

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): The mechanism on my table is out of order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be recorded.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 36; Noes: 235.

The motion was negatived.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Leader of the House make a statement . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government will make a statement at 5.30 p.m. today about what has happened outside.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : (बरेली) : जब लार्गे दूटा दी जांगी, तब करेगे, जरा बाहर आकर देखिये, मालूम पड़ जायगा आटे दाल का भाव ।

15.15 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO
STATE OF KERALA**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President, of India, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966."

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आज की गोली के बारे में बयान दे रहे हैं, हाथी साहब ?

श्री हाथी : साढ़े पांच बजे ।

I would not like to recapitulate the circumstances under which the Proclamation was issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President. The circumstances are well-known to this House. Nor shall I deal with the subsequent resolutions passed by the House approving the continuance of the Proclamation from time to time.

The continuance of this Proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha on the 9th May, 1966 and its term expired from the 11th November, 1966. Last time when this House approved the continuance of the Proclamation issued by the President in regard to the State of Kerala, the circumstances and the reasons leading to the issue of the Proclamation were exhaustively dealt with and debated upon by this House. It was then thought that the general elections would be held some time in February, and even if the Proclamation was not continued, elections would have to be held some time in November or December after the monsoon. But it would not have been advisable from all points of view to have elections in December, when the general elections were to be held in February. It would mean expenditure to the people, to the candidates and to Government and it would also mean waste of energy. On these grounds, the Government of India have decided that the Proclamation should be extended for a further period of six months and this House approved of this. At present the position is not only the same, but somewhat more so, though a bit different from what it was last year in the sense that if the elections were to be held, it would take about two to three months, and the earliest that we could do would be to hold the elections in January, while the general elections would be held in February. I am sure all the Members would agree that it would not be expedient, advisable and

also practical that elections should take place in Kerala for the legislature in January, when the general elections would be in February, and it is, therefore, that it has been thought proper that the Proclamation should be extended for a further period of six months.

There is no Legislative Assembly now in existence in Kerala and, therefore no question of establishing a popular ministry in terms of the provisions of the Constitution. Thus such a government in Kerala could not be established even if one wished to. It is under these circumstances that it is necessary to extend the present Proclamation. I wish that after the next general elections, a popular ministry would be established in Kerala and that the people of Kerala, who have been deprived of a popular ministry and a government of their own chosen representatives for all this period, would have the benefit of such a government.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Will you allow it?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Will you?

Shri Hathi: I said 'I wish'. There is no question of not allowing. If there is a popular ministry, there is no question of not allowing it. It should be there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If it is non-Congress, will you allow it?

Shri Hathi: Kerala has a number of problems. During President's rule, the Government of India have tried their best to attend to these problems as carefully as they could, but it cannot be denied that the people would not have the same feeling of satisfaction which they would have if they had a government composed of their own chosen representatives. The Government of India would be too happy to see such a popular ministry set up as early as possible after the general elections in 1967

and have the legitimate aspirations of the people who believe in democracy fulfilled. With these words, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966".

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister that this House approves of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 24th March 1965 in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under art. 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966. But I do not support either the motivation or the reasoning or the reasons for the initial Proclamation dated 14th March 1965.

Last year, when the mid-term elections were held, the Congress Party did not emerge in such strength as to be able to form a ministry by themselves. They also found out after confabulations that the other parties were not prepared to form a coalition with them or to join with them to form a government. It was in this background that the motivation for the initial Proclamation of 24th March 1965 originated. The reasoning advanced at that time was that the President had received a report from the Governor of Kerala under Art. 356(1) of the Constitution that, "a situation had arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the

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provisions of this Constitution". This reasoning was then repudiated by the spokesman of my Party on the ground that it was, firstly, misconceived and, secondly, perverse because the expression in Art. 356(1), 'government of the State cannot be carried on', was interpreted to mean that the government of the State cannot be forced *ab initio* such as will please the powers that be. It was misconceived because the *sine qua non* of the requirement of Art. 356(1), namely, the report from the Governor certifying his satisfaction on the point that the government of the State cannot be carried on etc. was based on an oblique and questionable procedure. The Governor satisfied himself on the material question, not through allowing a proper consultation, of representatives of the people to form a government and to carry it out constitutionally, but through personal and private enquiries, not contemplated by the Constitution or sanctified or approved by democratic procedures.

