

CHAPTER ONE

POLITICAL BACKGROUND



'The President has proclaimed emergency.

This is nothing to panic about.'

-Indira Gandhi,

Prime Minister.

1.1 Introduction :

All over the world, each and every country faces the outer or the inner dispute which serves a kind of temporary setbacks to its progress; India is not an exception.

It has been from ages that India was attacked by various cultures; but the finest thing is that it has always been for its best. The Aryas came to give standard and mobility; the Mughals and other Islamics came to give culture and the Britishers came to give education and development. Yet they did slaughter India for their benefits.

India the country of great Emperors and Kings, India the country of great sages and saints is best known for its cultures and its fight for peace. It has a great heritage of traditional Medical therapies, of Philosophy and Theology, Yoga and to Meditation. In India all cultures came and merged to create a new culture, the Indian culture. In India, people think by heart; they value emotions and feelings more.

The reign of Mrs. Gandhi is seen as the most progressive reign as in her reign itself she introduced a new millennium in India. But as the graph was progressing which developed India ten years earlier than its usual run, simultaneously it hurted Indians ten times harder. This was a period from 1975 to 1977 when Mrs. Gandhi called out an Internal Emergency.

This Emergency has brought about a dramatic change in the lives of all Six Hundred Million people who call this nation their own; and in all of whom are embodied its long history, its way of life, its tradition, its culture, its achievements, its values and above all its hope for future. (Yash; 1977:10)

Before entering the dramatic Scenario of Emergency, one must know what Emergency actually means. The Cambridge Learner's Dictionary defines Emergency as 'a serious or dangerous situation that needs an immediate action.'

To protect the nation from the dangerous situation which can cause harm to national security or created a national crisis, many nations have called out such kind of Emergency.

According to Yash (1977:10-11) Mrs. Gandhi was forced to declare the state of Emergency in June 1975 because of the following factors :

- (i) Several of the opposition leaders organized a series of militant campaign in the several of the states to prevent legislators from attending to their legislative function, and to force them to resign so as to prevent the legislatures from functioning at all.
- (ii) Having failed to unseat Mrs. Gandhi from her membership of parliament through the normal legal process of an election petition. Some leading opposition leaders addressed public meeting. Urging the people to Physically force her to resign and to prevent her from functioning as the head of the Government.
- (iii) Opposition leaders addressed several large public meeting at which they openly urged not only the civil officials of the Government but even the armed forces not to obey orders lawfully given, unless they themselves

judged which orders to be right. To ask the armed forces in the year 1975 to take it upon themselves to question the merits of orders lawfully given was to invite them to break with a tradition which has kept India secure from the kind of military adventurism with which some countries elsewhere are all too familiar.

- (iv) With implications just as dangerous, there was an open attack upon the impartiality of the judiciary.

Apart from the above mentioned factors, Mr. Das Gupta (1994;659) in his book *Government and politics* says, that the seeds of the Emergency were sown back in the year 1971, when the Allahabad verdict turned against her.

1.1.1 Allahabad Verdict

Mr. Raj Narain filed a petition against Mrs. Gandhi following Mrs. Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha in March 1971 from the Rai Bareilly constituency.

Justice Sinha gave his ruling on 12th June 1975 and disqualified her from the membership of either house of Parliament or of any State Legislature for a period of 6 years. The ruling was held on only two points in Raj Narain's petition.

(a) He found that Yashpal Kapoor had done election work for Mrs. Gandhi from 7th January 1971 onwards although he had remained a gazette Government Officer his resignation which he tendered on 13th January.

(b) He also found that she had obtained the assistance of U.P. Government officials who had arranged for the supply of electricity for loud speakers at her election meeting.

(Gupta; 1994:661)

Hence, she had been accused of "Corrupt Practice."

After the Allahabad judgment Mrs. Gandhi first thought of resigning the premiership while awaiting Supreme Court's verdict on

any of her appeal. Her son Sanjay Gandhi and many of her colleagues in the Government and the party dissuade her from doing so. Some thirty Congress MPs like Mohan Dharia, Chandrashekhar, Krishnakant, Ram Dhan, Mrs. Lakshmikantamma and Sher Singh who did not subscribe to the indispensability theory of Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister met separately and took the view that the Congress Parliamentary Party could not function unitedly with a leader who had 'Stigma' on her membership of Parliament.

