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Thursday, November 4, 1965
Kartika 13, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 4, 1965/Kar-
tika 13, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Settlement of Insurance Claims of
Armed Personnel

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- *31. Shri Basappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has decided to give top-priority for the settlement of Insurance claims of armed personnel who were killed in action, reported missing or held as Prisoners of War during the recent conflict with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the number of cases of settlement of insurance claims which have been decided so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5049/65].

1598 (A) LSD—1.

(c) Since the claims are being settled by a number of offices of the Corporation the information is not readily available.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Defence Ministry has forwarded to the LIC the list of persons who were killed in action and, if so, what is the number in the list and how many cases have been disposed of?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The arrangement is that when information is received from the Defence Ministry that a particular officer is dead we immediately settle the claim.

Shri Basappa: I want to know the number of cases that have been settled so far.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the list with me. I will try to get it and give the information.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether sufficient co-operation is forthcoming from the Finance Ministry in the case of persons who have been killed in action and who have not paid the last premium because they were engaged in the forward areas?

Mr. Speaker: That information is given in the statement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That facility is being given.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: With respect to the personnel who are supposed to be officially dead after missing in action what will be the real implication when some of them again make their appearance?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen afterwards.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: It has already occurred in three cases. People

who were missing and presumed dead have appeared the day on which a condolence resolution was being passed.

Mr. Speaker: We want the claims to be settled speedily and that is why this procedure is adopted. If we stick to the old practice then it would delay matters.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : भ्रमी आपने टैबल पर जो कागज रखे हैं उन में उन सुविधाओं का विवरण दिया गया है जो पाकिस्तान के नाव लड़ाई में मारे जाने वालों को दी जाएगी। क्या चाइनीज के साथ ऐक्शन में जो लॉग बारडर पर मारे जा रहे हैं उनको भी ये सुविधायें दी जाएंगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भ्रमी जो सूचना दी गयी है वह तो उन लोगों के बारे में है जो पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई में मारे गये या मिसिंग हैं। 1962 में जब लड़ाई हुई थी उस समय भी हम ने कुछ सुविधाएं दी थीं और उनकी सूचना भी हम ने दी थी, मगर वे इन्हीं पर आधारित हैं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं ने पूछा था कि जो लोग फ्रंटियर पर मारे जा रहे हैं क्या उनको भी यह सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन के बारे में भी विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जवानों और प्रफरों के लिए बीमा योजना चले क्या इसके लिए वित्त मंत्रालय जीवन बीमा निगम को कुछ धन देगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो सेंटिल-मेंट प्रॉफ क्लेम्स के बारे में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बात सही है कि यह प्रश्न सीमित है । लेकिन यह दो दफा हुआ, सन् 1962 में हुआ और अभी भी हुआ । इसलिए मैं जुड़ा हुआ सवाल करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल प्रॉफ करें वह इसी सवाल के सम्बन्ध में करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सन् 1962 की घटनाओं को और अभी जो घटनाएं घटी हैं उनको महे-नजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई व्यापक योजना बनावेगी जिससे सभी लोगों के बारे में बीमा का इन्तिजाम हो सके ?

Mr. Speaker: All-comprehensive, including every policy.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भ्रमी यह विचार-ध्यान नहीं है ।

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know whether the Ministry is in a position to assure the House that the families of the jawans will not be put to difficulties by departmental formalities and some machinery will be evolved to pay these claims speedily?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have instructed all offices of the LIC to make speedy payments.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to expedite the settlement of insurance claims, may I know whether Government would like to approach the families of the jawans who were killed?

Mr. Speaker: The information is given in the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question is about the armed personnel who lost their lives or are missing. I would like to know whether similar instructions have been issued to the L.I.C. to settle with utmost speed the claims relating to all those civilian personnel who were working in Defence and were killed in Chamb and other areas and also the general public who were killed after bombing.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter refers only to armed personnel killed in action. So far as payment relating to civilian personnel killed as a result of armed action is concerned, we shall request the L.I.C. to take action in the same manner.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो जवान मारे जाते हैं उनकी इत्तिला उन के परिवार वालों को मिलती है, जिनको यह मालूम नहीं होता कि बीमा के बारे में क्या करें। इसलिए क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि जो लोग मारे जाएं उनकी सूचना स्थानीय सोलजर्स बोर्ड को दे और वे एल० आई० सी० के पास जाकर उसके बीमे के बारे में इन्तिजाम करावें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नहीं। मैं अभी उससे प्रच्छा इन्तिजाम यह है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री इत्तिला देती है एल० आई० सी० को कि कौन मारे गए हैं और एल० आई० सी० के अफसर वहाँ जाकर खुद कार्रवाई करते हैं।

श्री बड़े : जो अफसर मारे गए हैं उनके बारे में जो सुविधाएं बयान में बतायी गयी हैं व अच्छी हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि पेंशन में होता है कि पेंशन का क्लेम सैटिल होने के पहले कुछ इंटेरिम पेमेंट कर दिया जाता है, क्या इस तरह का पेमेंट इन लोगों को करने का विचार है ? एक इन्स्टांस देवास में इस प्रकार का हमारे सामने आया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इंटेरिम पेमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। इसमें तो पूरा पेमेंट एक साथ मिलता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिचारी : जो सैनिक मारे नहीं गए हैं और मिसिंग भी नहीं हैं, बल्कि जो पकड़ लिए गए हैं, क्या उन के रुपए में से बीमा की किस्त देने में सरकार को कोई धापति है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर उनका पेमेंट नहीं भी होगा तो उनकी पालिसी लैप्स न होगी।

Shri Shinkre: May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have come across an article published recently by a former Governor of one

of our major States complaining about the completely unwarranted delay in settlement of claims in general in the L.I.C. and if so, what do they intend to do in this regard?

Shri R. R. Bhagat: I have not come across any such article.

Shri Shinkre: I can mention the name; it is Shri Sri Prakasa.

Raising of Public Loan for War Efforts

+

- *32. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Seshyan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the scheme for raising two public loans for financing war efforts;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals and the amount proposed to be raised; and

(c) the response made by the public thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The loans announced are:—

- (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Loan 1968.
 (ii) 4½ per cent National Defence Loan 1972.
 (iii) National Defence Gold Bonds 1960.

(b) Copies of the Notifications relating to the issue of these loans are laid on the Table. [Placed in Lib-

vary. See No. LT-5050/65]. There is no limit in regard to the amounts to be raised.

(c) Subscriptions opened on 27th October. The response is encouraging.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether conversion of previous loans into these loans will be permitted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: When will the Government be in a position to give information with regard to the total collection of these loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Upto 2nd November, the total collections are:

- (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Loan 1968 Rs. 5.3 crores.
- (ii) 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1972 Rs. 2 crores.
- (iii) National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980—381 kilograms.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: What is the estimated target the Government have fixed over five years for the public loan for war effort?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no limit to the subscription.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: I want to know what is the estimated total that the Government want from the public?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We want as much as we can get.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been published in the newspapers that we require gold worth about Rs. 200 crores. May I know if the government thinks that the gold bonds could be subscribed to that extent and, if so, by what date?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Officially we have not given out any figure. We want as much gold as people can afford to give.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो देहात के पोस्ट ऑफिसों में हैं उन से इस में कितना काम लिया जा रहा है ? देहात की जनता में जो लोग जमीन देना चाहते हैं उस के लिए सरकार क्या योजना कर रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जमीन की कोई स्कीम नहीं है वैसे हम सभी के पास जाना चाहते हैं और जहाँ से भी सहयोग व सहायता मिल सके हम उसे लेना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister said that 381 Kgs had been received by the government and that the response was encouraging. Is it because of lack of confidence, for on an earlier occasion a number of houses had been raided when they subscribed gold for defence purposes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a matter of opinion. The raids were in some other connection.....(interruptions)

श्री मधु सिन्धे : इन ऋणों से जो पैसा प्राप्त होगा क्या उस का इस्तेमाल विशिष्ट सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए किया जायेगा अगर नहीं तो लोगों में उत्साह पैदा करने के लिए क्या ऐसे ऋणों की कोई योजना की जायेगी जैसे कोई नया बख्तरबन्द सेना विभाग है या लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज हैं ताकि लोगों में उत्साह पैदा हो सके और वे इन ऋणों में अधिक सहायता करें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इन प्राप्त रूपयों को किसी खास विशिष्ट काम में लगाया जायगा अभी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है मगर जैसा कि आज यह कहा गया है कि जो बहुत जरूरी चीजें हैं डिफेंस के लिए या और भी सैल्फ रिला-ऐंस के लिए, आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उन सभी बातों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जायगा ।

श्री मधु सिन्धे : मैंने पूछा था कि जनता में इन ऋणों के प्रति उत्साह पैदा करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कामों के लिए ऋण की कोई योजना बनाई जायेगी ताकि लोगों में उत्साह पैदा हो ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : उस के लिए तो डिफेंस लोन है । इमरजेंसी के बारे में श्रीर आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते थे कि जनता में अधिक उत्साह पैदा करने के लिए क्या कोई खास योजना की गई है जैसे कि ऐयरोप्लेन खरीदना है, नैट खरीदना है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो जनता में इन कर्जों के लिए अधिक उत्साह पैदा होगा ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the defence certificates would be made negotiable?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: They are negotiable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the response from the big business houses like Birlas, JKs and others has been good and, if so, to what extent

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I do not have the break-up about the individuals and how much each contributed. At a later stage it might be possible.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the government would consider or had considered the advisability of making negotiable the bonds that they give in response to the subscriptions to the loans so that the rural people who have been in trouble on the former occasions would be better encouraged to make contributions to these loans?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I said that these loans are negotiable.

Shri Basappa: In spite of the premium that has been announced in respect of the gold bonds, may I know why there is hesitation, and will the Government make it more attractive for the people with gold jewels to come forward and deposit them with Government?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is as attractive as it has been.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Since the introduction of this gold loan, the prices of gold in the market have gone up and so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government and how does the Government explain this rise in the price of gold?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: In the first week there was some rise; then again it came down and it has stabilised.

श्री हुकाम चन्द कछवाय : स्वर्ण बाँड के प्रति लोगों में उत्साह पैदा हो इस के लिए क्या हमारे मंत्री लोग भी इस प्रोर सहयोग देने का विचार रखते हैं और जनता में इन स्वर्ण बाँडों के प्रति उत्साह पैदा हो सके इसके लिए कितने मंत्रियों ने सोना जमा कराया है ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : उन मंत्रियों की फेहरिस्त तो मेरे पास है नहीं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether, to supplement these war loans, the Government propose to impose a graduated levy on individual wealth, and, if not, why not?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That has nothing to do with this. Graduated levy is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: Whether there is a proposal to have a graduated levy—that is what he wants to know.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: There is no proposal.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the Government has received any report that the expected response for purchasing Gold Bond, is not forthcoming from persons who have black-market gold for fear that they might be waylaid and arrested while on their way to make the contribution?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The scheme itself makes it quite clear that no questions will be asked of them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question was different; I asked that on the way when they are going to make the contribution, they might be waylaid by the excise people and arrested. Has the Government received any report?

Mr. Speaker: Then the retired police officer should help them!

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार का यह अनुमान है कि पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये का सोना उन लोगों से जिन के पास केवल ब्लैक मार्केट मनी है उन से आने का है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : 500 करोड़ आया तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि बंदी महोदय का ऐसा अनुमान है प्रयत्न नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अनुमानों से क्या लेंगे ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether arrangements have been made in the rural areas to enable the people living in those areas, firstly, to contribute towards the gold bond and secondly to the other loans that have been floated, because, from experience it has been shown that, firstly, arrangements have not been made properly in the past and secondly, the people could not have the confidence in order to come forward to contribute their mite. May I know whether the defence bonds are being reasons therefor?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It requires a national movement to approach everybody. It is true, as the hon. Member says, that we have not been able to approach the rural areas, but it will be necessary to approach them.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether the defence bonds are being sold in all the branches of all the scheduled banks and, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not all the Scheduled Banks; only in all the branches of the State Bank.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the large amounts of black money which are reported to be held in this country in the form of gold; may I know whether by the Government's declaration that anybody who produces the gold for these bonds will not be asked as to the source of his having acquired this gold, the Government intends to announce that it has no further desire to find out the black money and intends to give a premium on immorality?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. The need for gold at the present moment overrides all other considerations. But, on the other hand, we are trying to find out all the black money, wherever it may be. Therefore, the two are separate questions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I asked whether it is a fact . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says that this thing overrides all other considerations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: After that he said the search for black money will go on, but they have said that the sources are not to be disclosed. Let him give us an assurance.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Reserve Bank's Assistance to Commercial Banks

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- *34. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India propose to provide larger accommodation to the commercial banks in future;

(b) the extent of additional assistance, likely to be given; and

(c) the actual credit contraction during the current slack season due to the policy of restrictive credit followed by the Reserve Bank?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank hopes to be able to announce very shortly its credit policy for the current busy season. It is not possible to indicate very precisely at this stage the extent of the increase in the advances of the commercial banks or the amount of the loans and advances, which may have to be granted to them by the Reserve Bank at the peak of the season, but it is anticipated that all the essential requirements of industry and trade will be met.

(c) The contraction in the slack season which has just ended has not been marked and was of the order of Rs. 88 crores upto the 15th October, 1965.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What was the estimated figure of the Reserve Bank itself about credit contraction in the slack season and what is the difference between the estimated amount of the Reserve Bank and the present amount which he has announced?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It was anticipated that there might be a contraction of roughly Rs. 200 crores. The shortfall, as the hon. member will realise is of the order of Rs. 112 crores.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any demand has been made by the scheduled banks about their estimated requirements and whether the government is in a position to fulfil those requirements?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Demands might be made. But the Reserve Bank does not undertake to meet the demands. As my colleague mentioned, the matter is under consideration. No precise formulation has yet been made.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know what special facilities have been made available to weavers' co-operatives and the textile industry, who have been recommended by the Commerce Ministry?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For details, I want notice.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that a representation was made to the Union Ministry by the weavers' co-operatives and textile industry and, if so, whether the Finance Ministry will grant them more funds, because the industry is more or less in a crisis?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said I want notice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the government has any reason to believe that the credit contraction during the past year is responsible for the fall in the rate of industrial growth in our country and, if so, to what extent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these economic factors act and interact upon each other.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the government are aware that this credit contraction and abnormal rise in bank rate is a sure index of the grave inflationary trends in our economy and, if so, what do they propose to do about it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have been trying to correct the imbalances from time to time. Recently also we have taken steps so that the imbalances do not assume an undue proportion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the government aware that some of the most important industries, particularly with export potential have terribly suffered for want of finance, particularly from scheduled banks and, if so, what steps are going to be taken in order to save them from the coming bad weather which is expected any moment?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: One of the objectives of the policy to be announced very soon is to provide for all export-oriented industries, defence-oriented

industries and industries engaged in import substitution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार की इस स्कीम से किसान को कहीं भी कोई लाभ पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किसानों के लिये और दूसरी स्कीम खालू हो रही है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know to what extent this anxiety of the Reserve Bank to help scheduled banks is likely to affect adversely agricultural credit?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Agricultural credit, particularly production-oriented credit will be fully provided for.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Some time back the hon. Minister had said that the Reserve Bank would give financial assistance to co-operative banks. May I know how far this statement of the hon. Minister is going to materialise, particularly in respect of consumer co-operative stores, because the co-operative banks had promised to finance consumer co-operative stores which were very essential for holding the price-line?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The scheme of helping co-operative credit societies by the Reserve Bank is well known. The Reserve Bank lends at a comparatively low rate. It may be that the channel through which it passes may make it somewhat difficult for the person to get the credit. So far as the provision of credit to the consumer co-operative societies is concerned, the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that small tea gardens in Assam are likely to suffer on account of the financial difficulties arising out of the Reserve Bank's refusal to accommodate the Assam co-operative apex bank with the necessary amount of finance during this year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri D. J. Nalk: May I know whether some restrictions have been imposed on the scheduled banks in the matter of advance of money to parties for cotton, ground-nut and foodgrains?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is my hon. friend referring to difficulties in advancing money against ground-nut and cotton? I want notice of that question.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether Government are in a position to tell us which industries have been heavily hit on account of the short-fall in the credit facilities extended?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult to say that. There may have been some industries which may have been hit, but efforts are being made to see that in spite of the credit contraction production does not get affected.

Shri D. J. Nalk: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It has not been answered because the hon. Minister wants notice of the question.

Now, next question. Question No. 35.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I request that Question Nos. 53 and 54 also may be taken up along with this, because they are also on the same subject?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is willing to answer them all together, I have no objection.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I am prepared to answer them together.

Water Supply to Pakistan under Indus Waters Treaty

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- *35. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Karad Singhji:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have protested to the Union Government over the release of Canal water supplies to Pakistan when "our own crops are dying for want of water";

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the farmers have threatened to resort to direct action if Government do not take the initiative in stopping further water supplies to Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard by the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A number of representations to this effect have been received.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5051/65].

Payments to Pakistan under Indus Waters Treaty

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- *58. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Marandi:
 Shri Uttiya:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan, in violation of the Indus Waters Treaty with India, has diverted substantial portion of the funds secured from India and the World Bank for war purposes such as, the construction of pill boxes and bunkers along the Ichhogli Canal banks;

(b) whether Government have examined the propriety and desirability of discontinuing or at least suspending payment of further instalments on this account, till it is satisfied that Pakistan will not repeat violations of the Treaty and made amends for the past misuse of funds; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5052/65].

Release of Canal Water Supplies to Pakistan

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*54. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the quantum of water supplied to Pakistan by India under the Indus Waters Treaty after the outbreak of recent hostilities between the two countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The quantum of water supplied to Pakistan by India since the out-break of recent hostilities up-to end of October, 1965 for the period for which data are available amounts to above 0.4 M.A.F.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सही है कि वर्षा की कमी के कारण भाखड़ा रिजर्व में पानी की बहुत कमी है ; अगर हां, तो क्या कारण है कि हम अपनी खेती को नुकसान पहुंचा कर पाकिस्तान को पानी दें, जब कि उनके साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध इतने बिगड़े हुए हैं ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): It is true that there is a shortage of water this year not only in the Sutlej but also

in the Beas and in the Ravi and in the other river systems of the country. The hon. Member has asked us the reason why we are letting the water to the Pakistan areas when we are short of water ourselves. To answer that question, I would take a little more time than usual. The answer to that question is like this. The Indus waters Treaty of 1960 is in a way an agreement between three parties. It is not between India and Pakistan alone, but it is between India, Pakistan and the World Bank, wherein the World Bank stands for the due observance of releasing the waters, of regulating the water supply, of payments and other administrative matters. Therefore, it is a point to consider whether by not observing the treaty we would not be infringing the treaty and coming in conflict with the World Bank with whom we have got the happiest of relations and who are helping us quite a lot.

The second reason, and the more important one, which I would submit, is this. At the time of partition in 1947, Pakistan had under the three eastern rivers, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, as much as 43 lakhs of acres. The water that is supplied to these areas is going to be replaced by the waters from the western rivers. As soon as those works are completed, we can get back that water. We hope it would be got by 1970, in order to have rapid development of the areas in Punjab and the arid regions of Rajasthan. Therefore, in our own interest, in order to ensure the very rapid development of our own areas, it was very necessary that we should try to have these replacement works completed as early as possible.

In the context of these two reasons I have submitted, it was decided, after very careful consideration, that the Indus Waters Treaty should be observed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order

Mr. Speaker: I might ask one thing on behalf of Members because they feel excited over this. Is there a stipulation that a definite quantity of water is to be released for Pakistan, though the residue might not be enough for us, though we might suffer a shortage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is unfortunately so. The provisions of the Treaty are explicit. The provisions state . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is a strange provision that we might not be left with anything perhaps.

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, no. According to the provisions, we are getting the entire waters of the Sutlej. It is the waters of the Beas, that we have got to share for this period, 79 per cent to Pakistan and 21 per cent to Rajasthan.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: No, no, we cannot allow that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There should be a 2½ hour discussion on this subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. Kindly see the statement attached to question No. 53. It is said therein:

"This matter has, therefore, received very careful consideration by the Government".

This is as regards the payment side.

"In this connection, it is to be noted that the Ichhogil Canal which is one of the replacement works in Pakistan was completed long before signing of the Treaty. We are not aware of any diversion of funds from the Indus Basin Development fund for construction of pill boxes and bunkers along Ichhogil Canal banks. Also, the payments are made by us to the World Bank and not to Pakistan . . ."

My point of order is this. When this particular point is the subject of inquiries, when inquiries are going on, when even the international observers are seeing whether the pill boxes, bunkers and other things have been constructed on both sides of the Ichhogil Canal, I would like to know whether it is proper for the hon. Minister to make such a sweeping statement that Government are not aware that the funds have been diverted for constructing these things. This will be used against us . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everybody has known that there are pill boxes, bunkers, etc. constructed along that canal. But what we want to know is whether they were constructed out of these particular funds.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These have been used against us, and this statement will now be used against us . . .

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request all hon. Members who are on their legs to resume their seats. I would rather—whether this should come from me or not may be a question—that we have some discussion in a regular manner on this subject.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: During question hour, this could not be discussed and complete answers obtained. We will have to have a separate discussion. I think Government would not have any objection.

Dr. K. L. Rao: No objection.

Mr. Speaker: I will see that it is put down for a discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of clarification . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my point of order?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are applying for a two-hour discussion.

Shri Sheo Narain: One day.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot fix the time now. When the notice comes, it will be placed before the Business Advisory Committee, it would consider it. Then it has to come before the House. The House can take cognizance and decide what time it wants.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Please take notice of the desire of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have noticed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is a Government motion, that will give us more time.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask the Government to sponsor the motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let them say if they have any objection.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Government now. After they have learnt the views and sentiments of the House, the Government might decide whether they want to sponsor a resolution themselves or leave it to the Members. The Members should be on their guard. They should also put in their notices.

Shri Kapur Singh: We might still be permitted to elicit information by way of supplementaries to facilitate the discussion that is to come. Please do not pass over this question.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow it, but if the hon. Members go on, we will spend half an hour now and again on the discussion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is bound to take a long time.

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: As the matter is very urgent, and there is a demand from the Punjab Government

and from the public, may I request that this discussion should take place at the earliest possible moment?

Mr. Speaker: That I will ask the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification? While giving the instalment of Rs. 8 crores towards these canal water dues to the World Bank, the Government have taken the plea that this is a commitment with the the World Bank. Because the Government made a sweeping statement like that, Shri Banerjee raised the point. My objection is this. It is the World Bank that is in a position to say what Pakistan has done with the money, whether Pakistan has diverted the money towards military preparations, building up pill boxes and all that. It is not for the Government to say because Government have stated already that their commitment is with the World Bank and that is why they have made the payment.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम विदेशों से घोर अपने देश से भी ऋण लेते हैं। हम यह भी बहाना लगाते हैं कि हमारा विश्व बैंक के साथ समझौता है। इस बास्ते पैसा हमें देना है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विश्व बैंक ने आपको यह लिख कर दे दिया है कि हमारा पैसा जो पाकिस्तान को मिला है वह या उसमें से कुछ युद्ध के कामों में नहीं लगा है? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि उसमें यह पैसा लगा हो। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विश्व बैंक ने आपको लिख कर दे दिया है कि नहीं लगा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस डिसकशन से तो बेहतर यह होगा कि मैं सप्लीमेंटरी एलाऊ करता जाऊँ। दो चीजें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इस सवाल में कितने ही नाम हैं। अगर सब को मैं मौका दूँ तो सारा वक्त इस में खग जाएगा। अगर आप ऐसा चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराफ नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट क्वेश्चन है। इसको चलाया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: If that is the desire of the House, I will call as many Members as I can. Shri Tantia.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But it has been agreed that there will be a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Then I might pass on to the next question.

Soviet Assistance for Fourth Plan

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- *36. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Marandi:
 Shri Utiya:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Soviet experts visited India recently to discuss the Russian assistance for the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these experts visited some of the sites of operations and industrial establishments in the country; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the report, if any submitted by them in this regard, and the kind of assistance which Russia has agreed to give for the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Soviet experts are at present discussing technical matters and visiting some places in India. The nature, quantum and other details of Soviet assistance for the Fourth Plan will be finalised after these discussions.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : जिन मर्कों में रशियन एड मिलेगी फोरथ प्लान में, वे मर्के हम उनको बतायेंगे या वे बतायेंगे इन मर्कों में हम देंगे ? फटिलाइजर और सिन्थार्ड के लिये कितना उसमें परसेंटेज होगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: इन सब बातों पर बातचीत चल रही है। इस बास्ते अभी कुछ कहना बहुत मरिफिल है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : बोकारो प्लांट के लिए हमारी जो बातचीत चल रही है उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है और फोरथ प्लान में उस में कितनी मदद मिलेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बोकारो के लिए लगभग सी करोड़ के लिए बातचीत चल रही है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government of India discussed with the Russian team the quantum of defence needs required in this country and, if so, what are their reactions to the defence plans of our country and how much are they going to help us in the fulfilment of the defence plan?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: They have come here in connection with assistance for the Fourth Plan. Defence is outside that.

Shri D. C. Shrama: Does it mean that we require no assistance for defence in the Fourth Plan.

Mr. Speaker: He said that it is outside and not covered by this; not that we do not require defence or assistance for defence in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the proposed Soviet assistance is likely to be restricted to basis heavy industries or it may include production of consumer goods also?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It will largely be for expansion of the existing projects that have been taken in the

Third Plan and are to be completed. There are other items also. It will more or less be for capital and basic industries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस्पात के मामले में कितनी इमदाद दी जा रही है और रूस ने हमारे डिफेंस वर्क्स के लिए कितना रुपया दिया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस्पात के लिए मैं ने कहा है कि बोकारो के लिए बातचीत चल रही है ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether we have placed our proposals for aid in the Fourth Plan with the Soviet Government and, if so, what is the amount mentioned there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On a number of projects we had discussions earlier in Moscow. The team that has come here is going into the details of those projects. Once those projects are finalised we will be able to know the quantum of total aid.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has any suggestion been made from our side to modify the project report of Bokaro in such a way that the country's urgent needs for special and alloy steel might be partly met?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is too early to say about that because the details are still being worked out.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या यह बात विचाराधीन है कि रूस की सहायता से छोटे ट्रेक्टरों के कारखाने स्थापित किए जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस बारे में कुछ कह सकना मुश्किल है कि कौन कारखाना निस्ट में प्रावेगा कौन नहीं ।

Shri Hem Barua: In the joint communique issued after our Prime Minister's visit to Moscow it was stated that Soviet Russia was prepared to give

economic aid to India. May I know whether after the joint communique was issued any idea of the quantum and the nature of aid was formulated or visualized?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. It has not emerged in that form yet.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether in the plans for Soviet aid a project for the manufacture and modernisation of MIGs in India is also being considered?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is outside the Plan; that is to say, it is not in the Fourth Plan.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणशी में एक छोटे ट्रेक्टरों का कारखाना रूसी मदद से खुल रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : शायद बर्ड प्लान में होगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस योजना के लिए रूस सहायता दे रहा है क्या उसमें परिमाणू बम और उद्जन बम बनाने के लिए भी कोई सहयोग मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बहुत बार भेरे ऊपर ऐतराज करते हैं कि प्रापका जवाब नहीं आता । लेकिन अगर प्राप जो वह कहते हैं उसको सुन लिया करें तो प्रापको ऐसा कहने का अवसर न मिले । वह कहते हैं कि अभी यह फैसला नहीं हुआ है कि किन किन कामों के लिए यह इमदाद लगायी जाएगी । इस वास्ते अणुबम तो अभी बहुत दूर है ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो बातचीत चल रही है उस के बारे में रूपरेखा कब तक उन के सामने प्रा जावेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस टीम से अभी डिटेल में बात होगी । हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी अभी वहां जा रहे हैं । उसके बाद हम समझते हैं कि रूपरेखा तैयार हो जाएगी ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the assistance from the Soviet Union will be utilised only for starting new projects or it will be utilised also for projects which have already been started but not completed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The assistance will be utilised for both.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether there is any possibility of forming a consortium of Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other helping countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not at the moment.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is there any possibility of receiving untied loan from the Soviet Union?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is non-project loan.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए जी सोवियट रूस से सहायता मिलने वाली थी उसके बारे में तो लड़ाई के पहले वार्ता हुई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के संदर्भ में अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या धीर वार्ता होगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वार्ता अभी हो रही है धीर हमारे वित्त मंत्री भगले हफ्ते वहाँ जा रहे हैं ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what is the estimated quantum of assistance from the Soviet Union expected in the Fourth Plan for the completion of the projects undertaken in the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a question of detail.

सैनिक अस्पतालों की सहायता

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* 37. श्री ए० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० साहन्त :

श्री ए० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा सैनिक अस्पतालों को दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) घायल जवानों के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा सैनिक अस्पतालों में क्या सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं तथा उनके विस्तार के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं प्रथम किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या नागरिकों ने अस्पतालों में घायल जवानों की सहायता के लिये स्वेच्छापूर्वक अपनी सेवार्यें भ्रूषित की ; धीर

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हुआ सैनिक अस्पतालों को सभी संभव सहायता दी गई । व्यौरा देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ख) सैनिक अस्पतालों के विस्तार के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं तथा उठाये जा रहे हैं । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इन अस्पतालों में घायल जवानों के उपचार की सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं धीर दी जाती रहेंगी ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) नागरिकों ने घायल जवानों के लिये खून देने का प्रस्ताव किया । स्वेच्छा से समाज सेवा करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने सैनिक अस्पतालों में नर्सिंग स्टाफ की सहायता के लिये अपने संगठन भी बनाये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिक अस्पतालों के प्रतिरिक्त क्या नागरिक अस्पतालों में भी कोई सहायता इस कार्य के लिये सरकार ने दी है, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य किया गया है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: All possible services have been given to the military authorities, including the services available in the civil hospitals. As I said earlier, you will agree with me that the details cannot be disclosed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये क्या सरकार ने सैनिक अस्पतालों के लिए समुचित धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है, जिससे कि यदि घोर कमी ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ जाय तो हमें किसी प्रकार की कमी न पड़े ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That question may be put to the Defence Ministry.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सैनिक अस्पतालों के बारे में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सैनिक अस्पताल उस में आते हैं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what are the specific efforts made by the Ministry of Health over and above those of the Defence Ministry to rehabilitate the Ambala Military Hospital?

Shri P. S. Naskar: All the military hospitals are looked after by the Defence.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question is what specific efforts have been made by the Health Ministry over and above those of Defence.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The necessary assistance will be given to the Defence Ministry.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : इस वक्त जो सिविल अस्पतालों पर खर्चा होता है उस में दस परसेंट की कमी करने का प्रावर्ण दिया गया है क्या यह सच्ची बात है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Whatever is necessary for the emergency will be done, cut or no cut.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The statements that the hon. Minister has made are beautiful. May I know what extra assistance has been given by the Health Ministry during this emergency to the civil hospitals all over the country and also to the military hospitals, if possible? I want some facts and not merely a beautiful answer.

Shri P. S. Naskar: For security reasons, this information cannot be given. If you want me to disclose it.....

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Minister to decide.

Shri P. S. Naskar: All possible help is given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is meant by 'all possible help'?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is not in public interest to disclose the information. (Interruptions).

Shri Basappa: May I now if some of the patients in the civilian hospitals were discharged to make room for military patients and if so what is their number?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is a fact that some of the old cases which could be easily treated at home were discharged from the hospital but not urgent cases. I do not have details of the number.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : सैनिक अस्पतालों में जो सहायता दी गई उस में दवाइयों की सहायता कितनी दी गई, डाक्टरों की सहायता कितनी दी गई और धनराशि की सहायता कितनी दी गई?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is not a question of delay. Whatever the military authorities wanted. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has the information or not?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I do not have the exact number.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know if any private hospitals offered their services for the treatment of our soldiers and if so, how many hospitals?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I said earlier, all the possible help that was needed by the military authorities were given. I cannot give details.