The reasons advanced were that the various parties elected to the legislature of Kerala were unwilling to form a constitutional Government. These reasons were immediately challenged as false by the leaders of the various parties themselves.

Now we support this Resolution on the ground that it subserves a point of fundamental policy which my Party has been advocating, namely, that it is a democratic imperative in India for holding legislative elections in an atmosphere of complete impartiality requiring that at least three months before they are held, the party governments in power should resign. Because the passing of this Resolution subserves this fundamental policy advocated by my Party, I support this Resolution. For this reason and on the ground that this Resolution will help the general elections to be held, at least in the Kerala State, in an atmosphere of democratic impartiality, I support it.

Before concluding, however, I would like to make a passing reference to the two new States which have been inaugurated a few days ago. I refer to the States of Punjab and Haryana.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with them here.

Shri Kapur Singh: I will make a passing reference to illustrate the point I am going to make; my argument will not be rounded off and completed unless I make this observation.

Not long ago, the State of Punjab had been placed under presidential rule, under the same Article, 356(1), on the precise ground which applies to the case of Kerala. Nothing has happened since to show to any reasonably minded person that the situation has changed there. Nevertheless, Congress ministries have been formed in both these States and they have been allowed to start functioning. The motivation for the installation of these two bubbly ministries in these two new States of Punjab and Haryana can only be that it is now desired that elections in these two States should be held under conditions loaded in favour of the ruling party, that is, in an atmosphere not democratically impartial. Therefore, while supporting the Resolution now before the House, I condemn the unseemly haste with which two rickety ministries have been set up in Punjab and Haryana in opposition to the principle which . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Ricketty?

Shri Kapur Singh: Ricketty, bubbly, transient, having no permanent feet of their own. Two such ministries have been set up not for the purpose of advancement of any constitutional purposes contemplated by the Constitution Act, but for purposes which are extra-constitutional and which are loaded in favour of the ruling

party. On that ground, I condemn these two ministries.

I support the present Resolution and I express the hope that it would have been much more seemly and much better if these two ministries had not been set so that in Punjab also the democratic impartiality, which now has been indirectly possible in Kerala, could have been observed.

Shri Kappen (Moovattupuzha): In view of the elections that are due in February, I am sure nobody is going to oppose this Resolution seriously.

To refer to the 1965 Resolution now, according to me, is absolutely irrelevant because that has already been passed by this House.

This may be taken as an opportunity for reviewing the achievements and failures of President's rule. The achievements are none, and the failures are many. The problems that confronted the State in September, 1964, are still there, probably in a more acute form. Not only that, new problems have been created. Thus, rice which costs Rs. 55 in Palghat costs Rs. 125 in Ernakulam and Kottayam. I am quoting from a leading article written on 1st November by one of the leading newspapers in Kerala, the *Malayala Manorama*, which is noted for its same views.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Question.

Shri Kappen: It says:

"To bring a lorry of rice from Palghat to Ernakulam or Kottayam you have to pass through three check-posts, and if you pay Rs. 1,000 at each check-post, i.e. a sum of Rs. 3,000, all controls disappear."

This is only an example of the edifice of corruption that has been built up during President's rule.

I referred to the problems that faced the State in September, 1964.

The first thing that is to be noted is the unemployment problem. It has become more acute than it was before. You may be surprised to hear that more than 400 engineering graduates are remaining unemployed for periods of up to three years. I had the good fortune of meeting a few of those young men, fine young men with despair written on their face. Some of them have passed out in first class. Just think of it, that they were remaining unemployed for the last three years.

Now that we are considering the draft fourth plan, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government a suggestion made by no less a person than Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, that Kerala may be treated as a pilot project in the over-all economic development of India. When we speak of a pilot project, it means that it will be a forerunner of the entire economic development of the country.

India is a vast country, a sub-continent. If you have something here and there, it will not be noted, so that the impression is left that planning has failed. On the other hand, if you take the problem of a particular place and really tackle it, it will be noted and it will be felt that planning has succeeded.

