17.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (Amendment of Ninth Schedule) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, although I wanted to move this Bill to amend the Constitution but now, Sir, I am not pressing this amendment due to some reasons. This Bill was to include the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act. 1971 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to give protection to that Act from being questioned in courts of law. I presented this Bill when that Act was questioned by the Kerala High Court. Later, an appeal was filed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court had upheld that legislation. So, there is no reason now that it should be included or protected in the Ninth Schedule. by withdrawing I would like the House to note certain very important things in connection with this legislation because I feel that this legislation is linked character and a pace-setter in the field of land reform legislation in the country.

Seven lakh acres of private forest land in Kerala has been brought under Government control. It has been vested with Government without paying a single pie as compensation to any kulaka or to any landlord or to anybody. I do not think in the entire country there is such a legislation where the landlordism could be put an end to without paying a single pie as compensation. This was one of the very important features of this Bill. And this Act was brought forward as a part of the implementation of Kerala Land Reforms Legislation in that State. Perhaps, it may not be very irrelevant for me to mention here that in November, 1970 the new Kerala Government which is a coalition Government of Congress, Communist Party, Muslim League, RSP and various other parties, put into operation all the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. There were many, including my friends of the Marxist Party, who thought that the Congress Party would not support the implementation of this legislation. I should inform you that Kerala has again gained the unique distinction of abolishing

landlordism in Kerala through the enactment and implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. Landlordism in Kerala is a thing of the past. It is no more there. The Marxist Party wanted the people to go and encroach upon the lands as they thought that the Government would not implement this Act, but in a peaceful manner the Act has been implemented.

I only want to point out one or two salient features of that Act. About 4.30.000 tenants have been made owners of land. "Land to the tiller", the slogan of the kisan movement in the country, has been put into practice in Kerala. About 3,50.000 families who were hatment dwellers, who never had a single inch of land, not even six square feet for burial after their death, have been given hutment rights. Ten cents of land has been given to everybody. Thus, the Act has been implemented very successfully in Kerala.

The Government has framed the rules under the Act, and the cultivable area of the forests will be taken over by co-operative societies. Co-operative farms, State farms and collective farms will be organised. Forest preservation will also be assured. So, I thought it would do a great deal to promote the cause of land reforms if this legislation was included in the Ninth Schedule. However, today I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill as the Supreme Court decided in favour of the Kerala Government and for the implementation of this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri C. K. Chandrappan to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: 1 withdraw the Bill.

18.28 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL (Omission of section 90) by Shri Madhu Limave

भी मध शिवये (बांका) मेरा जी कम्पनी कानन में सनोधन लाने बाला विश्वेषक है उसकी में सदन के विचारार्थ रखना चाहता है। मैं अस्तान करता ह कि

'कम्पनी ब्राह्मित्यम, १९५६ का भीर संशोधन बरने बाले विश्वेयक पर विचार किया **372777** (

सभापति नहोवय ---

MR CHAIRMAN He may continue on the next date. Half an hour discussion

18 28-1/2 Hrs.

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HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Enforcement of prohibition

श्री वंश चन्द्र हाता (पानी) जा विषय विचाराच मैं प्रस्तुत करने जा रहा ह वह बहुत ही महत्व-पण विषय है। महात्मा गाधी जा हमार राष्ट्रिया हैं उन्हान जा एक बार कहा था उसका मैं भाषका याद विमाना चाहना ह ---

"I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prosti tution Is it not often the parent of both "

यह भी उन्होंने कहा था ---

If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India the first thing I would do would be to close without compen sation all the liquoi shops

महात्मा गांधी के जब्दा का बाद दिलान में मझ कोई खनी नहीं हा रहा है क्यांकि व लाग बड पापी हान है जा उन सब्दा का बाद ता करत है लिबन उनका काम म नहा लाते हैं। मझ उमस काई फायदा नहीं लगना है। लंदिन उन्हा की बात को प्रो॰ नुरुत हमन माहब जा शिक्षा मली और शिक्षा शास्त्री है वह भी दोहरा रह हैं और बढ़े स्पष्ट शब्दा में उन्होंने धपनी बौबीनवी रिपार्ट ने कहा है

"I must express distress at the fact that the consumption of alcohol has been going up in the last four years'

बोफेसर मुख्य हरूप ने 26 मार्च, 1974 को सराव की बढ़ती हुई खपन पर दृश्व और विग्ता प्रकट करते हुए कहा ----

"We have been reaffirming year after year faith in prohibition I have got the figures. I must express regret at the fact that the consumption of liquor has been going up during the last four ycais

बहुत प्रविक दृष्ट के साथ उन्होंने यह बात कही। उनका इतना दक्ष और विन्ता थी कि वे आज द्याचे ही नहीं। जराब की क्षत्रस्थान 1970 में 57 919 किया बिटर 1971 में 63 782 हिं0 त्यिक 1972 में 78,664 **औ**र 1973 में 79,911 किला लिटर हुई। एक प्रसिद्ध चीनी महाबरा है वि पहल व्यक्ति भराव का पीता है फिर अराव जराब को पीली है धीर फिर चन्न से जराब व्यक्ति का थी जाती है। यह स्नाबड़े दक्तकर मेरा सिर शम स अन जाता है भीर मै साचता ह कि अगर बड़ी हालन रही ना यह देश पनन के बल मे विर जावगा। सवाल यह है कि गरकार वायदा क्या करती है ? अध्र मन से उठाय गये कदम क्या कारगर नहीं हात। सगर इरादा संस्वत हा ता मफलना मिलती है। धगर मरकार का इरादा नही है ता वह कास्टीटयमन व धनच्छद 47 का हटा द जिसमें कहा गया है ---

> The State has regard the ruising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medical nurposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health

शराब बन्द बराने के लिये प्रमारे वस मे क्तिन ही क्षाधारी ने धान्दोलन किये थे, जैली मे वर्व थे। लाखो स्त्री भीर पुरुषो ने इसके लिये श्वांनिया दी भी धरने दिवे भा इसी के परिणाम-