to give definite instances in future so that Commissions of Enquiry were saved from protracted enquiries into matters which were not definite.

The Prime Minister is responsible for exhibiting the political revenge attitude and for defaming the most popular Government of Andhra Pradesh and for using power for political

ends—which has been proved beyond doubt after Mr. Justice Vimadadal's final report has been submitted. Shri Morarji Desai, to keep the moral values and to protect the prestige of the Prime Minister's post of this country from being eroded by such actions, should immediately resign and set an example in this country for future generations to come.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I have got one point to make. This is about the business for to-day. There is one Motion in my name. I will explain in a minute. Unfortunately it has come at the fag end of the session, and there again at the end of the day. I am not sure whether it will be reached, because there are the Supplementary Demands. I want this question to be considered carefully and to invite the attention of the House in relation to some of the very important problems. So, if you have no objection, I am willing to postpone this item for discussion early in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. That we can consider. It is a very important question.

13.00 hrs.

(v) Medical Treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): With your permission I want to raise 377 regarding the medical treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Unless we forget or cease to respect the history of our freedom struggle, we cannot forget the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his contribution to the independence of the country which is now known as Indian sub-continent.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as Badshah Khan and respectfully remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi' remained steadfast to his ideals of freedom as 'Khudai Khidmatgar',