Jayprakash Narayan emphasized the need for the leaders of the oppositional parties to come together. He also urged Chief Justice A. N. Roy not to sit on the Division Bench that was to determine Mrs. Gandhi's appeal against the judgement of Allahabad High Court. (Gupta, 1994 ; 662-663).

1.1.2 Supreme Court's Ruling

On 23rd June, the Supreme Court judge, V. K. Krishna Iyer, heard Mrs. Gandhi's application. Justice Iyer granted her only a conditional stay, allowing her to retain the premiership and to address

parliament in that capacity, but not vote in parliament or draw her salary as a member. He made it clear that he was dealing with the stay application only from the legal point of view.

In the wake of Allahabad High Court judgement and then of the Supreme Court's ruling on her appeal, Mrs. Gandhi faced the worst crisis of her political career. The monopoly of the power was being questioned and her political career seemed to be coming to an end from every side of opposition, rivals and Judiciary too.

1.2 Imposition of Emergency :

“The President has proclaimed emergency.

This is nothing to panic about.”

-Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister

26th June 1975

On the advice of her Son, Sanjay and Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mrs. Gandhi Promulgated Emergency under Article 352(1) and put all the political opponents in Jail. The plan was intimated by her courtiers like Bansi Lal and R. K. Dhawan, her special Assistant and a great confidant.

On the eve of 25th June 1975, Mrs. Gandhi wrote to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed a letter advising him to promulgate Internal Emergency. In her letter she insisted that she had information which indicated that there was imminent danger to the security of India being threatened by Internal disturbance.

“The matter is extremely urgent. I would have liked to have taken this to cabinet, but unfortunately this is not possible tonight. I am, therefore, condoning or permitting a departure from the government of India (Transaction of Business) Rule 1961, as amended up-to-date by virtue of any powers under Rule 12 thereof.”

R. K. Dhawan hurried to Rashtrapati Bhavan in the dead of night to obtain President’s signature on a proclamation that a grave Emergency existed, whereby the security of India was threatened by Internal Emergency.

1.3 Political Arrests :

Proclamation of Emergency gave limitless power in the hands of the Prime Minister which she used first for axing the opposition.

The Police and the Magistracy were directed by Om Mehta, the Minister of State of Home Affairs to arrest all the opposition leaders from wherever they were and as they were. Most of this job was done in the early hours of 26th June.

1.3.1 Political Impact

Once the most crucial step of proclaiming the Emergency had been taken, many other measures which were essential to make it a success followed in a quick succession. The police arrested 676 leading opponents of Mrs. Gandhi many of them were lifted from their bed. The government Spokesman, Dr. A. R. Baji stated that 450 had been arrested in Madhya Pradesh, 90 in Delhi, 49 in Punjab, 43 in Haryana, 24 in Bihar, 12 in Rajasthan, 4 in Karanataka and 2 each in Andra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Although the names of those arrested were not officially published according to unofficial reports they included, JP, Morarji Desai, Raj Narain, Charan Singh, Nanji Deshmukh, Piloo Mody, Asoka Mehta, Joti Basu, A. B. Vajpayee, Samar Sangh Guha and K. R. Malkani. The "Operation arrest" continued and according to rough estimate about One Lakh Fifty

Thousand (1,50,000) people were detained under the MISA and DIR from all over the country. Even some Congress Leaders who spoke against Mrs. Gandhi such as Chandrashekar, Ram Dhan and Krishnakant were not spared. (Gupta, 1994:672)

1.3.2 Ban on Extremist Organisation :

On 4th July, 26 extremist organization including the RSS, Jamaat-e-Islami, several faction of Anand Marg and the extreme left Naxalites functioning as Marxist – Leninist Parties were banned by four separate orders under Rule 35(1) of the Defence of India Rule, 1971 as these were alleged by Home Minister Brahmanand Reddy to be “including in activities prejudicial to the internal security public safety and maintenance of public order.” The offices of the banned organizations in several parts of the country were raided and sealed and objectionable materials were seized.