Mr. Deshmukh has pointed out that if such a pilot project is to be taken up, it should be in Kerala, and the reason is that we have got intelligent and educated people who can easily pick up the technical knowledge necessary for vast industrial development, so that the manpower resources of Kerala may be utilised effectively.

Dr. K. L. Rao, our Minister of State for Irrigation and Power has repeatedly said that with Rs. 400 crores the food problem of Kerala can be solved. Kerala is deficit in food by 50 per cent of its requirements. If that problem can be solved, the Government of India can get rid of its biggest headache, and after all, the

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investment required is only Rs. 400 crores.

15.35 hrs.

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH in the Chair]

Therefore, I would request the Government to take note of the suggestion made by Mr. Deshmukh and treat Kerala as a pilot project and solve the problems of that problem State. After all, the investment required is only Rs. 1,000 crores. According to the 1961 census Kerala has a population of 3.8 per cent of the total population of India. Four per cent of the investment of Rs. 23,000 crores in the fourth plan would mean somewhere near Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore it is not an unreasonable demand. So, that Rs. 1,000 crores may be invested over the next four years in Kerala, so that its problems may be solved. I am sure the developed nations will come to the support of this Government if such a project is taken up and it is shown to the world that we are going to do business. Therefore, there will be no dearth of resources, but the question is whether this Government will have the courage, the imagination, to take up and implement the suggestion.

श्री माते (टीकमगढ़): सदन में कौरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Kappen: I was speaking about treating the whole of Kerala as a pilot project. I think that has not been fully grasped. Therefore, I am repeating that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): For agriculture?

Shri Kappen: Pilot project for the economic development of the whole of India. That is, in the fourth plan Kerala may be taken up as a pilot project, and the problem of that State may be solved by investing Rs. 1,000

crores out of Rs. 23,000 crores set apart for the fourth plan. Kerala has about 4 per cent of the total population of India, and 4 per cent of Rs. 23,000 crores will come to about Rs. 1,000 crores, so that it is not an unreasonable demand, so that you can solve the problem of one State and show that you are doing business.

Now I am coming to another problem, namely the import of natural rubber from outside, and the consequent impact on the economy of Kerala. There are over 60,000 small producers of rubber in Kerala, and their so-called estates range from 35 cents to 20 acres. Now, because of the import of rubber by the Government of India from outside, the price in Kerala has gone down. I am myself a small producer, and out of two acres at the present price, all that I will be able to get will be Rs. 180 after paying for expenses. No remunerative price is paid. But the Government of India is paying Rs. 5 per kilo of imported rubber. May I request them to pay this price of Rs. 5 to the producer of the commodity in Kerala. They are paying this price to the outsiders. There is nobody to purchase it in the market. The most insufficient reason is given that people are not capable of purchasing rubber because the price had gone up.

Another thing is about the export duty on pepper. A kilo of pepper fetches only Rs. 4 in the market while red chillies fetches Rs. 9.50. It is an essential article of food in Kerala. The Government of India has charged an export duty of Rs. 1.50 on pepper but no export duty is levied on chillies. This export duty should be removed so that the poor producer may get a remunerative price. I may add that pepper brings foreign exchange to our country.

The Government is importing copra and other coconut products from outside worth Rs. 15 crores. The price of copra has gone down in Kerala.

But the STC takes a very big profit from the imported copra, while the Government blames the traders for taking exorbitant profit. I request that copra may be given to the Kerala crushers and mills at reasonable prices so that they may get the benefit. The benefit now goes to somebody else. I have pointed out some of the problems which could be dealt with during the next few months when the State will be under President's rule. At this time when there is so much of drought and misery in Bihar I would not be justified in asking for an increase in the ration though what is given in Kerala is very meagre. But this is a matter which has to be taken up at some time. During the First Plan public sector investment in Kerala was zero. During the Second Plan, the amount was 0.79 crores. During the Third Plan period, various public sector investments were promised and one of them was pytochemical in Neriamaingalam. I do not know where it has gone. Another was the Cochin shipyard; it has also not materialised. Other things promised for Kerala have gone elsewhere; how it happened, nobody knows. I am not pleading for Kerala alone; I am pleading for all the States which have not received a fair share of the public sector investment. The Fourth Plan must be adequate to make up for the deficiency of the earlier plans. The Kerala Government has put in a draft Plan and the amount mentioned in it may be given to Kerala to that Kerala's development may be taken up and something may be done for that State.

