

[Shri Nanda]

taking into consideration the consumption figures in respect of cloth, in the case of the ordinary masses or the lowest classes of society.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ranga: Sir, give me one minute and I am concluding.

Therefore, it all comes to this. This discussion is relevant and will be useful if only my hon. friends will change their attitude, reorient their own attitude and harken back again to what Mahatma Gandhi had tried to teach us, not to take glory, not to take pride in the riches that we go on accumulating, in the paraphernalia that we go on displaying for our own personal ostentation, but to live, so far as the top people are concerned, to set an example in simple way of life, in austerity, and in this manner make the ordinary people who are suffering feel that after all even their governors are trying to sympathise with them and to understand their plight and therefore are ashamed to flaunt their luxury or higher incomes and larger properties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion will be continued on a day to be fixed later.

14.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUGAR POLICY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture will now make a statement on Sugar Policy.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, this is about the sugar policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a long statement?

Shri Swaran Singh: It consists of six pages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it may be laid on the Table.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I lay a copy of this statement regarding sugar policy on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1665/63.]

13.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 29th March, 1963:—

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

The hon. the Finance Minister will reply now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has Shri Bhagat finished?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of Shri Bhagat, Shri Krishnamachari will reply.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not had the privilege of listening to the hon. Members who spoke on this motion, but I have carefully read all that they have said. It might perhaps be out of place here for me to speak about this motion or perhaps even to say that the motion is premature, after having heard my hon. friend, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, who was pleading for the masses. But the points that were made probably fall into about ten categories. Some of them are, undoubtedly, valid in themselves, some of them not quite so valid. But the basic motive behind this resolution moved by my hon. friend, the Mover, was that in times like this, with an emergency facing us, when we have to mobilise all resources, should we not think in terms of using the moneys in the hands of the private sector banks for the purpose of augmenting our resources. That is the basic proposition that my hon. friends had urged. And the benefits that would accrue to Government thereby have been categorised by various Members, as I said, under about ten heads, namely, that the profits will go to Government (about Rs. 35 crores), that the scarcity of consumer goods will be eliminated, that rural banking will get an impetus, that manipulation of foreign exchange could be avoided, that export and import trade would get a great fillip, that banks as an instrument in the Government's hands would help to check evasion and mitigate the evil created by black money, that concentration of wealth in the hands of a few can be avoided, that standardisation of service could be obtained and that salaries could be reduced.

I do not know, Sir, if I would subscribe to the validity of all these con-

siderations that have been urged, and urged I think with the best of motives; nor could I say as a member of the Congress Party that I have any ideological antipathy to nationalisation or the increase of the sphere of the State sector.

Shri Ranga: But are they wedded to it? They are not wedded to it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, we have had no regular matrimony!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is more than mere engagement!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The culmination might come some time.

Sir, on this question of the enlargement of the public sector there could conceivably be difference of opinion even among socialists. Hon. friends here would recall that the late lamented Gaitskell who, I think, was a very genuine socialist, had some doubts about the efficacy of wholesale nationalisation as a means of achieving a socialist society. Point Four happened to be the bone of contention between members of the Labour Party in England. It is not, Sir, that there is any difference amongst us in the Congress Party in regard to the socialist ideal of equality of opportunity, of wealth, of standards of living and, above all, of the sustenance of democracy which is one of the main objectives of a socialist economic society. But we may disagree in regard to the pace and methods to be followed. And even the time factor is very important—what shall we do at a proper time. And that, Sir, is my only excuse for pleading with the hon. the Mover of the Resolution today that she should lend her ears to what I propose to say, and perhaps she might be convinced that the advice that I might probably have the impertinence to offer to her might be accepted.

Sir, I think many people in this House would agree with me that the paramount need of the day is to stimulate the rate of growth of the economy. In fact, even this altercation that we have been witnessing a few

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

minutes back is due to the fact that there is a feeling in the minds of people in this country, not only in the minds of the Opposition but also in the minds of the people, that the rate of growth is not adequate to our ambition. The sizeable claims of both defence and development cannot be met merely by diverting the existing resources from one sector to another. What we need essentially is to enlarge the pool of available resources for stimulating the growth of the economy, so that the claims of development and defence are met in an environment of expansion.