व्यापारियों द्वारा प्राय-कर प्रपबंधन

* 38. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मन्त्र है कि कई व्यापारी 'खुला खाना' रख रहे हैं त्रिमने प्राय-कर का प्रपबंधन करने प्रथवा उसकी प्रदायगी में विलम्ब करने के लिए खातों में भविष्य में घटल बटन किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उरमंत्रो (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) व्यापारी नेखा-बर्ष की आखिरी तारीख को खाते बन्द नहीं कर देते लेकिन प्रतिलम स्टॉक का मूल्य और बकाया देनदारियां आदि का जमाखर्च करने के लिए उन्हें खुला रखते हैं। विभाग इस बात से अनभिज्ञ नहीं है कि इस प्रथा का दुष्प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

(ख) खाते खुले रखने से होने वाले राजस्व की हानि को रोकने के लिए उठाये

गये महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं —

(1) व्यापार-न्याताओं में प्रवेश करने तथा चालू बहियों पर भी पहिचान चिह्न लगाने की शक्ति का प्रयोग;

(2) आखिरी इन्दराज और बाढ में की गई इन्दराज का खास ध्यान रखते हुए खातों की छानबीन करना;

(3) ग्रामदनी का विवरण पेश करने में देरी के लिए प्रायकर अधिनियम में की गई दण्ड-व्यवस्था का प्रयोग।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि व्यापारियों द्वारा खुले खाते रख कर उनके द्वारा जो इनकमटैक्स का इवैजन होता है उस को रोकने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने केसेज में सन् 1964-65 के दौरान यह कार्यवाही की गई है और उनमें कितने रूपयों के गोलमान का पता लगा है ?

श्री रामेश्वर साहू : उसके लिए प्रलहदा से सूचना चाहिये।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन दो-दो और तीन-तीन खाते बहियां रखते हैं। एक रखते हैं इनकमटैक्स में दिखाने के लिए और दूसरा रखते हैं अपनी निर्मा जानकारी के लिए और ऐसी बहियों को बना कर इनकमटैक्स का कितना रूपया मारने का उनका प्रबन्ध या क्या इस का कोई पता लग सका है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : वह दो किताबें रखते हैं या तीन रखते हैं सवाल यह नहीं था बल्कि सवाल तो यह था कि वह खाते बंद होने के दिन के बाद भी उसे थोड़े दिन तक खुला रखते हैं और उस से दुष्प्रयोग होता है। अब इस प्रथा के दुष्प्रयोग को रोकने के वास्ते इनकमटैक्स आफिसर को हमेशा अधिकार होता है कि जब भी वह चाहे जा कर उनके खातों को देख सकता है,

बाच प्रीर-पड़ताल कर सकता है और अगर उन में कोई गड़बड़ी की गई हो तो उसे वह पकड़े और केम चलाये। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा आदेश है कि जितनी भी इंड्रीज बाद में हुई हैं खाते बंद होने के बाद उन पर हम गहरी छानबीन करने का आदेश करते हैं ताकि चोरी छिपी की हुई चीज व गड़बड़ी को पकड़ा जा सके।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : यह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं हुआ। मैंने पूछा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा था कि दो खाते रखते हैं एक अपनी जानकारी के लिए और दूसरा इनकमटैक्स वालों को दिखाने के लिए होता है और इस तरह सरकार को काफ़ी इनकमटैक्स का नुकसान होता है और आपने यह जानना चाहा था कि उनसे पूरा इनकमटैक्स वसूल किया जा सके इस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करती है ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जो खाते खुले रखते हैं, बंद नहीं करते उसी साल में और एक खाता बंद करने हैं इनकमटैक्स वालों को दिखलाने के लिए लेकिन दूसरा अपना खुला रखते हैं इसकी उनको कोई जानकारी है या नहीं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : दूसरा खाता तो हमेशा खुला रहेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि बहुत से व्यापारी व्यापार के बड़े क्षेत्रों में अपने लाभ को बाटे में बेच देते हैं और बाटा खरीद लेते हैं और इस तरीके से अपने लाभ को बाटे में परिवर्तित करते हैं और इससे उनका इनकमटैक्स की उदायगी में बचाव होता है उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है ?

श्री डा० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा अगर खाता बंद होने के बाद इंड्रीज होगी तो इसके लिए इनकमटैक्स आफिसमें को यह आदेश है कि वे उनकी छानबीन कर सकें और उस गड़बड़ को पकड़ कर उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर सकें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसे कि पिछली दफ़ा इस सदन में चर्चा चली थी कि इनकमटैक्स का बकाया घाट भरव रूपया है, पूजीपतियों ने घाट भरव रूपया मार रक्खा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें इजाफ़ा हुआ है या कमी हुई है और यह कि वह कब तक वसूल होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ तो खाली खाते खुले रखने का सवाल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that by maintaining two books and by falsifying accounts, the Kanpur firms traded Rs. 50 lakhs which has recently been unearthed by the income-tax officers, and I would like to know how many businessmen are involved in Kanpur for maintaining two books, and.....

Mr. Speaker: That question of two books is not involved. He has answered about keeping the account books open. That was the question that was involved here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true, Sir, but subsequently, Shri Tiwary put the question.....

Mr. Speaker: That, I did not allow.

श्री रमेशचरानम्ब : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता है कि यह खातों का निरीक्षण करने वाले उनके सरकारी अधिकारियों का प्रत्येक व्यापारी के साथ एक मासिक रकम बंधी हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे घाट इस्पेक्टरों के खिलाफ भी आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि यह रिश्तलखोरी बंद हो

सके ? अगर उन के लिए कोई सूचना दे तो प्राणकी इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सूचना मिलने पर दोरी सरकारी प्राधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द सूचना तो मैं दे देता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वर साहू : ठीक है सूचना मिलिये हम उस पर ऐक्शन लेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that a few steps have been taken in order to fight this new way of indulging in dishonesty. I want to know whether any impact has been made or any improvement has been made by the new steps taken by them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a continuing problem and we review it and we are trying to exercise authority and see that malpractice is nipped in the bud.

Installation of Statues of Leaders in Delhi

*40. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 92 on the 19th August, 1965 regarding installation of statues of leaders in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by the Committee; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The first meeting of the Committee for the Installation of Statues in Delhi was held on the 25th September, 1965. A sub-Committee

was appointed to suggest possible sites for statues of national leaders. The report of the sub-Committee has been received. It will be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee which is scheduled to take place on the 6th November, 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the Minister of the assurances that he gave in the last session that the committee to consider this important matter would consist not merely of Congress representatives of Parliament but that all parties would be represented on the committee and, if so, how is it that the committee constituted by Government has, among its members, two Congress Members and one Independent Member, and not a single Opposition party is represented on that committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Committee comprises of only eight to ten members. (Interruption). May I proceed please? Of them, there are three MPs. I have taken these three MPs...

Mr. Speaker: The only question is that one Member taken from the Opposition is an Independent Member and not from any recognised group.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I wrote to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and on his advice—(Interruption). They do not allow me to answer. I wrote to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the three names suggested by him have been taken by me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I invite your attention to the fact that you yourself, when you constituted the committee for the portraits in Parliament House have taken care to include all the party leaders in Parliament, but the Government is so very apathetic and indifferent—and it has committed an outrage on parliamentary decency—that there is not a single Opposition Member represented on this committee. Why is it? I request

you to exercise your authority and see that something is done. Last time when I asked if this committee would not be packed to suffocation with Congress Members he said, it would not be. He has gone back on his word; he has broken his pledge.

12.00 hrs.

Shri Ranga: It is worse than fraud on Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I have no inherent powers. I get powers only from the House. I can exercise only so much powers as the House gives me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But when a Minister betrays the solemn pledge . . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not betrayed anybody; I have done the correct thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The official record will bear me out.

Mr. Speaker: Rather it would not look nice on my part—what I have to say at this moment. Because the Prime Minister is also here, I would request that whenever Members of Parliament are to be included, the Speaker should be consulted. Otherwise, that creates complications and I am taken to task. I do not say they must accept whatever I say . . .

Shri Hem Barua: They have to accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I might have to make some suggestion at that moment. I know who are the parties that have been already represented, in other committees, commissions, etc. I have that record. Therefore, whenever, Members of Parliament are to be included in any committee, the Speaker should be consulted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them reconstitute the committee now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I respectfully point out that the directions or the wishes you have expressed here

will lead to a little anomalous position? The Speaker must be above all controversies. Tomorrow if the list is shown to you and you approve of it and the committee is appointed, if I feel aggrieved, I will feel like criticising you. It is within parliamentary phraseology for Mr. Kamath to say that the minister has betrayed. We do not take any objection. Tomorrow if I am omitted from some committee. I have every right to say to you that you have betrayed. Can I afford to say that. It will come to that. (Interruptions).

I must have my say.

Mr. Speaker: When I stand up, he should sit down. I might allow him, but that is not the procedure that he has to adopt. Even when I stand up, he says he must have his say.

Now he may have his say.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: On the selection of delegations to the Inter-parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Union, I have much to say, because you are also involved in it. I do not want to dilate on this subject. It may be proper for me to discuss these delicate problems personally with you. But I do not want any Speaker to take upon himself the responsibility of sponsoring the name of any Member of Parliament on governmental committees. (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब मैं सब मੈम्बरों को बैठ जाने प्रौर बिना मेरी उजाजत के न होने के लिए कह रहा हूँ, तो वह स्वामी जी के लिए भी है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने प्र फकी बात मान ली ह ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री हनुमन्तैया ने मुझे एक मशवरा दिया

है। दूसरे सदस्यों को इस पर क्या एतराज है? मैं उस को कितना मानता हूँ और कितना नहीं मानता हूँ, यह फैसला करना मेरा काम है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, may I submit. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I merely wanted to say that we shall certainly consider over what you have suggested and have a talk with you. As you have said, more or less we have no objection to it, but we will finalise it after having a talk with you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Committee should be reconstituted in the light of what you have said.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir before we proceed to further business. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is it (to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). Do not shout sitting there.

Mr. Speaker: Now it should not be done in this manner I am appealing to both sides.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But he started the row by addressing me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि वो कमेटी बनाई गई है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य उस कमेटी की बात को छोड़ दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कमेटी फिर से बनाई जाये और आप का निर्णय माना जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी बात है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vikas Dal

*41. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 529 on the 9th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated a scheme to constitute a 'Vikas Dal' to work in villages to push development at the grass-roots;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) the total cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration and the details are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में धायकर अधिकारियों द्वारा दुकानों पर छाये

*42. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिवसे :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की हया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धायकर अधिकारियों ने सितम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली के सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में कुछ फर्मों पर छाये मारे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके खार्तों से यह पता लगा है कि वे भारी मात्रा में कर अपवचन करने रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि किस सीमा तक कर-अप चन किया गया है; और

(घ) उनकी वसूली के लिए क्या
 पण उठाये गये हैं ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री
 रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rajasthan Canal Project

- *43. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
 finally decided to take the direct res-
 ponsibility for the implementation of
 the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) if so, what would be the admin-
 istrative and financial machinery for
 its control?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B.
 R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) These matters are still under
 consideration, in consultation with
 the Government of Rajasthan.

World Bank and I.M.F. Meeting

- *44. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Finance be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual meeting of
 the World Bank and the International
 Monetary Fund had its Session in
 Washington and decided to embark

upon the assessment of the future re-
 quirements of International Develop-
 ment Association and for replenishing
 its resources;

(b) whether the debtor countries
 have expressed their concern over the
 rising burden of debt service charges;

(c) whether an agreement to pro-
 ceed with reforms in the existing
 monetary system has been arrived at;
 and

(d) if so, the technique of reforms
 found acceptable to the leading indus-
 trial countries?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B.
 R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of the
 reform of the existing monetary
 system is to be studied and discussed
 further in the IMF and elsewhere.
 Until these studies and discussions
 are completed, it would be premature
 to speak of agreement to proceed with
 any reform or of the technique of
 reform acceptable to any particular
 group of countries.

Curtailing of Expenditure and Re- orientation of Economic Affairs

- *45. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be
 pleased to state the steps taken by
 Government to curtail expenditure in
 all sectors and fields in the Central
 as well as State Government spheres
 in the context of the Pak Aggression
 and to re-orient economic affairs in
 the country?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B.
 R. Bhagat): A statement is laid on
 the Table of the House. [Placed in
 Library. See No. LT-5053/65].

L.I.C. Employees Demands

*46. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 8th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the demands made by the Life Insurance Agents' Federation have duly been considered by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether any further representations or reminders have come from the Federation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) There was one reminder from the Life Insurance Agents' Federation to the Corporation in July, 1965 when they were informed by the Corporation that the matter was under their consideration.

Liberalisation of Postal Savings Bank Regulations

*47. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberalisation of the Postal Savings Bank Regulations which was announced in the House on the 25th March, 1965 was changed subsequently and limits for interest which were removed with effect from 1st April, 1965 were again imposed from the 1st July, 1965;

(b) the reason for a reversal of the decision after only three months of their promulgation; and

(c) whether this fresh decision was conveyed to the Parliament, and if so, when?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir; only in so far as re-imposition of limits on deposits is concerned.

(b) Limits on deposits were reimposed as it was feared that there might be large scale diversion of other forms of investments to Post Office Savings Bank deposits interest on which is free of tax, thereby resulting in loss of revenue to Government. The new limits are, however, higher; Rs. 25,000 for a single account and Rs. 50,000 for a joint account by two individuals against the original limits of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

(c) The Notification issued by Government in this regard was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 19th August, 1965.

कम्पनियों के कार्यों में गड़बड़ियाँ

*48. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 सितम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 687 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह मताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान बम्बई के 'मराठा' दैनिक के 18 और 20 अगस्त, के प्रकों में प्रकाशित इंकन स्ट्रुटन एंड कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों के कुछ पत्रों की ओर गया है जिनमें श्री हर्षदास मद्दा द्वारा, जब वह जेल में था, इस कम्पनी के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करने के उद्देश्य है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार हिम्मेदारों तथा कम्पनी के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) श्री मद्दा को उन की सजा की समाप्ति की तिथि में लेकर पांच वर्षों तक

की प्रवधि के लिए किसी कम्पनी के निशेधक के रूप में कार्य कर सकने पर रोक लगा दी गई है पर कम्पनी के कार्यों में अन्य प्रकार से रुचि लेने से रोकने के बारे में विधान में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। फिर भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि श्री हरिदाम मूंदड़ा के किसी कार्य द्वारा अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से कम्पनी के अथवा कम्पनी के हिस्सेदारों के हिस्सों को हानि पहुंच रही है अथवा पहुंचने की संभावना है। समवाय विधि बोर्ड द्वारा मेगज़ डैशन एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड के कार्यों का सक्रीय रूप में निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् सम्भरण

* 49. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर जलाशय में पानी कम होने के कारण इस वर्ष भी राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को बी जाने वाली बिजली में कटौती की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) उसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी के कारण कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ख). इस वर्ष गांधी सागर जलाशय में पानी की कमी के कारण उत्पन्न हुए संकट के कारण गांधी सागर बिजली घर में बिजली उत्पादन

के कार्यक्रम का हाल ही में पुनरवलोकन किया गया था और यह निर्णय किया गया था कि निम्नलिखित उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को अपनया जाए :—

(1) 1-11-65 से 31-3-66 : प्रतिदिन 2.5 लाख यूनिट का उत्पादन

(2) 1-4-66 में मानसून के आरंभ तक प्रतिदिन एक लाख यूनिट का उत्पादन उपरोक्त उत्पन्न हुई बिजली को मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में बराबर बराबर बांटा जाना है। राज्य सरकारों को एतदनुसार सलाह दे दी गई है।

(ग) चंबल क्षेत्र में बिजली की मरगाई को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित पनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दाय में ले लिया गया है :—

(1) जबलपुर में इटार्सी गज 228 के बी० बिजली लाईन का निर्माण ताकि मध्य प्रदेश के अमरकण्टक बिजली घर की फालतू बिजली राजस्थान में दी जा सके। आशा है कि यह लाईन मार्च, 1966 तक चालू हो जाएगी।

(2) मैसूर राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से कोटा, राजस्थान में प्रतिष्ठापनार्थ 10मे० वाट के दो सेट प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं। आशा है कि यह बिजली घर लगभग दिसम्बर, 1965 तक चालू हो जाएगा। 10मे० वाट का प्रत्येक गैस टर्बाइन यूनिट प्रति दिन 1.5 लाख यूनिट बिजली उत्पन्न करने में समर्थ होगा।

(घ) बिजली की कटौती के कारण राजस्व का सीधा नुकसान प्रति वर्ष लगभग 1.25 करोड़ रुपये का है। यह नुकसान बिजली की कटौती से प्रभावित उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने के कारण हुए नुकसान के अतिरिक्त है।

Blood Banks

*50. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of donors of blood were refused recently the facilities of the blood donation due to the shortage of storage facilities in the blood banks; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Managing Agency Applications

*51. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow the applications for the continuance of the managing agencies of a large number of undertakings;

(b) if so, the number of applications for renewal of managing agencies rejected since the above decision was taken;

(c) whether this has invited protests from the Trade and Industry; and

(d) if so, in what terms and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Company Law Board considers each application for renewal of a managing agency contract on merits under Section 326 of the Companies Act, 1956. As provided by that Section, companies are directed to terminate the Managing Agency Agreements where the Company Law Board is not satisfied in respect of matters referred to in sub-section (2) thereof. In other

cases, the Board exercises its discretion mainly on the basis of balance of advantages. During the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (upto 30-10-65) in all 98 applications for the renewal of the managing agency contracts were rejected and approval for varying periods, generally not exceeding one year, was accorded in 523 cases. 12 applications were withdrawn and 13 were pending on 30.10.1965.

(c) and (d). There have been no protests from Trade and Industry against the decisions taken in individual cases. Certain Chambers of Commerce did, however, submit representations explaining their views on the general question of the Managing Agency System. There were also representations from individual companies on the decisions taken in their cases. Such representations were considered in detail, and in suitable cases, the earlier orders were modified in the light of the difficulties explained by the Companies to enable them to make the necessary adjustments.

Water Problem in Delhi

*52. **Shri Basappa:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkatali;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti;
Shri Himatsingka;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Kapur Singh;
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state;

(a) whether a high-level committee has been appointed to study and suggest ways to overcome Delhi's chronic water shortage problem;

(b) if so, the personnel and terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. An informal Committee of Secretaries to the Government of India has been appointed to study the water supply problems of Delhi and to formulate concrete proposals for solving and implementing them.

The Committee is composed of the following Officers:—

1. Cabinet Secretary.
2. Secretary to Prime Minister.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
5. Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing.
6. Secretary, Union Territories, Ministry of Home Affairs.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Health.
8. Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Other officers can be invited to join in the deliberations of the Committee as and when required.

(c) There is no question of submitting a report as it is a continuing body.

Postponement of Repayment of Instalment to I.M.F.

- *55. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has requested to the International Monetary Fund for a postponement of the repayment of an instalment due this month;

(b) if so, the reaction of the International Monetary Fund thereto;

(c) the amount of the instalment that was to be paid to the International Monetary Fund; and

(d) the time by which India is likely to repay that instalment?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The International Monetary Fund has agreed to the postponement of the repayment of the instalment of \$ 25 million due on the 30th September, 1965. The repayment in instalments is a matter of mutual agreement between the Fund and India, provided that the entire amount is paid within the stipulated period i.e. by 31st July, 1966.

Khosla Committee on Narmada River Project

- *56. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 679 on the 16th September, 1965 regarding Khosla Committee Report on Narmada River Project and state:

(a) whether the recommendations and proposals made by the Committee have been considered by Government;

(b) whether the views thereon of the State Governments concerned have been obtained;

(c) if so, a brief resume thereof; and

(d) the decisions, if any, taken on the recommendations and proposals?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Views of the State Governments concerned are still awaited.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

मूल्यों में वृद्धि

- *57. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 डा० लक्ष्मीवल्लभ सिन्घवी :
 श्री कर्णो सिंहजी :
 डा० रानेन सेन :
 श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :
 श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के तत्काल बाद कुछ घट्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में प्रचण्डमान्य वृद्धि हुई:

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं: धीर

(ग) मूल्यों को उचित स्तर पर स्थिर रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) धीर (ख) स्थानीय मांग की प्राकस्मिक वृद्धि या परिवहन की कठिनाइयों के कारण, कुछ प्थानों में कुछ चीजों के मूल्यों में समय-समय पर वृद्धि हुई, लेकिन सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए मूल्यों में प्रताधारण वृद्धि नहीं हुई।

(ग) सरकार ने प्रनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने धीर उसके उचित वितरण का व्यापक प्रयत्न शुरू कर दिया है। मूल्यों को उचित स्तर पर बनाये रखने के लिए कठ-सम्बन्धी धीर मुद्रा-सम्बन्धी नीतियों से भी काम लिया जा रहा है।

Irrigation Schemes

- *58. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the seriousness of the food situation, Government have prepared any crash programme for the speedy completion of the more important and fruitful irrigation schemes and to maximize use of the existing irrigation potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A scheme of selective concentration on major irrigation projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and/or which are likely to yield early benefits is under consideration. States have been already urged to utilise fully the potential created by the irrigation projects.

Recently senior officers of the Irrigation & Power Ministry have also visited important projects and discussed measures to ensure early utilisation of the remaining potential. In addition, they have also indicated how best to utilise the present water resources for Rabi crop cultivation.

Government Take-over of Private Power Units

- *59. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to take over private power units in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Governments have been asked to acquire inefficient and small private licensees; and

(d) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). The working of several of the small private electricity undertakings has been found to be uneconomical, inefficient and unsatisfactory. They have old and outmoded plants and their cost of generation is generally high. Quite a few of them have very limited financial resources and they have been neglecting maintenance, replacement and expansion of plant and distribution systems. The people served by such undertakings are therefore suffering. Under the present trend of co-ordinated and integrated operation, using only large and economic generating units, such small and inefficient power supply undertakings have become out of place. It would, therefore, be in the larger public interest to take over such small and inefficient undertakings for integration with the systems of the State Electricity Boards. The Boards, being bigger organisations with larger finances and technical resources than private licensees, would be in a position to improve the standard of service and expand the use of electricity to wider areas. It is therefore proposed to enact suitable amendments to Sections 4(1) and 4(2) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 in order to vest powers to the State Governments for further facilitating acquiring such undertakings.

दिल्ली में सरने होटल

76. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक पादव :

क्या नयाँ तथा आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

सस्ते होटलों की संख्या बहुत कम है; और

यदि हाँ, तो क्या पर्यटकों के लिए सरती दरों पर भोजन तथा आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ होटल स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) . यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सभी श्रेणियों के होटल नाम की बड़ी कमी है। विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पर्यटकों (टुरिस्ट्स) की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली में भारतीय तथा विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के, तीन होटल प्रशोक, जनपथ तथा लार्दा, सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। मिंटो रोड पर एक और होटल जिसका नाम रणजीत होटल होगा, 7 नवम्बर, 1965 को खुल जायेगा। अन्तिम दो होटल प्रपेक्षाकृत करने होंगे।

Medical Licentiate Course

77. **Shri Kishen Patinayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to re-introduce the Medical Licentiate Course at some Centres in the country;

(b) if so, at which places; and

(c) whether the Indian Medical Association has protested against this decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no proposal under consideration to re-introduce the Medical Licentiate Course in the country. According to information available the Government of Maharashtra have decided to start such a course at Nagpur.

(c) The Indian Medical Association are against the re-introduction of such a course.

Por Quota Societies Registered in Goa

78. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to page 3 of the Ninth Annual Report on the working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and state:

(a) how many of the Por Quota Societies deemed to have been registered under the Companies Act in Goa are mining, industrial and trading companies; and

(b) the authorised and paid-up capital of each of these Societies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) So far 21 Por Quota Societies have been registered as private companies in Goa under the Companies Act, 1956. Of these six belong to mining, another six to industrial, three to trading, five to transport and the remaining one to construction and utilities.

(b) A statement indicating the date of registration, main objects and authorised capital of the 21 Por Quota Societies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5056/65]. The data regarding paid-up capital of these companies are not yet available. This information would become available on presentation, within a period of one year and nine months from the date of registration, of the first balance sheets by these companies.

Utilisation of Irrigation Facilities

79. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made

any comparative study of the effective utilisation of irrigation facilities created during the three Five Year Plans;

(b) the reasons for wide gap between the creation of facilities and their utilisation; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove this gap and ensure maximum utilisation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. Out of 14.5 million acres of potential created, 13.01 million acres has been utilised till March, 1965.

(b) and (c). The gap is not wide. However, in order to minimise even the small gap that exists, State Governments have been requested to take up area development programmes for providing farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, improved communications to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of water. The Irrigation Departments have also been requested to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmers delay them. In some States, compulsory irrigation cess is being levied. Some have fixed promotional rates for water. Every encouragement is being given to the farmers to use the water as soon as it is made available.

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

80. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs authorities carried out extensive searches at Bombay during the course of 1st week of October, 1965 and seized currency and a large quantity of gold bars, with foreign markings;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold and the amount of currency seized;

(c) the places from where the gold and currency have been seized; and

(d) the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). On 4-10-65 the following goods were seized by Bombay Customs from room No. 10, Second Floor, Menon Chambers Building, Zakaria Masjid Street, Bombay:—

(i) 600 bars of gold, bearing foreign markings, each weighing 10 tolas;

(ii) Indian currency notes in various denominations of a total value of Rs. 8,48,080, and

(iii) 200 wrist watches valued at approximately Rs. 30,000 at the local market rate.

(d) Six persons have been arrested. Investigations are continuing.

Classification of Ernakulam and Cochin Cities

81. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Government employees to treat Ernakulam and Cochin as 'A' Class areas; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a). Yes, Sir. Some representations were received in this regard.

(b) At present, only the cities with a population of over 16 lakhs have been classified 'A' Class for the purposes of compensatory allowances. The population of Cochin and Ernakulam do not qualify them to be graded higher than 'C' Class.

Commission on Medical Colleges

82. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission set up to study the scope for Medical Colleges during the Fourth Plan visited Kerala also.

(b) whether the Commission has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No Commission has been appointed by the Government of India to study the scope for medical colleges during the Fourth Plan. However, a few teams consisting of two medical specialists each were appointed by the Government of India to inspect the medical colleges in various Zones of the country to investigate possibilities of further expansion of existing medical colleges during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The team for the South Zone has visited the Colleges in Kerala.

(b) and (c). No reports have yet been issued by Government.

Medical Colleges in Kerala

83. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Tripunittura Princes' Association for permission to start a Medical College;

(b) whether Government have also received any representation for a medical college at Trichur; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Government of Kerala have received a representation from Cochin Princes which is under their consideration.

(b) Government of Kerala has received such a representation.

(c) The State of Kerala has already 4 medical colleges and there is no prospect of starting a 5th college in the IVth Plan. However the representation received from Cochin Princes is under the consideration of the State Government.

Pazhassi Irrigation Project

84. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land is likely to be irrigated by the Pazhassi Irrigation Project, Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for this scheme; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The project when completed will irrigate 70,000 acres of land.

(b) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 442 lakhs.

(c) The total expenditure upto the end of 1964-65 was about Rs. 12.49 lakhs.

Overdrawal by States from Reserve Bank

85. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state which have overdrawn from the Reserve Bank of India and the amounts so drawn respectively till 31st October, 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In terms of the agreements with the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India act as their bankers and details of transactions between them cannot be made public.

Cholera Vaccine

86. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent survey conducted in Calcutta jointly by the World Health Organisation, the Institute of Communicable Diseases and the Calcutta Corporation, has shown that cholera vaccine is almost ineffective as a preventive measure; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to produce effective cholera vaccine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Controlled field trials of cholera vaccine are being undertaken jointly by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the West Bengal Government including Calcutta Corporation and the World Health Organisation. These studies will be completed by the end of December, 1965. The results after analysis of the data will become available only after that date.

(b) Does not arise.

Matatila Dam

87. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Matatila Dam has been completed;

(b) if so, whether power house has also been established; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Colleges in U.P.

88. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three more medical colleges are proposed to be established in U.P.;

(b) if so, whether U.P. Government has made any request for financial assistance; and

(c) whether it has been met in full by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, the U.P. Government have suggested the establishment of three medical colleges during the 4th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The State Government will get Central assistance on the approved pattern if the proposals are included in the State Plan and approved by the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

Water Supply to Bangalore

89. Shri Basappa:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the integrated water supply scheme for Bangalore city has been progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance from the Centre and the World Bank given so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) and (b). The progress of the execution of the water supply scheme of Bangalore city has somewhat lagged behind mainly due to the shortage of pipes and specials etc. which were not available in time. Some delay was also caused by the fact that fresh negotiations had to be started with a different firm of consultants as the firm with which negotiations were carried on originally was found to be comparatively more expensive.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned the following amounts of

loan so far for execution of the water supply scheme of Bangalore:—

1963-64—Rs. 50 lakhs

1964-65—Rs. 150 lakhs

1965-66—Rs. 150 lakhs

No financial assistance has so far been received from the World Bank.

New Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch

90. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2735 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state the time by which the new Alkaloid factory proposed to be set up at Neemuch will go into full production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The work of drawing up the necessary plans and designs of the factory is in progress. A firm target date by which the Factory should go into production has not been fixed as yet.

Foreign Exchange violations by Air India's Executive

91. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Branch of his Ministry noticed some irregularities in the conduct of a senior executive of the Air India in connection with alleged violations of foreign exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947) is investigating into certain alleged irre-

gularities in connection with the use of a 'P' form issued by the Reserve Bank of India to members of the family of an executive of Air India. As the investigation is in progress, it would not be desirable to disclose further details. After the investigation is completed, the question of taking appropriate action will be considered.

All India Examination for Post Graduate Medical Studies

92. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1315 on 2nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the introduction of an All India Examination for post-Graduate Medical Studies has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Backward Areas

93. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to his reply to the Half-an-hour Discussion on 'Development of Backward Areas' and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sent any replies identifying backward areas in each State, on the basis of the selected agreed indicators;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the names of 'backward areas' identified in each state;

(c) whether the Government of Madras have sent any intimation identifying Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Arantangi as 'backward areas'; and

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(d) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government to get these backward areas in Madras, as well as other States identified and to include in the development programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Replies to Planning Commission's letter of January, 5, 1965 enclosing a list of selected indicators of development have been received from all State Governments except Madras.

(b) On the basis of the data the question of identifying backward areas is under consideration.

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Family Planning Programme

94. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any modification in the working of the Family Planning Programme in the country in view of the emergency; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

95. Dr. Ranen Sen: Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the price rise of essential commodities for the year 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-1965 at all-India level; and

(b) the difference between wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Wholesale prices of food articles rose by 3.6 per cent in 1962-63, 15.1 per cent in 1963-64 and 8.7 per cent in 1964-65. The increase is worked out on the basis of the average of weekly prices in the month of March in each year. Retail prices of food articles, as measured by the All India working Class Consumer Price Index, rose by 3.2 per cent, 10.9 per cent and 13.3 per cent respectively in the three years. The rise in the wholesale and retail prices of all commodities during these years was as follows:

	Percentage rise in	
	wholesale Prices	Retail prices
1962-63	3.0	2.4
1963-64	9.4	10.0
1964-65	8.8	11.2

Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre

96. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1316 on the 2nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to upgrade the Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre to the Post-graduate Training-cum-Research Institute has since been considered;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The proposal to upgrade the Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre into a Post-graduate Training-cum-Research Institute is still under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

**97. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2738 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the conference on rehabilitation of handicapped have since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No specific recommendations were made to Government by the Conference though the Conference had welcomed the inclusion of proposals for expansion of rehabilitation facilities in the 4th Plan;

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Flood Control in Delhi

**98. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. E. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2264 on the 16th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on flood control in Delhi and surrounding areas have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Recommendations having inter-State aspects and proposed to be discussed shortly at an inter-State Conference. Action taken on other recommendations is indicated in the statement attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5054/65].