In the matter of railways, Kerala is the State which has got the least railway. It is in the background compared even to the neighbouring state of Madras. When new railway lines are demanded, they say: no resources. But railway lines are opened elsewhere. A coastal broad-gauge railway line between Quilon and Ernakulam is an essential need. Ernakulam-Kottayam-Travancore which

is metre-gauge at present must be made a broad-gauge. It is necessary for the development of Kerala's hinterland that the line which begins in Peermedu should be looked into so that agricultural products may find a market. It would help in a agro-based industries in Kerala being taken to the port of Cochin. Cochin is also a neglected port. Attention should be paid to the development of that port. The Centre must pay particular attention to these problems in the remaining four or five months of the President's rule and sufficient funds as asked for by the Kerala Government may be provided for, so that some problems of this so-called problem state may be tackled. Even though we claim a thousand crores, we are not prepared to sacrifice one precious life or do any kind of other damage to life or property. We are addressing a reasonable people and I know that they understand reason and as a reasonable man I know that the Central Government will come to our aid and do the needful. Thank you.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):
Mr. Chairman, the resolution moved by the Home Minister has been supported by the Opposition. In the present circumstances, there is no other go but to extend the period of the President's rule in Kerala. My friend Mr. Kappen has given a review of things that happened during the President's rule and he has made some suggestions. I do not want to go into the details of complaints that Kerala has been ignored. That slogan was there for so many years. I believe Government will have a reasonable and generous attitude towards Kerala in the coming Plan. Now that the Fourth Plan is being finalised and discussions with various States are going to take place, I request the Home Minister to be more concerned about Kerala. There is no popular Ministry in Kerala to represent the case of Kerala before the Planning Commission not only to get its dues but also to put in developmental activities and get Kerala out

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of the present mess; it is the duty of the Home Ministry. If there was a popular ministry I am sure their case would have been presented well, but that not being the case I believe the Home Minister will look into the matter and give more consideration in the matter of allotment of funds. In the allotment, there has already been in all the five year Plans, a statement that regional disparities should disappear. We have functioned through three five year Plans. My submission is that regional disparities which were existing have not only not vanished but have widened still. This aspect of the question must be looked into and it is the special responsibility of the Home Ministry to look into this. That is what I have to say in regard to this aspect. I do not want to go into the details regarding this matter.

My hon. friend Shri Kappen also was saying that corruption has increased in Kerala. I agree with that; in all fields of administration in Kerala, corruption has increased. We find this bureaucratic system doing great havoc to democracy and to the interests of the people. This is also a matter for which the Home Ministry has to take special care.

There are so many problems now pending before the Government. Last time, when the resolution for extending the President's proclamation was moved in this House, Shri Hathi was saying that during President's rule certain things had been done. He mentioned the case of the settlers in the forest areas of Kerala. There are thousands of families settled there. He mentioned that a sub-committee has been appointed by the consultative committee and a report was pending consideration by the consultative committee. That report has since been unanimously accepted by the consultative committee. But hitherto no decision has been taken by the Government. There is a demand from all parts of the State that that report should immediately be implemented. There are public meetings and *jathas*.

It is true there is no firing or any violent type of demonstration, but the feeling of the people has been very well made known to the Government, but the Government there sits tight and says, "We are not going to implement that report." I do not know what is the objective behind the State Government. A consultative committee consisting not only of members from Kerala but from different States represented in Parliament have unanimously recommended that that report should be immediately implemented. They are not caring for that. I do not know what their object is. Their objection was also heard by the consultative committee and it was after that that the report was accepted. Now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of the Home Minister to see that that is implemented at the earliest possible moment. If it is not so implemented, the problem which was pending for long will gain momentum and it will become worse. More problems will arise in its wake and there will be so many other related things which will later on become impossible for the Government to tackle. So, I request the Government that that report should immediately be implemented by the State Government.