1.3.3 Press Censorship:

Where as the All India Radio and the Television were government agencies, the daily news papers and new magazines were

privately owned and operated and were serving as an important media of putting forth the oppositions point of view before the people. On the day the Emergency was proclaimed Censorship was imposed on the press under Rule of the Defence and maintenance of Internal Security Act of 1971.

The prominent newspapers of the capital had asked Mrs. Gandhi to quit the office of Prime Minister in view of the adverse verdict and partial stay order by the Allahabad High Court and the Supreme Court respectively.

Several leading Delhi news papers did not appear on 26-27 June. This was officially attributed to electricity failure in all the streets where they were published. But according to the testimony of B. B. Mehrotra, ex-General Manager of Delhi Electricity Supply undertaking before the Shah Commission, he was called at 10 p.m. on 25th of June to Raj Niwas and was told that the electricity connections to the press were to be disconnected from 2 a.m. that night. And the Lt. Governor Krishna Chand told the Commission that those were the orders from the Prime Minister's houses.

Despite of all efforts made to prevent the printing of the newspaper two of them succeeded in bringing out supplements on the proclamation of the Emergency and the mass-scale arrests of the national leaders. While one paper's supplements was seized by the police, *The Motherland* managed to print supplement against Censorship and sell them all over the capital and the neighbouring cities.

The messages were sent to every newspaper that a strict Censorship had been imposed on the newspaper by the Government and that no copy of a newspaper should be sold until approved by the Censor. While most of the papers decided to abide by the instruction received from the UNI. *The Motherland* chose to ignore it as the message was sent out by the news agency and not by the Government.

The main purpose behind imposing Censorship on all newspapers in the capital under Rule 48 of the DIR, 1971 was to gag the press so that it might not speak on behalf of the people against their suppression by the Government and also because press during pre-Emergency time was feeding misleading information to its reader,

and colouring and exaggerating facts and figures with malafide intent.

A few weeks after the successful attempts were made to gag the press, Minister for information and Broadcasting Mr. V. C. Shukla proudly announced that the Censorship had been taken off as the papers had voluntarily agreed to a code of self regulation and self-discipline. But strangely enough the Censorship office continued to work as if it had not heard about the Minister's announcement and the Parliamentary proceedings were reported only in the authorised government version.

1.3.3.1 Underground Leaflets :

As the government did not wanted its actions to be criticized by the papers, it imposed strict Censorship on the press.

The Censorship also made it difficult for the resistors of the Emergency to tell the people what they were doing to help them. Thus, there was no way to establish a line between the people and the organizers of the Satyagraha.

In such a situation, the only thing that could be done was to bring out underground paper. The underground workers and organisers of the movement in Delhi against the government brought out a number of underground papers from different parts of the city. In the first four weeks of the Emergency large number of these papers were published and its copies were distributed to the people who were greatly impressed. *Pratirodh*, *Yuva Sangharsh*, *Resistance*, *Janvani* and *Satya Samachar* were few of the underground papers among which only *Janvani* and *Satya Samachar* of Jan Sangh and All-India Sangharsh Samiti survived because of the well-knit plan, trained workers to distribute the copies and the most important of all secrecy was never broken.

1.4 Social Impact :

“Is your telephone bugged ?” was the usual question asked during Emergency. It was said that some telephones were fitted with a gadget which was capable of recording conversation even some distance away. It was unsafe to discuss anything in restaurants or buses or any public place. A carefully created atmosphere of fear

Psychosis achieved its intended purpose of sapping the moral and cultural strength of the people.

The officials who came in contact with either Sanjay or his coterie succumbed to their demands or did precarious tightrope walking to escape having to take decisions wherever irregular. The punishment of not following the order were usually made over the phone as 'Orders from above' and often resulted in income-tax raids, transfers, suspensions, premature retirement or even jail. There were many honest government servants whose homes were raided by CBI or who were harassed by Revenue Intelligence. Mrs. Gandhi's or Sanjay's name could not be taken in vain.

The over-all atmosphere was intensified with terror. The underground leaflets simultaneously worked as a wind for the hidden sparks of rebel in the hearts of the countrymen. The news about the jailing of the opponents as well as the innocents, the bulldozing of the houses and shops under the name of beautification were less to numb the sensations that rumours too were hatched up and were spreading like plague. Implementation of the Sanjay Gandhi's five point

programme reached the height of cruelty. The truth of the sterilisation camps is heart rendering.