Shifting of Offices to Faridabad

99. Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the persistent refusal of some Offices in New Delhi to shift to Faridabad, will shortly result in about 62,000 sq. feet of newly-built Office accommodation remaining unoccupied indefinitely;

(b) whether Government decided finally which of the Government offices should go to Faridabad before the decision to build houses there was taken in 1962;

(c) which are the offices that have accepted readily new accommodation and that have not; and

(d) which is the competent authority to settle the matter overcoming the reluctance of the offices concerned and whether it has taken executive decision?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Three blocks of office accommodation are under construction in Faridabad. Of these, one block is ready and it has already been allotted to the Ministry of Defence. It is very likely that the remaining two blocks will also be allotted to the same Ministry. There is, however, a proposal to build alternative accommodation for the Ministry of Defence. When this is done, these blocks will become available for allotment to other offices of the Government of India. It will be only then that the question of the movement of some offices from Delhi to Faridabad can be considered.

Herb for Family Planning

100. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new herb found by a Lucknow doctor for family planning; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote research on it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wages of Workers

101. Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 2697, on the 23rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) the precise findings of the Labour Panel as to the working and living conditions of industrial labour during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the recommendations that have been made by the Panel for amelioration of their condition of living?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission's Panel on Labour Policy met on October 31 and November 1. The Panel felt that in view of the present emergency its work should under taken in two phases, one dealing with proposals bearing on action in the immediate future and in the context of the Annual Plan for 1966-67, and the second concerned with studies on programmes and policies for the Fourth Plan period as a whole. The Panel will carry out its detailed work through seven study groups which it has decided to constitute. These relate to:

- (1) Industrial relations,
- (2) Productivity and incentives,
- (3) Employment and Training.
- (4) Wage Policy,
- (5) Labour welfare, social security and labour administration.
- (6) Workers' education and labour research, and
- (7) Agricultural labour and special categories of labour.

Flood Control in Assam

102. Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 808 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) the broad outlines of the scheme for flood control in Assam as laid down by the Committee on Floods; and

(b) the action being taken to implement it?

..The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement is given below:

Statement

The broad outline of schemes for flood control in Assam, estimated to cost Rs. 60 crores, suggested by the Ministers Committee on Flood Control is given below:—

Category of schemes	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores) (approx.)
New Embankments	9.70
New drains	2.30
Raising and strengthening embankments	4.70
Town protection and anti-erosion schemes	8.70
Sluices in embankments	2.10
Multipurpose reservoirs and detention basins (flood control cost)	27.50
Other works	5.00
TOTAL	60.00

(b) Investigations for Barak dam are in progress. The report of study group on the problem of floods in Brahmaputra and its tributaries are under examination. It is proposed to take up these works, subject to availability of funds, on a high priority.

Strike in Kolar Gold Fields

103. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was recently a strike by the labourers in the gold mines of Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) if so, the losses incurred on account of the strike; and

(c) the reasons for the strike and the terms on which the strike ended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gold produced in the Kolar Gold Mines is not sold, and any question of loss does not therefore arise. In terms of gold production however there was a shortfall of about 1,56,000 grammes due to the strike by the employees of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings during the period from 19th August, 1965 to 2nd September, 1965.

(c) During the pendency of negotiations between the recognised Workers' Unions in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the Management on the Workers' demand for increase in dearness allowance and revision of pay scales, the workers went on an illegal strike on the 19th August, 1965, but the strike was called off on the 3rd September, 1965. The strike was without notice and was resorted to at a time when the Conciliation Officer was actually conducting negotiations. An agreement has since been arrived at between the management and the Workers' Unions for increase in wages and dearness allowance etc. as per recommendations of the Conciliation Officer.

Kolar Gold Fields

104. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the profit or loss that the Central Government have made from the mining undertakings in the Kolar Gold Fields ever since the same were

taken over by the Central Government; and

(b) the measures taken to reduce the cost of production of gold?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The gold produced in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings is not sold, and any question of profit or loss does not therefore arise.

(b) The measures taken to reduce the cost of production are, amalgamation of two of the three mines, centralisation of purchases, centralisation of certain workshop, civil engineering and sanitary services and elimination of surplus labour. A Technical Committee is also examining the mining techniques employed by the Undertakings for suggesting improvements with a view to increase production and reduce cost.

परिवार पेंशन और गृह निर्माण ऋण योजनायें

105. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 सितम्बर, 1965 के घतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 2694 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अपने मंत्रालय के उस बरिष्ठ अधिकारी से रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है, जो परिवार पेंशन और गृह-निर्माण ऋण योजनाओं के कार्य संचालन का अध्ययन करने के लिये विदेशों में गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन पर विचार कर लिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णामाचारी) :

(क) अधिकारी ने गृह-निर्माण के लिये वित्त

प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। पेंशन संबंधी ज्ञापन भी जल्दी ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) गृह-निर्माण के लिये वित्त प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में मुख्य सिफारिश यह है कि मकान बनाने के कार्य को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये लम्बे समय के लिये ऋण देने और इस संबंध में निजी बचतों से भी धन-संग्रह करने के लिये गृह-निर्माण वित्त निगम की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये।

(ग) प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Lal Committee Report

106. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior service report known as the Lal Committee Report has been produced in a Court of Law in Poona; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table, since it has become a public document?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Indian Medical Register

107. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) when the Indian Medical Register was published last;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of the policy of Government to fill seats by election and not by nomination, seven seats of the Medical Council of India have been filled by nomination; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) The Indian Medical Register was published on the 2nd January, 1965 complete upto December, 1960.

(b) and (c). Section 4(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Rule 26 of the Indian Medical Council Rules, 1957, *inter-alia* provide that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the licentiate members referred to in clause (d) of section 3(1) may be nominated by the Central Government instead of being elected as provided therein. As the Indian Medical Register prepared and published by the Medical Council of India on the 2nd January, 1965, was incomplete and contained the names of only such persons as were enrolled on the State Medical Register and possessed the required medical qualifications upto December, 1960 only, it could not be taken as a complete electoral roll for purposes of election of licentiates and hence nominations were made with effect from the 6th February, 1965.

Government Accommodation

108. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent charged for Government accommodation in type IV and V occupied by an Officer who has built his own house in New Delhi/Delhi; and

(b) the rent charged in the above classes from an officer who is on study leave for more than six months for higher studies either abroad or in India?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Officers owning houses are required to pay standard rent under F.R.45-B or pooled standard rent under F.R.45-A, whichever may be higher, for the Government accommodation allotted to them.

(b) Officers going on study leave for more than six months can retain Government accommodation for a period not exceeding six months on payment of rent under F.R.45-A. Damages computed on the basis of market rates are recoverable in cases where the residence is not vacated within that period.

Rewards to Informers of Tax Evasion

**109. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes announced rewards for persons giving information about Income Tax evaders;

(b) if so, the nature of these rewards; and

(c) the number of persons who have received these rewards during the recent anti-black money drive?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of reward ranges between 7½ per cent and 10 per cent of the extra tax realised which is attributable to the information supplied and/or assistance rendered by the informer.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Technical Committee on Bari Gandak

110. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appointed a technical Committee to inquire into the change of course by the Bari Gandak in Deoria District causing danger not only to several villages and a sugar factory but also to proposed Bari Gandak Canal which is under construction;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the technical committee; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the erosion by the river?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. A Committee has been appointed with the following terms of reference:—

(1) to review the flood problem of the river Great Gandak with particular reference to the reach on the right bank downstream of the tri-junction of the Nepal—U.P.—Bihar border up to Chitauni ghat;

(2) to make an assessment of the protection afforded in the past by the Chitauni bund together with its various protective works constructed on the right bank of the river by the U.P. Government;

(3) to study the causes responsible for inadequate protection in the past by this embankment during the flood season of certain years;

(4) to lay down standards to which the bund and its various protective works should be built so as to be effective and secure and to make recommendations for improvements in the system, for achieving these objectives.

(b) and (c). The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December 1965.

Tawa Project

111. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri J. P. Jyotishal:

Shri Dajl:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on

the 19th August, 1965 and state the progress so far made on the construction of Tawa Multi-purpose Project in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Preliminary civil works, such as project roads and buildings are nearing completion. Excavation work relating to the masonry portion of the dam in the river bed and on the earth-dam is in progress. Excavation of the left bank canal has just begun. Work on the deep cut in the right bank is in progress. Grouting in the foundation of masonry dam has also been taken up.

Hydrocele Cases

112. **Shri Mohammed Kaya:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of hydrocele cases in coastal areas of the country, particularly in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their cure and prevention?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Sample survey to estimate the filarial infection and disease prevalent in different areas in the country have shown that hydrocele cases are prevalent in many of the areas surveyed including the Kerala coast. A statement showing the prevalence of hydrocele in coastal areas is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5057/65].

(b) Hydrocele is mainly caused by filarial (*W. bancrofti* only) infection. Facilities for treatment of Hydrocele exist in the hospitals and dispensaries in the country.

A pilot programme known as the National Filaria Control Programme has been undertaken to control filaria in a number of areas of the country including Kerala. The anti-larval measures being taken under the programme aim at controlling the spread of the disease. The Control measures,

however effective, do not confer any benefit on those who are already infected or have developed the filarial disease.

पंजाब में कृत्रिम घांग केन्द्र

113. श्री गुशालन :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २ अक्टूबर, 1964 के धतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1630 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में कृत्रिम घांग तैयार करने का एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कब तक काम धारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर): (क) और (ख). इस प्रस्ताव पर पंजाब सरकार विचार कर रही है। यह प्रस्तावित केन्द्र कब तक चालू हो जाएगा इस धवस्या में यह बतलाना धसामयिक होगा।

Heavy Industrial Projects

114. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the capital outlay of Rs. 2,130 crores on the Heavy Industrial Projects set up during the three Plan periods, State-wise;

(b) the number of such heavy industrial projects which have been set up in Punjab;

(c) the reasons for giving the small share to Punjab; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the allotment of more funds to Punjab during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) A statement indicating, Statewise, the estimated invest-

ment on Central Industrial Projects during the first three Plan periods is given below:

Statement

State.	Estimated investment during the first three Plan periods.
	Rs. (crores)
Andhra Pradesh	56.98
Assam	27.50
Bihar	200.75
Gujarat	32.00
Jammu & Kashmir	—
Kerala	26.24
Maharashtra	42.48
Madhya Pradesh	442.61
Madras	82.71
Mysore	24.69
Orissa	403.84
Punjab	35.60
Rajasthan	6.00
Uttar Pradesh	62.90
West Bengal	321.22
TOTAL :	1765.52

(b) There are two heavy industrial projects in Punjab, namely, the Nangal Fertiliser Factory and the heavy Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore.

(c) The location of Heavy Industrial Projects is decided on economic and other relevant considerations. Therefore, the question of giving a small or big share to a particular State does not arise.

(d) The outlay on projects to be included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and their location is still under consideration.

Allotment of Houses to Working Women in Delhi

115. Shrimati Mahmooda Sultan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late approved a scheme for the allot-

ment of houses for career and working women of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and nature and type of houses to be provided to them; and

(c) the terms of allotment?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Government Accommodation for Employees opting Military Service

116. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government servants, occupying general pool accommodation under the Directorate of Estates, had been deprived of such accommodation on their being called for military service or on receiving commissions in the Armed Forces under the Emergency Commissions Scheme during the period since Chinese attack in 1962;

(b) if so, how many families have been displaced on this account;

(c) how many persons have been penalised for default in vacating the General pool accommodation in their occupation;

(d) how many of these persons appealed against the orders of eviction within the period prescribed; and

(e) how many of them were penalised for not vacating the quarters during the period when their appeals were still awaiting decision and what is the rule in this regard?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). Under the accommodation rules in force before the emergency, there

were 21 such cases. In 3 cases, the residences were vacated by the persons concerned on their own. Allotments have been regularised in 10 cases on the basis of relaxation of rules since made for the benefit of such personnel. In the remaining 8 cases, Government have already permitted the officers to retain their residences in Delhi for the use of their families up to the end of October, 1965. Their cases are being reviewed.

Central Sales Tax Act

117. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 714 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the proposals of State Governments to amend the Central Sales Tax Act has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Terminal Tax in Calcutta

118. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have accepted the proposal of the West Bengal Government to impose terminal tax in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the proposed yield from the tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The proposal of the West Bengal Government is under consideration and no decision has been taken as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के इर्ष गिर्ब हरियावल (ग्रीन बेल्ट)

119. श्री घोकार लाल बंरबा : क्या स्वास्म्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने बृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली नगर में हरियावल (ग्रीन बेल्ट) लगाने के काम में शीघ्रता लाने के लिये एक समिति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समिति द्वारा कब तक काम शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्म्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शो० नास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Taking over Control of Brahmaputra River and its Tributaries

120. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1232 on the 24th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to take over the control of Brahmaputra river and its tributaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Offices to Satellite Towns in Delhi

121. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 375 on the 2nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the phase I of providing office accommodation in suburban area of Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, whether phase II has now been taken up for implementation; and

(c) the salient features of phase III, if any?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Meh_r Chand Khanna): (a) Phase I accommodation in Faridabad has been sanctioned. One-third has been completed and the remaining two-third is under construction.

(b) Phase II at Faridabad and Phase I at Ghaziabad have not yet been sanctioned.

(c) Phase III has so far not been planned.

Central Drug Research Laboratory, Ghaziabad

122. Shri R. S. Pandey: Shri Rajeshwar Patel; Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work to be undertaken by the proposed Central Drug Research Laboratory, Ghaziabad;

(b) whether the Construction work has since been taken up; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been accepted in the setting up of the said Laboratory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) The Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Ghaziabad will carry out the work of Indian Pharmacopoeia for establishing standards of drugs and will also develop newer methods of analysis for drugs. The Laboratory will also function as a drugs testing laboratory for the Union Territories (including Delhi) and for the States in the Northern Zone which do not have testing facilities of their own.

(b) Not yet. The construction work is likely to be taken up some time next year. Meanwhile the Laboratory has been housed in hired accommodation.

(c) No.

Assistance sought by Assam Government

123. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have recently urged the Central Government that unless the latter came to the rescue of Assam in the present emergency, the credit and economic position of that State would continue to cause grave anxiety and have adverse effects;

(b) if so, the precise demands for aid made by that State; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) The Assam Government has suggested that commercial banks should be persuaded to open more offices within the State, that in the event of the outbreak of hostilities at any time in the future, credit facilities should continue to be available to the extent necessary, and that as a measure of assistance to the small-scale and other industrial units in the State, purchases from these units by Government and other official agencies should be accelerated during periods of emergency.

(c) There is no evidence that any real difficulty has been experienced in Assam on account of the lack of adequate credit facilities. The question of the action to be taken will be considered, if necessary, at the appropriate stage, in the light of further developments, if any.

Kosi Project

124. **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri Gogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations in connection with the preparation of a master plan for the Kosi Project areas between India and Nepal have been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No, Sir Negotiations are in progress in respect of the Western Kosi Canal only.

India's Mortality Rate

125. **Shri Brij Raj Singh**:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study made by the Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi there has been a steady decline in India's mortality rate during the past few decades;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the Council; and

(c) the reasons for such decline?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Contributions by Foreign Banks to Pakistan Defence Fund

126. **Shri Brij Raj Singh**:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign banks, having branches both in India and

Pakistan, have contributed to the Pakistan Defence Fund, but not to the National Defence Fund of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such anti-Indian attitude of the Indian branches of those banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Details of the contributions made by the foreign banks to the defence or other funds in the two countries are not readily available and are being obtained. It is not possible to anticipate at this stage the action which Government may find necessary or may be in a position to take.

Training Institute for Neyveli Power Station Personnel

127. Shri P. C. Berooah;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Brij Raj Singh;
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has recently been signed with the Soviet Union to secure Russian assistance in expanding and streamlining the training institute for power station personnel at Neyveli; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A Contract was signed between "Technoexport", Moscow, and the Government of India on the 18th October, 1965, for obtaining the services of two Soviet Specialists—Senior Engineers—with one Interpreter—for a period up to six months. The Soviet Specialists will prepare a Scheme Report for the setting up of an Institute for the training of operation and maintenance personnel of large thermal power stations. If, on the basis of the Scheme Report, it is found necessary to obtain the services of suitable Soviet Specialists and/or supply of necessary equipment from the USSR, a separate agreement may be entered

into for the purpose with the appropriate Soviet organisation.

गांधी सागर बांध से पानी का संभरक

128. श्री शंकर लाल बरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर बांध से किसानों को जो पानी मिलता था, उसमें कटौती कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० जू० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) गत वर्ष दिये गये पानी से लगभग 20 प्रतिशत कम।

मंत्रालय की प्राथमिकरी प्राचारित व्यवस्था

129. श्री शंकर लाल बरवा :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
श्री कोस्ता बेंकेया :

क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में प्रयोग के रूप में एक नई प्रकासनिक व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि लाल-फीता-शाही को समाप्त किया जा सके और शीघ्र निर्णय किया जाना सुनिश्चित हो जाए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). निर्माण तथा प्रावास मंत्रालय के निर्माण प्रभाग (बकेंड डिवाइजन) को जो कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण

विभाग से संबंधित है, 18 अक्टूबर, 1965 से पुनर्गठित कर दिया गया है। नयी व्यवस्था परम्परागत केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के स्वरूप से नितान्त भिन्न है और घाशा की जाती है कि इसके फलस्वरूप कार्य शीघ्रता से निपटाया जा सकेगा और खर्च में काफी बचत होगी। पुनर्गठन की व्यवस्था में चीफ इंजीनियर, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय अधिकार बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, ताकि वे अनेक मामले बगैर मंत्रालय को भेजे स्वयं निपटा सकें। सिंगल फाइल सिस्टम भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। इससे मंत्रालय में एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या के मामलों में दूसरी फाइल की आवश्यकता समाप्त कर दी गयी है। फाइलिंग और रेकार्ड के स्टोरेज की नयी पद्धति तथा "भाफीसस प्रोरीयन्टेड सिस्टम" के आदर्श पर कर्मचारियों के संरचनात्मक पुनर्गठन की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गयी है। अब क्लर्क केवल नेमी कार्यों के लिये जैसे आवती (रिसीप्ट), प्रेषण (डिसपैच) डायरी करने, टाइप करने, जो फाइलें चालू नहीं हैं उनका परिष्करण करने, फाइलों की बाहरी गतिविधि पर नजर रखने तथा कुछ रजिस्ट्रों का अनुसंधान करने के लिये रखे जायेंगे। कागज पर आरम्भिक विचार अनुभाग अधिकारी अथवा अवर सचिव के द्वारा किया जाता है न कि जैसे कि परम्परागत सचिवालय की व्यवस्था में सहायक अथवा क्लर्कों के द्वारा किया जाता था। सामान्य पांच स्तरों (सहायक, अनुभाग अधिकारी, अवर सचिव, उपसचिव तथा संयुक्त सचिव) के स्थान पर नयी पद्धति में केवल तीन स्तर हैं उदाहरणतः अनुभाग अधिकारी। अवर सचिव, उप सचिव तथा संयुक्त सचिव) निर्माण विभाग में सभी अनुभाग अधिकारियों तथा अवर सचिवों को आशुलिपिकों की सहायता (स्टेनोग्राफिक प्रसिस्टेंट) बड़ी उदारता के साथ दी गयी है। राष्ट्रपति की ओर से आदेशों के अधिकप्रमाणन प्रोविन्टीकेशन

का अधिकार भी अनुभाग अधिकारियों को दे दिया गया है।

राणा प्रताप सागर बिजली घर

130. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा। क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 अक्टूबर, 1965 को राणा प्रताप सागर बिजली घर का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी प्रस्तावित क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) उस पर कितना खर्चा व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) इसके लिये कितनी विदेशी सहायता की जरूरत होगी और वह किन किन देशों से प्राप्त होगी ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० सु० ल० राव) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 43-43 बीगावाट के 4 उत्पादन यूनिट।

(ग) 18.94 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) 80 लाख डालर—कनाडा ऋण।

दिल्ली के गांवों का पुनर्विकास

131. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के बाहरी क्षेत्र के रूप में 111 गांवों का पुनर्विकास करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) पुनर्विकास के फलस्वरूप क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध होंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 111 गांवों में से प्रथमतः 88 गांव सर्वेक्षण तथा विकास कार्य शुरू करने के लिये छांटे गये हैं। शेष 23 गांवों में विकास कार्य बाद में शुरू किया जायेगा। इन गांवों में जल, सीवरेंज तथा सड़क जैसे परिणाहीय सेवाओं की व्यवस्था इन गांवों के इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये उत्तरदायी प्रचारिटी द्वारा की जायेगी किन्तु इन में ग्रान्तरिक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित स्थानीय प्रचारिटी द्वारा ही की जागी।

(ग) गांवों की पुनर्विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत सामुदायिक संगम, स्कूल, डिस्पेंसरी खुले मैदान, मंजूदा सड़कों और गलियों को चौड़ा करना, सार्वजनिक शौचालय आदि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Supply of Electricity to neighbouring States by Mysore

**133. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the supply of electricity by the Mysore Government to the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the rates to be charged; and

(c) the quantum of power to be supplied to Kerala?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Mysore Government have decided to supply power to the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala & Madras.

(b) The tariff for the supply has not been decided upon so far.

(c) 80 million kwh upto the end of June, 66.

Rural Water Supply in Kerala

**133. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has proposed certain schemes for rural water supply;

(b) if so, the number of schemes proposed and the total amount involved; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Out of 111 rural water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 117.45 lakhs received from the Government of Kerala during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan, 96 schemes have been approved so far, for a total estimated cost of Rs. 87.78 lakhs under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural). Certain clarifications regarding 10 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 27.45 lakhs have been called for from the State Chief Engineer (Health). Five schemes costing Rs. 2.22 lakhs are under scrutiny of the Directorate General of Health Services.

Kerala Pay Commission

**134. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Pay Commission has submitted its final proposals to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No proposals have been submitted by the Kerala Pay Commission to the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गंडक परियोजना

135. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंडक परियोजना की क्रिया-श्रिति में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या गोरखपुर जिले की करेना और महाराजगंज तहसीलों में नहरें बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) गंडक बराज के निर्माण का काम पूरे जोर से चल रहा है। मिट्टी कार्य, जो कि कुल 300 लाख घन फुट होना है, 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूरा हो चुका है। कंक्रीट का काम, जो कुल 71 लाख घन फुट होना है, लगभग प्रतिशत पूरा हो चुका है।

तिहुंत नहर पर कुल 144.00 लाख घन फुट में से 41.75 लाख घन फुट, सरन नहर पर कुल 52.48 लाख घन फुट में से 14.17 लाख घन फुट और डान शाखा नहर पर कुल 17.00 लाख घन फुट में से 812 लाख घन फुट मिट्टी का काम हो चुका है।

पश्चिम गंडक नहर पर भी कार्य प्रगति पर है। यहां नहर के 11-6 मील और 55-4 मील के बीच कुल 5681 लाख घन फुट में से 1658 लाख घन फुट मिट्टी का काम हो चुका है। नेपाल क्षेत्र में नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य भी पूर्ण होने को है।

(ख) गंडक परियोजना की पश्चिम गंडक नहर से गोरखपुर जिले की तीन तहसीलों गोरखपुर, महाराजगंज और करेना को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Power Production

136. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps are proposed to be taken to increase the power production in the country in view of the recent crisis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) It has been decided that all the Power Projects which are in advanced stages of construction and for which most of the equipment has already been received or ordered should be completed within the minimum time possible.

(ii) To ensure maximum utilisation of the generating capacity which will become available, inter-connections between the various power stations within the States and those between neighbouring States are being expedited.

(iii) The position is under constant review at the Centre and necessary assistance is being rendered to the State authorities.

Merger of Dearness Allowance

137. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the merger of a portion of dearness allowance of the Central Government employees in their pay; and

(b) if so, when this is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. This question is not being considered at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Service Conditions of L.I.C. Officers

138. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of the Life Insurance Corporation officers are placed on par with those of the Central Government officers; and

(b) if not, the measures contemplated to bring them on par with those of the Central Government officers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India is an autonomous organization and the terms and conditions of service of its employees are governed by the regulations framed by the Corporation with the approval of Government. While in according such approval Government have to ensure that the terms and conditions of service in the Corporation are not disproportionate to those in Government. Government do not contemplate any measures to bring them on par with the terms and conditions of service of Government officers.

Taking of L.I.C. Policies by Government Employees

139. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for taking up insurance policies from out of the salary of Government employees through the Life Insurance Corporation has been forced in all the States; and

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not introduced this scheme with reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Salary Savings Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India which provides for deduction of insurance premia from the salary of employees has so far been introduced by the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Kerala and Orissa. The decision to introduce this scheme rests with State Governments.

Projects in Second and Third Plans

140. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the projects included in the Second Five Year Plan which have not yet been completed; and

(b) the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan which have been completed, are under completion and not yet started?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5055/65].

भूतपूर्व नरेशों से प्राप्त हुआ सम्पदा शुल्क

141. **श्री बलदेववर मीना :**
श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व नरेशों तथा उनके परिवारों के संबंधित सदस्यों का स्वर्गवास होने के फलस्वरूप 1952 से 31 अगस्त, 1965 की अवधि में कितनी राशि सम्पदा शुल्क के रूप में वसूल हुई ; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ यह वसूल की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लि० त० कुण्जमाधारी):
(क) प्रौर (ख). सूचना एकदही की आ
रही है प्रौर सदन में रख दी जायेगी ।

Upper Wardha Irrigation Project

142. Shrimati Vimla Desmukh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sent to the Central Government the "Upper Wardha Irrigation Project" scheme for sanction;

(b) the total cost of the project; and

(c) the prospects of its being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13.05 crores.

(c) The list of projects to be included in the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

12.06 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir before we proceed to further business, I want to make a submission. On the first of this month I filed a calling-attention notice on the subject of forcible capture of over five dozen Sikh women by Pakistani armed personnel and their being carried away to Pakistan. Because it is to be answered today, I made enquiries and I am told that it is nowhere to be found, either in the PNO or in your office. I request you to make further enquiries.

1598(Ai) LSD-4.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday also I appealed to hon. Members not to raise them in this manner. He can write to me and I will call for the file. I can find out where it is. But no one should raise it in this manner.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT AND THE MINISTERS' RESIDENCES (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) S.O. 2960 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5027/65.]
- (2) The Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5028/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) The Trustees (Declarations of holdings of shares and debentures) (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1519 in Gazette of

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

India dated the 16th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5030/65].

- (ii) The Company Law Board (Procedure) (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1540 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5029/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1440 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5031/65].
- (ii) The West Bengal Essential Commodities (Restrictions on Movement) Control Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1559 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5031A/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT ETC.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, on behalf of Shri Rameshwar Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 919 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1965, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 1229 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1965, and Notification No. G.S.R. 1406 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5045/65].

- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1405 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5034/65].

- (iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1407 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965, containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1021 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5035/65].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1378 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5037/65].

- (ii) G.S.R. 1390 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5040/65].

- (iii) G.S.R. 1392 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5038/65].

- (iv) G.S.R. 1433 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5036/65].

- (v) G.S.R. 1470 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5033A/65].
- (vi) G.S.R. 1479 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1965.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1497 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1965.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1498 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5033/65].
- (ix) S.O. 3183 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5032/65].
- (x) G.S.R. 1580 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5043/65].
- (3) a copy each of the following Notifications issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 1495 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5039/65].
- (ii) G.S.R. 1496 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5041/65].
- (4) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1391 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1965, under sub-section (5) of section 77 of the Finance Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5039/65].
- (5) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1335 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5041/65].
- (6) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1376 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1965, making certain further amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turn-over) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5044/65].

12.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—1965-66.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1965-66.

12.09 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF KERALA—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi on the 3rd November, 1965:—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965 in respect of Kerala issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1965."

Shri Hathi might continue his speech.

An hon. Member: How many hours have been allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee would hold its meeting at 12.30 and hon. Members who are there are requested to attend. We will take a decision there as to what time is to be allotted, but the time recommended by Government is 7 hours 30 minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस विषय पर ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : स्वयं प्रस्ताव और ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर । राजस्थान में जो जमीनें पाकिस्तान ने ले ली हैं,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को इस वक़्त तो नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से केवल एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यहाँ क्यों इकट्ठे होते हैं जो सरकार की घस हलता (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनताय सदस्य इस तरह इसका नहीं उठा सकते । वह जो मामला उठाना चाहते हैं, उसके बारे में वह मुझे लिखें । अगर मैं उनको इजाजत दूँगा तभी वह उस को उठा सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं लिख चुका हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखना ही काफी नहीं है । अगर मैं उनको इजाजत दूँगा तभी वह उठा सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने पहले उनका छोड़ रखा था, फिर रद्द किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फिर उसको देख लेता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर देखिए जरूर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देखूँगा । लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात को मजूर कर दूँ ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was dealing with the report of the Governor of Kerala and I stated that in making the study and considering the question basically the Governor, naturally, had this approach that under the Constitution the State Government should run through the popular institution, namely, an elected Assembly and a popular Ministry. When, however a situation arises in which the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President has the right to assume the functions of government. The President's rule is not a substitute for a popular government and the duration of the President's rule should, therefore, be kept at the minimum. This was the basic approach of the Governor in examining this question. He, therefore, had discussions with publicmen, active politicians and others in Kerala. He specially invited the leaders of the political parties—Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad; Shri K. M. George; Shri Chandrasekharan of the Samyukta Socialist Party; the Leader of the Muslim League, Shri Ahmad Kurikkal; Shri Achutha Menon of the Right Communist Party; Shri K. C. Abraham of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee—for discussion on the question of holding fresh elections for the Assembly at the expiration of six months from the date of ratification of the President's Proclamation by the Parliament.

The question whether any single political party in the State had a chance to win sufficient seats to form a ministry, according to the Governor, could be easily disposed of because not a single party claimed during the discussions that any single party could form an absolute majority.

The next question which was considered was whether there had been a shift or there was likely to be a shift in the alliance of the political parties. Shri Namboodiripad said that he had met Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and Adhikari of the PSP

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no PSP.

Shri Hathil: I am sorry, the SSP. During the course of a general talk they appeared of the view that if elections were held in normal times, they would be prepared to discuss with the Left Communists and that Shri Namboodiripad was hopeful....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Governor should know elementary things. There are no such leaders of PSP, SSP.

Shri Hathil: He asserted that the three together could form a majority. He said that in the last mid-term election the Left Communists had secured 40 seats, the SSP 13 seats, Right Communists 3 seats and Independents supported by Left Communists 5 seats, making a total of 61 seats. But conditions in Kerala have since changed. Although the Left Communists had secured 40 seats, the present assessment is that they might fail even to get 40 seats if a general election were held.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How can you say that?

Shri Hathil: The next question was whether there was any possibility of

any party coming together and forming a majority. What I am narrating is the report of the Governor which I have already laid on the Table of the House and in the Governor's assessment it was not possible even for one or two parties' combination that they would get a majority.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wrong assessment

Shri Hathil: For example, if the Muslim League, the Kerala Congress and the Kerala Pradesh Congress form a combination, it may be possible that they may be able to get a majority of seats; but the differences between the Kerala Congress and the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee are such that it would take time before they are evened out and there is no possibility of their coming together.....(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the Governor to judge that?