There is another point that I have to refer to and that is regarding the demands of the university teachers. It is a long time since the teachers in the private colleges of Kerala were demanding that their salary should be made equivalent to that drawn by teachers in Government service. The Union Education Minister has given a statement which mentions what the salary of the private college teachers should be. That has not been implemented yet. I do not know what is the reason. The private managements want more grant from the State Government and the State Government says it is prepared to give 80 per cent; the university wants to implement this, but as yet, if the newspaper reports are correct, the college teachers have not been given any

increase, and they are going to launch a strike from the 7th, that is, today. It is today that we are discussing this matter on Kerala and I do not know whether there has been any settlement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): There is.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am glad that there is settlement. Even if there is a settlement, I am sure the problem will not be fully settled and I request the Home Ministry to look into this grave problem immediately.

Regarding food problem, my hon. friend Shri Kappen has made reference to it. Now that the whole of India is surcharged with emotion and also there are difficulties being faced in the various parts of the country, drought in Bihar, drought in Uttar Pradesh, and other difficulties in various parts of the country,—I am bold enough to say that the people of Kerala are prepared to share the burden along with others. There is no doubt about that. We are prepared to share the burden but what I ask for is we are also entitled to half the benefits.

What is happening there? Shri Kappen referred to the check-posts. What is happening in other parts of India? In the neighbouring State, the State which borders Kerala, the price of rice is very low. But beyond the boundary, we find the price is so high. This sort of thing should go. Let there be equitable distribution of whatever is available in the country. That is all that we demand. We are prepared to share the burden, but at the same time, we must also be allowed to share what we have in the country. That is all with regard to the food problem which I wish to say now.

There is another thing which I am very reluctant to mention; the Home Ministry has failed to look into the interests of Kerala in one thing. I am not blaming the Ministers. I do

not know what correspondence took place between the State Government and the Home Ministry. I am referring to the reference to the Boundary Commission the so-called boundary dispute between Kerala and Mysore. I do not know whether there was any dispute. The reorganisation of States was effected some years back, and there was a settlement regarding the boundaries. There were some claims or demands and we noted that the Boundary Commission has been appointed to go into the question of boundary disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Governments of the respective States were consulted. It took them a long time for them to go into the question as to how that dispute could be settled, and what should be the matters that should be referred to the one-man commission that was to be appointed by the Government. All these matters were discussed with the heads of the governments of those States by the Central Government. That is my information. Regarding the dispute in respect of Kerala and Mysore, the Governor of Kerala who is in charge of the administration there has no information that the Union Government is going to appoint a commission. I read it only in the newspapers. My only submission is that the State of Kerala is under President's rule. I am not opposing the appointment of the commission. If there is a dispute, if there is anything to be settled, that should be gone into. But the way in which it was done is what is objectionable to me. And it is there that I am out to find fault with the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry has not taken care to see whether there is a dispute, and what exactly is the dispute. The concerned persons in the State should have been consulted in regard to these matters before the commission was appointed. That is what I say. This is how things are being done with regard to Kerala. Shri Hathi or Shri Nanda might not have been aware of this. I do not know. Whatever is done, while the other respective State Governments were consulted on this particular

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matter, no consultation has been made with the State Government of Kerala. That is the way in which things are being done. So, the State of Kerala is a no-man's land. There is nobody to look after the interests of the State. If it is President's rule, let the Home Ministry take more interest in the affairs of the State and let things not go by default.

With regard to planning, I request our Home Minister to look into the fourth Plan matters in respect of Kerala and see that the interests of Kerala are not sacrificed at the altar of the interests of the parties. Unless the Home Ministry takes special care, I am sure that the present administration in Kerala will not be able to present a proper case in its proper perspective. I therefore trust that the Home Ministry will look into these matters and take more interest and see that the interests of Kerala do not suffer.

16 hrs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, Kerala is under President's rule for the last one year and it is continuing. This is not the first time that Kerala is under President's rule. If the President's rule is to continue like this, I think it is better to amend the Constitution saying that wherever Congress is not in power, there must be President's rule. Then there will be no difficulty of issuing the Proclamation and passing it here. The people of Kerala do not know even now what will happen after the coming elections if the Congress is defeated, which is sure even according to the statements made by Congress leaders. What will happen, nobody knows. Again President's rule?