1.4.1 Reign of Terror :

‘Terror is the most effective Political means.’

- Adolf Hitler

With the dawn of 26th June 1975, Police Vans arrived at the Tihar Jail fully loaded with Political Leaders and workers and prominent citizens. They were arrested under MISA, DIR and Cr.P.C., the MISA detenues were regarded as security risk and were ordered to be kept in isolated cells. Most of them were picked up from their houses. Nobody knew what was happening & why they all had been suddenly picked up. It was reported that there was big problem of accommodation of these Emergency prisoners and officials had to pack them like sandiness in wards, as accommodation was much less.

An atmosphere of terror was created in the wards of MISA detenues. They were cutoff from the outside world. The MISA detenues had lost contact with their families and they feared for them.

Their letters to their families were censored. Only for half an hour once in a week they could meet their families. The detenues were released and rearrested so as to correct some irregularities committed during the first detention which was faulty and therefore could become invalid if challenged in the High Court.

The Government wanted to hunt down all underground leaders to suppress the movement which had been launched following Jp's call. The sudden arrest of about 100 university teachers on July 25th was enough to prove.

The court was warned against granting bail to those detained under DIR or Cr.P.C. The High Court took a serious view on this and ordered the Delhi Administration and the police to desist from misusing their power. (Sinha, 1977 : 101)

1.4.1.1 The Jail :

The cells were reported to be variable hell. They seemed to have never been cleaned. The entire open area in the wards overgrown

with weeds, was infected with stagnant and dirty water swarmed with mosquitoes. Lavatories overflowed with human excrement. Taps did not run at all. The cells were covered with spider webs. Officials ignored the protest of the detenues. The living conditions in jails were deplorable. The food served was of bad quality and taste, detenues were treated as 'C' grade under trails. They had to agitate and demonstrate in their wards even for the minor things. They were given only two blankets and clothes received from their families were not delivered to them. As the accommodation was less, tents were put up which turned worse after two showers. It is difficult to imagine the mental condition of the detenues who remained completely separated from their families.

The detenues were not even allowed to observe fast on the day of Navratri and Krishna Jamashtami and muslim detenues were not allowed to get a copy of the Quran their holy Book. They could neither read nor write.

Government had achieved the political objective of the Emergency soon after it was proclaimed. The opposition parties were

suppressed, the press was gagged and the judiciary enslaved. The higher and lower echelons exhibited extraordinary zeal in silencing the opposition, they help to create the atmosphere of distrust and suspicious. Though people were nodoubt, terrorised and were fear stricken but certainly their thoughts could not be checked. No one's mental outlook could be changed by suppression.

1.4.1.2 The Beautification Programme :

The 20 point programme was another attempt to fool people into believing that long awaited millennium had come. The first to feel the impact of the operation of victimisation were the poor jhugg-jhonpri dwellers all over the country. Hundreds of such colonies which the government had set up and had spend lakhs of rupees on their development as packet of political influence for the Congress Party, were uprooted in one sweep and without giving enough time to the dwellers to remove their belongings under the name of the beautification of the city. Not only the houses were demolished but the bulldozers also reduced the valuables into dust. And the argument given for this victimisation of innocent people was that the dirty and

ugly spots had to be removed to develop and beautify the city.

In quick consultation, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi brought out a Resettlement Scheme, in which the uprooted families were resettled in new colonies built by the DDA on the fringe of Delhi. Demolition was not confined to unauthorized colonies but also the shops around the Jama Masjid were razed, shops in the Jan Sangh dominated areas, INA Market disappeared and same was the case with subzimandi. In less than a month about 20,000 shops were partly or fully demolished.

1.4.1.3 Turkman Gate Incident :

Delhi's history still –cries on the day of April 19th 1976, which proved to be the blackest day and the climax of the havoc played by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and his favourite Mr. Jagmohan.

The demolition squads of DDA with number of bulldozers reached at Turkman Gate. The DDA officials gave only 5 minutes to the people to clear out with whatever belongings they could collect. This caused considerable worry and tension among the residents of the area. Old and responsible people from the area with 200

burqaclad women met officials near the mosque and tried to plead with them and were turned off.