Shri Hathil: That is the position today.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is on slippery grounds.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must be heard and then answered and hon. Members shall have their say afterwards.

Shri Hathil: I understand the anxiety of the Opposition also. I myself have said that the President's rule is not a permanent measure. It has to be limited to the shortest possible duration. But what I am saying is there in the report which I have already laid on the Table of the House, and I am only quoting from it and narrating what the Governor has reported.

Then the question is whether today the Left Communist Party could even secure the same number of seats as it had secured at the last general elections. We all know the statements

[Shri Hathi]

made by the leaders of the Left Communist Party, especially Shri Namboodiripad on the present condition or situation in the country; his statements have really not only been not welcomed but even resented to by many people not only in Kerala but outside. Therefore, the conclusion to which the Governor has arrived in his judgment is that at present there is no possibility of any single party forming a majority, and that there is not even a possibility of other parties coming together and forming a suitable majority to form a government.

Then, the question was this. Of course, the Governor had examined the question from both ways. Even apart from this, he had asked the leaders of the various parties whether the elections should be held at this stage. Except Shri Namboodiripad, all the other parties with more or less unanimity said that they would not insist on a general election at this stage; except Shri Namboodiripad who said that he would be in favour of a general election, the other parties said that they would not insist on a general election. Shri George had filed a writ petition, but he said that looking to the present condition of emergency he would not insist on a general election. The Muslim League leader had definitely said that elections would disturb communal harmony and therefore, he was not for any general election now. So, these are the two basic questions. One was the assessment as to whether it was possible to form a stable Ministry with any party getting a majority. The second was whether it would be desirable to have a general election at this stage. Except Shri Namboodiripad, almost all the parties, with more or less unanimity, have agreed that if the general elections are not held they would have no objection. Some leaders like those of the Muslim League and the Congress said that elections need not be held now because they might disturb communal harmony.

12.18 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the chair]

From both these points of view, the Governor has come to this conclusion that it would not be proper to have a general election. Therefore, according to his assessment the present Proclamation which is due to expire should be continued for a further period of six months. But when the period is extended, it only means that the responsibility of the Central Government will also be in a way greater, because it means that the Central Government will be responsible for the administration of Kerala.

Last time, when the House approved of this resolution, we had a committee, and I may inform the House that we have expanded the scope of this committee. It was done at the suggestion of some senior Members like Shri Ranga and others. At that time, this committee was not only to deal with the legislative business relating to Kerala but it had also to deal with, or discuss and advise the Government, on various other problems. This Committee was meant to expedite the implementation of the scheme sanctioned in the Plan so that bottlenecks and difficulties could be overcome at the highest level. At that time I had also stated that this Committee had been constituted in the Government's anxiety that Kerala's development should not suffer on any account.

The House is aware that this Committee has discussed various problems of Kerala like encouragement to inland fish farming, dealing with the epidemic cholera in the State, development of irrigation and power projects, construction of railway lines, acquisition of private forests in Malabar, problems connected with the Cochin Shipyard, provision for landing facilities, encroachment on forest lands. All these questions were discussed.

The third meeting of the Committee was held on August 12-13, 1965. Members of the Committee who were present know that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission gave the views of the Commission regarding the scope of the Fourth Five Year Plan in relation to Kerala. The first session was devoted entirely to a discussion pertaining to Kerala and suggestions for the development of the State ranging from development of fisheries to anti-sea erosion works and encouragement to tourism. The Committee was able to discuss almost all the problems of development of Kerala with great advantage. Members of the Committee raised discussions on other miscellaneous points like the Water Transport Corporation.

They also discussed at length the remaining problems of Kerala. In future, this would be done.

Affairs of the Water Transport Corporation, eviction of people from government lands, liberalisation of conditions of detention of security detenus, exclusion of certain books from school libraries, conditions of service of language teachers, expediting of irrigation and power projects—these were some of the important problems discussed. Although there has not been a state legislature, the association of the representatives of Kerala has been very close and effective. The Committee had also the benefit of the support and co-operation of Members of Parliament, many of whom did not represent Kerala. It was thus a miniature form of parliament where almost all questions were discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mockery.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Kamath was not there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to be there.

Shri Hathi: Other Members were there. They know how thoroughly we discussed the problems.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am happy to be here.

Shri Hathi: You can go on interrupting, as is your habit. But if you were on the Committee, you would have seen that it had done really good work and that there we consider all problems thoroughly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: God save me from you.

Shri Hathi: Because you were not there, it was not possible for you to appreciate the work of the Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have learnt about it from them; they have told me.

Shri Hathi: Let us not go on talking like this.

Mr. Chairman: No interruptions please.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, we feel that although a popular government is not there in Kerala, the representatives of the people have ample opportunity of raising questions and discussing important problems and developments in this Committee. The Cabinet Committee has been giving close attention to the various problems pertaining to Kerala. An indication of the effectiveness of the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Kerala can be got from the fact that as a result of their deliberations in their first meeting, an additional allotment of Rs. 5.63 crores for 1965-66 was decided upon. This is in addition to the plan expenditure for the year. As disclosed in the meeting of the consultative Committee on Kerala legislation, officials of the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission recently made a tour of the State. Various schemes and projects, particularly those relating to irrigation, power, agriculture, forest, fisheries were examined. Many new schemes are already under consideration for speedy development of Kerala while the implementation of those on hand is going on at an accelerated pace.

[Shri Hathi]

Thus during the period, we have tried to see that for lack of an elected legislature, the welfare of the people of Kerala or the development projects have not suffered. Although these committees exist, it is with great reluctance that we have to extend President's rule. It would not have been extended had we been satisfied that it was possible in Kerala to have a stable Government, that any party could have a majority which could form a stable Government. In the absence of that, it becomes my duty

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Painful duty.

Shri Hathi:to move for this extension before the House. I move.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965 in respect of Kerala issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1965."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I rise to express the disapproval of our party of this resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Hathi.

I do not claim that our party hopes to gain a majority or become one of the big minority parties in that State, but nevertheless we are represented there.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The first time Government came forward with this kind of infamous proposal, our party was not there at all. The second time, we happen to be there. On both occasions we objected to this procedure by the Government.

Why is it we are so much opposed to this procedure? It is because of our affection for democracy, of our loyalty to the democratic rights of the people, and of our determination to see that even by these so-called name-sake constitutional means or procedures this ruling party, headed by this ruling Government, is not allowed to destroy the very roots of Indian democracy, by this kind of a resolution, by this kind of a political trickery.

We have come to this conclusion because we found it necessary to prevent the Government from playing this game. Only this morning the papers contain the views of the ex-Attorney General, Shri Setalvad. Though he is no longer in its employ, I am sure even this Government would recognise the fact that he is one of the great legal luminaries in our country. He has come to the definite conclusion that this Government is trying to perpetrate what he calls constitutional dictatorship.

Why is it that the Government is so very keen on taking advantage of the two suggestions made by the Governor there? His first suggestion is that none of the parties is capable of even entertaining the hope of gaining an absolute majority in that State. His second suggestion is that there is an emergency. I am sure the Government is not very serious about this idea of the emergency. If it is, its President would not have entertained the idea of asking the whole country to go to elections even during this emergency in order to capitalise on whatever prestige they seem to have come upon, thanks to the bravery and sacrifices of our defence forces in the recent struggle. But they thought about it very seriously in their highest party meetings and then they came to the conclusion that it would not be worthwhile, for the time-being, to moot this idea of having general elections during this Emergency. It is not because it is an Emergency and, therefore it would

be immoral for them to think of it but it is because it is not advisable for them to go into it. So, the argument that they should have this continuation of the President's rule in Kerala because of Emergency does not hold water.

Then, there is another argument that no party hopes to become a majority party there. What does this show? It only shows the continuous failure of the Congress in that State, the bankruptcy of their state-manship and the continuing dissatisfaction of the people with their Government, with their party and its leadership. It is a confession. I am glad they have come before this House to make this confession. I hope it will not be long for them to make a confession in regard to several other States also where Chief Ministers are making such a mess of not only public affairs and bringing their party into disrepute but also bringing democracy as a whole into disrepute. Is it really necessary that we should hang on to the conception that there should be somehow or other a party with a clear majority over all other parties in order to assure the people a democratic regime. It is high time that we give some thought to this.

On the last occasion I had appealed to the House to give consideration to this problem and I had then offered a solution. When I had made that suggestion, my hon. friend Mr. Hathi was good enough to say that they would try to study the working of the Swiss Parliamentary System under which no one political party is expected to get an overwhelming majority in order to form a Ministry, almost all the political parties which are functioning there are given the opportunity of working together in the shape of a Committee of ministers and, in that way, they provide the Government for the country. Now, I do not know whether he has taken the trouble to ask the constitutional pundits that they have at their disposal to make any study in re-

gard to this matter. This question is exercising the minds of all democrats all over the world, more especially those in the developing countries. On their behalf, one socialist democrat, Prof. Arthur Lewis has contributed a very useful and scholarly article called "Beyond African Dictatorship"—the crisis of the One-Party State—to the magazine *Encounter* in its August, 1965 issue. He says:

"The surest way to kill the idea of democracy in a plural society. . . ."

Now, ours is a plural society in which even today many people find it necessary to organise themselves on the basis of their own community, whether it is religion or caste. We have got such political parties based either openly on religious affiliations like the Muslim League or not so openly but nevertheless based upon one predominant religious group. We have such parties in our country and, as everyone knows, there is the caste system in our country. The caste system is making its inroads, its own imprint, upon the character and activity of even the ruling party, not to speak of the other political parties. Therefore, if any society is a plural society, Indian society is a plural society. Let us see what he says:

"The surest way to kill the idea of democracy in a plural society is to adopt the Anglo-American electoral system of first-past-the-post"

That is, whoever gets one more vote gets the majority and, therefore, he has the right to form the Government. Indeed, sometimes they are equally balanced and they draw a lot and whoever is fortunate to draw the lot becomes the majority. That is the Anglo-American system. That system, according to him may be suitable to a class-wise society where you have all the 'haves' on the one side and all the 'non-haves' on the

[Shri Ranga].

other and they fight it out between themselves. Then, he says:

"But if you belong to a minority in a new state, and are being asked to accept parliamentary democracy, you can hardly build much faith in the system if you win 30 per cent of the votes and get only 20 per cent of the seats, or even no seats at all"

Indeed, in India, here is the ruling party which got only 44 per cent of the votes in the country but then there are 72 per cent of the seats. How can you expect the people to have any kind of faith in this sort of democracy? That is one of the reasons why it is high time for us to begin to make experiments with the system which is different from the Anglo-American party system. That is a reason why I have suggested, as a result of the studies that I have made, that we might possibly try and make some experiments with the adaptation of the Swiss system according to our own conditions.

Shri Hathi: That should be for the whole country.

Shri Ranga: I would like to quote one more sentence from him. He says that the difference between a single party and a free coalition is to be resolved—these are my words—only through either proportional representation or by an all-party coalition. I quote him:

"The single-party imprisons those who oppose or criticise its policy, whereas a free coalition respects the rule of law and the right of free criticism, leaving individual and parties free to oppose if they so desire."

Sir, after I have so prominently drawn the attention of this House as well as the country to the need for making experiments with the Swiss system of Government, several persons in our country have bestowed

some thought to it. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, a well-known member of the Servants of India Society and a sound thinker of social and political matters contributed a letter to the editor of the *Hindustan Times* on 28th July, 1965 in which he gave three quotations. Firstly, Lord Dicey says that the Swiss Council is described as a "Board of Directors appointed to manage the concerns of the Confederation in accordance with the wishes of the Federal Assembly." Then, he says that according to Prof. R. C. Ghose of Calcutta University, the Swiss Government was remarkably free from bitter party rivalry—as we find it now during this Emergency over this Indo-Pak crisis—or monopoly of power—this Government is enjoying it—gave no opportunity or temptation for a political party to distribute patronage or spoils to keep itself in power,—this ruling party has become such an expert in it—and offered little scope for professionalism or demagoguery in politics and was highly efficient and businesslike.

There is a third quotation from Mr. Christopher Hughes. He says,

"...the Swiss Government was noted for its stability, cleanliness, swiftness and moderation which were virtues essential for ordered freedom in which Switzerland led the world. In Switzerland politics is business and not the sport of political parties...."

I want my hon. friend and his Government to begin to give serious thought to this. Their own Governor has stated some of the facts. Surely, no one can say that the Congress has not made a serious effort in order to get a majority. It did gain once. It lost it. Then, it tried to gain majority by going into a coalition and it lost it also by betraying that coalition. Then, the other party, the communist party, gained a majority in coalition with some other

party and that was thrown out of power. Thereafter, the Congress made yet another heroic effort and they failed again. The ruling party is very well known for its expertness in seducing people, fellow members and politicians also. We need not go into all those details now. Anyhow, the Congress Party has made repeated efforts to gain a majority. It has failed. It has got all the funds. It has got the prestige of the Union Government and all the other State Governments that they have been controlling. They have got the prestige that has come to them as an unearned income as a result of all the sacrifices that millions and millions of us all over India have made during the struggle for freedom. With all these things they have failed repeatedly. Then there is the Communist Party with all the advantages they also have been enjoying, the international brain trust, their literature and the prestige that they have been trading over their sisterhood or brotherhood—with Soviet Russia and at that time with China also. All these things they have had. Then they had excellent leaders also. I must say, and their topmost leader happened to be one of my colleagues years ago. Later on, another leader of their party was the Leader of the Opposition here. With all these things they too failed repeatedly.

Which other party can possibly hope to be fortunate than these two such strongly entrenched political parties? Therefore, they have come to the conclusion that no political party is capable of achieving a majority. Then, what will be the consequences? Does my hon. friend and the Government here want us to believe that we must allow the people of Kerala to remain there until they are samjhood, until they are disciplined, until they are beaten to pulp to such an extent that they will return into power only their own ruling party? That seems to be the only political game behind this whole thing. It is worse than an angry father's attitude

towards his son who is past his adolescence and wishes to have his own freedom. Therefore, they want to oppress those people in this way.

I am not prepared to say that the Congress Party is offering satyagraha against the voters or the people in order to force those people to yield to their demand that the Congress Party should be returned in a majority, because satyagraha is a word which deserves a better treatment than the behaviour of the ruling party. But surely the ruling party cannot hope that we should agree with it that the role that they are playing is democratic.

In Kerala they are afraid of the Left Communists. They are afraid that the Left Communists might possibly get a majority either by themselves or in coalition with the Right Communists, the SSP, the PSP and some other groups. Why? Because the Left Communists are unpatriotic today. I am prepared to agree with them in regard to that, that the attitude of the Left Communists in regard to China, the biggest political enemy of our country today, is so unpatriotic that I am not prepared to envisage with any sense of equanimity the possibility of the Left Communists forming a government there. The most honourable thing under those circumstances was to declare the Left Communist Party as an illegal party and place it beyond the pale of the Constitution as well as your law, and then make it impossible for those people to function there as a political party. Thereafter you should have given an opportunity to all other political parties, all other democratic parties, to play their role, educate them, win them over and come back again to the legislature in the strength that the people want them to be represented in the legislature. Why is it that the Government of India is not prepared to play such a straightforward role? I do not know. It passes my comprehension, because I consider my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, to be as straightforward a public man as any

[Shri Ranga]

on of us. Therefore, I would have expected him to pursue such a straightforward policy. What devil has taken possession of him, I do not know

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sada-char.

Shri Ranga: that he should continue to commit these blunders, these political blunders.

Shri Hathi: They say, you have done it.

Shri Ranga: He committed a first class political blunder not only towards this country but also towards his own ruling party at the time of the last general elections by putting the Left Communist leaders in jail just on the eve of the elections without declaring their party as illegal and thus made it impossible for those people in the State to come to a proper decision.

Now, Sir, even supposing I want them to hold an election on that basis, without the Left Communists at the polls, it is clear from the Governor's testimony here that none of the political parties is likely to get a majority. Is that any reason why we should not have a democratic regime there? Is it not time enough, at least now if not then, for the Governor to allow all those people to come together and give them an opportunity, such of them as are prepared to work together, to form a coalition government if not an all-party government?

They would say it may not be possible to reach any sensible decisions because they are all at sixes and sevens, their policies are all at variance with each other so seriously and so on. If that is so, how was it possible for my hon. friend to have claimed, as he did this morning, that when all the representatives of all political parties in this House were brought

together in that Kerala Advisory Committee that Committee was able to do such good work and that Committee was able to reach unanimous decisions?

Shri Hathi: I am glad you admit that. This is for Shri Kamath's knowledge.

Shri Ranga: That Committee did do good work. My hon. friend here does not know because he was not a Member of that Committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Many decisions are still on paper, they have not been implemented.

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that. The decisions have to be implemented by that Government. It is for the Committee to take them to task for failing to implement those decisions. So far as its decisions are concerned almost all decisions were reached unanimously—all credit, certainly, to both the Ministers, Shri Nanda as well as Shri Hathi. But it redounds to the credit of the Members of the Committee also. We all belong to all political parties. Nevertheless, when it came to brass-tacks, in regard to improvement and development of fisheries, improvement of ports, development of road traffic as well as railway traffic, improvement of the food situation there, increase of rations to the ordinary folk there during the Onam festival and so many other detailed questions affecting the day-to-day life of the people there, it was possible for us to come to unanimous decisions. Why should it not be, by the same token, possible for a Government of all political parties democratically and freely elected by the people of Kerala to be able to run the administration which would be even more efficient, more satisfactory, more free from red-tape than this Governor's raj is supposed to have become?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: President's raj.

Shri Ranga: It is Governor's raj—it is only for courtesy sake that they call it the President's raj. Indeed, the very success of the working of that Committee and the small meed of satisfaction that the Governor's raj or the President's raj is supposed to have given to the people go to strengthen my plea that this Government should be prepared to make an experiment, at least in this State, with another system, with the Swiss system.

I begin to wonder why this Government is so very unwilling to make this experiment. My fear is that it might be because if this system were to be experimented with and if it were to prove a greater success than what has been the experience of our people with the Congress regimes in all these various States, possibly the electorate in other States also might like to have a similar system, a similar government and, therefore, they might refuse to vote, they might take courage in both their hands and refuse to give again the support that they have been giving to the ruling party, and in that way force the ruling party into a minority and make it obligatory for the Congress Party also to welcome the suggestion that I am making, welcome the experiment that I am suggesting. There might be another reason also. They might be genuinely afraid of the Communists coming into power. Are they so genuine in their opposition to the Communist Party? I do not think so. If they had been genuine in their opposition to the Communist Party, they would not be flirting with the Communist Party in the manner they have been flirting now directly and indirectly. Secondly, they would not be very keen of stealing their political clothes, periodically and by instalments and wearing them themselves. They claim that they are better socialists than the Communists themselves. Therefore, I do not think they are afraid of the Communist

Party. On the other hand, what they are afraid of is that the Communist Party might possibly become the ruling party and put them into the shade. The pre-eminent ambition on their part, the pre-eminent passion on their part is to remain in power, through hook or crook; it does not matter how.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More the crook.

Shri Ranga: Whatever it is. Now, are they afraid of the Swatantra Party coming into power? No fear. Are they afraid of the Socialist Party coming into power? No fear, because they are themselves Socialists and the Socialists are put into the shade and they are expected to cool their heels. Therefore, they are afraid of only one thing, any chance of losing power, and that is why they are hanging on to power.

Now, it might be said, after all they are not in power in Kerala. But who else is in power, except your minions in Kerala today? Who is this Governor? Do we not know who this Governor is? Do we not know how anxious he was not to leave this House and not to leave UP politics and the role that he was playing, noble or ignoble, in UP politics? And yet why did he agree to go? Is it a secret to any of us? He was agreeable to go only when Governor's raj or President's raj was decided upon. Therefore, it is the Congress Party in disguise which is ruling in Kerala in spite of the repeated refusals of the people there, in that State, to be ruled and dominated by the Congress Party. And, mind you, today the Congress Party is in a more favourable position in Kerala than it was when its own leader, Shri Shankar, was the Chief Minister because Shri Shankar was functioning at least as Congress Party Chief Minister and so people could take him to task. But today the Congress is not being taken to task; the poor Governor is being taken to task. Even the Gover-

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nor cannot be taken to task because he hides behind the clothes of the President himself and nobody can say a word against the President. My hon. friend, Shri Nanda provides a big barrage of his own political integrity against any kind of criticism there.

Therefore, this Government stands self-condemned for the manner in which it is trying to destroy Indian democracy. It is wrong on the part of this Government to ask this House to extend President's rule for another six months. Now, how can we be sure that it is going to be only for another six months? How often are they going to play this joke on this people and play this trick on the Constitution? I am not quite sure whether the Constitution would allow them to extend it for further periods.

Shri H. N. M. Kamath: For three years.

Shri Ranga: Are they going to do it for three years? Let them take us into confidence and let them tell us what their real aim is. Do they want to destroy democracy?

Therefore, first of all I would advise them not to proceed with this resolution. Of course, they are going to get it passed with the help of friends who have no other go but to say "Aye" because of their position. If they do it, let them also take this warning that next time they should not come before this House with a resolution like this but, on the other hand, be prepared to adopt the suggestion that I have made, the suggestion of an all parties government, more or less on the Swiss model, but adapted to our social and economic conditions.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the charming and wide-ranging speech of my friend to my right and I am glad I can follow in his wake in so far as I wish to stress more strongly, if I may, our

disapproval of the Resolution which our friend, Shri Hathi, has presented to the House. Our friend specialises in a studied moderation of manner and it draws admiration from our side on account of being unprovocative. But, even so, in spite of those qualities which may be responsible for Shri Nanda having handed over the baby to him rather than keeping it to himself, we are unable to accept the arguments which he has put forward.

It is a cruel shame as far as political life in India is concerned that Kerala continues to be the running sore in Indian politics. And that has happened on account of no fault of the people, no failing in that particular region. This happened because, as Professor Ranga pointed out, the ruling party has an overriding fear that its monopoly of power might be disturbed even to the very small extent of a non-Congress Government being formed in the South Western corner of our country. To that extent, the monopoly of power, of privilege and of patronage is going to be vitiated and Congress cannot conceivably stomach that idea. That is the only reason why they have been behaving in the way they are.

It is not possible for this country, for instance, to forget what happened in 1959 when the ruling party and its highest echelons had a plan conceived in rancour and executed in filth against the Communist Party Government in Kerala, and that was an operation of political and constitutional impropriety which, when the parliamentary history of this country comes to be written, will continue to stink to high heavens. That being the background to the Congress leadership's idea in regard to things, it is not at all surprising that Shri Hathi wants us to approve of the continuance of President's rule in Kerala.

13 hrs.

Shri Hathi told us yesterday when he began his speech—I made a note

of it—that Government regretted its decision because the Government was wedded to democracy. I am sure Shri Hathi, Shri Nanda and others, very worthy gentlemen, they are wedded to democracy, truth, non-violence, *sadachar* and God knows what other things. But, like many wedded couples, they very often live apart. At least they are living very much apart from democracy, if they are wedded to democracy. He said that he was wedded to democracy, the Government was wedded to democracy and he was very sorry to continue President's rule in Kerala and all that kind of thing. I take him for his word. I ask him if you are serious about that then, surely, the only positive implication of your statement is that Government would have been happy to lift President's rule even in the present condition, emergency or no emergency and if the report was different Government would have been happy to take a different decision, to have elections in Kerala. I take it that is his point of view. From that point of view I want to look at this report. It is a most peculiar document. We have had the pleasure of seeing the Governor of Kerala functioning here with us on this side as well as on that. We were accustomed to his pontifications which sometimes were very attractive when made on the floor of the Parliament, but they sound particularly peurile when they are in a document of this sort—a report which is presented to the Government of India. In this report what we find is inaccuracies, carelessness in regard to formulations, and their predilections for political astrology. I was very astonished; I thought that at least there was one tenant in Raj Bhavan elsewhere in this country who had a passion for astrology; I like him very much as an individual, but this predilection for astrology seems to be a sort of contagious element in the character of people who have been shunted off to gubernatorial positions in this country. He indulges in political astrology on the basis of facts and formulations which

are inaccurate and which have implications which nobody can accept. I notice in this document, which we have been supplied with, such patent inaccuracies as that the Governor is purported to have met two leaders of the PSP. He said that this was a printing error for SSP. But, as a matter of fact, Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and Shri Adhikari are two gentlemen who are connected neither with the PSP, nor with the SSP, but with the Communist Party of India. And from what is said here, I have a suspicion—I cannot say more than that because I do not know what is in the mind of Mr. Jain—that this kind of thing could not have been communicated to Mr. Jain by Shri Rajeshwar Rao and Shri Adhikari. But here is an official document presented by the Governor of Kerala which makes mistakes about individuals and their political party affiliations and we are supposed to be taking a decision on the basis of a document which is brizzling with this kind of inaccuracy which, in a District Court, would make the judge tear into pieces the kind of document here. This is the way in which the Parliament is treated because the Government thought it fit to pass on this egregiously inaccurate document to Members of Parliament and take a decision on the basis of whatever is stated there. Over and over again all sorts of things are said in a very pontificating manner.

Here is a Governor who is sitting in judgement as to what exactly is likely to happen if the people of Kerala go to polls. Here is a Governor reporting on what the leaders of different parties are supposed to have told him. He goes on referring to parties also in an official document—not in a speech in Parliament where sometimes we take liberties; we are bound to because we talk extempore. In an official document he refers to political parties in his own way—the right Communist Party, the left Communist Party and so on and so forth. Who the devil are these

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parties we never know. Right and left might be ethical designations; they will be correct or will not be correct; that is a different matter. But as far as the political life of this country is concerned, there is such a body—I think Mr. Hathi is very well aware of its existence—called the Election Commission. The Election Commission refers to certain political groupings in a certain language and I protest very strongly—this is the only forum where we can do it with any effect—against the description of functioning political parties in the country by the use of words which may be common currency in the political market place but which has nothing whatever to do with the propriety of official documentation. It should be referred to as the Communist Party of India, as the Marxist Communist Party of India; otherwise, in a document of this sort, it makes no sense whatever; it makes mistakes in regard to facts, in regard to political affiliation of gentlemen who are mentioned by names and in regard to the manner in which references to functioning political parties should be made in this country.

Then I am told on Mr. Jain's authority that the Leader of the Communist Party of India in Kerala had told him that there had been no shift in the stand of his Party and there had been no talk about his Party's alliance with the Marxist communists. Mr. Jain goes on to say:

"In the circumstances one cannot say that the SSP and the Right Communists would join with the Marxist Communists in immediate elections."

Then he adds:

"Even if all the three parties combine, it is evident that they could not win a majority of seats."

He has no business to say that even if all the three Parties combine, they would fail to win a majority of seats. Even on the basis of his own

figures, this is not a statement which anybody in his senses can accept. But I shall say this. I was one of those who happened to go to Kerala to participate in the election campaign when elections were held recently. I know it for a fact and I say it that the position of the Communist Party of India was, and continues to be, that we are ready and willing at any point of time to give our support to the Marxist Communists if they are in a position to form the Government and I am sure that, in the present day conditions, the Communist Party of India and the Marxist Communists would be more than ready and willing to come to an understanding in order to see that defeat is administered to the ruling Party whose conduct in Kerala has been so egregious. Therefore, this kind of ejaculation, this kind of indulgence in one's own particular political predilection, this tendency to prognosticate in regard to what is likely to happen or not likely to happen is so much an evidence of political illiteracy, the idea that they want to stick to power and, therefore, any kind of so-called documentation would be enough to cover all their sins. This is a sort of thing which, I am sure, this country would not tolerate. Mr. Jain's report goes further to say:

"The general opinion in the State is that, if the elections are held now, the results would be much the same as they were in the mid-term elections. Shri R. Sankar, the last Chief Minister, shares that view. I fully endorse the view."

We are much obliged for his having fully endorsed the view that the general opinion in the State is that, if the elections are held now, the results would be much the same as they were in the mid-term elections. What happens after that? On the last occasion the Government went so far as to desist from calling the elected members to come together, to sit down together, to talk to each other,

and find out if they could form a Ministry or not. They did not even get the members to come and sit together. They are elected members. That body was not properly formed. I am sorry that, in the conditions prevailing in the country today, they were not public-spirited enough to go to the Supreme Court with the assistance of our esteemed friends like S. N. C. Chatterji who would have offered their assistance ungrudgingly as they have so often done. We did not have people to go to the Supreme Court and find out if the Government's conduct was correct in refusing to call the members to meet together. Something happened, unthinkable in Parliamentary politics.

I happen to have made some little study of the constitutional matters a long time ago and I just fail to understand why this kind of impropriety is perpetrated with utterest impunity. Only because the Government in this country have tremendous authority in so far as voting strength in this House is concerned, this sort of impropriety passes muster, but truly this cannot continue.

Then it comes down to this that only because of the Emergency that Government had not been able to hold the elections. I had asked Mr. Hathi before. The Government said that they were sorry to have to come to this decision. It came to this decision because the Governor's report made it absolutely clear that no stable Government could be formed and, therefore, that was the overriding reason why they did not withdraw the President's rule. If that is so, do not please, for heaven's sake talk about Emergency. You told the leaders of political parties that the Emergency was going on and, therefore, we should not have elections and all that. Naturally, people could say: we want elections. I know my party said: we want elections, we are ready for elections. I am sure most of the other parties said the same thing. If you tell us that you are so terribly preoc-

cupied with emergent activities on account of the danger after danger looming large on the country's horizon, do not turn round and call us traitors and say: you people are shouting for elections when there is the emergency. Please, for God's sake, come forward and say openly that the emergency is such that we could not have any election; that is the one reason we are not having election, do not take shelter behind prevarications and things which are not true. Is it *sadachar*? It is indecency and political mendacity. It is something which is in line with the kind of activity which has gone on in Kerala ever since the communist party ceased to be the cinderella of Indian politics and became a contender for power with the Congress Party in this country. That is the position. It is exactly that which Mr. Ranga had referred to with great justification and it becomes very relevant. I am also very happy to see that Mr. Sitalvad the former Attorney-General who is the leader of the bar unofficially, he is still the leader of the Indian Bar Association, I think the president of that association, says and I am quoting some of his words from the *Statesman's* report which I think I can more or less presume to be correct. He said:—

"The executive has taken advantage of the Chinese Aggression to constitute itself into what may be called a constitutional dictatorship."

He called upon lawyers and all enlightened and liberty loving citizens including I am sure my friend Mr. Nanda and Mr. Hathi, to raise their voices with the utmost vigour against this 'enveloping emergency' which has meant the negation of the fundamental and constitutional right of the citizen. He says that the Defence of India Act and the rules made under it were conceded to be invalid by the Attorney-General of India before the Supreme Court and the same laws are being used to imprison and detain hundreds of citizens and notwithstanding their admitted invalidity

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these void laws continue to disfigure the statute book of our democratic republic and are being widely used for the ordinary functions of the government like preventing traders from hoarding commodities or preventing threatened strikes. That is something to which Mr. Ranga would add more cogency. But here is a very eminent jurist who holds no particular brief for socialism or non-socialism but takes an academic and juristic constitutional point of view and he says that government under cover of the Chinese aggression and things of that description have started in this country an enveloping emergency and on that ground deprive the citizens the elementary rights to democracy and decency. That is the crux of the matter. That is why as long as the government is not in a position to put its cards on the table in a more plain and honest fashion we cannot possibly accept this point of view.

Prof. Ranga said: you have a brute majority in the House which can steam-roll all kinds of opposition. But after all if ethics is somewhere prevalent in the world, if factual information is something to which we have to give some attention, the point that we are making deserve some kind of consideration.