The rate of growth of the economy as it is now organised has, much to my regret, to depend to a very large extent on the performance of the private sector. It would, I think, be generally agreed that for a variety of reasons that might be put forward there has been a comparative set-back in the performance of the private sector in industry, and perhaps to some extent even in agriculture, in the last two years. The issues that confront us, if we are to stimulate the growth of the economy, are many and range widely over the whole field of economic policy, including policy in regard to controls, taxation, credit and the like. But as far as credit policy, at any rate, is concerned, the need at the present moment, I feel, is to devise ways whereby our credit institutions can serve more adequately the needs of the economy and provide for development.

Institutional agencies and even banks for that matter do not now cover the entire field of the monetary structure. The major preoccupation of Government must necessarily be to mobilise the available resources in what is called the free market in money outside the organised sector and to provide for greater control and better utilisation of these resources. I agree, Sir, that it is easier said than done. What we call the free market in parliamentary language could be called by other terms. But our diffi-

culty today is that we find a very large amount—and it will be a bolder man than myself who will give the figure—which is operating today in the commodities market to which ultimately we have to trace the evil, about which we were speaking earlier on today and even yesterday for that matter, of the increase in prices. Such being the case, would we be right in assuming that the mere fact of better control or even ownership of the private institutions in the money market would adequately serve the ends that have been urged by hon. Members under these ten heads? We have established a number of specialised agencies in the monetary sphere in the past and they are doing good and useful work. The Refinance Corporation for industry was specifically intended, for example, to promote development of medium-size industries, for providing medium term loans for them. It has disbursed loans of the order of about Rs. 23 crores, thereby more or less exhausting all the money available to it. The question of placing further funds at its disposal is now under consideration.

We are also thinking of considerably enlarging the scope of the Industrial Finance Corporation. This Corporation has been in operation for nearly 15 years and has done some useful work. But the time has come now for us to think bigger than what the IFC could do. Government at the moment is engaged in thinking of converting this Corporation into a Development Bank with a broad capital base. A proposal to establish a Unit Trust has been mentioned by my distinguished predecessor during the Budget session. This Trust is intended to provide a source of investment for the savings of persons in the middle and lower income groups without the risk of capital depreciation or the risk of the value of the original investment being eroded as a result of inflation. It will also, I expect, be in a position to finance many new and deserving enterprises. Steps are being taken to put before this House a Bill for this purpose.

The measures I have indicated above enable Government to mobilise and use, according to its policy, funds of a very substantial order, as compared with the resources of the commercial banks in the private sector. I would like to remind the House that we have a public sector in banking which controls about 30 per cent of the working funds of the entire banking system. The total deposits with the State Bank and its subsidiaries amount to about Rs. 700 crores and a substantial portion of these deposits, about 56 per cent in the case of State Bank, is invested in government securities and is thus available directly to Government. The balance is being utilised, to the extent possible, for promoting the development of small and medium-scale industry and to help the co-operatives sector and for providing basic services and facilities in areas which are not now being served by banks. The nationalised banks have more than 1575 branches and from the practical point of view, it will be useful and effective if we were to engage in extending further the area of operation of these banks, which are already in the public sector, taking steps to induce the public to put in their money in these banks, improving the quality or service of these banks and using the increased resources which, we expect, will be available to these banks in future for the assistance of new entrepreneurs in the small and medium-scale sector of industry and otherwise.

There have been many references to malpractices. I am aware of them. I have been aware of them for a very long time, and we on this side have brought about the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank with the main view that we should have a powerful instrument in the hands of the Government which would counteract by its policies such malpractices. An impression has perhaps been created in certain circles that all the banks in the private sector are guilty of these malpractices. I would say that there are many exceptions to this rule. Available figures at the end of 1962 indicate, for example,

that the advances to directors and officers of the banks and to firms or companies in which the directors are interested were of the order of 13 per cent in the first four major banks—they might vary with banks, but this is the average—as against 27 per cent for the State Bank of India. But I do not think we can blame the State Bank for that, because the State Bank has amongst other things, to make a profit, has to invest its money. We have other means of preventing these malpractices which, I think, will be more effective and will enable us directly to deal with persons who are responsible.

