

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

nicians to be trained fully to man this highly sophisticated equipment including effective handling of the equipment under operational conditions and servicing of all varieties of aircraft including high performance aircraft. We do not at present have high performance fighter aircraft of our own. But that is no reason why we should not go ahead with this training using high performance foreign aircraft who are willing to participate in these training exercises under the aegis of the Indian Air Force. These foreign aircraft will come for a limited period—for a few weeks—participate in the joint training exercises and go away.

If we wait till we acquire high performance aircraft and train our pilots to man them before we undertake training of the Indian Air Force technicians in manning the permanent radar and related communications equipment the whole programme of strengthening our air defences will be delayed for a considerable time. There is no need to delay this. We must go ahead as quickly as we can. We have, as I said earlier, made it quite clear that this participation of foreign aircraft for a few weeks merely for training purposes does not make the slightest difference in our basic position that the responsibility for the air defence of India is solely that of the Indian Air Force.

Before I conclude, I would like to add that a technical team which had gone to U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia to explore the possibilities of getting defence supplies returned to Delhi three or four days back. The general report given by the team indicates that there are good prospects of acquiring additional equipment we require for strengthening our air defence arrangements and for our defence production and other defence requirements.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the reported statement by the Defence Minister a couple of days ago that it will not be before March, 1964 that the western air equipment—United States and United Kingdom—will arrive in this country, what are the prospects of an effective air resistance by India in the event of a possible invasion by China—which God forbid—in the near future? Not before March, 1964—that is what the Defence Minister said.

Mr. Speaker: What information can be given on this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are making various arrangements, radar arrangements, which will add to our power of air resistance. That will grow. In the course of the next few weeks some of it will be in position,—the mobile radar stations. They would be replaced next year, or about this time next year, or a little more, by permanent stations. Till then, the mobile stations will remain here and will be functioning. When the permanent stations are placed there, the mobile stations will be taken away.

12.26 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

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services of the financial year 1963-64."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

12.27 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: The matter is serious and the occasion is solemn. Let us enter into it with all serenity and the seriousness that it requires. Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Sir, it is a matter of deep regret for me to move this motion against a Government which is being conducted with many of my old friends, almost of 30 years' standing, but the call of duty and the call of conscience are paramount and there can be no question of any sentiment here. I hope I will keep before the House what is felt largely by our people.

It is very strange that so far as the progress of the country is concerned, the views of the Government are diametrically opposite to the views of the people. The Government think that the country is rapidly progressing. The people feel depressed. They feel we are going down. The Government say that we are progressing from the fact that our neighbouring countries' condition is not so good as ours. Maybe, but at least there is one point in which the neighbouring countries are better than ourselves, and it is this: in the neighbouring countries there is no deficiency of food. Apart from this, we must know the difference between our neighbours and ourselves. We were all commonly under the colonial rule but we have got our independence largely by our own efforts,

suffering and sacrifice. More than that, Sir, we had a unique leadership both intellectually and morally. Such leadership can rarely be found in the annals of the world. The second rank of our leaders were superior to the first rank leaders in other colonial countries. And, if we have to make comparisons, Sir, we may make as well comparisons between those countries like Japan and Germany and other countries in Europe whose lands were devastated. We got a running Government. We had only to make it efficient and reform it. And, yet we have not been able to do so and our people are in the slough of discontent.

Now, let us look at our home policy and our foreign policy. Our home policy is woven round the Five Year Plans. They are not only designed to take us forward economically but also socially. What could be the objects of these Plans. The primary object of these Plans is to see that our people get at least the minimum requirements of physical life. Speaking at the Second Round Table Conference Gandhiji said that the Congress stands for the poor, the weak and the down-trodden. He also said that their interests are paramount and any other interest whether it is foreign or native must subside before their interests. And, Gandhiji was not a socialist. Our Government has posited socialism as its creed. I suppose it is a genuine kind of socialism. Then it must also look primarily to the condition of the poor.

What is the condition of the poor today. The Draft Report of the Third Five Year Plan says that the lowest strata of our society, the landless labourers—and their number is ever increasing—get less real wages and less work. If this is not a sufficient evidence that we have not progressed in terms of the masses of our country, the evidence comes from Congressmen themselves. A former President of the Congress, Shri Dhebar, in one of its meetings said: "The poor are getting poorer, and the rich are get-

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.