I want to know what sin Kerala has committed. They are more educated and politically conscious. That was the first State in India where there was a non-Congress Government. In the last elections also, Congress was defeated, though the opposition were

not able to come together and form a Government. They were not allowed to form a Government. Again after the coming elections also I think the same thing will happen as in the past.

There is another discrimination also. There was President's rule in Punjab and Kerala. In Kerala, even the Assembly was not called. It was a case of divorce without marriage. There must be a marriage before there is a divorce. The Assembly was not even called. But in Punjab the Assembly was not dissolved, because the members of the Assembly were Congress people. They were allowed to draw their salaries. All these discriminations are there. That is why I say it is better to amend the Constitution saying that wherever Congress is not in power, there should be President's rule.

I am very glad to hear Mr. Kappen saying "Achievements are none; failures are many." If a Congress leader from Kerala says like that, I will just quote him and point out the failures. I do not know why even the Congressmen criticise President's rule saying it is nothing but IAS or ICS rule. This time all sections of the people of Kerala including the Congressmen agitate against the President's rule saying, it means bureaucratic rule. Even the engineers have begun to give strike notice. I only the Governor, the two Advisers and the Chief Secretary have not given strike notice or gone on strike. All others including the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, professors, teachers and NGOs have either gone on strike or have given strike notice. I do not know whether the Governor, the Advisers and the Chief Secretary also will give strike notice. Mr. Hathi might know.

Shri Hathi: If you tell them, perhaps they may!

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The engineers say, we are also educated like the IAS and ICS; we are more technically

qualified. We are given Rs. 600, but they get Rs. 2,000. That is why they have given strike notice. It is not because we inspired them. We cannot inspire the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers to go on strike. If we could do that, it is very good for us, but we cannot do that. Immediately, before the Kerala Consultative Committee met, an ordinance was passed saying that those who go on strike will be punished, those who support them will be punished, those who look at them will be punished and so on; everybody will be punished. That gave them some encouragement because everybody will be punished. Then, of course, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Hathi said that the rules will be made and a tribunal is appointed. That means, for sometime there will be no trouble. I say this to show that not a single section of the people in Kerala is satisfied with President's rule and everybody has given a strike notice, including the engineers, because the situation there is such. It is nothing but bureaucratic administration; ICS and IAS rule and nothing else. Whatever they say, that would be done.

The Prime Minister today referred to the "creation of a situation which brings violence". Who is creating such a situation? In Kerala, Andhra and everywhere, such a situation which brings violence is created by the wrong policies of the Government. Even in Kerala which is peaceful, as all admit, they do not want peace because a new situation has been created about the Mysore-Kerala border. When we were discussing the reorganisation of the States in 1957, we put up a resolution which was negated. We said, wherever there is a border dispute after the reorganisation of the States, appoint a boundary commission, not a commission without any terms of reference, but a commission with three terms of reference, viz., linguistic majority taking village as the unit, contiguous area and wishes of the people. We said that if such a commission is appointed there would be no trouble. But it was not heard then. All these

things were brought up in that discussion on the linguistic reorganisation of States. Now after there had been so much trouble in Karnataka, Maharashtra and other places, a boundary commission has been appointed. That could have been done before these troubles arose, but they did not do it. Now, what are the terms of reference of this commission? Absolutely nothing. After the Commission gives its report, there will be so much trouble in the country between Kerala and Madras and between so many other States about the border. The creation of such situations which bring violence is the policy of the Government. Is there a dispute only about Mysore-Kerala boundary? Are there not other disputes? Why do they not say that those disputes also must be settled on this basis? Even the Kerala Government was not consulted on this issue. They did not know about this. Even at the time of the AICC meeting, they could have consulted the Congress leaders. It is they who agitated and the Congress Party in Kerala has passed a resolution against this. Why did the Government create such a situation? They are the creators of situations which bring violence. In Kerala, there have been clashes. I do not know whether firing will be resorted to. At least they could have waited for an elected legislature and placed it before the legislature. Then, on the basis of certain principles you should take a decision. It is not only a question of Kerala, it is a question of Punjab and other States, wherever linguistic States are created, if this principle is not accepted, certainly there will be trouble. If we cannot do it in this way, there will be a majority of people who speak one language in one area and if there is such a majority and it is a contiguous area certainly trouble will be there. Even in 1956 when we brought this amendment it was rejected. Afterwards also it was not done. At least now, the trouble in Kerala can be stopped if they say now that as far as Mysore-Kerala dispute is concerned the whole question can be taken up after the new ministry is form-