‘... Few stones fell on a contingent
which had been posted to terrorise’

(Sinha, 1977 : 151)

The clash began and police fired indiscriminately.

‘... the brutality of the police who not only shot down mercilessly men and women who tried to resist their pucca houses being pulled down but who beat up with rifle butts and molested women who lived behind purdah. They kicked their men, beat them with sticks and guns...’

(Kalhan, 1977 : 14)

The police used tear gas shell to disperse the crowd after firing heavily. The terror stricken people ran for life. People stood helplessly watching the demolition. The eye witnesses said that a mother feeding her newly born baby was killed under bulldozer. So were others who did not managed to quit in time. Policemen looted the valuables from the demolished scrab.

The news went like a storm all over the world and the government was instantaneously condemned. The Muslim countries condemned the government in a most strong language. Inquiries revealed that the firing at the unarmed and helpless men, woman and children was far more gruesome than the Jallainwala Bagh firing.

1.4.1.4 Tightening the Robes:

There was no space left where people were not harassed or victimised. People from DMC or Delhi Administration, Government bodies or Educational sectors from wherever they may be if they are honest and upright, straight forward they were first to get victimised. They were sought out and were suspected to be the member of anti-national and banned parties and were suspended. Near about 200 employees from DA, large number of employees from Educational department, 300 employees from DMC, 100 employees from DESB were either suspended or CBI raided and declared as corrupt by CBI, Sp. Police Establishment or Anti-Corruption Branch.

1.4.1.5 Sterilisation Campaign :

The idea of launching the campaign for sterilisation was given by Sanjay Gandhi while announcing his 4 point programme at a special meeting of the newly elected Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee in early 1976. This programme, which later came to be known as five-point stressed the need for small families.

The family planning programme in India went through a traumatic phase during 1976-77 with the declaration of State of Emergency in the country, a national target of 4.3 million sterilisation for the period April 1976-March 1977 was set. The sterilisation programme was implemented with coercion, specially in the northern states where the achievement in earlier years were relatively poor illiterate, lower castes, scheduled castes and muslims were the burnt. The people were reported to be picked up from markets, restaurants, hotels, buses, parks, cinema halls and railway stations and were taken to the sterilisation camps.

Villagers left their homes to hide in the fields to evade sterilisation teams, labourers escaped from town and cities small

traders were paid 250/- each person they could bring for sterilisation.

Since the programme had become target oriented the staff was threatened with punishments such as stopping increments or cutting salaries if they did not meet the quotas given to them.

1.5 Positive Reflections :

“Behind every great fortune there is a crime.”

- Balzac

India is ever torn between the burden of the past and the problems of the present. It is caught between the heart searching within and the kickbacks and pay-offs abroad. Much of the traditional value system is either in poor shape or at a discount.

If the past continually haunts India, it is because the traces of the past as seen today in each and every field of life that directly or indirectly affects the personal life of the citizen, such as politics, literature, media, entertainment etc. One of the such haunting past after the partition is the State of Emergency that was procalled by Mrs. Gandhi in 1975.

Nodoubt, Emergency had brought out a countrywide state of bewilderment. It affected each and every citizen in one or the other way. Most often humanity was crushed down to achieve the political objectives. A fudal raj was seen just to get stucked with the power. Jailing of opponents as well as innocents, their mental torture in jail, shattering the dreams of the layman and common men on the name of beautification, torturing the teachers, exploiting the sacred atmosphere of the University, cruelistic implementation of the sterilisation programme, censorship on news and rough handling of powers according to the will and zeal of a personal will, this all shows a sadistic pleasure to take revenge. But was this all that came out? Was there nothing that could benefit the country? Was there nothing that could lessen the worries of the people.

In making any worth-while evaluation of Emergency and of their consequences, one must try to distinguish some of its benefits, and also see if any losses have accrued to the national weal on its account. During the three years or so before the emergency was declared, there was steady deterioration in the public services, as a whole. Corruption, back - marketing, smuggling, hoarding by traders,

tax evasion these things not only increased more and more blantly, but also became still worse. They were becoming increasingly accepted as irremediable feature of the national system. The very people who were the most offenders also jeered at the governments inability to set these things right. Officials became increasingly cynical and self protection took precedence with them over their official responsibilities.