Shri Hathi offered some consolation to the people of Kerala, the long suffering people of Kerala. So many of us have been to that part of the country. To go to that part is something like falling in love with that part of the country because it is such a beautiful part of our wonderful land. But we see that part of the country suffering egregiously, not on account of the failings of the people who reside there but on account of the ambitions and selfish propensities of those who are the ruling authorities in our country today. Mr. Hathi was condescending enough to offer some comfort, some consolation that Kerala is being looked after by a miniature parliament and he thought

by presenting a few bouquets to the Members of Parliament from the different parties including my own who were functioning on whatever the body is called, I do not know how he thought that by offering a few bouquets he could get us round and that kind of thing. Miniature parliaments are not enough. We may, in self-criticism, say that even the functioning of a full size Parliament is not always neither admirable nor efficient. As I said, I say it in self-criticism. A Miniature parliament is not something which would satisfy the people of Kerala. Good government is no substitute for self-government; miniature parliaments are no substitutes for full-scale parliaments. Therefore Kerala, like every region of our country has a right to its own elected legislature, a right of which it is being consistently and continuously deprived on account of the addiction to power which has developed in the minds and hearts of the ruling party in this country. That is why on any objective, political or ethical or any other this kind of thing should not be tolerated and Parliament should not, morally speaking, be asked to approve of the kind of thing which is being continuously enforced there.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said here about the continuance of the President's rule in Kerala. It was said that it was the stifling of democracy it was against democratic principles, to continue President's rule. The two hon. Members who pleaded for elections belong to two parties. Prof. Ranga's party was able to secure one seat and that too, not by the candidate admitting that he was a Swatantra Party candidate but by saying that he was Kerala Congress. Prof. Mukerjee's party was able to secure three seats in the legislature in the last elections. I am sure that when they ask for elections this time, they were not really speaking from the bottom of their heart; they would excuse me if I repeat that they were only paying lip service to the

cause of elections. The arguments advanced were the same arguments which had been advanced last time when the Proclamation was discussed and approved here and I need not reply to them. Prof. Ranga repeated the Swiss model and said that because there was a committee working and takes unanimous decisions, it was possible that an all party government can successfully work in Kerala. We have tried all this. We have tried to put into power a minority party and supported it in order to have a stable government. We have tried a combined coalition government with PSP, Muslim League and the Congress. That also failed. There is no experiment which we have not tried. Now, Prof. Ranga wants us to try again the Swiss experiment. I am sure that it is going to fail. Kerala should not be made an arena for experiments in politics. The hon. Minister while moving this resolution said that the people of Kerala were happy or rather felt some relief when the President took over the administration. In my humble opinion it is a challenge to the intelligence of the people of that State. (An Hon. Member: What is a challenge? That statement?) Yes, that statement. Did they actually welcome the President's rule? They accepted the President's rule as an inevitable, unavoidable, evil from which there was no escape. But in one sense, the hon. Minister is correct. In fact, in that sense the people of Kerala felt some relief, because they hoped that since the Central Government is coming into direct contact with the administration of Kerala, the Centre would find some solutions for the burning problems of that State. The President's rule was there not for six months but for full one year, even though an election took place during the period. What has happened to the hopes of the people? They have found their hopes have been dupes. Immediately after the President's assuming the administration of this State, there was acute food scarcity in the State. Many people went

without a morsel of food for days. Finally, we introduced informal rationing: six ounces of rice and six ounces of wheat. In spite of the fact that the prices of foodgrains were soaring up, and there was acute scarcity, the offtake of wheat was found to be only 50 per cent of what was supplied, showing that the people of Kerala could not eat wheat. Ever since, there has been a hue and cry and repeated appeals for increasing the rice content of the ration and the Government turned a deaf ear for a long time.

Now, what is the present position? It is true that the Government has not reduced the rate of ration, but it has accepted a subtle expedient by which the supply is reduced. The Government ordered that the old ration cards are to be renewed and new ones must be got. There are thousands of people in that State who are entitled to get a ration card and who go without one. It is a grueling, painful sight to see long queues before the Government offices for getting ration cards. It was only the day before yesterday that the newspapers in Kerala published a photograph of thousands of people—young and old, deaf, blind, palsied, the poor labourers, everybody—standing in the queue for getting a ration card.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is President's rule!

Shri Kappen: Another factor is, they have cut the rations now, on a certain assumed calculation of the production of foodgrains. They have cut the rations for months, and many people who are really entitled to get ration cards are going without rations. And then there are the abominable check-posts. Even the bus of the Members of the Central Public Accounts Committee who have been travelling through Kerala recently was stopped and examined by the police.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Should they be exempted?

Shri Kappen: I do not think they should be exempted. And then there is the question of levy, procurement, which helps only to enrich the coffers of the officers concerned. What is the price paid to the producer for the grain he surrenders to the Government? It is an unremunerative price. It is below the cost price. Therefore, it is no wonder that the producer tries to evade measuring the levy to the Government. I am sure, if this procurement at this price is to continue, no sensible farmer will produce more than what he requires for his own consumption. Is this the way we are going to produce more food? Therefore, the problem of food is still there as it was before. Probably, it is more acute, than before.

There were methods by which food could have been increased in that State and the food situation could have been eased. It is a fact that without detriment to the cultivation of valuable cash crops bringing valuable foreign exchange, it is not possible in that State to extend the area of cultivation of foodcrops. It is a fact that every inch of land that is available is cultivated there; nothing is laid fallow; nothing lays waste. Land utilisation is the maximum in Kerala. It is 47.8 per cent in Kerala while it is only 37 per cent in the whole of India. Therefore, there is very little likelihood or scope for extending the cultivation of foodcrops there, considering the national interests. If we say that on national interests it should be extended, it will affect the cultivation of cash crops which bring in valuable foreign exchange. It appears that there is a feeling in some quarters that because Kerala is producing only 50 per cent of its food requirements, it needs consume only much less than those States which produce more. The attitude of some surplus States seems to be that they are giving some charity to Kerala. In 1957-58, Kerala earned 12 per cent of the entire foreign exchange earnings of India. And it is reported that in 1964-65, Kerala earned 19 per cent of the total foreign exchange

earnings of India, though its area is only 1.2 per cent of the total area of India. You must remember that this foreign exchange of Kerala has gone to the building up of the great national projects like the Hirakud project and other big projects of our country. If the foreign exchange we have earned has gone to the building up of these projects, we have a right to demand that the benefits also must come to us. Therefore, it is not a question of charity of anybody in respect of giving us food.

Alternative food should have been produced in Kerala and the best means of producing alternative food is by attempting to produce more fish, that is, by improving or developing the fisheries there. Fisheries have a very important role in the economy of Kerala. Their rising importance lies in three factors: firstly, Kerala is the leading State in India in the matter of landing of fish. Kerala has earned 37 per cent of the total fish landing in India.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Deepsea fishing?

Shri Kappen: Both deep-sea and coastal fishing. In a State like Kerala which is deficit in food, more and more consumption of fish would have helped in reducing the consumption of other food materials. Four-fifths of the population of Kerala are regular fish-eaters. Therefore, greater attention should have been paid to the development of fisheries. There is much scope for offshore fishing. It is still remaining unexploited. By investing Rs. 75 lakhs and purchasing 15 trawlers, it is calculated that the present production would be increased by 80,000 tons, which would bring in a revenue of Rs. 2.24 crores. If 1600 mechanised boats could be put into operation, the present production could be increased by 100 per cent more, which would have meant not only foreign exchange, but also larger quantity of food for the people. Fish is rich in protein and it can supplement tapioca which is deficient

in protein. Tapioca, rice and fish will be a balanced diet. During this one year, what has been done? Very little.

There are other problems like unemployment. The Kerala Governor told me the other day in a private conversation that 34 per cent of the working population are unemployed, either totally or partly. Did the people really get the relief they expected that the Centre would give to them by solving these burning problems? During this one year, has the government been able to reduce unemployment by 1 per cent? We have not been able to do anything in that direction.

We are really anxious as to what we are going to get in the fourth plan. It is said that the Planning Commission, the National Development Council and the Central Government have decided that the amount that will be given to each State will depend upon the resources the State can find. It would be matched with the resources that the State can find. That means further taxation. All through the 17 years, whether it was the PSP, the Communist or the Congress which was in power, what the people got was only taxation. Now, we are asked to raise resources. We have already got four types of taxes on land. Middle-class and lower middle-class people have been forced to sell their land to pay the taxes. So, we cannot raise the resources unless the Centre generously comes to our aid. Therefore, we are really anxious to know what is going to happen about the fourth plan. It is the misfortune of this State that whenever a plan is being formulated, there is no popular government there. The officers who come here are not really able to argue forcibly for the State's proper share. We would like to get some assurance from the minister as to what we are going to get in the fourth plan. In the first plan, the investment in Kerala in the public sector was Rs. 0-0000. In the second

plan, we got 0-79 crores. In the third plan, we were promised many things, one of which was the phytochemical industry in Neri Mangalam. But after the Kerala Government invested Rs. 19 lakhs in acquiring land and getting so many things done, finally the Centre said, we cannot go on with this. Today the government has to keep an army there to prevent trespassers occupying that land.

In 1942-43, there was acute food shortage in Kerala. The then Kerala Government exhorted the people to cultivate the forest areas. They were told, "Between this rock and that rock, you are given 5 acres of land". It so happened that between the two rocks, there were 15 acres of land. The agriculturist could not measure it. He cultivated all the 15 acres and developed it into a beautiful garden. Today the government says, you are a trespasser on 10 acres of land; get out. This is a human problem. A person who has spent his life on it fighting against wild elephants, malaria, etc. and cultivated it bringing foreign exchange to the country is being told to get out. Is it human to tell him, "We are going to give you 1 acre of land and Rs. 100"? These people should be given adequate compensation. These people are today producing large quantities of foodgrains, tapioca and other things. Government is now intending to evict 4000 families or roughly 20,000 people taking the average family to consist of 5 members. We will lose what they are producing—10 lakh paras of paddy, 30 lakh tons of tapioca, etc. Not only that; how are we to feed those 20,000 mouths? In one high school alone in that place, there are 3000 children studying. How can you provide schools for them immediately? These are matters which government will kindly consider and see that proper compensation is paid to them before they are evicted. If that land is necessary for the projects, they must be evicted, but without proper compensation

[Shri Kappen]

being paid, no eviction should take place.

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, it is really unhappy for me to support the motion before the House, not because the President's rule is creating troubles in Kerala, but as stated in the report of the Governor, this sort of government is no substitute for a popular government. For a year we are experimenting with this. Unfortunately, there is no escape from this and the arguments put forward by the two able professors were not able to convince me that still it is time for abrogating the President's rule. It has necessarily to be extended. As the Home Minister stated in his opening remarks, the present extension for six months need not necessarily last for the whole of the six months. Elections could be held when the time is appropriate for that. I do not want to go into the political issues involved in this and which have been thrashed out here. But I want to repudiate one thing. Both the professors stated that it is due to the anxiety of the Congress to cling to power that this Presidential Rule is being extended. They even went to the extent of saying that the elections are being postponed to see that the Congress would capture the majority. I strongly repudiate this. After the last mid-term elections the Congress did not get a sufficient majority to form a government. But there were other parties and groups in the State which promised to support the Congress if the Congress Party was prepared to form the Government. The Kerala Congress-Muslim League alliance promised that they would support the Congress if the Congress was prepared to form the Government or, in the alternative, allow them to form the government, if the Congress was prepared to support them. They were even prepared to come to an alliance with this party to form a government. But the Congress stood by its principle and said that so long as the Congress was not able to win

a majority there they were not prepared to form a government. Therefore, it is not due to any anxiety to come into power that this President's Rule has been imposed there nor is it the reason for extending the period now by six months more.

As my hon. friend, Shri Kappen, stated, it is unfortunate that when so many pressing problems are facing the State, very serious problems peculiar to that State alone which could be dealt with successfully only by a popular government, we are not having a popular government. But, as I submitted, it is not the fault of the Central Government. It is not the fault of the Union Government nor is it the fault of the present Governor, Shri A. P. Jain. Things have taken that shape due to so many factors.

The Governor has stated, as one of the reasons for extending this President's Rule for six months, that it may not be possible to form a stable government there. He has said it taking into consideration the past history. But that is not the only reason. There is the emergency. The present emergency due to the attack by Pakistan arose only in August last. Is Professor Mukerjee or Professor Ranga, I most humbly ask, repudiating that there is no emergency now? As stated in the report, except Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad who has compared our Prime Minister to Hitler and said that we must give up the lands now occupied by China and Pakistan and come to a settlement, there is nobody in the State of Kerala and, I believe, in the whole of India who says that there is no emergency.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): What about Shri Kamaraj who suggested elections this year?

Shri Maniyangadan: Shri Kamaraj did not suggest elections at this particular moment. I do not know. I am

not pleading for Shri Kamaraj or his view.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You must have respect for Shri Kamaraj, otherwise you will not get the ticket next time.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am speaking about Kerala. If it is about general elections throughout India in the proper atmosphere, that is a different thing. So many suggestions come from so many people. The question is this. The Muslim League Leader went and represented to the Governor of Kerala. Is Shri Koya repudiating that? I do not know his views on this.

Shri Mohammed Koya: I am not in the habit of refuting facts.

Shri Maniyangadan: The Muslim League leader went to the Governor and said that in the present emergency no elections should be held.

Shri Mohammed Koya: We still hold that view.

Shri Maniyangadan: Then I do not know what he is driving at. Whatever it may be, I do not want to argue with him. His leader says that there is emergency. What I submit is that in the present emergency there is no question of any elections in a State. Even bye-elections have been postponed because of this emergency. There is an emergency and nobody can dispute that.

There is another reason given by the Governor, and that is that there is no possibility for a stable government being formed by either one single party or a combination of parties. The historical fact is like that. Nobody can cent per cent correctly prophesy what the result of the elections would be. It is true that in the last elections the Marxist Communists got some of the seats with the support of the Muslim League. There was an alliance between the Muslim League and the Marxist Communists in the elections. The

leader of the Muslim League has stated to the Governor that they will have no further trek with the Marxist Communists. If that be so, well, the chances are that the Marxist Communists are not going to get even that number of seats that they got in the last elections. What are the chances of that party along with the SSP and the Right Communists represented by Professor Mukerjee who now says that for the purpose of throwing the Congress out of power they will join the Marxists? As I submitted, I do not want to go into the political issues. Whatever they may be, the chances are like that. That is what the Governor has submitted in his report. Well, we have got only a summary of the report before us. We do not know what the full text is. Of course, there are certain discrepancies in this, and it may be that in summarising they have arisen. Whatever that may be, the fact remains that in the emergency there is no possibility of any elections and we have to wait for better times to hold elections and until then this bitter pill has to be swallowed by the people of Kerala.

The hon. Minister referred to the functioning of the Consultative Committee and he said that it is functioning well. I do admit that it is functioning well. Professor Ranga was all praise for the Consultative Committee and its functioning. But I have to bring to the notice of this House that though the Consultative Committee has taken various decisions, those decisions have not been implemented. My hon. friend, Shri Kappen referred to the food situation. At one of the meetings it was unanimously decided that the rice content of the ration should be raised to eight ounces. But it still remains on the paper. What they have done is that the wheat content has been reduced. We have no complaint about that. But the rice content still remains the same. I do not want to go into the question of levy and other things because about them

[Shri Maniyangadan:]

reference has already been made. I only want to bring to the notice of this House that the food situation in Kerala is so very acute that some action must be taken. It is a period of emergency and the people are suffering. I cannot say how long they will suffer silently. In the name of emergency the people are actually suffering. There are families which go without any food at all. They say that there is an open market. That is only in name. The food situation is very serious in Kerala.

In this connection, Sir, I may refer to what the Prime Minister said yesterday or some two days back. It was reported in the papers. He said that the people of India must share everything. He said that if it is a question of fasting we must all fast and if it is a question of plenty and feasting we must all enjoy. But what is happening in India. There are certain surplus States which have undertaken to supply rice to the Union Government for being distributed in deficit States. My information is that those States have not yet honoured their commitments. In surplus States there is plenty whereas in deficit States like Kerala there is scarcity and starvation. This is a thing which must be put an end to. In the name of emergency, as I said, the people of Kerala are starving. They are silently suffering, but this must be put an end to, because I do not think this sort of silence will continue for long.

The Minister also referred to the discussion regarding railways. We wanted a discussion but no discussion has yet taken place. I hope it will take place. Actually, in the Consultative Committee we represented so many things and so many decisions were taken. But if the Government is pleased to implement them they will implement them. That is the position now. That must change. I request that the consultative committee must meet more frequently also.

There was a similar suggestion in regard to new industries also. Another important thing is in regard to the setting up of a thermal plant. In Kerala there are certain power projects, but there are only a few industries; we have always been crying for more and more industries, but the few industries which have started there have to stop functioning because of want of power. We have to depend completely on the vagaries of monsoon for power. We have been crying for the last few years that a thermal plant should be installed in Kerala so that this kind of state of affairs may not recur. Last year, it was during summer that there was a power cut, but this year, during winter also, there is a power cut. That is the present position. So, we plead that there must be a thermal plant there. It has been reported recently in the papers that some expert committee or somebody in the Planning Commission had found that there was no necessity for a thermal plant there. That means that even the existing industries in Kerala will die out, and no industries will be able to take shape there because of the power shortage. In the consultative committee also, this question of the thermal plant was raised, and I believe Government were completely convinced of the necessity of that. But this is what is actually happening. Though the consultative committee is functioning, and we are allowed to discuss matters and bring in various matters and take decisions after discussion, we are sorry to find that those decisions are not being implemented. As my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has stated, though we can call it a miniature Parliament, yet it has no rights and duties. I would request that it must be given some rights, and the decisions taken therein must be implemented by Government. Then only there is some meaning for this committee. Otherwise, this committee would

have no meaning. I would request also, as I have already done, that the consultative committee should meet more often than before.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I seek your permission to speak sitting?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to place before the House the real issue involved. Are we justified in continuing what I submit is an outrage on the Indian Constitution? I say that the imposition of President's rule is not in conformity with our Constitution. Under what article did we impose this President's rule? We did so under article 356. How does that article read? It reads thus:

"If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State...."

and the various other powers which are enumerated there can also be assumed by him. The condition precedent to the invocation of this power, as Mr. Basu in his learned treatise on the Constitution has clearly put, is that you must be satisfied not subjectively but objectively that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. I submit that this condition precedent is clearly lacking in this case. How can this House say and how can this Parliament declare that the government of the State of Kerala cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution? I shall give you one after the other the precedents in India when this constitutional power

was invoked. For the first time it was invoked when a particular Ministry resigned and it was impossible to have any alternative Ministry. In June, 1951, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's Ministry resigned in Punjab, and on the 20th June, 1951, the first Proclamation was signed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad under this article. Why? He did so because the Governor had reported and it was perfectly clear also that Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's Ministry could not continue and no other Ministry could be formed. Therefore, the condition precedent is that there must be a Ministry which is unable to continue and it should resign or should be dismissed and no other Ministry can be formed; that is to say, the legislature must be there and the legislature must meet, and the leaders of the legislature must be consulted, and then you must come to the definite conclusion that the government cannot be carried on according to the tenets of parliamentary democracy embodied in the Constitution.

For the second time, this happened when the Prakasam Ministry was defeated on the 15th November, 1954, and on the 23rd March, 1955, the President signed a Proclamation under this article, and he did so because there was no other alternative government possible after Mr. Prakasam resigned.

For the third time, it happened in Travancore-Cochin on the 23rd March, 1956 when the Ministry resigned and no other Ministry could be formed until Shri Nambudiripad was appointed the Chief Minister on the 5th April, 1957. Next time, on the 31st July, 1959, the Nambudiripad Government was dismissed and the President issued a Proclamation dissolving the legislature. We know that it was a debated question whether that was justified or not.

The last instance which I remember Shri Basu records in his treatise

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is that on 25th January, 1961, when Dr. Hare Krushna Mahatab's Coalition Ministry composed of the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad resigned and no other Ministry could be formed. Therefore, in every case, there was a political breakdown; a Ministry was functioning, and the Ministry resigned or was defeated and no other Ministry could be formed. Here, there is a peculiar case. No Ministry was allowed to be formed. This fundamental point should not be ignored. You did not allow the legislature to meet. You did not allow the single largest party leader to try to form a coalition. The charge is that this is a fraud on the Constitution. You did not allow the normal machinery of government to function. How can you say that the government of the State of Kerala cannot be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution when you do not allow the government to be formed at all? How can you say that the government cannot be carried on according to the parliamentary democratic methods when you do not allow the legislature to meet? How can you say that article 356 can be invoked and the President can arrogate to himself this arbitrary and extraordinary power when you do not allow the leader of the largest party to enter into negotiations and to form a coalition?

I repudiate Shri A. P. Jain's fundamental thesis which is clearly wrong. I have been studying the British Constitution from my college days, and with the little knowledge that I have of the British Constitution, I declare that his fundamental thesis is wholly wrong. His main thesis probably is that you must have a stable government with an absolute majority or with a definite majority in order to have a parliamentary government. There is nothing of the kind. When I was a student in London and Oxford, I remember I used to go to the British House of

Commons times without number. Lloyd George was ruling then; he was a Colossus; he thundered and ruled the British Empire through the British Parliament, but he had not a majority; it was a coalition government. Am I to understand then that if a man can form a coalition government in England, when he has not got the absolute majority but a substantial number of people in the House, if he can get together some other support from some other group, such a thing cannot be done here? Do you not remember that when Ramsay Macdonald was the Prime Minister of England, he had a minority and he had a coalition? Do you not remember that even Winston Churchill could not at times command complete majority and absolute majority? If the doctrine which Shri A. P. Jain pronounces is correct, then even Mr. Wilson cannot be the Prime Minister of England today. He has not got an absolute majority in the sense that he can be completely sure that if all the Opposition Parties unite, he can defeat them at any moment?

I am told by my hon friends that there was a PSP Minority Ministry also in Kerala, supported by some other groups and that functioned for some time. That was not illegal and that was in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution. The precedents of the invocation of this power under article 356 conclusively demonstrate that this power can be invoked only when you can demonstrate objectively that a government was functioning and that government has gone out of office and no other government can be formed; it is only in that atmosphere and in that context that the President can assume this power. What is Shri Jain, the Governor, saying? He has assumed, as some leaders have told him so, that if the elections are held, no party will be returned which will have a stable majority. First, I do

not know if political leaders are in a position to make this kind of forecast and the Governor should swallow it. We know that they will not vote, the people will vote, the electorate will vote. After all, we are declaring through our Prime Minister, through our President, that we are fighting Pakistan on principle, it is a fight between democracy and dictatorship, a fight between parliamentary democracy and military dictatorship. If that is true, is this the way you should govern? Is this the way you deprive the people of an important State of the benefit of parliamentary democracy? When the leader of the largest single party, Shri Namboodiripad, said, 'Give me a chance; call the legislature and let them have a chance of forming a ministry', you should have given him the chance, and then if he had failed, then you could say that the attempt had failed and then you could invoke this provision of the Constitution.

14 hrs.

I submit with confidence that the condition precedent, the condition essential under our Constitution, for the invocation of this extraordinary power, is lacking here, and that is why I say this is an outrage on the Constitution.

What is Shri Jain saying?

"The general opinion in the State is that if the elections are held, now, the results would be much the same as they were in the mid-term elections".

That is what Shri Sankar has told him, and he accepts fully that view! A good deal of criticism has been made. I do not want to attribute deliberate mala fides to the Governor or to anybody. But is this the way the Governor should report? Should he not read the Indian Constitution? Should he not report that these are the grounds on which I say that no government can function in Kerala? I submit this is wholly wrong.

Shri M. C. Setalvad's name has been taken by two hon. Members, Shri Ranga and Shri Mukerjee. Shri Setalvad is not only the leader of my Bar, the Supreme Court Bar—he is the chairman of the Supreme Court Bar—but he is also the President of the All India Bar Association. I had the privilege to represent the Indian Bar Association at the last Commonwealth Conference in Sydney, Australia, and I know in what respect Shri Setalvad was held as a jurist of international repute. He has nothing to do with party politics. What is he saying? I am sorry that my friends have not got his complete article. His article has appeared in the Indian Advocate published two days ago. I have got a copy of it in my hand. What is he saying?

"What is more reprehensible"—kindly note the words of this jurist—

"is the use of arbitrary and extensive powers obtained by the executive in the name of emergency not for the real purpose of the emergency, but for the ordinary purposes of government".

This is a very strong indictment. I am afraid it is perfectly justified. Arbitrary and extensive powers have been assumed by Government not really for the defence of India, not really for meeting the emergency, not for fighting the Chinese aggression, but for party purposes and partisan interests, for the purpose of furthering the interests of their own clique and their own hegemony.

Then he says:

"In substance, I declare that the executive has been advantage of the Chinese aggression to constitute itself into a constitutional dictatorship".

This is, again, a very strong indictment, but I am afraid it is fully justifi-

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fed. The Government should realise that a man who has got no political ambitions or political interest or party interest, no axe to grind for himself, is making this charge. In his next sentence, Shri Setalvad has declared:

"This Government is using its dictatorial powers in the discharge of ordinary functions of government like preventing traders from hoarding commodities or preventing strikes and so on".

This is being used for these purposes and he says it is a parody of the emergency. That is why he speaks of an enveloping emergency, a progressive emergency utilising the emergency for these purposes which was not contemplated by the emergency provisions.

Who says that you must have a party with a complete majority as a condition for the working of parliamentary democracy? If you lay down such a condition, then parliamentary democracy would have stopped. I am not much in favour of the Swiss system of council government. I myself have studied it; I have seen its working in Switzerland whenever I had been there and I know that it is not always feasible. Whether you like the Swiss system or not, if you are even committed to the British system of parliamentary democracy, I submit it is not essential that you must have a completely victorious party with an absolute majority to form a government.

I am, therefore, pointing out that the main condition is lacking, that the condition precedent is absent. Therefore, it is unconstitutional exercise of power and it would be much better that you take the risk of having an election.

What is it that all the leaders say? I cannot understand them. I do not like all the statements which Shri Nambudiripad has made recently, some of them have added to our trouble. But what I am pointing out

is that if this is what all the other leaders are saying, there is something wrong with the Kerala leaders. They are saying—I do not know whether it is true or not; I take it that Shri Jain will not consciously make a report which is untrue—they are saying that in the emergency there shall be no election. What is this emergency?

Shri Warrior (Trichur): This is only a summary of the Governor's report. Perhaps it is not complete. It may contain many things.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: If this emergency means the technical emergency which was promulgated in India in 1962 as a result of the Proclamation of the President under art. 352, then it is a continuing emergency, a never-ending emergency. Am I to understand that during this period there shall be no election in India? Then my own election in 1963 was illegal. All the elections held after 1962, after the Presidential Proclamation, were illegal. It cannot be so. It must be the Pakistan conflict, it must be the temporary accentuation of that. But this is trotted out as an excuse. The people of Kerala are crying. They in Kerala are dying due to shortage of food. Three million people died in my province of Bengal during the Bengal famine.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Man-made famine.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That was a government-made, man-made famine; it was engineered by the British imperialists for their own purpose, for paralysing and crippling the forces which stood up for revolution and liberation of India from British bondage.

What is it that you have got under parliamentary democracy?

It means government by the exercise of the free will of free people. Then we will have the satisfaction that at least we are governing ourselves through our own elected men; then we will have the satisfaction of tak-

ling the people's problems by the democratic method. But if you have President's rule with the Governor, God knows what his wonderful consultative committee can do. Even if you have such a committee, they will not be able to tackle the people's problems. They may pass resolutions and pass them on to Kerala.

I was President of the Kerala Police Commission. I was there for a long time. After Shri Nambudiripad was dismissed, I thought I would also be dismissed—I was happy to be—but then the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to me, 'You should continue'. I continued and finished my work and submitted a report. It has been jettisoned and pigeon-holed. Nothing has been done.

I am not thinking of that. What I am thinking of is this, that no shedding of tears for the hungry, famished people of Kerala will do. Let them have their own popular government. Let them then suffer, for then they will know that in spite of their own people, they are suffering; they will know that they will do their best to assuage hunger and to tackle the problems in the proper way which would be appreciated by the people.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Just now, one of the eminent jurists of the Indian Bar, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, has amply proved how this action of the President in continuing Presidential rule in Kerala constitutes not only a clear violation of the Constitution itself but is rather a fraud and a mockery of the democracy. So, on behalf of my party, I emphatically oppose this resolution. It is only because the ruling party wants to keep itself in power through President's rule, which is nothing but Congress rule, that this resolution has been brought extending Governor's rule in Kerala. If the Congress Party had any sense of propriety, if they had any sense of political morality, they would not have come forward with this resolution for the

second time extending the autocratic rule of the Governor.

The Congress Party talks of democracy, but I charge them with being the destroyers of democracy. They are butchering democracy in our country. They did so in Kerala on the last occasion when President's proclamation was made. Shri Ranga has stated that Kerala is the most enlightened State in India where 90 per cent of the people are literate. Such a State has been degraded to the position of autocratic rule by the Congress.

Criticism has been made here of the report of the Governor placed on the Table. I may say that it is a distortion of facts. It has been pointed out by Prof. Mukerjee that the facts stated in it by Mr. Jain are not true. Moreover, I do not know why the full report has not been placed on the Table, but only a summary of it. From this it is not clear actually what the other party leaders stated before him regarding the prospects of an immediate election. About our party leader, Shri E. M. S. Nambudiripad, you may say anything, but he is still the leader of the party which holds the majority in Kerala, the biggest political party in Kerala.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): And he failed to rule Kerala.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He will rule if opportunity is given to him.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He will never seven times he failed to rule.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: You may slander, you may say anything, but it is a fact that the Kerala people want the leadership of E. M. S. Nambudiripad along with other left party leaders.

Many speakers have asked what authority the Governor has got to ask the political leaders whether they would get a majority if a fresh election is held now. How can it be

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predicted? Before the mid-term election, beginning from Shri Nanda, so many Congress leaders, like astrologers, proclaimed that the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) would be doomed, that they had no future in Kerala. But what happened in the election? That party came out with a majority, in spite of so much slander against them, in spite of the fact that a large number of them were in detention and were not allowed even to make propaganda for their election, which was the practice in previous days. When Shri Nehru was there, detenus who were contesting elections were allowed to come out and take part in the election propaganda, but this time, during Nandaji's rule, sada-chari rule, Kerala detenus were deprived of this privilege, I do not know why.

However, this gentleman, Mr. A. P. Jain, who has been trained in U.P. politics, is very clever. He has drafted the report very cleverly, to create more disruption among the left leaders in Kerala, because he got training from U.P., which is now your sore point.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That shows the intelligence of U.P.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That shows their intelligence, but the people know what is what. The U.P. people repudiated him, he has been thrown out and he has been given that political bait of governorship there.

An hon. Member: He was defeated by Shri Yash Pal Singh who is here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The South accepted him, that is why he was there.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): But the U.P. people repudiated him all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I must state that it is sheer political dishonesty and misuse of power. This is

a trick to bluff and befool the people throughout India. If the Government had the minimum respect for parliamentary democracy, they would have come forward with the real state of affairs in Kerala along with the full report of the Governor. I do not know how they can explain coming out with this summary of the report. However, this is the tactics of the Governor who has been sent there simply to rehabilitate the defeated Congress Party; this is a trick, and it is most unfortunate that the Government is indulging in this sort of trickery. I do not find any justification for it.

The Government says that it is only for six months, but I am afraid that this thing will continue, because within the last six months the Congress Party could not improve their position, and in future also they will not be able to improve their position in Kerala. They will lose more and more so long as Governor's rule continues there.

The Congress Party Members who spoke did not oppose the resolution, but what did they say in the course of their speeches? They said that even after this one year's Governor's rule the Kerala people did not get adequate help from the Centre as expected by them. They said that 80 per cent of the working population was unemployed. In regard to food, they said the situation was worse there.