In so far as the banking system itself is concerned we are now contemplating further amendments to the Banking Companies Act which are possible in order to check the control of banks for undesirable purposes by particular groups of persons.

I should perhaps say a few words about the financial implications of the proposal before the House. Several figures have been mentioned along with the arguments, based on various and alternative assumptions as to the quantum and mode of payment of compensation. It is not necessary for me to enter into a discussion of these figures or arguments. But it seems to me on the whole that the direct or immediate gain to Government in the form of an addition to its income cannot be very great. This is because it is only the profit which remains after meeting all the expenses and interest charges, which represents the net gain. On this consideration, the case for nationalising banks in the private sector is not, I am afraid, very strong. It might be stronger in the case of other industries.

I would like to refer, briefly, in conclusion to one other point that has been made, namely, the desirability of avoiding concentration of wealth and economic power in which, I think, to a great extent the hon. Members who have spoken are right in saying that banks controlled by big interests do play some part. But the remedy for

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it, I would venture suggest, lies in another way. I have no doubt whatever, in the long run a democratic India can hope to do, it cannot prosper without an effective policy for avoiding such concentration of wealth and power. In fact, the political implications of this have been brought home to us in full form and, therefore, we cannot completely be oblivious to the other aspect of it, namely, the economic implications of it. There are many ways, however, of achieving this objective of preventing concentration of ownership in the private sector. We shall, I am afraid, have to rely on other legislative and administrative devices. Our plans, which aim at a steady expansion of the public sector and at strengthening the less privileged class of the society, are also designed to this end.

Shri Ranga: The public sector also has developed into a monopoly with all the evils of it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 'Monopoly' has to be redefined. A government having a monopoly is a contradiction in terms—if it is a democratic government.

Shri Ranga: It is dictatorship.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I hope I have dealt adequately with some of the main points raised. I would like to urge on the hon. Mover that, as I have said before, there is a certain slowing down in the economy in general. As I have said, the contributory factors may be that the public sector is not advancing as fast as we wanted it to, largely because of structural friction. But it is mainly because the private sector has not marched forward. It is possible we can find reasons, explanations, for it; but it remains a matter of great concern to us. With the Third Plan's ambitious targets, with a Fourth Plan in the offing with even more ambitious targets, it makes it imperative for us to stimulate the economy, at the same time watching that the stimulation does not lead to a dis-

ortion in the structure of society. While I have no doubt that a rapid expansion of the public sector would certainly enable us to do what is called in economic jargon "pump priming", that could not be at the expense in any way of unsettling an economy which is already undergoing stresses and strains.

I would like to assure the hon. Mover that Government will keep a watch over the situation. Government will take every step to mobilise the resources for not only the purpose of defence, but as my leader has pointed, also for the purpose of strengthening the industrial potential of the economy on which alone defence can depend for all time.

Government will watch the position of these private banks, but for the time being, we are not in a position to accept the suggestion of the hon. Mover, as we feel that there are other and more effective ways of dealing with the difficulties that have been pointed out by hon. speakers. It is to these difficulties that we should address ourselves and remove them as quickly as possible, so as to enable the economy to move forward.

I hope the Mover would find my explanation satisfactory, if not adequate, and I would request her to withdraw the resolution.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The hon. Finance Minister said that the resources that will accrue as a result of nationalisation will not be very encouraging, rather by nationalising other industries we can gain more. He has also stated that the question of compensation is there. The ex-Finance Minister had stated that only Rs. 6 crores was the profit of the banks, and that the compensation to be paid to them would be about Rs. 100 crores. I want to know if the hon. Finance Minister has got any idea as to what exactly the profit of the banking industry is and also about the amount of compensation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have said that when assessing the net profits of an institution, other factors have to be taken into account, but they are not the material factors. I do not think compensation is the thing that bars me from doing a thing which is right. In the present context of the situation in the economy, I do not think this is going to help in the objective that the Mover has in mind, namely, effectively strengthening the defence of the country, both militarily and economically.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be converted into Question Hour.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): But it is a joy to have information from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is customary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A bad custom.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a very healthy convention. By now my question would have been framed if you had been patient with me.