With the implication of Emergency, this suddenly seemed to change. Government agencies and offices took on a new look. A stricter discipline became apparent. There was a new confidence around the whole country in the government's ability and will to govern and a new respect for lawful authority the first essential to law and order.

On the other hand, the proclamation of Emergency was welcomed in the country. There was a general feeling that discipline had to be restored in every sphere of life and that such restoration of discipline was essential for the progress of the country and even for the very functioning of democratic institutions. There was also greater

emphasis on the improvement of the rural poor, including the small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and artisans, participation of the working class at the top floor level and production programme in industries, strengthening of the public distribution system, increasing production, holding the price line and on taking more effective action against the corrupt and those guilty of economic offences. The emergency brought about a qualitative change in the situation.

The 20- point programme aimed at the reorganisation of both the agrarian and urban economic for achieving higher growth rate and ensuring a more equitable distribution of income. There are many outmoded economic institutions that impede the growth of the productive force of the economy. These institutions have to be eliminated. Accordingly, some of the important items of this programmes were related to land, reforms, liquidation of the bonded labour and amelioration of the condition of agrarian work force. The twenty points of the Twenty-Point programme were:

- (1) Continuance of steps to bring down prices of essential commodities. Streamlined production procurement and distribution of essential commodities. Strict economy in Government expenditure.

- (2) Implementation of agricultural land ceiling and speedier distribution of surplus land compilation of land records.
- (3) Stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections.
- (4) Bonded labour, wherever it exists, will be declared illegal.
- (5) Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.
- (6) Review of laws on minimum agricultural wages.
- (7) Five million more hectares to be brought under irrigation. National programme for use of underground water.
- (8) An accelerated power programme. Super thermal stations under-central control.
- (9) New development plan for handloom sector:
- (10) Improvement in quality and supply of people's cloth.
- (11) Socialization of urban and urbanizable land. Ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land on plinth area new dwelling units.

- (12) Special squads for valuation of conspicuous construction and prevention of tax evasion. Summary trials and deterrent punishment of economic offenders.
- (13) Special legislation for confiscation of smuggler's properties.
- (14) Liberalisation of investment procedures. Action against misuse of import license.
- (15) New schemes for workers' association with industry.
- (16) National permit scheme for road transport.
- (17) Income-tax relief to middle class – exemption limit placed at Rs. 8,000/-
- (18) Essential commodities at controlled price to students in hostels.
- (19) Books and stationery at controlled prices.
- (20) New apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment and training especially weaker sections.

The programme was welcomed every where, and very good attribute of this programme was that it did not make any vague promises. Its deep analysis shows Mrs. Gandhi's deep concern for the

country and its people. It had indeed accelerated the rate of development and has ensured greater social justice. The steps were taken in the interests of the people and to give the nation whatever is the best. Ban on the extremist parties had brought peace to the nation, it had stopped nullifying the nation by communal riots. The intention of the Government and proclamation of Emergency was to see that the law-abiding and other weak and lowly citizen were not harassed and get protected. Emergency had given a very important gain and that was, the overall national commitments.

Conclusion :

The Emergency of 1975 had many positive effects on industrial, economical and social sectors but it also had doubled adverse shadow on the political, personal and emotional sectors of the individuals. Though this Emergency introduced a new millennium it actually molested its rich and sacred tradition and culture of which we always sing with pride. Different opinions about Emergency are based on different personal experiences. Each individual from each section of the society has been affected. Each one tries to reflect experience of

Emergency, whether of suffering or advantage through the most available medium at hand, and one of such medium is Literature.

Literature is said to be the mirror of the society. Literature is such a medium in which each and every big and minute detail from all segments of the society can be revealed and also studied. Many Indian writer used their pen to capture all the experiences of their own and of others in its positive as well as negative context in their novels. Emergency has left a great emptiness in the hearts of people. Despite its positive side, many had to live in dismay since then; the broken dreams and empty eyes sing the dirge of their life in a mocking style, which just makes one to say ...

अहसास की खुशबु कहाँ,

आवाज के जुगनु कहाँ,

खामोश यादों के सिवा,

घर में कुछ भी नहीं।