Something has been said about the consultative committee. I say that it is an affront to the people of Kerala. This consultative committee has got no power, and it is not a fact that all the political parties are represented there. My party which is the biggest party in Kerala, is not represented there. Our party leader, Shri Gopalan, has been illegally kept in detention in spite of the fact that he has come forward with a statement after the Pakistani onslaught on our country that they want to serve the people, that they must be released and allowed to play their role. In spite of this, neither Shri Gopalan nor

other M.Ps detained in Kerala have been released. I do not know how the Government can explain this sort of thing.

I must mention in this connection how actually the Governor is also not ruling there. Simply, it is the bureaucrats' rule; bureaucratic persons are ruling there. Two persons are there on the Consultative Committee. The Members from Kerala will corroborate what I say. Whatever decision you may take, actually who will implement it? Those two bureaucrats; they will do it. You may decide on eight ounces of rice. They will never do it, they will do at their own sweet will. You may take the ultimate decisions, but they will never be implemented, because ultimately the bureaucrats are the rulers of Kerala now. Even Mr. Hathi or Mr. Nanda has no power there. That is the real fact. So it is no good saying that we have given the Kerala people the opportunity to have their say through this Consultative Committee. I do not know how Government will explain this position that the Communist Party—(Marxist-Leninist), has no representation there. Other parties have been taken, non-Kerala M.Ps. have been taken there, but our party has not been taken. Why, may I ask the Home Ministry, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Hath? *Interruption*). Don't interrupt me

Then, certain absurd things are taking place. I have heard from Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad that he was taken on the State Defence Committee. He was a member there. Again, in Trivandrum, in spite of the request of Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad that somebody from my party should be taken into the Trivandrum Defence Committee, it was seen that in the same committee Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad's name was again there. I do not know why this is taking place.

And then, with regard to the detenus of Kerala who are now under

detention under the order of the Central Government, what is their condition in jail? It was definitely assured by the Governor that liberal treatment would be meted out to the detenus in Kerala. But nothing of that kind has been done. Take, for example, a very simple thing. Near-about 140 or 142 persons are inside jail as detenus. Only 54 have been given family allowances, and that also Rs. 50, Rs. 55 or Rs. 60. Nowadays how can a detenu's family manage itself with that fifty or fifty-five rupees?

In this connection I must say that whenever any question of release from any State comes, the State authority says that it is the Central Government which has to decide. And whenever the jail conditions are brought before them, when we say that there should be uniform jail systems throughout the country, even then the Central Government could not bring that sort of rules or uniform regulations for the detenus in all the jails in all the provinces. That is why the condition in the jail differs so much from one State to another.

Then, with regard to paroles, it was assumed that they would be liberally given to the detenus in case of their family members being ill or for some other urgent reason. But it has been seen that this assurance has not been honoured by the existing authority in Kerala. Neither has anything been done from the Centre for these detenus.

Then, I have heard, it has been reported to me that during the Shankar Ministry a committee was formed to see and report on the books that are undesirable but that are still kept in the schools and colleges. That committee gave its report some time back and they selected two hundred books. I have heard that even Tolstoy's book and the book of Shri Pottekkatt, who is a Member of this House, are also included in it. And they have been kept out of the

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schools. Subsequently when there was an agitation, this order was suspended. But still the books were not replaced in the school libraries.

So, where will the people go? If there were a Kerala Government, government by the Kerala people, then they could have approached that Government to see to this thing. Now the Governor is there, and his Secretaries are the real rulers. In spite of all sorts of agitations, nothing is done. And the clearest example is the one regarding the replacement of the books which were withdrawn from the school libraries.

Then, there is the condition of the handloom weavers. I have heard that the conditions of the handloom weavers have become precarious. Neither are they getting markets nor are they getting yarn up to their requirements. As for the conditions of the other workers, there is no real conciliation machinery. In other States it is there, and there is the Minister. The trade unions can go and approach, and conciliate and settle. The workers are getting frustrated. Days after days there are disputes, but no machinery is there to look into them.

In this way, in all respects, politically the people of the State have been deprived of their right to have their own government in spite of the fact that there was an election and the leftist parties—the Communist Party (M.L.), the S.S.P. and other parties—wanted to combine and form a government. A government would have been possible. But that was not allowed. And now again that Proclamation is being extended by the Government on the plea of a report submitted by the Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, a report which is distorted and which is not true in all respects, that there is no immediate possibility of an election. So, the people of Kerala will go on suffering so long as this attitude is maintained by the Government of India.

For these reasons, Sir, I strongly protest against this sort of behaviour by the Congress towards the Kerala people, and I strongly oppose the resolution that has been brought forward by Shri G. L. Nanda.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support this resolution not because it has been moved by the party to which I belong but because I feel that this truly represents the will of the people of Kerala, and also because I feel this is in the good of the people of Kerala. Knowing as I do, being a member of the Kerala Committee, and knowing the facts, whatever I am stating I am stating as I feel; and I will presently show to the House what is the basis of this feeling.

But before I make submissions in this specific regard I would like to meet the question raised by my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee. He was making an argument under article 356 and reading the first paragraph of that article. Any arguments flowing from it could have very well been advanced at the time the Presidential Proclamation was considered by this House, because that was the stage when under article 356 the Presidential rule was first imposed in this State, and not today. And therefore that argument was entirely irrelevant so far as the present stage is concerned. Because under article 356, "if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation" etc. is in clause (1). So, that was the stage. Parliament had accepted that Proclamation. What is now applicable is the proviso to sub-clause (4). That has not been mentioned by the great jurist. Article 356 (4) reads as follows:

"A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to

operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3):

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years."

This is what is under consideration. This august House has got the power to continue the Proclamation which was issued earlier. Our hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee is a great jurist and a senior advocate of the country. All the same he is a politician and when a lawyer is in politics, he is tempted to use his knowledge for politics and leave aside law and great learning.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: What about you?

Shri G. N. Dixit: It is for my friend to read the article and say whether I am putting the right interpretation or my friend Mr. Chatterjee has put in the right interpretation. . . . (Interruption.) I made this observation not about Mr. Chatterjee. I was going further. Some hon. Members relied upon certain statements made by the greatest lawyer of the country, Mr. Setalvad. He is the President of the Bar Association of India and the Supreme Court Bar Association. I have the honour to belong to both these. He is the greatest jurist in the country; he is an elderly person and a man of excellent character. But in matters of politics, I feel that I am far senior and far ahead of him and I find he often commits mistakes in political matters. I will give only one instance. In political matters, I

will not go by what he says. When it is a question of law, I will go by him. About eight years ago, the Law Commission submitted a report and Mr. Setalvad was the chairman of that Commission. That report was considered by the Supreme Court Bar Association and Mr. Setalvad did not attend that meeting because he was the chairman of the Law Commission which submitted that report and the Vice-President, Mr. Chatterjee presided. That report was a censure of the Home Minister and the Law Minister of the Government as it said that the appointments of the High Court Judges had been done wrongly and so on and so forth and the approval of that report by the Supreme Court Bar Association would have meant the condemnation of both the ministers of the government. Obviously members of the bar association who belonged to the Congress party opposed and we argued that the report at one point condemned the Home Minister and the Law Minister as having appointed third rate judges and on the other hand recommended that any of the senior advocates of the country or any of the judges can be appointed by the Home Minister to be the Chief Justice of India. This was absolutely contradictory and this argument was appreciated by the association and that resolution had to be deferred and that report was never passed by that association. So, when it is a matter of politics, see what the politicians have to say, do not see what the jurist has to say. In matters of law their views may have to be respected, or in personal matters but not in matters of politics. They have not got more experience in matters of politics than the members of this House.

Let me know refer to what Prof. Ranga and Prof. Mukerjee said. Shri Ranga is on the consultative committee while Shri Mukerjee is not there. Shri Mukerjee feels that it is an outrage on democracy. He is a democrat but he represents here a party which does not stand for democracy.

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

As a true Marxist he should not concern himself so much with democracy as they all believe that there should be the dictatorship of the proletariat. It does not behave that party, it does not lie in the mouth of that party which does not believe in democracy to talk of democracy and charge us, we who believe in democracy that we are not democratic. Whatever is being done is what should be done in a democracy. What more do you want? Our constitution itself has provided for such contingencies. It is this august House and the other august House that had approved of the Proclamation. There is no dictatorship in Kerala. There is a consultative committee and everyone there is member of Parliament, elected by the people. Every elected Member of Parliament from Kerala is there. Are not these members of Parliament democratically elected? Are they not the true representatives of the people of Kerala? The others are also represented there, of course in a lesser number. I happen to be one of those persons whom this august House has called upon to serve in that body. I may inform the House that whatever proposals came from the Members of this committee, the Minister of State and the Home Minister were quick to approve. No member of that body had any grouse. This is a democratic principle. For instance, it had been urged in that committee that there should be a bigger quota of rice and the Home Minister was the first man to accept it. . . . (An Hon. Member: So, the people got that rice?) No, I was coming to that in the next sentence. It was a unanimous decision. It is not the Home Minister who controls rice; it is the Food Ministry. In spite of all pressure that the Home Ministry could bring on the Food Ministry, the Food Minister taking a whole and composite view of the country's needs as a whole found that he could increase rice quota only by a little more; some more rice was given. But the quantum of increase was not as

we had suggested because, the Food Minister said that he could not do it. The Home Minister went a step further. He requested Shri Subramaniam to be present before the committee; he came and discussed with the committee; we pressed him hard, but anyway we could not succeed; therefore, you cannot say you could succeed, if you had today State government there. If the State legislature were functioning there, if State government were there, even then, for this quota they would have come to the Food Minister. By themselves they could not pass some resolutions and get some quota. What difference did it make so far as the democratic method is concerned? You have a regularly represented consultative committee.

I have referred to the Home Minister. May I now refer to the Governor also? I have received letters from Kerala and I have seen and met the people there. I do not talk of the politicians now, but so far as the people are concerned, they are enamoured of the Governor. The Governor has taken immense pain for their betterment. They feel their good is being safeguarded by the present Governor and the present administration.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Then, why don't you have Governor's rule all over India?

Shri G. N. Dixit: That is a different matter. I will come to that later. But let us place on record the good work done by the Governor. If a man does commendable work, we must appreciate and comment his work. He has done commendable work.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Good government is no substitute for self-government.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Yes; that is true; I will come to that later. I was only

saying that there are circumstances like this, and in those circumstances, you have half-democracy there; not full democracy, because the consultative committee is there. At that committee, the Home Minister is also represented. The Home Minister represents the whole country. We have faith in him and in the Governor. Why? Of course, one might say that in the United States of America the system is slightly different. Our system is of a different sort. Here, the President stays for five years; there, the President rules for four years and the Governors of States rule for four years. There is that difference. You may say that Shri Jain was not directly elected, and that he was only a Member of Parliament. But he is also a democrat. He was democratically elected to Parliament. Of course, I do not proceed further with that analogy; I leave that point aside. I say that there are special conditions in Kerala and in those special conditions, the good of the people demands and the will of the people is that the present set-up should continue until the next general elections. My submission is that the general elections are going to be held after one year. If you hold one election eight months before, and thus unnecessarily agitate the mind of the whole country on the general election, what is the good that will come out of it? You have to do it at one stage, and have an election, once, throughout the country, and then you find a consensus of opinion throughout the country. The people are fed up with the elections occurring day after day. The elections disturb the good working of the administration of a country; the development plans are also hampered. Therefore, you must have, and let us have an election at one time. I say this Parliament must give another extension and must have the elections in Kerala at the time of the next general elections.

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

Shri G. N. Dixit: I will take just five minutes more, Sir, with your permission. I now wish to refer to the points made by Prof. Ranga, and about the problems of Kerala. So far as Kerala is concerned, I must say this. My views about Kerala were different, when I was listening to the speeches made by Members from Kerala here. Having known little of Kerala myself, I have changed my views, and Shri Ranga knows very well about the change in my views. What is the present position in Kerala? I think Kerala is suffering on account of an overflow of politicians. It is only after Kerala that my State follows next. I do not say that Kerala is the only State. My State follows next. They are ahead of us also. What is the present position in Kerala? I tell you that the people there are very literate and are educated. You will find in every State, the people of Kerala coming in and serving in various capacities. Go to any State; go to Uttar Pradesh. You will find one thousand health visitors coming from Kerala and being employed there. Go to Madhya Pradesh; you will find people from Kerala there. People from Kerala are serving all over India. In the city of Delhi, you will find them employed. They are educated people, hard-working people. Nature's bounties are as good in Kerala as anywhere else in this country. I like Kerala as much as Kashmir. But Kerala leads in one respect, apart from the natural scenes and scenery; it has got immense products of value. Just as my hon. friend said, 19 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings comes from Kerala.

With all this, what is the problem of Kerala? The problem is, on account of vast education, there is unemployment; the land is limited; the population is large; the food produced is less; cash crops are more. The result is that, though Kerala is an asset to the country's economy, it has to function as a special case along with other parts of the country. By itself it cannot stand. It must be supported.

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

wherever it lacks; it must give the rest of the country such things as she has got in greater quantities. The difficulty is this. When I was coming by train, a friend of mine told me that he was drawing Rs 1,200 a month in the Government of India somewhere. He said, "I am sending Rs. 800 to my son and my son and the other members of my family have nothing to do; they have some land; some coconuts are there; everything is produced in my land. What do they do? I used to get up at five in the morning. They get up at seven. By eight they are ready; they go to the coffee shop. Similarly, people like them get money from outside; they all go to the coffee shop. One is a Congressman and he gets a Congress paper and reads it; another man is a communist and he gets a communist paper and he reads it. So, in the coffee house they gather and discuss. Therefore, the real point is, you must give these people something to do; let them not talk in the coffee house in the morning. Let them talk politics, if they like, in the evening after day's work". This was said to me by a man who has nothing to do with politics. (Interruption). I am only plating certain facts; it is for the hon. Member to use them for the good of Kerala or not. So, the problem there is that there are too many politicians in Kerala. You must put the people there to work. This is the time when you must put them all to work. Then the problem of Kerala will resolve. (Interruption). It is said that communism breeds in a place where there is poverty. It has proved entirely wrong in Kerala. In Kerala you will find that communism finds a place where there is laziness, where the people have nothing to do; where the people are unemployed; those who have got money have no work. Therefore, communism spreads there. So, I submit that you have to put everybody there to work. That is the problem, and the President's rule for one year is the best thing to do for Kerala and Governor Jain is the right man to put them to work.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to hear the speech of my predecessor Shri Dixit who has not cared to study the problem of Kerala; the land problem of Kerala, the density of population; its lack of employment and the problem of unemployment or under-employment. He simply saw the beauty of Kerala, the Nature's bounties of Kerala and said that it is a State of plenty.

Now, like the hon. Governor of Kerala, let me also proceed "on the assumption that the Constitution contemplates that the State Government should be run through the popular institutions"—not through the consultative committee—namely, "an elected assembly and a popular Ministry". In this hurriedly prepared note by the Governor, I wish to underline one sentence: "President's rule is not a permanent substitute for a popular ministry." President's rule, in the Governor's opinion and in my opinion too, should be kept at the minimum. But the Governor is doubtful, and so are many leaders, whether a stable government can be formed if fresh elections are ordered. Since the last eight months, the situation has not changed. Then, what is the guarantee that it will be changed even in 1967? If the Governor gives a similar report even in 1967, then also, does it mean that the people of Kerala will not have a representative, popular government of some form for years to come? This is a matter which deserves serious consideration. You cannot ignore an enlightened educated State like Kerala in such a manner. It is here that the suggestion of Prof. Ranga becomes relevant. I have not got the Swiss Constitution with me and I have not studied it in detail. But is it not time for us to consider this possibility of forming some alternate form of government if no party gets a majority? The fathers of the Constitution did not envisage this because the people of Kerala

are educated, they do not follow blindly any political party; they think. This may happen in other States also when the people become more educated, where we may have to declare Governor's rule, consultative committees and so on. Of course, we have to pass this resolution, because the Constitution demands it. But the Government of India should think whether some alternate forms of Government also can be practicable in such a situation, instead of having President's rule for years together.

The hon. member who preceded me referred to the consultative committees. It is a fact that in the consultative committees, many members from outside Kerala are sympathetic to our problems. They have studied and tried to understand our problems. Formerly many members of this House could not pronounce the name of my State correctly. They pronounced it Kerala the Hindi word for bittergourd. Now they have taken some interest. But is the consultative committee a substitute for popular government? What power has the committee got? They just meet like in a club and give some advice. I have to express my disappointment over the implementation of the unanimous recommendations of the consultative committee; many of them are still on paper.

I still feel that the Central Government was a little hasty in dissolving the last Assembly. This is a matter before the court and I do not dilate upon it. It is a peculiarity of Kerala that there we have got ex-MLA's who have not seen the Assembly Chamber. Have you seen it anywhere else in the world under any Constitution? Members of the Assembly who were elected could not go to Trivandrum and take their oath. This is a peculiarity of Kerala alone.

Anyhow, at least for the time being we have to reconcile ourselves to the President's rule, as we have no other way out. But this Governor's rule should not be an excuse for neglecting

the burning problems of the problem State. I want this Parliament to understand the pitiable position under which we are put. We have no Cabinet for our State and there is no representation for our State in the Central Cabinet which is directly ruling us. We have a Governor from U.P. Mr. Jain, an adviser from Madras Mr. Raghavachari and a Chief Secretary from Orissa Shri Patnaik. It is, of course, very good for national integration and emotional unification. But when the question of food comes, we do not find any national integration. We are not getting as much food as in Madras, Punjab or U.P. We had informal rationing, formal rationing and what not. But I can prove to every member that rice ration we are getting lasts only for 3 days in the week. After the levy and various actions taken by the government, it is very difficult to get a little rice even in the black market. What shall we do?

The Governor will be guided by bureaucracy as Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya said, sometimes he is misguided by the local Congress leaders also. All the committees formed recently including a religious body like the Wakf Board are dominated by Congressmen who were rejected by the people at the polls. When the Wakf Board was formed, a party which got 12 seats in the Assembly election was given only one seat in the Board while the KPCC and its sympathisers dominated it. None of the ex-MLAs were taken. None of the Ulemas were taken, even though there is a specific provision in the Act Wakfs Act that they must be represented. I do not want to say anything more on this as the matter has been taken to the court by the people concerned. I do not know who advised the Governor in this matter, but I am afraid he was not advised properly. The Congressmen are creating the impression that President's rule is Congress rule, even though the good-intentioned Governor is trying to resist this.

There are a lot of political and administrative problems in the State.

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

The Governor was trying to associate public opinion of all shades with the administration through the food committee, the agricultural committee, defence committee and the like. But still there are many other spheres where he did not and could not seek this cooperation. So, I would suggest the formation of an all-party consultative committee for the State to be formed by the Governor to advise him on day-to-day administrative matters. He must also give proper representation to all the parties in various popular committees. Since there is no popular elected government, more popular committees in the form of advisory committees should be formed, so that all the political parties and all shades of public opinion can contribute their share of advice on administrative matters.

Then there is the very important question of Rajya Sabha elections. Even now we could not fill up the vacancy caused by the death of a Congressman. Next year three members are retiring. If something could not be done to extend the term of the retiring members at least till the next elections by amending the Constitution, our representation in that House also will cease and the consultative committee also will be poorer to that extent. This is a serious problem which the fathers of the Constitution might not have foreseen.

Now I have to say a few words about the arrests made during the emergency. Even people who have been working in active cooperation with the government in support of the defence measures during the current Pakistani aggression have been arrested and detained. Number of Muslim League workers who were strictly carrying out the Muslim League policy of whole-hearted cooperation in the war effort find themselves in detention. For that matter, a number of Muslim League workers also in other States like Madras, Mysore, Bombay and other parts of

the country have been arrested. In Kerala, the Governor ought to know the unreserved and enthusiastic cooperation which the Muslim League and its workers have been rendering to the motherland and its government during the emergency. But yet a number of our workers still continue in jail. It transpires that these persons are arrested on the report of the members of the ruling party based on their prejudice and antagonism against these men belonging to another party. Even personal animosities and rivalries are reported to have had a part in these arrests and a court is reported to have remarked that personal considerations could not be eschewed! Even where the court bailed out a person, he has been arrested the next day under the Preventive Detention Act. All these strongly indicate personal prejudices and animosity. The people could not legitimately agitate about this for want of a local representative government and because of the emergency. The present authorities in charge of the President's rule must pay very serious consideration to these facts. One important fact that has to be remembered in this connection is that while people of all the parties are concentrating their attention upon the war efforts, such ill-advised and unnecessary activities of the police detract the attention of the people and create a kind of emotional sense of insecurity in the minds of the people which is not good to the supremely important unity of purpose that must be strengthened at such a critical juncture.

15 hrs.

Sir, the previous speakers have spoken about educated unemployment, lack of industries, the problem of food etc. As far as industries are concerned, there is nobody to argue for our State except the members of the Consultative Committee and this Parliament. This Parliament must take a sympathetic attitude towards that State for many reasons. One reason is that we are really suffering for want of employment opportuni-

ties. We used to send our people all over the world to get employment. We used to send our people to Malaya, Burma, Ceylon and other places. The doors of those countries are closed now and people are coming back in hundreds and thousands and adding to the hundreds and thousands of people, who are in the category of unemployed in the State every year. Secondly, because of the fact that we were neglected in the First and the Second Plans in the matter of central industries and because of the peculiar position in which we are put due to our high educated unemployment, I hope the Central Government will show some special consideration to Kerala at least this time.

What is the position now? The scheme for the ship-building yard which travelled at snails speed during the First, Second and Third Plan periods is still on paper. The scheme for phyto chemicals has at last vanished now. And, as Shri Maniyangadan pointed out, the small industries that we have got are suffering due to shortage of electricity. My information is that a 25 per cent cut in electricity has already been imposed on the Malabar side of Kerala. Because of the troubles and difficulties that the textile and handloom industries are facing many people have been thrown out of employment. Even the little amount of industries that we are having are fast disappearing. Therefore, this problem must be considered seriously and sympathetically.

Another important matter which I have to point out is the neglect of the Malabar side of Kerala which was formerly with the Madras State. The people of the Malabar side of Kerala have no representation or there is no Assembly. So long it has been a neglected part of the Madras State, Travancore and Cochin have advanced very much in the matter of education and other things. When Kerala is considered as a whole only the average is taken into consideration. When the question of education is considered it is said that Kerala has reached a

stage when there is nothing more to be done with the result that Malabar suffers. In the matter of railways, after independence the people of Malabar did not get even a single inch of railway line. Whatever the British did is there and nothing more has been added. After 18 years of independence this is our grievance. I hope the hon. Railway Minister, the Minister of Industries and other Ministers will be persuaded by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs or the Home Ministry, which has fortunately or unfortunately become our rulers now, to pay more heed to the backwardness of Malabar.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, at the outset I would like to say that the distinct personality of Kerala has its own enigma which creates confusion when we get to appreciate their difficulties as well as their local situation. Shri Chatterjee has raised some basic questions. Professor Mukerjee and Professor Ranga have also touched on certain aspects which practically persuaded the Government to come forward with this small summary which has been presented to us, suggesting the continuance of the present regime.

At the beginning, I would rather say that Kerala with its clime and climate, with its contour and texture, with the people's mood and motivations, the entire facets of the national life of this State have got definite character which is not as clearly represented in other States of the country. A state with 14,500 square miles, with 19 million population and 4000 square miles of which is reserved forests naturally has got the greatest density of population. The people are most literate intelligent and sharply conscious of their rights and obligations so much so when we had to attend a meeting after midnight, 15000 to 25000 people were sitting at 2.00 a.m. It is only in Kerala when the Congress banner was raised to 80 feet the Communist banner of Shri Warrior's party was raised to 82 feet and we had again to lift up our banner to 85 feet. This is the State which we have to discuss here. It is

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not so easy, as put by the great jurist-cum-politician, to compare it with Uttar Pradesh. It is something more. It has got its problems. We have to study deep into these problems. The people are enormously intelligent. When I went to New York I found one Mr. Menon. I asked him: "From which State do you come?" He said: "I come from the State where menongitis prevails"—that is the State from where Krishna Menon, Gopala Menon, KPS and others come. They are politically conscious. Politics can bring to the fore certain aspects. Can we demean the importance of the same now?

What happened is this. Shri Ranga is not here. He happened to be one of our friends on this side before he did Hara Kiri. He spoke about democracy. When this question of election was posed before the country, the people also were kept in detention. We know how in 1946 we won the elections. We swept the polls with hands down because we were detenus. The moment we came out, 19 years earlier the general elections, we ransacked every position. How? Because we had the fragrance and odour of detention, round about us. We had the halo because we had been kept under detention without any trial. Naturally, when these people who are Marxist Communists were kept in prison, while their leader was parading the streets with all sorts of propaganda in the State the outcome was fonomable to them. The whole propaganda machine was there, but a better machine was switched on by Shri Nanda and Hathi by keeping them in detention. Their photos were presented to the people. Photos of those young, ardent and charming personalities, photos of the boys and girls looking helplessly for their fathers held in custody, were presented and that roused the politically conscious people. When these photos were circulated, considerable votes went to the people who were in detention and, as a result Shri Mukerjee's party got only three seats. It is not that the Communist Party had lost all its strength, but because

of that glamour which was touched off by Shri Nanda and Hathi. It was because of their magnanimity, because of their liberal mindedness, because of their strong adherence to democratic principles which they wanted to expound even at a risk, Shri Warrior faded out while Shri Nambiar came forward. Therefore, you have to consider this. Once you put a man in detention, the picture of the victimised hero is placed before the country and the people vote for him.

What did the Congress do? We should not forget that chapter. When Shri Kamaraj went there the people who seceded from the Congress came forward. Members of the "People's Congress", the "Janata Congress" or the "Kerala Congress", whatever you may call them, came to the President of the Indian National Congress. But the President of the Indian National Congress said: "No, you have transgressed the discipline of the party, you have flagrantly violated the principles of the Congress and we are not going to accommodate you". Was it not said for upholding the democratic principles? Could we not have tagged them on, all of them together? Then do you know what would have been the strength of the Congress Party in the Assembly. But because of their differences the President of the Indian National Congress said that he was not going to accommodate them. It was a lesson to them for the way in which they behaved. Is it not an instance of upholding the democratic principles? If anybody has done anything strongly advocating the cause of democracy to which the Congress Party is wedded, it is Nandaji, Shri Kamaraj and the Prime Minister of India. Indeed the Congress went out of power. The Congress did not cling to power. I have traveled the whole of this problematic State from village to village. For your information, I may say that I met 52 Ex-Ministers there. Since there is a matriarchal society there and the ladies who gave me the best coffee suggested to me in whispering tones,

Look here, Mr. John must get the chance, Mr. Thomas must get the chance, and so on, and every lady was coming forward to recommend her husband to be the Chief Minister of the State. And I met 52 of them, each of them clamouring for the Chief Ministership. And why not? Each of them is equally equipped with the potentialities of the administrators to carry on the responsibilities, and so naturally they wanted to have a say in the government. We have to consider such a State with this type of people who are emotionally charged. When we analyse the entire social structure of the State and the type of people that it contains, naturally we come across difficulties, and we have to grapple with those difficulties.

If for that purpose the Congress Party came forward and said 'We have accepted principles, and whether we are here or we got into the wilderness, whether we are in power or we are thrown out of power, we stand by these principles, is it not advancing the cause of democracy?'

Today, we find the jurists-cum-politicians coming forward with the enunciation of the constitutional provisions which were introduced long long ago in this regard. Here is a provision which is an essential 'must'. The Constitution must make provision for certain contingencies? And what is that contingency? The contingency is that in the context of the present order of things which obtain in the country, in the political situation that prevails in this State, it is not possible to form a Ministry with a stable majority. It is not that a particular party should have an absolute majority. Nobody says so. It was the Congress which supported the PSP Government with a strength four times that of the PSP, and the leader of the PSP accepted it at that time. But we stood by certain principles.

Again, it was the Congress which had elected my hon. friend Shri Moham-mad Koya as the Speaker of the Kerala Assembly where they had got

12 seats by our support. We selected this gentleman to be the Speaker of that Assembly because we wanted to give everybody a chance provided he would stick to certain principles which are of permanent value.

Shri Wartor: Distributing leaves.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: If the Marxist Communist Party of India today can stand together and advocate certain principles, nobody can step in between them. The Congress has its own picture placed before the country; the image of the State is also there; and then, the different programmes of the parties are all placed before the country. So, all these things are factors which demand consideration. But because of the distinctions that they drew amongst themselves, and because of certain ideological differences that were there, the whole thing has happened like this. It is true that the Communists have their own strength, but that strength has been divided. In the face of this divided strength, what is the contingency that has arisen? The contingency is well known. The President had to take power after considering all aspects of the matter. When the elections to the Kerala Assembly were held, after the results were all considered in detail, when the so-called rebel Congress people came up to the Congress Party offering their fullest co-operation and tried to cut themselves off from their old associations, still, the Congress Party said 'No, we are not in a mood to accept you today in forming the Ministry'; so, the Ministry could not be formed. Naturally, the President of the Indian Republic had to take power.

Once he has taken that power, the provision in the Constitution is that within six months, this factor has to be brought up before us again, so that we could consider whether things have improved and whether there is again a possibility of any Ministry being formed or whether the president's rule should continue.

[Sari P. R. Chakraverti]

Shri A. P. Jain has been discussed here. He is a soldier. He had been elected from Tumkur, in Mysore State, and when the Prime Minister asked him, he said 'When the orders come I must go', and so he went as a soldier. It is not as if he was enamoured of this gubernatorial position in the southernmost State of India. But because he is a soldier and he has promised to work out the democratic principles, he has been selected. He has gone there as a disciplined soldier of the Congress Party which is wedded to democracy and it is because of that that he has agreed to hold that office. The Congress Party not only proclaims before the world that it stands for democracy but it has also practised it; when the Congress could easily come into power, by departing from the accepted principles; it did not. It went out of power. Today, the Congress is not making any attempt at forming any coalition because of that reason. But suppose the circumstances change, and suppose there is a situation which is brought about by the change of the moods and psychologies and motivations of the other people also, then the Congress may accept the responsibility. And why should it not? But that does not mean that thereby the Congress is justifying this slogan raised by opposition that the Congress is transgressing the fundamental principles of democracy and that there is an outrage of the Constitution. As a student of the Constitution, I also claim to know something about it, though I do not practise in the Supreme Court. I have studied the Constitutions of the world, and I can say that, in every Constitution of the world there is a provision that in an emergency, in extraordinary circumstances, the central government or some other agency, set up under its aegis, should take charge so that the people should not be denied the privileges and amenities and other things which follow from the democratic system of government.

My hon. friends who spoke earlier spoke about the consultative committee. When Shri Kappen was speaking

about it, I was wondering whether he was really supporting it or opposing it. He was out-herding the Herods on the other side, because he knows the practical difficulties and he feels them every day, because he comes in contact with the people, and naturally he wanted to point out those difficulties to this august House. When Shri Warrior and Shri Kappen share the same difficulties, then naturally they are equally competent to urge those points. My hon. friend Shri Mohammed Koya could not go ahead of Shri Kappen in pointing out the difficulties. Indeed, those difficulties are there and they have to be taken into account. Naturally, when those difficulties are put forward from all sides, then the Government have to consider it.

In the consultative committee, other Members were also taken in to see that justice was done, and attempts are being made to solve the difficulties. Shri Hathi is there, and Shri Nanda is also present there at the committee meeting. They are there to give guidance and see how the elected representatives of the people feel. The elected representatives of India sit there on that committee including representatives from other States; for instance, I understand, my hon. friend Shri Kashinath Pande is there, then Shri S. C. Samanta is there, and then Shri G. N. Dixit is there and so on; all these important luminaries of the country are sitting there. And why not?