I think he has been very frank bold and courageous enough to admit that all is not well with our economy. He said the processes of development have slowed down. I think we stipulated or accepted that the rate of growth during the Third Plan was to be between five and six per cent. Actually, the performance so far has been just over two per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Nath Pai: These questions cannot be put as in a court of law. This is not a speech. This is a very legitimate question.

During the remaining 2½ years how does he propose to make good the backlog of stagnation and bring it to the level which alone can be our salvation as he himself said?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: While I admit that the task of achievement of 25 per cent for the five years in the

aggregate is going to be a difficult one, the experience of the Second Plan ought to be revealing to us. There was no significant advance from the fruits of the establishment of the public sector in the steel field during the Second Plan. We now see the effect of it. Otherwise, our industrial figures would be lower. This is a slow process. It is quite likely that the efforts taken in the first two years of the Third Plan would show better results towards the end of the Plan, but we want an amount of effort in which we would like the co-operation of the hon. Members opposite for us to be able to achieve the target. I have not yet given up hope that we will be able to do it. We will have to work very hard, we will have to work together, we will have probably to give up differences of detail and take the agreement as a whole. If I can get the co-operation of all people in this country, I think we can make a very good effort towards achieving this 25 per cent.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है इस लिये जो आर्गुमेंट्स मैंने दिये थे उन को दोहरा कर मैं सदन का समय खराब नहीं करना चाहती हूँ। पर एक जरूरी बात जो मैंने अर्ज की थी वह यह है कि बैंक जो इन्वस्टमेंट करते हैं वह भेरे खयाल से गलत तरीके से करते हैं और हमारी प्लानिंग के मुताबिक नहीं चलते हैं। उन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये भी मुनासिब तरीके होने चाहिये।

जैसा रिजर्व बैंक के एक पहले गवर्नर बयान दे चुके हैं, उस को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने भी कहा कि काफी कंट्रोल नहीं है। जैसा बतला चुकी हूँ १४२० करोड़ का जो इन्वस्टमेंट किया गया है उस में से ६५ करोड़ के करीब उन्होंने फूड आर्टिकलस पर इन्वेस्ट किया। ३६० करोड़, यानी २५ परसेंट, रुपया स्टॉक एक्सचेंज और बुलियन एक्सचेंज के बिनाफ

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

इन्वेस्ट किया। कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स के खिलाफ भी बड़ी बड़ी रकमें हैं। जब हम प्राइस-लाइन होल्ड करना चाहते हैं, और गवर्नमेंट होल्ड करना चाहती है तो अचानक यह बैंक न जाने कहां इन्वेस्ट कर के प्राइसेज को बढ़ाने में मदद करते हैं। मैं यहां पर उन आर्ग्यूमेंट्स को दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं।

आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन को इस बात का एहसास है कि नेशनलाइजेशन इस वक्त करना ठीक नहीं है। फिर भी मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उन्होंने उन सारे सबालों पर, जो मैंने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये, बहुत हमदर्दी के साथ गौर किया। इस बात की भी खुशी है कि उसूलन वह इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हैं और ओपन माइन्ड रखेंगे। बड़ी सख्ती के साथ इस पर निगरानी रखेंगे कि बैंक्स किस तरह से बिहेव करते हैं। साथ ही वे जो नये कदम उठा रहे हैं उन को भी उठाते रहेंगे। हम सब लोग बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ देखेंगे कि जो चीज उन के विद्वानों में है वह उससे एचीव कर पायेंगे या नहीं। चाहे वे इस कदम को उठाये या नहीं या वह इस चीज को एचीव कर पायें या नहीं लेकिन जाहिर है कि उन ओपन माइन्ड हैं और वे इस क्वेश्चन को हमेशा ओपन रखेंगे। साथ ही अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो वह बैंक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन कर देंगे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि जितनी तबज़्जह इन रेजोल्यूशन पर दूसरे सदस्यों ने और देश के दूसरे लोगों ने दी और जितनी दिलचस्पी लोगों ने ली, उस सब से मालूम होता है कि बहुत कम, नाम मात्र का ही, विरोध हुआ हो तो हुआ हो जिन्होंने विरोध भी किया, उनके इतिहास में जाने की जरूरत नहीं क्योंकि मामूलन ही विरोध हुआ। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि

जिस तरह से इस सभा के अन्दर और बाहर देश में भी इस नेशनलाइजेशन को सपोर्ट मिला, उस को मंत्रों महोदय ध्यान में रखेंगे और इस बात को समझेंगे कि जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तब अगर वह इस नेशनलाइजेशन को करेंगे तो सारा देश उन के साथ होगा।

इतना कहने के बाद, जैसा उन्होंने कहा, अपनी राय प्रकट की, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापस लेती हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय बहुत जल्दी उचित कदम उठा-येंगे। क्योंकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरीके से मैं इस प्रस्ताव को लाई और जिस तरीके से इस को अनुमोदन मिला तथा जिस तरीके से मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में वादा किया, वह सब का सब हम देखते हो रह जायेंगे और जरूरी कदम जल्दी न उठाये जायें।

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has she the leave of the House to withdraw her resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will have to put the motion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more now.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. He is standing up a second time.

The question is:

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks

should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources.'

Those in favour will please say "Aye."

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes" have it.

Some Hon. Members: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When she wants to withdraw the Resolution, and when the House approves of it, why should the Resolution be put to the vote of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 111 governs Bills and Rule 339(2) governs the withdrawal of motions. It says:

"The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask: 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn? If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: The motion is by leave withdrawn'. But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to con-

tinue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion"

So, even if there is a single dissentient voice, I have to put the motion to the House. I shall take the pleasure of the House once again on this matter. Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?... (*Interruptions.*)

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is by leave....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, what is this? I said 'no'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not hear it.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I did say: 'No'.

सब लोगो ने यहां "नो" सुना, आश्चर्य है कि आपने कैसे नहीं सुना।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I will put the motion to the vote of the House as abjection is taken by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. I made it clear even then. No dissentient voice was heard by me. He did object earlier but this time I did not hear him. The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 8]

[15.04 hrs.

Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kar, Shri Prabhat

Lohia, Shri Ram Manohar
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mandal, Shri B.N.
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yajinik, Shri
* * *

*One name could not be recorded.

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.	Himatsingka, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Achal Singh, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ajwa, Shri A.S.	Jamir, Shri S. C.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Jyotishi, Shri J.P.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri	Kadadi, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Keishing, Shri Rishang	Rane, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshw
Baswant, Shri	Kishan Veer, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Koujalgi, Shri H.V.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Saha, Dr.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Sarmanta, Shri S.C.
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Mallick, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Chavda, Shrimati	Manaan, Shri	Sharma, Shri K.C.
Dafle, Shri	Mandal, Shri J.	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.	Mar iyangadan, Shri	Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Das, Shri N. F.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Siddananajappa, Shri
Das, Shri Sudansu	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Dasappa, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Dass, Shri G.	Mohsin, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.	Morarka, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.	More, Shri K.L.	Swamy, Shri M.P.
Dighe, Shri	More, Shri S.S.	Thimmaiah, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Murli Manohar, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Gahmari, Shri	Murti, Shri M.S.	Tiwary Shri R.S.
Gaitonde, Dr.	Naik, Shri D.J.	Tyagi, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Uikey, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Nirajan Lal, Shri	Ulaka, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.	Pandey, Shri K.N.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Pandey, Shri R.S.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Panna Lal, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Patel, Shri P.R.	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Wadiwa, Shri
	Patil, Shri J.S.	Yadab, Shri N.P.
	Patil, Shri S.B.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
	Patil, Shri T.A.	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

The Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 27; Noes 119.

The motion was negatived

15.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan may continue his speech.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):

Sir, my Resolution reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused with a view to carrying on attack on the Communist Party and a num-

ber of Trade Unions and other organisations and calls upon the Government to release all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules."

This House knows the mood of the country in November last.

15.08½ hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*] Parliament gave the Government extra-ordinary powers under the Defence of India Act. There was a tremendous demonstration of unity inside the House as well as outside in