This factor should be taken into account that it is an emergency; it is a period of six months for which these difficulties have to be faced; there is a plausible condition which has been incorporated in the Constitution and that is now tried to be translated into practice. It by no means violates the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, nor is there any question of an outrage or an encroachment on the fundamental principles of democracy; if it is worked out in that context.

श्री बड़े (वारंगी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के नाम जो रेजिडेंट कूल केरल में 6 महीने श्री गंडा का प्रस्ताव आया है मैं उसका धारा विरोध करता हूँ। जब पहले हाउस के सामने यह केरला पर प्रेसिडेंट के रूप में प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव आया था तब भी मैंने उसका विरोध किया था और आज भी जब उसी 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव आया है तब भी मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उसका विरोध करता हूँ। मैं इसका विरोध इस वास्ते नहीं करता हूँ कि बूँकि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा लाया गया है श्री जनसंघ कांग्रेस के विरोध में है प्रार्थना मैं इसका विरोध इस विना पर करता हूँ कि यह कान्टाट्रूगन को भावना के विपरीत है। विधान में कूल यही प्रावधान है कि यदि ऐसी परिस्थिति कहीं उत्पन्न हो जाय और वहाँ एक संकटकालीन परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाय तब वहाँ रेजिडेंट का रूप लागू होगा। वह 6 महीने के लिए लागू हुआ था। जब इस का पहले प्रस्ताव आया था तब वहाँ पर इस का किरोने कहा था कि यह फाइव प्रोविसन—ट्रूगन है। शक्तिमान यह कहा था कि यह राजस्व अधिकार है। किरीने यह कहा था कि यह प्रशासन को हत्या है। मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रभा भी यः शक्ति शब्द लागू होने है। यह दरप्रधान में राजस्व को हत्या है। यह कार्य केवल राजस्व को शक्ति मारने वाले कांग्रेस शासन का है कि यह 6 महीने वहाँ केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के बाद फिर उसको और बढ़ाने के वास्ते यह कह दे कि वहाँ का परिस्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ नहीं है। मैं उतरना हूँ कि जब इस कांग्रेसी शासन ने पहले डेराकेरी के विद्वान्त और प्रशासकीय तत्व का विद्वान्त मान्य किया था तब उसने शायद यह वादा था कि उसका ही प्रशासन राज्य रहेगा और शासन करने का उनको एक समर पट्टा मिला हुआ है

एक भारतीय सभ्य : ऐसा कमी नहीं सोचा।

श्री बड़े : देखने में यह आया है कि शासक वर्ग द्वारा कांग्रेस पार्टी को विजयी कराने के वास्ते तीन डबल्यू का प्रयोग करने हैं। एनेक्शनस जॉर्नल के लिये तीन डबल्यू, वाईन, बल्थ एंड गोर्मेन का वह प्रयोग करते हैं। यह चॉइस मैंने तैनों ग्राम चुनावों के समय देखी है। सन् 1952, 1957 और 1962 तीनों ग्राम चुनावों में मैंने देखा कि उन्होंने जैसे भी हो सके एंडी से चोटी तक का जोर लगाया। जब वह विजयी होते नहीं दिखाई देते हैं तब कांग्रेस वाले जातिवाद का मामला शुरू कर देते हैं। जब जातिवाद से काम नहीं चलता है तो पैसा ले आते हैं और पैसे से भी जब काम नहीं बनता तो शराब का प्रयोग करते हैं। यह सब बाने होने के बाद भी जब वह जीतते नहीं है तब चिढ़ते हैं और चिढ़ने का परिणाम यह होता है कि वहाँ पर जितने भी कांग्रेसी जनसंघ की तरफ से काम करने वाले यह लोग होते हैं वह फिर कम्यूगल हो जाते हैं। उनका कहते हैं कि वे सांप्रदायिक लोग हैं और उन पर फिर मुकदमे चलते हैं। अभी चुनावों में 22 मुकदमे हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ दायर किये गये जो कि मैंने लड़ कर उन्हें ठुड़ाया है। ऐसा इस वास्ते किया गया कि वे जनसंघ को विजयी बना कर ले आये। इतना ही नहीं जो व्यापारी हमका मदद करते हैं उनका लाईसेंस, परिमिट्स और कंटा नहीं देते हैं और उन्हें प्रोमोवट्टु दिया जाता है। यह सब पाप कांग्रेस शासन में चल रहा है। केरला में यह चॉइस साफ देखने को मिली कि जैसे भी हो सके कांग्रेसी शासन अन्य किसी विरोधी पार्टी को वहाँ पर शासनारूढ़ नहीं देखना चाहता था और इसी का यह परिणाम रहा कि केरल में नवको गिरफ्तार का चिंता था। गिरफ्तारिया इस डर से हो कि कहीं कम्यूनिस्ट शासन नहीं जाये, कहीं जनसंघ चुन कर न जाये और वहाँ प्रजा समाप्रवादी लोग चुन कर न जाये। लोकिकन बनवृजन जो एक डेराकेरी में होना चाहिए वह भी यह

[श्री बड़े]

होता कि जो भी चुनावों में विजयी होगा उसी की मिनिसट्री बननी चाहिए। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस शासन ने यह देखा कि केरल में कम्युनिस्ट शासन हो जायेगा, इन का जो रावण-राज्य—गाम-राज्य नहीं—चलना है, उसके स्थान पर कोई दूसरा राज्य हो जायेगा, तो उसने वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया। यद्यपि केरल में एक कोलीशन मिनिसट्री कायम हो सकती थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की इच्छा यह थी कि वहाँ पर कोई दूसरी मिनिसट्री नहीं बननी चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य श्री रंगा, ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर स्विस फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट होना चाहिये। मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। कुछ बातों में स्विस फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट अच्छा होगा, लेकिन कास्टीयेशन की कितारों में उस के डिफेक्ट्स भी दिए गए हैं। चूँकि भारत में हम ने प्रजातन्त्र प्रणाली अपनाई हुई है, इसलिए यहाँ पर डेमोक्रेटिक फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए और उस के अनुसार मंजूरिटी पार्टी का शासन होना चाहिए। अगर किसी पार्टी की मंजूरिटी नहीं होती है तो या तो बंबारा चुनाव होना चाहिए और या कोलीशन गवर्नमेंट बननी चाहिए। इंग्लैंड में वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल को केवल दो सदस्यों का बहुमत प्राप्त था, फिर भी उस को मिनिसट्री फार्म करने दी गई। इंग्लैंड के लोग किस प्रकार की बातों से डरते नहीं हैं। वे डेमोक्रेसी पर विश्वास करते हैं और चुनावों के साजिकल कान्क्लूजनस को फालो करते हैं।

श्री ए० पी० जैन को यहाँ से केरल इसलिए भेजा गया कि वे अच्छा रूल करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अच्छा रूल करेंगे, लेकिन हम यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि ह्वाटवर डि फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट, व्हैट गवर्नमेंट इज बेस्ट, विच फ्ल्स बेस्ट अगर डिक्टेटरीशिप लागू कर दी जाये, तो अच्छा डिक्टेटर होने पर अच्छा रूल होगा

और खराब डिक्टेटर होने पर खराब रूल होगा। इस लिए किसी एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा अच्छा या बुरा रूल करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि केरल में डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है कि बूढ़ी के मरने का डर नहीं है, बल्कि डर यह है कि काल ने घर देख लिया। हम लोगों को केरल में राष्ट्रपति के शासन होने का उतना दुख नहीं है, क्योंकि जनसंघ प्रो-वाइनीज कम्युनिस्टों के शासन के विरुद्ध है और हम उस का विरोध करते हैं और अगर उन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई और विधि निर्माण किया गया, तो उस में कोई हर्जा नहीं है, लेकिन हमें डर इस बात का है कि अगर कल को मध्य प्रदेश में जनसंघ मंजूरिटी बन गई, तो कांग्रेस शासन मध्य प्रदेश में भी राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर देगा। इसी तरह अगर प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी किसी स्टेट में बहुमत में चूना गई, तो वहाँ भी यही हालत होगी—नन्दा जी कहेंगे कि वहाँ पर परिस्थिति बिगड़ गई है, कांग्रेस दल के लोगों को नींद नहीं आयेगी वे भाँचेंगे कि वहाँ पर क्या उपाय करना चाहिए और कोई कारण बता कर—कांग्रेस शासन कागजों पर बड़ा अच्छा कारण बताने में बहुत होशियार हैं कहेंगे कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना चाहिए।

प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में क्या करना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर हमला किया हुआ है। इस वक्त देश के सामने विकट परिस्थिति है। इसलिये आज सारे देश का लक्ष्य देश के डिफेंस पर केन्द्रित होना चाहिए। आज पार्टियों का सवाल नहीं है। आज सब पार्टियों और जनता का ध्यान देश की रक्षा पर केन्द्रित होना चाहिए। जब तक यह स्थिति जारी

रहती है, भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई जारी रहती है, तब तक केवल छः महीने के लिए ही नहीं, उस से प्रागे भी केरल में राष्ट्र-पति का शासन रखा जा सकता है ।

कांग्रेस के प्रेजीडेंट, श्री कामराज ने, जिन को लोग यमराज भी कहते हैं और दूसरी बातें भी कहते हैं, पिछले दिनों कहा कि देश में चुनाव होने चाहिए। जिस समय भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच लड़ाई हो रही थी, देश अपनी रक्षा के लिए लड़ रहा था, भारत की विजय-वाहिनी सेना पाकिस्तान में प्रागे बढ़ रही थी, उस वक्त भी कामराज ने देश में चुनाव करने का सुझाव दिया । इस का अर्थ यह है कि कांग्रेस शासन देश की होली कर के अपनी रोटियां सेंकना चाहता है ।

15.25 hrs.

(Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHY in the Chair)

जब जनता ने श्री कामराज की यह बात सुनी, तो उस को बड़ा शोभ हृद्य । गांव गांव में लोगों ने सोचा कि क्या कांग्रेस पागल हो गई है, क्या उस को देश के हिन का कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं है, क्या उस के सामने केवल अपनी छट्टी का ही हित है ।

जहां तक हमारे दल का प्रश्न है, हम समझते हैं कि केरल में राष्ट्रपति के शासन को बढ़ाए जाने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव प्राया है, इस केवल इसलिए उस का समर्थन करते हैं कि इस वक्त देश पर संकट है, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई चल रही है और इसलिये छद्म वचन, चुनाव करना ठीक नहीं है । अगर इस समय केरल में चुनाव किया जायेगा, तो वहां पर सब पार्टियां अपने अपने झंडे लगायेंगी, प्रापस में गाली गलौच होगी, जनता का ध्यान अपने देश की रक्षा पर केन्द्रित न होकर पार्टियों और चुनावों की तरफ चला जायेगा, जिससे हुशमन फायदा उठायेगा । केवल इनी कारण से हम इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में चुनाव करना ठीक नहीं

है और इस लिए केरल में राष्ट्रपति के शासन की प्रवृद्धि बढ़ा दी जाये ।

केरल के सम्बन्ध में जो यूनिजन कैबिनेट कमेटी एपॉयंट की गई है, वह प्रच्छा काम कर रही है । श्री ए० पी० जैन ने भी वहां की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर और उन से विचार-विनिमय करने की जो प्रथा बनाई है, वह ठीक है । हमारे पास जो लैटर्ज प्राते हैं, उन से मालूम होता है कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से चल रही है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का केवल इम लिए समर्थन करता हूं कि इम संकट-कालीन परिस्थिति में चुनाव नहीं किये जाने चाहिए । मूलतः हमारा इस से विरोध है ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Khadiikar.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : (देवास)
सभापति महोदय, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Khadiikar.

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): Madam Chairman, about six months back, this House had an opportunity to discuss this matter. Unfortunately, it has come before the House for a second time. On the earlier occasion, when the question of the President's Proclamation was debated, I had made it very clear and questioned the propriety of the measure, as many on this side also felt that this provision in the Constitution should not be resorted to unless Government was compelled to take action under the enabling provision. This argument, I am told, has been advanced again by my hon. friend Shri N.C. Chatterjee. He has questioned the constitutional propriety. Shri Mukerjee has alleged that the Congress want to have monopoly of the power, and therefore they are trying to evade elections under some pretext or other. Shri Ranga would like to test public opinion before coming to

[Shri Khadilkar]

a decision. But, on this occasion, unfortunately, all these arguments, in my view, are beside the point, because the situation has radically altered, and when we are debating the Proclamation on this occasion, we will have to apply our minds, search our hearts, to see whether at this juncture, when we are engaged in a war with Pakistan, we can afford to divide a State or the country in party warfare which would be unleashed if elections take place. This is the main question, and unless any one here is prepared to take this risk, to my mind

Shri Alvares (Panjim): That is not what the Governor has stated.

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that, to the assessment of the situation given by the Governor of Kerala which has become the problem State of the Indian Union. I am not going to by-pass this issue.

But this question will have to be asked by everyone, though his conscience might be a little uneasy about the constitutional propriety of this measure. I know that on this side also many people questioned this, whether the Congress was right or wrong, whether there was any alternative or not, whether all avenues were exhausted, were searched and found impossible or impracticable. All these things were said. But now, when stalwarts from the Opposition come forward and say, brushing aside the assessment of the Governor, that we should go to the people or order elections and unleash party warfare in Kerala, are they serious about the Indian situation?

In my State, Maharashtra, the question of municipal elections was raised. They were about to take place. I would like to inform the House that the Government did not take any initiative, but the Opposition, including PSP, Communists and other parties, approached the Gov-

ernment and said that it would be incongruous if municipal elections were ordered at this moment, and they suggested that it might be postponed for the time being. That was said by the Opposition there, because I think they were conscious of the present emergency as it is.

The nature of the present emergency is totally different from the emergency after the attack by the Chinese. We must bear this in mind. There, a small skirmish took place, the Chinese withdrew and they declared a unilateral ceasefire, and we were in a sort of shock for the time being. But today, the situation in India, because of this war with Pakistan, has qualitatively changed. It is not a superficial thing. It has gone very deep. The whole atmosphere has altered, and a new assessment of the whole situation is called for.

The situation has changed in two directions. Firstly, we were, unfortunately, harbouring certain misconceptions about Pakistani strength, and we were always fearing that Pakistan, well equipped with arms from America, would be able to give us a blow. That sort of complex had developed. But now, the myth of Pakistan's superiority on the battle front has once and for all been shattered. It will have a major effect on the Indian situation.

Secondly, for the first time, in spite of all differences in the country, all people, all parties, all sections of opinion, have stood like one man and are prepared to support the Government. At the time of Pakistani aggression, my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee never questioned the Prime Minister about monopoly of power in directing this war, but gave his support. So, is it not illogical to argue in this fashion on this occasion?

Perhaps he would like to satisfy Kerala opinion. At least the major forces in Kerala are not represented here, because most of them from the

left side are in jail. The revisionist communists, if I were to know that current description of the section, to distinguish them from the Marxist communists, are sitting here, but the two forces are there. They are the major forces, and ultimately the question of constitutional government in Kerala will have to be discussed and settled by the Congress and the Communists who are inside jail, the Marxist communists. I am talking on the basis of the results of the last elections.

Unfortunately, the Congress Party, after the emergency, have not shed the divisive and rigid attitude and have not come closer. From the report it is clear that the dissident Congressmen have not seen the wisdom of maintaining unity and coming back to the Congress fold. Nor has the Communist Party, a major force in that State, seen the light, realised that the time has come when, in the light of the changing world situation, it will have to apply its mind afresh to the objective realities present in the country, and, instead of dividing, instead of carrying on this internecine warfare, in the interests of democracy and progress of the country, should come closer. There are no signs of it unfortunately. There is one symptom now discernible from the latest statement of Shri Namboodripad that he is trying to give a second thought, I am very happy, to the whole situation and applying his mind afresh to the Indian national problem vis-a-vis Pakistan, vis-a-vis China and the internal situation. I hope he will take courage and also come round to the view that in the changed context of the world situation, it is necessary for him and his party to change. The so-called Afro-Asian solidarity has been shattered all round. Formerly, the communist movement used to present a picture of unity, united thought, a projection that has been shattered all over the world, and the appeal of that thought has been blunted considerably, because I consider communism as a philosophy has an appeal and is a

force to be reckoned with. But unfortunately, those sitting on the left side here do not see that in Kerala today or tomorrow they will have to face this problem.

It is not a question of appealing to the Central Government, because, as I said, constitutionally I was not satisfied, but then when the ruling party finds itself incapable of evolving a majority under the Constitution that can carry on the government, what else is there? Unwittingly they have been compelled, whether they like it or not, to take recourse to the measure that they had taken on the last occasion. We debated it thoroughly then.

This is a very good summary of the Governor's report. Our old friend, Shri A. P. Jain, who happens to be the Governor, is a good democrat, a man who has come from the movement itself. I do not for a minute imagine that he would like to find excuses to continue the present state of affairs. From this, as I said earlier, the same picture emerges, the same rigid attitudes are there between the Marxist and non-Marxist communists, the Congress and the dissidents. There are other small forces like PSP, SSP etc. I do not know their real fundamental philosophical and organisational approach is to Indian politics and the Indian situation in the present context. So long as these rigid attitudes continue in Kerala, even after six months, again the Home Minister, whether he likes it or not, will have to come forward with such a measure, as there is no solution in sight. When community-wise there is a rigid attitude, when party-wise there is a rigid attitude, and there is no sign of a major force coming up or emerging out of the struggle for power, in such a situation, under the given Constitution, no democracy, parliamentary functioning, is possible.

Shri Ranga suggested, and last time I had also suggested, that if

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election after election we find in Kerala that no solution within the framework of the present Constitution, with a majority ruling, is possible, what is to be done. I said that some other way should be found out, so that a constitutional government would be installed in power. But is this the time? Can we do it? Can we afford to do it now? Will our attention not be diverted? Will not the forces that have gathered unitedly to meet the challenge from Pakistan be weakened?

These are the issues. And therefore I thought that on this occasion Members from the opposition and on the Congress side will see that under the given situation, when we have to face this emergency, there is no question of questioning the propriety of this measure, because there is no alternative.

Madam, we are debating Kerala question. After six months I am certain that again we will have to take it up. Perhaps the whole matter might be solved at the time of the general election. I say "perhaps", because with the present rigid attitudes I do not think a common consensus and understanding for a majority, which is the basis of a parliamentary democracy, would be ever evolved in that State. This is rather gloomy prospect, as I see it.

One thing we must bear in mind. It is the most literate State in this country. The people are virile, the people are active to the issues. Though they are poor and there is vast unemployment, industry has not developed, and agriculture cannot provide employment, nor is there self-sufficiency of food. In such a state of affairs, when they are not having a popularly-elected government, I would plead with the Home Minister that he should see that they get justice on these counts. Because, at the present juncture, at the Centre all the States of our Union try to

pull their weight in some direction or the other. Kerala not being represented in that sense, it is the responsibility of the Home Minister and the Home Ministry to see that they get adequate, a little generous, measure regarding all these things at the present juncture.

Madam, as I said, I do not want to look the question in the narrow surrounding of Kerala only. If in the Indian Union this state of affairs continues in any State, the constitutional pandits will have to give a second thought and they will have to consider. When we framed the Constitution on the pattern of the British model we had visualized a certain situation. If that situation is not obtained in this country, I would plead with the Home Minister that a little advance thinking is called for. If the same development takes place next time, if after the next election the same forces emerge, then he will have to find a measure of evolving some consensus and forming a government. I do not want Kerala to be deprived of a popular government. I am absolutely unhappy about it. Whatever the position there, of the left or the right—I am not worried about it—but in no State should the Indian Union have for a considerable period a government which is not elected and is not functioning as an elected government, because that would be a failure of the Constitution to that extent. And it is socially and otherwise a failure, because in the long run it will have a long-range effect.

One word more and I will finish. Today in all these South-East Asian including India, we are faced with a new problem. That also the Kerala people must keep in mind. Mr. M. N. Roy once said after taking a survey of this region that in this region the basic force will be nationalism, but that nationalism will be painted red. If this basic understanding of the situation in the Asiatic world is taken

into account by those who want to worship at the shrine of British democracy based on a certain social pattern, we will have to give second thoughts to it. And therefore while applying our mind to Kerala, endorsing the proposal that has been brought forward, and trusting the Home Minister—though he has admitted that he is a disillusioned socialist—but I am certain that he is a radical democrat at that at least; he is not disillusioned about democracy in this country. And therefore we must entrust to him this task of looking after their welfare and trying to see that the popular opinion, people's mind, is properly gauged and that the government is carried on through the Governor in a manner as if there is a popular government there.

With these few observations I conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chairman Madam....

बो हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : हाउस में गणति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Bell is being run. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may speak now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you, Madam.

Chairman Madam, it is a matter for gratification that the speeches of all hon. friends who have spoken earlier, including my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar who tried to show off his ideological facade, and my hon. friend Shri Kappen whose speech could have done credit to the opposition benches and who but for his label would have been mistaken for a member of the opposition, all the speeches have been an indictment of the President's rule in Kerala. I am sorry to say that the Minister and the Government have been isolated in this House already.

Shri Hathl: Is it?

1598 (A) LSD—7.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And I am sorry to say that a senior Member like Shri Khadilkar has shown himself in his true colours today by aligning himself or, shall I say, by echoing Chinese parlance and Chinese nomenclature and referring to the right communists as the revisionist communists. If you listen in, Madam, to Peking Radio nowadays you will hear every night references to "U.S. imperialists, Soviet modern revisionists, and Indian reactionaries".

An hon. Member: Do you listen to it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I believe Shri Khadilkar will not include himself among "Indian reactionaries" when he refers to himself!

Be that as it may, I am sorry to say that the Governor's report, which is before the House and on the basis of which the motion has been made, is a sorry document. It is a flimsy reed, if not a broken reed. And the motion made by the Minister of State is proof enough that even today the formulation of policies and implementation of decisions by the Government are still bedevilled by unprincipled expediency and partisan interest. They have not yet got over, even in this emergency, the anxiety, they have for their own party and the concern that they have for their party's welfare. And before I proceed to the other points of the Minister's speech I would like to dispose of the Governor's report.

The Governor, I will not go to the length of saying—knowing him so well as we do—I will not say that he has shown himself as being unworthy of the high office he holds. I will not say that he has not done justice to the high office he holds, but I do say with all respect to him that he has not been a shining exemplar of gubernatorial competence. The report before the House is so careless, so slipshod (As Hon. Members: What is left now); it bristles with inconsistencies, solecisms and blunders—not mere mistakes as my friend prof. Mukerjee said. He

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has been here long enough; he has been a minister for umpteen years and he has been a member for more than umpteen years. He refers to the mid-term elections. It was not a mid-term election for Kerala. It has been an election after a full term. It may be mid-term with reference to Parliament's term, but not for Kerala. Throughout this report, he refers to 'mid-term elections'. And behind the lines and between the lines, I can also see a sneaking sympathy for a Congress victory at the polls, for a Congress Party victory. The Constitution does not prescribe that a Governor should resign party membership and I believe this Governor, in line with the other Governors also, is at heart still a Congress Party Governor.... (An hon. Member: He is a Governor, not a Congress Party Governor). A Congress Member could say so. The report in the last but one para says that Shri K. M. George the Congress Party leader, not the Kerala Congress but the National Congress Party leader, opposed immediate elections—there is an important 'but' here—but said that his party would be prepared to face elections whenever the government decided to hold them. But—unfortunately again there is another 'but'—the Governor thought, as Prof. Mukerjee said, as a political astrologer, the Congress Party would not be able to get a majority of seats in the elections if they are held now. Shri Chatterjee has made the point very cogently, precisely and succinctly, that the Constitution nowhere lays down that the Council of Ministers should have a majority of their party behind them. Here is article 163 for the States and the corresponding article for the Centre. It is nowhere laid down that the Chief Minister and his Ministers should have behind them a majority of Members belonging to their party. It has been amply proved even in Kerala itself. The party to which I have the honour to belong ran a government there quite a long time without an absolute majority, with a membership of 19 seats only

in that legislature. Therefore, it is late in the day for the Minister to come forward before the House and plead that because elections would not result in a viable majority for any party, it should not be held. The real reason is—the cat is out of the bag—and it would have been enough to tell the House, that there is an emergency before the country and therefore, in the name of emergency which serves as a dark and thick blanket to cloak their sins and crimes of omission and commission, in the name of this emergency they want to postpone every election, even municipal elections, and panchayat elections. In Maharashtra the State Government have postponed elections for the municipalities for the next two years till after the next general elections. So also in Madhya Pradesh, the panchayat elections have been postponed indefinitely. Therefore, government must come forward and say definitely: are they or are they not going to hold elections after six months in Kerala? Are they or are they not going to hold the next general elections in India in 1967 if the emergency continues? Let us know. I think this will go down in Indian history as an emergency Parliament! The emergency was proclaimed in October, 1962 and it continued through 1963, 1964 and 1965 and it is getting into 1966. And it may become, God forbid, the Long Parliament in Indian history. Let them tell us whether it will become a Long Parliament and what the position will be in 1967.

Now, therefore, the report of the Governor of which there is only a summary before us, is a hopeless document. I am sorry that the Government has taken a decision on the basis of this report which is not worth the paper on which it is written. The Governor has defamed my party. (In interruption).

Shri Mohammed Koya: He has only enrolled some members in your party!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not merely enrolled; he says that Mr. Adhikari....

Mr. Chairman: He need not try to answer all the interruptions raised by hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am temperamentally so made that I enjoy those interruptions; I am not opposing them. Now, the Governor has defamed my party by saying that Shri Adhikari and Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao belong to my party. This is the first thing. Secondly, he says that the PSP leaders said that they would in the normal course be prepared for an electoral alliance with the left communists, the Marxist communists. This is a libel, defamation and a slander on my party. It is true that the Governor cannot be brought to book, I wish he could be brought to book under the law, and I do not know whether it is possible; I feel that the question of investigating the possibility of bringing a Governor to book may be gone into by eminent lawyers including yourself. (*Interruption*). Now, Shri Nambudiripad is the leader of the Marxist communists. I hope Prof. Mukerjee will excuse me for saying 'left communists': because I should not use the words "left and right". Shri Nambudiripad is an estimable gentleman. I know him well. He is a good friend and a man of integrity and honesty. But we are here only concerned with politics, and his politics as a leader of a party. Therefore, I am very unhappy and sad, nay I am angry with the statement that he recently made with regard to so-called Azad Kashmir and Aksai Chin. I hope that he will yet see reason, see wiser counsel; I do not know why he has taken a different line.

Shri Khadilkar: There is a similar remark Shri Ranga has made regarding Kashmir I believe. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time has now come, today, when the de-

fealist policy of Shri Nambudiripad, that we should write off Aksai Chin, write off Azad Kashmir, should go; the time has come now, when we all are in a mood, in a spirit of unity and determination, to ask, demand, in the United Nations and outside, that there shall be self-determination in Tibet. Tibet should be entitled, the people of Tibet should be entitled, to self-determination. That is the first demand. The second demand should be, not write off Aksai Chin; but the demand should be the true liberation of Tibet from Chinese imperialism. That is the demand that we, the Indian nation, should make today and not, as Shri Nambudiripad says, write off Aksai Chin and write off Azad Kashmir. If similar policies had been adopted, pursued, by the European nations in the 1930s and 1940s in respect of Hitler, would there have been a free Europe today? Mao's China is to Asia, in the 1960s and 1970s, what Hitler's Germany was to Europe in the 1930s and 1940s. I think self-determination for Tibet, liberation of Tibet should be the guiding line, a truly nationalist line, a truly socialist line, and not the so-called Khadilkar line in respect of our policies.

An hon. Member: Come to Kerala now. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad that one of the Cabinet Ministers at least, the Education Minister, has voiced the feelings and the thoughts of many millions of Indian people, and he suggested a policy which my party propounded many years ago. The acceptance by the Indian Government, by the Nehru Government, of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was the first blunder which has led to the conflict with China, which brought China to our doorstep, and all these peace-pedlars, peace-mongers brought war to our very doors. Therefore, it is high time—as suggested by the Minister of Education, which has not been contradicted so far, and no other Minister has spoken against it—that this policy of accepting Chinese suzer-

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ainty over Tibet was repudiated. After all, it is a feudal concept.

An hon. Member: Come to Kerala now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is all intimately bound up with this. To drive the point home that the Governor has defamed my party I had to enter into these details.

16 hrs.

The minister said that they are wedded to democracy, to which reference has already been made. I would only say that the wedding is now on the rocks, they are fast heading for a divorce in Kerala. I hope the divorce is not coming very soon. I hope, as Mr. Mukerjee said, it has been only a judicial or judicious separation, and not permanent divorce.

In the last session, I raised certain points when the Kerala budget was on the anvil. The Finance Minister brushed aside all the observations I had made, saying that he was not competent to answer them and that he would consult his colleague and get the answers laid on the Table or answer them later. Now here comes the Home Minister. Behold the man. I hope he will answer those points which I had raised last session. The Home Minister had classified the left communist detenus as deserving detenus and undeserving detenus. I wish to know on what exactly is the categorisation based. I also referred at that time to another *Shahi* or royal detenu somewhere in the south—Kodaikanal. I now read in the papers that the discrimination has been removed and he is no longer a royal detenu. With regard to Kerala detenus, we should know why some are deserving and some non-deserving.

Another point I raised was with regard to pro-Pakistani detenus in Kerala. There are two kinds; pro-Pakistan detenus and Pro-China dete-

nus. I am sorry my very good friends, Shri Koya and Shri Ismail misunderstood what I said on that occasion. I did not blame the entire mopla community. They are a good community, I am fond of them; they are also patriots. But I did suggest that some moplas who had been to Pakistan and came back had been rightly arrested and the Adviser made a statement in a press conference that they were a danger to the peace and order of Kerala. Now I would like to know what the present position is with regard to both pro-China and pro-Pakistan detenus.

As regards Mr. Namboodiripad there have been ambivalent statements made by the Central Government and the Kerala Government. Where exactly do they stand? My friend, Mr. A. K. Gopalan has been arrested. Is Mr. Gopalan's crime any more or any less than Mr. Namboodiripad's? Why should the latter be left at liberty? If he is at liberty, Mr. Gopalan should be at liberty also. If the Government still adheres to this document—the so-called White Paper....

An hon. Member: It is black.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): What is the colour?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is greyish, neither black nor white. If the Government still adheres to this document, the time has come for the Government to consider this matter from all angles and decide what is to be done with Mr. Namboodiripad and whether his party should or should not be declared unlawful, and be banned. This has been pending too long. There should be some decision. They should not be shaky. They should take courage in both hands and decide. They should not be a prisoner of indecision again in this matter—I am not saying it in the sense in which Mrs. Pandit said it.

One or two words more, Madam, and I have done. In the last session, I

also referred to the calamities that the people of Kerala are suffering under President's Rule. The main one was food. I had produced here, in this House, the sample of rice sent to me by a chemist in a co-operative sugar mill—from a responsible person—and I had sought to lay it on the Table of the House but the Speaker, of course, did not permit me. But I had shown the rice to my friends and read out the letter from the chemist in the co-operative sugar mill wherein he had said: "Please cook it, smell it and taste it". Then the Speaker was good enough to say that if it was cooked, he would come and taste it himself, but that occasion never came. The rice position, however, as pointed out by Shri Kappen, continues as bad if not worse than what it was then. If this, Madam, is the result of President's Rule, I think the sooner we end it the better. President's Rule has been there too long. For God's sake let it go and let us have the elections. Why on earth does Shri Nanda want a majority? Why does he want it? Has he no concern for the aspirations of the people? As Shri Khadi'kar said—even he said—the people want elections, the people are against the continuance of President's Rule for too long. Is it not time now....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken his four minutes more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not think so. Your calculation might be wrong. I will take only a minute and half and conclude. I have to make only one more point. The President's Rule so inefficiently conducted by the Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, must be terminated. Shri A. P. Jain was a Member of this House. I know, to the amusement of the House, on one occasion—you were also present on that occasion, I think—he blissfully proclaimed his ignorance of the emergency. He did not even know that there was an emergency on. The whole House burst into laughter when he said so. On a second occasion, in a pompous manner, *ex cathedra*, he pontificated that with regard to the

CBI Report incident here—he read out extracts from the Official Secrets Act and said—anybody who commits breach of the Official Secrets Act would be liable to two years' imprisonment. I said I was glad that he pointed it out. I also said that I would be happy if I would be in jail and as Governor he would come and see me. He did not become Governor then, he became Governor later when he was assured that there would be President's Rule. Till then he did not want to go as Governor.

I, therefore, suggest in all humility, in all earnestness, that the Governor has betrayed partisan bias in this report. Therefore, it is an invalid document. It is not good as a serious document. It has maligned my party. And, the Home Minister should have been the last person to base his decision on this document. I would, therefore, suggest that even at this late hour—even after the first six months, the Government should come to the conclusion that what should be explored, what should be decided, what should be seen is not whether it is a viable ministry or there is a majority and all that but whether the people of Kerala—the democratic concept is based on the people's wishes—want it or not. All the parties here have said that they will be prepared for elections if the Government orders them. I, therefore, plead once again that it is high time that the elections be held in Kerala as soon as possible. I know today this will be passed. But at least let them not come again to the House in March or April—not on the 1st of April—and ask for another extension by six months.

Therefore, Madam, I oppose the motion before the House with all the emphasis at my command and I hope Members including my hon. friends on the Congress Benches also would see their way to oppose the resolution and throw it out, as it deserves to be thrown out.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ : श्री प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश हुआ है इसका मैं विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को इस प्रस्ताव का आधार माना गया है और उसको आधार मान कर इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पेश किया गया है। मैं आपकी कांस्टिट्यूशन की जो धारा 356 है, उसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत जब एक बार प्रेजिडेंट का शासन लागू हो जाता है उसके बाद छः मास का समय व्यतीत होने के बाद फिर दुबारा अगर समय मांगा जाता है प्रेजिडेंट्स कूल चालू रखने का तो किसी प्रकार से गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती है और उसकी जारी रखने के लिए गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट आधार नहीं बन सकती है। यह जो अधिकार है वह स्वयं सदन का है कि वह विचार करके बताये कि समय में बढ़ोतरी की जाए अथवा न की जाए। धारा 356(1) में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State....."

मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि वह स्टेज समाप्त हो चुकी है जब कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को आधार माना जाए। इसका तो समय व्यतीत हो गया है। अब हम इस पर आते हैं :

"Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the con-

tinuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate."

मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि यह प्रस्ताव नियमों के विरुद्ध है और इस प्रस्ताव को लाने के लिये जो गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को आधार होम मिनिस्टर ने माना है यह कानून के खिलाफ है, विधान के खिलाफ है। यहां पर तो एक सीधा सा प्रस्ताव होम मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से आना चाहिए था और अगर कारण है, वजहें हैं, अगर यह न्याय-संगत है तो सदन उस पर विचार कर सकता था। कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि शुरू में जब प्रेजिडेंट का शासन लागू हो गया उस समय तो यह लिखा हुआ है कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट हो, अदरवाइज जो सूचना मिले उसके आधार पर इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। परंतु छः महीने का समय गुजरने के बाद तो सदन को अधिकार है, पूर्ण अधिकार है इस हाउस को और राज्य ङ्गमा को कि वह उच्चिन्त समझती है, जस्टिफाइड समझती है, रीजनेबिल समझती है तो समय दे। गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल निराधार है। वह बेसिस, वह बुनियाद इस प्रस्ताव की नहीं हो सकती है। यह तो मेरी पहली कानूनी आपत्ति है इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि आर्टिकल 356 तो पढ़ा जाता है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी मिसाल भी बता सकते हैं कि कभी देश में भी ऐसा हुआ है कि:-

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance

with the provisions of this Constitution....".

जो धरवाहक का शब्द है इसको इनबोक किया गया हो। क्या कभी उस कारण से प्रजीडेंट का रुत देश के किसी भाग में हुआ है? इसमें कारण लिखा हुआ है। कारण यह लिखा हुआ है:

"that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution....".

इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरी दूसरी आपत्ति यह है कि अगर सही तौर पर इस घाटिकल का इंटरप्रेटेशन किया जाए तो आपको इस समय देश में एक ऐसा प्रान्त नहीं मिलेगा बल्कि अनेकों प्रान्त मिलेंगे जहां पर कि जो शासन चल रहा है उसको समाप्त किया जाए और प्रेजिडेंट का शासन लागू किया जाए। मैं अधिकारपूर्वक यह सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि वहां पर हमारे संविधान के अनुसार शासन नहीं चल रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ गृह मंत्री जी से कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में या बिहार में या उड़ीसा में जो हमारे संविधान ने प्रोवाइड किया है कि एक अधिपति राजतन्त्र शासन बच्चों को दी जाए, क्या उसको आज तक भी वे सरकारें लागू कर पाई हैं? क्या जो पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के बारे में हमने अपने संविधान में कहा है उसको फल-फला सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी उन सुविधाओं को हम इन राज्यों में दे पाए हैं? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इन प्रान्तों में, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या उड़ीसा में आपस के अग्रकों के कारण जो कांग्रेस पार्टी में एकता नहीं है और जिसके कारण ये राष्ट्रीय एकता को घाघात पहुंचता है, एक कारण नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहां लागू किया जाए? इस घाटिकल के जो शब्द हैं इन को इन राज्यों के बारे में इनबोक किया जाए तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा? क्या इन राज्यों में ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है कि इनको इनबोक किया जाए?

मैंने गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट में केवल एक यह बुनियाद जाहिर की गई है कि अगर तत्काल चुनाव कराये जायें तो कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी इस योग्य नहीं है कि वह बहुमत वाली सरकार बना पाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव के बारे में भविष्यवाणी करना या सोचना या किसी प्रकार की राजकीय करना जब तक कि चुनाव न हो जायें बिल्कुल तालत है। अगर कोई चीज अनिश्चित है तो चुनाव के नतीजे अनिश्चित हैं। कोई भी कैंडिडेट जो चुनाव में खड़ा होता है वह दुश्ता के साथ यह समझता है कि वह अवश्य सफल होगा, वह अवश्य जीतेगा। परन्तु जब चुनाव हो चुकता है तो नतीजा उल्टा होता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गवर्नर ने जो कंजिस्चर और सरमाइजिड के आधार पर यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी केवल में चुनाव में बहुमत नहीं प्राप्त कर सकती है, यह उनमें कंजिस्चर और सरमाइजिड पर आधारित है। साम्प्रतिक रूप में यह चीज सही नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया चुनाव के नतीजे जाते हैं वे अनिश्चित होते हैं और उन पर किसी प्रकार का कोई भविष्यवाणी नहीं की जा सकती है। हां एक बात है। हमारे गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी अगर इस बात के कायल हैं और वे भविष्यवाणी में विश्वास करते हैं और उनके आधार पर उन्होंने इस चीज को किया है और इस पर उन्हें दृढ़ विश्वास है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। परन्तु वास्तविक रूप में तो चुनाव के नतीजों पर किसी निश्चय पर, किसी फैसले पर बिना चुनाव कराये हुए कोई नहीं पहुंच सकता है।

अब मैं अपनी चौथी आपत्ति पर आता हूँ जो पिछला कार्यकाल रहा है उसको आप देखें किस प्रकार चुनाव हुए और चुनावों में सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टियां लड़ीं परन्तु नतीजा क्या हुआ? एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात हुई।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्काड]

मैं बहुत ही दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर के द्वारा पिछला चुनाव कराने के पश्चात् रिपोर्ट दी गई श्रीर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया उसमें सब से बड़ा बोध हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी का था। मैं प्राकड़ों से यह सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि जिस कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सभी प्रान्तों में अपने मंत्रीमंडल बनाये हैं, जिसका यह इतिहास है कि वह मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिल कर भी कोएलिशन बना सकती है उस कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने हाई कमांड की मीटिंग बुलाने के पहले ही इस बात का एलान कर दिया कि हमारी पार्टी इस समय केरल में न तो मंत्रीमंडल बनायेगी और न किसी के साथ कोएलिशन करेगी। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि कामराज जी जो कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष हैं, जो आज शासकीय दल के अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने गवर्नर के लिये श्रीर प्रेजीडेंट के लिए यह मसाला तैयार किया, पेशबन्दी की और इस्ट्रूमेंट्स हुए प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल लागू करने के तो यह कोई अनूचित बात नहीं होगी। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उन्होंने ग्राउन्ड बनाया तो यह कोई अनूचित बात नहीं होगी।

आप एक श्रीर बात देखें। चुनाव कराने के बाद भी किसी को प्रसम्बली भवन में जाने की आज्ञा नहीं दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भारतवर्ष को छोड़ कर दुनिया की किसी भी डेमोक्रेसी में, ऐसी चीज आपको देखने के लिए नहीं मिली होगी। किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप में इस तरह का प्रमाण आप को कहीं नहीं मिला होगा कि चुनाव लड़ने के बाद प्रसम्बली भवन में किसी को बुलाया न गया हो और विजयी लोगों को उनके इस अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया गया हो। मुझे यह देख कर दुख हुआ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से मेरे मित्र श्री गोपीनाथ जी दीक्षित जे ने सोचा कि जोरदार शब्दों से कुछ कहना, चिल्ला कर कुछ कहना शायद सब ठरक से रखे गए तर्कों का जवाब हो।

लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि उन्होंने कैसे दो बातें कह दीं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि चटर्जी साहब बड़े योग्य जुरिस्ट हैं, जो बात वह कहते हैं ठीक कहते हैं परन्तु इस विषय में उनकी राजनीतिक विचारधारा है श्रीर राजनीतिक विचारधारा होने के कारण वह यह बात निष्पक्ष नहीं कह रहे हैं। उसी के साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सीतलवाद जी वास्तव में बहुत बड़े जुरिस्ट हैं, बड़े सीनियर एडवोकेट हैं, वार के प्रेजीडेंट रहे हैं परन्तु उनका जो वाक्य है श्रीर जिस को चटर्जी साहब ने पढ़ कर सुनाया है वह भी निष्पक्ष नहीं है। मुझे नहीं पता दीक्षित जी के कहने का मतलब क्या था? क्या वे ये दोनों चीजें एक ही जुवान से कह सकते हैं? चटर्जी साहब राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध हैं इसलिए जुरिस्ट होने पर भी उनका इंटरप्रेटेशन निष्पक्ष नहीं है श्रीर सीतलवाद जी जिनके पास कोई भी पोलिटिकल एफिलियेशन नहीं है, कोई भी राजनीतिक दल नहीं है, उनका जो वाक्य है वह भी निष्पक्ष नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीज कहना गलत होगा।

उन्होंने एक बात यह भी कही है, उन्होंने इस बात की भी वकालत की है कि चुनाव बहुत हो रहे हैं और चुनाव कराते-कराते केरल की जनता थक चुकी है, वे झार सिक आफ इल्लेक्शनज़। इस से क्या मैं समझूंगा कि वह ऐसी डेमोक्रेसी इस देश में चलाना चाहते हैं, ऐसा प्रजातंत्रीय शासन इस देश में चलाना चाहते हैं जिस में बिना चुनाव कराए हुए प्रजातंत्रीय पद्धति देश पर लागू की जाए? मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर कोई इस प्रकार का प्रयोग दीक्षित जी करें, इस विषय पर एक बहुत बड़ा रिसर्च करें और इस पर थीसिस लिखें। यह एक बहुत बड़ा रिसर्च और थीसिस होगा कि बिना चुनाव कराये हुये भी डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप इस देश में रायज किया जा सकता है जिस सेटअप का संकल्प शासकीय

इस में किया हुआ है, उस को कायम रखा जा सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्र में जो संविधान में प्राउंड दिए हुए हैं, जो कारण दिए हुए हैं, जिन के आधार पर प्रेजीडेंट का शासन लागू हो सकता है और जिन के आधार पर भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होने के बाद उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है सदन के द्वारा, वे कारण तो यहाँ हैं नहीं, वे वजहें तो यहाँ हैं नहीं । शून्य एक वजहें हो सकती हैं और उसके लिए शासकीय दल और गृह मंत्री को साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहिये कि केरल एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ इतिहास से एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार नहीं चार बार भ्राम चुनाव हुए हैं परन्तु कांग्रेस दल वहाँ पर बहुमत नहीं बना पाता है, इसलिए केरल को इसका शिकार किया जाए कि बिना-चुनाव कराये हुए प्रेजीडेंट का शासन वहाँ कायम किया जाए । लेकिन यह बात कहें कि कारण यह है कि वह एक प्रदेश ऐसा है देश में जहाँ कि कांग्रेस दल बहुमत में नहीं आता है, इस लिए हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर किसी तरह की जम्हूरियत या प्रजातंत्र का पद्धति चले । मुझे तो यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि इस मामले में शास्त्री दल का भस्तिष्क साफ नहीं है ।

अभी कुछ हफ्ते हुए हम ने प्रखबार में पढ़ा कि कामराज और टी०टी० कृष्णमाचारी का विचार है कि भ्राम चुनाव फरवरी 1967 के बजाय एक साल पहले फरवरी 1966 में करवा लिया जाए । क्यों ? इसका कारण यह बताया गया कि देशवासियों का समर्थन शास्त्री सरकार को हों और मेनडेट हो कि जो उन्होंने इस लड़ाई में कदम उठाए हैं उनका समर्थन किया जाए । एक तरफ जब . . .

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय ने उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० बा० मिश्र) : आपने कहा पढ़ा ? उन्होंने कहीं ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्काड़ : सभी प्रखबारों में निकला है । साफ शब्दों में निकला है । और यह भी निकला है कि इसमें बड़ा मतभेद है बड़े बड़े नेताओं में । उनमें टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के बारे में लिखा है ।

और इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्राम जब तमाम देश के राजनीतिक दल एक होकर शास्त्री सरकार की युद्ध सम्बन्धी नीति का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, तो फिर एक साल पूर्व चुनाव कराने वाली सरकार भ्राम केरल के लिए चुनाव न कराने के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन की भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव लेकर हमारे सामने आ रही है । यह कहाँ तक उचित है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं लेफ्ट या राइट कम्युनिस्ट के आधार पर नहीं जाता । जब यह प्रस्ताव आया था तो मैंने साफ शब्दों में कहा था कि केवल इस आधार पर लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट, का बँन कर देना और उनका काम न करने देना कि वे चीन समर्थक हैं उचित नहीं है । यदि वह दल वहाँ काम करके प्रजा का समर्थन प्राप्त कर लेता है तो उसका रोकना उचित नहीं है । इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर भ्राम प्रजातंत्र और जम्हूरियत की गंदन मरोड़ रहे हैं । यह कहाँ तक उचित है । मैं इस आधार पर यह समझता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव न्यायसंगत नहीं है और कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है । गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो यह प्रस्ताव आया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भ्रष्टाचारिक ढंग से आया है और इस सदन का जो अधिकार है वह गवर्नर को दिया जा रहा है, जो कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत नहीं है ।

इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ ।

Shri Warier: Madam, with all the arguments which the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Hathi, had brought forward, we are not con-

[Shri Warior]

vinced, especially the Members coming from Kerala. Although those Members from the Congress Party had to support the resolution brought forward by the Government according to the party discipline by which they have to abide, still they also had to find fault with many a thing, especially with those tall claims which the Minister has been pleased to bring forward when he introduced the resolution. For instance I may refer to what he said about the Consultative Committee. It is true that there is a Consultative Committee composed of the elected Members both of this House and of the other House, and of outsiders also. But even at the time when this resolution about the committee was introduced, at that time itself we had asked the Government to consider the possibility of making this committee a more effective committee rather than a mere advisory committee on the legislative business of Kerala. Kerala, because it has not got a legislature, cannot thrash out all the legislations which are now brought forward by the Government. Hence, as a substitute of the legislature, this committee has been constituted to advise the Government. Its primary business is only to give advice on the legislation and not on all the other pressing problems of the Government. At that time itself we wanted the Government to think over this, that the other pressing problems are equally important and the committee must be consulted on them, or at least the advice of the committee must be taken then and there. Even on a vitally important subject as the continuation of the President's rule we were not consulted. Where is the consultative committee now? It is called a consultative committee. Let us be consulted at least; if our advice is not taken, never mind; if its decisions are discarded, never mind; but at least have the courtesy to consult this consultative committee. But still you have not consulted it. Government had ample time. Why were we not consulted? The reason is quite

simple. Because this is not a newly conceived proposition, of continuing the President's rule. Questions were raised in this House formerly, and at that time the Law Minister was prepared to answer that unless Government thinks or Government is assured that there will be a stable government in Kerala, the elections will not be conducted. So it is already a foregone conclusion.

Shri Kamath has already referred to Shri A. P. Jain's attitude when his name was first announced as the Governor-designate that he would accept it only if and when there was a possibility of President's rule rather than a democratic, popular government; if there was any possibility of a popular government he was not prepared to accept the gubernatorial chair. That was freely talked about in all the places, in the Lobby, in the Central Hall, every-where.

16-29 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair.]

So, once Government took a final decision in their minds, though not openly given, that there will not be an elected popular government for some time to come—and it is freely talked now that the elections will be held only in 1967—I say that this Government should have at least had the honesty and straightforwardness to come forward and ask this Parliament to record or to approve that the elections will be conducted only in 1967 and that the President's rule must be continued upto that time. Why is the government not doing it? In one of our schools, there are two chairs put opposite to one table and at times, the same person becomes the director and at other times he becomes the principal of the college. Whenever he wants to take leave, he puts a petition to the director, pushes it to the other side of the table, goes round the table and sits on the other side and immediately he becomes the

director and approves that petition. So, also the government is sending Mr. Jain and the government wants a report from the governor. Governor, sends in a report. It is all make-believe affair. Why is the government afraid to face the electorate? Let them have the honesty to say: we are under an emergency, a never-ending emergency as far as present conditions are concerned and we could not have elections. Why all this preamble of consulting all the political parties and this and that. Which political party can say that there will not be any majority? It is something for the electorate and voters. The voters are not stagnant in their mind or political wisdom; it may change with the situation. New problems are coming up. It is not because we have anything much against the governor's rule as such; either it is congress rule direct or governor's rule indirect; it is all the same. But the problems are not tackled. It is tragic that whenever plans are on the anvil, we have no popular ministry. The implementation is not satisfactory and large amounts are allowed to lapse. What is the effect of the present bureaucratic administration. Rs. 40 crores are lapsing, projects worth Rs. 40 crores could not be implemented on account of the emergency. Mr. Hathi had been kind enough to remark that Rs. 5.5 crores had been given to the Kerala government. May I ask him whether it was not something like Rs. 20 crores? After axing all these items, one by one, Government has come to the conclusion that only Rs. 5.5 crores can be given. It is not a graceful act. When you hide the other part of the story, this seems all right. It happens because there was no popular government which could be pressed by the popular representatives in the legislature. The officers who are sent from here have always to kowtow before the powers that be and they could not press the government to give more amount.

There is an editorial in one of our leading nationalist Congress allies

and I wish the government could get it translated. They can then know what their own supporters say. The rice distributed is 5.75 ounces and that rice is inedible and stinking. They say that they do not want such rice. Not only that. Even there, there are depots where there is many a day when there are no stocks and the people do not get rations. These are complaints raised by the people, but to whom can they complain, I ask. If it is a popular minister or a popular government, the people can naturally have an approach to them. If Shri Hathi is there, I can go to him and ask him. But what is the use of my going to an adviser who is not to advise the people but to advise the Governor?

Shri Hathi: He can always come to me.

Shri Warrior: We both together can try. The Central Ministers—Shri Nanda and Shri Hathi—and everybody in the Consultative Committee tried together to raise the ration. It was raised, in that particular case, to two ounces. But now it has been reduced.

Shri Hathi: If Shri Nanda could not do it, the Minister there also could not do it.

Shri Warrior: But we must have the satisfaction of having approached the proper authorities. The people cannot approach Shri Hathi or Shri Nanda. The popular government must be there; the adviser government will not be a substitute for popular government, however much it is acting, if at all effectively or efficiently. That is our contention. So, this cannot be carried on for long like this. There must be an end to this.

Another point is about the food situation. I referred to the implementation of the Plan. As I said, many a plan has gone phut. Recently, as Shri Maniyanganadan has said, there was a demand for a thermal plant by the people of Kerala in the context

[Shri Warior]

of the failure of electric power and in the context of the stoppage of industries; that has been already given a go-by. After having said so many times that we in Kerala can have the cheapest hydel power in India, we had to go with the begging bowl to Madras. Now, Madras is also in the same condition; they are now taking their begging bowl to Mysore; and always we are told, like something dangling before one's eyes, what is never attainable, namely, that the southern grid is coming. So, until that southern grid comes, there will not be any power in Kerala. This question of thermal plant was raised last time also, and we were assured not only by the Minister of Finance but also by the Minister of Irrigation and Power that we will have it, to tide over the period until the hydel power is developed to such an extent that we will have even a surplus. But what is the point in saying that we are not going to get it?

The story is this: a technical committee went into this matter. It was appointed by the I&P Ministry. They said this should be done, but then somebody came round and said it should not be there. I do not know what hand is pulling this behind.

Shri Hath: Again, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has pressed for it. The question of finance is there.

Shri Warior: I do not know why in certain respects the hon. Ministers become impotent and in certain other respects they become all potent. The Planning Commission came in the way. The story goes that they decided that it should not be there. Another technical committee went into the question. Because the Planning Commission had taken a decision already, it is said that the technical committee is also doing the same. When the Minister says that there can be a project, the technical committee says no. When another Minister or the corporation is only having an equity capital of Rs. 2 crores. If

Planning Commission or another authority comes and says that there should not be a project, another technical committee says, "Not Okayed". This is all pre-planned, pre-decided and pre-concluded thing. What is the use of such a machinery operating? There is nobody to ask; the people at large are orphaned by the political manoeuvrings of a Government sitting here. Where shall we go? To whom shall we appeal except to God?

Now, take the Fisheries Corporation. I had always been dwelling upon that subject. I want to get an answer from the Government to the question whether it is true that in the newly constituted Fisheries Corporation, the majority of shares are going to some American concern or not. It is a pointed question.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri Warior: If all these questions had been thrashed in the consultative committee which should be called to meet more often, I would not have raised these things here. If it is true that the majority of shares in the Fisheries Corporation are going to an American concern, the government should give some explanation. Why should the American concern get so much priority when all other things—even elementary things like food and clothing—are denied to the people under the name of emergency? When they are packing Pakistan with all their arms, why should we pack away our fish to America? What is the sense in it? You will understand, Mr. Chairman, that it is not only a question of fishing. They fish many more things there. It is our coastline. The Seventh Fleet is there and so many things are involved. Is it safe for us to invite the activities of a foreign country, whose friendship is now suspected by all concerned? Is it good? I think the government will give a second thought to this. The Corporation is only having an equity capital of Rs. 2 crores. If the

State Government cannot manage it, let the Central Government do it. The Central Government will find that instead of Rs. 2 crores, even Rs. 20 crores will not be enough to have a fully developed Fisheries Corporation in India operating with the highest profit and highest earnings of foreign exchange. We had been dwelling on this so many times, but the government is so lukewarm about this. This aspect also should be considered.

Another vital question is about the pay commission that has given its report recently in Kerala. Every underdog of the government is dissatisfied with that. All the top echelons of the bureaucracy get very good emoluments and increments. But the entire non-gazetted staff is completely dissatisfied with the decisions of the government. Government should review that. I would have given a more detailed exposition of it, but I do not have time. Those people who are just entering service now may get something, but those who have served for 10 or 12 years are meagrely paid. This is closely linked up with prices. Prices are increasing. Coconut oil price in Kerala has risen by 50 paise today compared to yesterday. We get the market reports daily and you know coconut oil is consumed more in Kerala. Such is the rocketing of prices that let alone others, even the Government servants cannot make both ends meet. If the government is not going to do something about it, the general public will suffer; much more the government departments will suffer. Added to inefficiency, bureaucracy and red-tapism of the government, if the government staff also are dissatisfied, where will it end? Government must give serious consideration to this problem.

Mr. Koya has referred to railways. After all these plans, even in the fourth plan, not an inch of railway is there for Kerala, which has proportionately more imports and exports than any other State. There is no development there at all. People are

enamoured of the beauty of the landscape there. They come back like Mr. Dikshit and say that people in Kerala are very rich, glorious and full of life. Mr. Dikshit himself does not know the contradictions in his speech. He said productivity in Kerala is the highest. Next moment, he said, people of Kerala are very idle. Is it logical? People must know what they are saying. It is not because people are speaking politics, it is not because people are conscious about their political obligations to the country and the State, it is not because people are educated, it is not because the nature is bountiful that Kerala is suffering. Kerala is suffering because of the rotten policy that the Centre has been following for the last eighteen years in close continuation of the imperialist policy of exploitation where we were kept as a hinterland to the metropolitan cities which developed at our expense. If that policy is not reversed, if a stop is not made to that policy and regional parity is maintained whereby all other regions like Kerala are developed, this suffering will continue. We are not revolting. This is a fact. This fact must be understood by the Government and the Government must reverse its policy and help a State like Kerala, which is composed of the best elements in India, with the highest productivity in India, with the highest intelligence and education in India, and make use of it for the national cause as well as for the cause of the people of that State.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this resolution.

श्री पारशर शिवपुरी : समापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस समय हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

[Mr. Chairman]

There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri Parashar: I am also thankful to my colleagues who spoke before me for having reminded this House about the intelligence and the potentiality of Kerala. I heartily congratulate them and support them. Having been in Kerala twice, and having come from Kerala only two days back, I want to express my views on the present resolution.

Sir, if anybody has a desire to see what havoc an unstable government can play for the people let him go to Kerala and have a look at the condition there. What we find there is, Government officials, bureaucracy, taking perfect liberty with the Constitution, with the rules and regulations and with all the government machinery. That is what we saw in Kerala during our recent visit just a week ago. Government there are taking law into their own hands, just to serve, I do not know whose interest, definitely not the interest of the people of Kerala; they are splitting the estimates of a project into six different parts and allotting the contracts without tenders at their sweet will so that they may give the contract to one particular person presumably of their own choice. That is the administration that we see in Kerala under the Ministries which have never been able to find even a breathing time for themselves to do a little bit for the people of Kerala who have always been finding it difficult to maintain themselves.

So, if after consulting all the parties, the Governor comes to the conclusion that there is no chance yet of a stable Ministry in Kerala, he has committed no fault by tendering that advice to the President.

My hon. friend Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar had raised the objection that this resolution was against the spirit of the Constitution. He went even to

the extent of citing some provisions of the Constitution. I tried to search very laboriously and find out what provisions he was referring to. He mentioned article 356. I find nowhere any provision to justify his contention that this present resolution is against the spirit or even the letter of article 356 of the Constitution. He referred to clause 4 of that article where it is very clearly laid down:

"Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate....".

The reference to Proclamation in this clause is to the same Proclamation as is referred to in clause 1 of this article, where it is laid down specifically:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied...".

My hon. friend put great emphasis on the words 'or otherwise'. According to the rules of jurisprudence, we have first got to interpret the word that comes first. The mention of the opinion of the Governor in this clause has been given the first preference. Naturally, what else can be a more reliable source of information or opinion than that of the Governor who is the highest constitutional authority in the State? My hon. friend says that the opinion of the Governor in the present context is not applicable. But I would like to know under what clause it is not applicable. He said that under the provision in clause 4 this was not applicable; but in that case clause 4 itself should have been deleted; that is what it would come to. Therefore, constitutionally and legally, whatever opinion has been tendered by the Governor to the President is perfectly logical and per-

fectly constitutional and perfectly legal and no objection can be taken to that opinion on that ground in this House.

Coming to the other portions of the opinion of the Governor, I do not know why my hon. friends have taken complete liberty to ignore the other very important factor which is to be found in the opinion of the Governor. The Governor says:

"A new factor which has emerged in the politics of the State is the emergency due to India's war with Pakistan (now an uneasy truce) and the Chinese threat on the north-east border."

And he further says, and this is very important,

"All the leaders of the parties, except Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, said with varying degrees of emphasis that it would not be advisable to hold elections during the emergency."

In the operative portion of the opinion given by him, he again says:

"The political parties are generally desirous of an early restoration of popular rule...."

—that is very natural—

"....but they realise (Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad excluded) that it would not be advisable to hold the elections so long as the present emergency persists."

If the Governor, after consulting the political leaders, comes to the conclusion that the leaders of Kerala, of the political parties there, think that in the interest of Kerala as well as in the general interest of the country, under the present emergency, there should be no elections, may I ask my hon. friend who spoke before as to what alternative is there for Government except to bring forward a Resolution before this House and get it approved by it?

Therefore, without taking much more time of the House, I support the Resolution and would appeal to my hon. friends from Kerala who have spoken in opposition to the Resolution to reconsider their attitude and in the interests of Kerala try to achieve a stable government there rather than criticise or blame anybody else for the ills of Kerala. I have nothing else to add except to repeat that I wholeheartedly support the Resolution and ask those hon. friends also to wholeheartedly support it and try to restore things there rather than blame anybody here in this House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Chairman, before you occupied the Chair, you tried to pinpoint the attention of the House on the fact that you are supporting or endorsing this Resolution only from one point of view, that is from the point of view of the existing emergency. I believe that from that statement, it is implied that you do not give much credit to the other point raised in the Governor's report, the first part of the report.

My leader and many other speakers referred to the relevancy of the laboured arguments by the Governor where he tried to establish that there is no chance of any one party or any group of parties getting a majority in an election. So let us all together dismiss that party. But then this on this question of emergency, I should like to point out to you and through you to the House that even for the effective mobilisation of the people of our State for defence in the situation of emergency, as early as possible we should have a popular government there. We are looking at the problem from that point of view also. You very correctly tried to emphasise the depth of the crisis our country is facing today, which is quite different from the 1962 situation. It is very relevant. I do not mean to say that the present government in Kerala led by the Governor is not doing its best in its own way to mobilise the State for defence, but it has its own drawbacks and

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

weaknesses, and I may state that in certain respects, the ways and means and methods adopted by that government which is essentially led by bureaucracy stand in the way of mobilising the people for defence.

I will not try to dwell in detail on the way the defence effort is going on in our State. At this stage, I may, however, say, that people have already begun to feel that in the name of collection of funds for defence, for example, a lot of official compulsion is there. I can understand that a government machinery like this cannot envisage methods other than they adopt today. For example, how do they collect funds? In Kerala State, there are 20 lakh children in schools. They say: one rupee for every child, that means for 20 lakhs children, you collect Rs. 20 lakhs from the children, primary school children you should understand. I know of many cases where from a poor family there are three or four children. This campaign of family planning, loop and all that is there, but today the children are there, many children in many families, and I know that they have to give three or four rupees in the primary schools.

Then if there are children in the colleges, it is Rs. 5 each, and for five lakhs of children you collect Rs. 25 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5 each. I can understand the anxiety of people to mobilise funds, but a popular approach will be definitely different. So, without enlarging or dwelling too much on details, I am sure you will agree with me that even for the sake of effective and successful mobilisation of our people for defence in this emergency, a popular set-up in the place of the present Governor's rule is essential.

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to continue tomorrow?

17.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.01½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday November 5, 1965/Kartika 14, 1887 (Saka).