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ed there. All sections of people there are agitated. As I said, this principle was not accepted when other linguistic States were formed. At least now let the Government tell the Commission the terms of reference, that the Commission will have to decide on linguistic affinity, contiguous area and taking the village as a unit. Let them settle the issues on that basis not only with regard to Mysore-Kerala but also with regard to boundaries of other States in India.

What about the industrial policy? Just now Shri Maniyangadan mentioned about it, that one of the principles of the Plans is to remove the disparities as far as the different regions in India are concerned. The main object is to see that this disparity is not allowed to grow and that it is lessened. The idea was that to these regions which are industrially backward, culturally and educationally backward, more money should be allotted so that within the course of two or three Plans those parts or regions that are backward also develop along with others. It was also said that after each Five year Plan it should be examined as to how far a particular region has improved, how far it has been able to come up with the other regions, how far the disparity has been removed and if the disparity has not been removed more money should be allotted to that area.

If that principle had been accepted and people educated on that basis, certainly what has happened in Andhra resulting in loss of life would not have come about. That principle has not been accepted. They make promises when there is some trouble and they do not do anything when the trouble is over. If that principle had been accepted, if the promises had been fulfilled, what happened in Kerala would not have come about. In Kerala there was a big demonstration at the time of the AICC meeting. You Sir, when you went there must have seen that. During the last fifteen years so many promises

have been made to Kerala. Not even one has been fulfilled. The promise of the second shipyard at Cochin has been there for long. Rs. 20 crores was also set apart which was brought down to Rs. 15 crores after discussion. But as far as foreign exchange is concerned, as far as priority for the project is concerned, nothing is done. We ask questions and there is no answer whether it will be given or not. Same is the case with other projects with the result the backwardness of Kerala will continue. One day it will burst out into violence. Then they will say that the people of Kerala have resorted to violence and that is not the way to get things done. What I say is, it is the wrong policy followed by this Government that is responsible for creating situations and when those situations are created these things are happening.

Everybody agrees that there has been discrimination against Kerala. All of us, Members of Parliament, are agreed on that. There is no difference of opinion about it, that there is discrimination against Kerala. Now there is no elected legislature. Therefore, I would at least request the Government to postpone the discussion on the Fourth Plan till after the elections are over and the newly constituted legislature comes into being. The discussion on each item may be left to the new legislature. If the Government is setting apart some more money for Kerala in the Fourth Plan, because in the First Plan, the Second Plan and in the Third Plan it had been neglected there was a committee consisting of representatives of all groups which has made its recommendation and I would request that at least the recommendation of that Committee may be accepted as far as the amount to be allocated is concerned.

I want to bring to the notice of the House certain immediate problems relating to Kerala. Kerala has

got so many potentialities. There is the fishing industry. There is very great scope for the fishing industry to develop. This will enable us to earn more foreign exchange. The amount set apart for that is very little. About two lakh fishermen are there who live on this industry. The Government should set apart more money for this industry because by improving this industry we will be able to earn more foreign exchange.

As far as Cochin port is concerned it is one of the best ports in India. So many ships that used to come to Cochin are not coming that way. More dredgers and other equipments are needed there. There have been representations from the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies saying that at least Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores must be set apart in the Fourth Plan for improvement of this port as otherwise in the next three or four years no ship will go there and the port will become useless. We have been agitating for this but nothing has been done.

Coming to the problems of the people of Kerala, I have already mentioned how the NGO's have gone on strike. They want parity with the Central Government employees. Why is there this disparity between State Government and Central Government employees. There is no State price and Central Government price for rice, vegetables and clothes. When the State Government employees go to the market they have to pay the same prices as the Central Government employees for rice, vegetable and clothes. The cost of living is the same for both the employees. Why is it that the State Government employees who work in the same locality with the Central Government employees are not given parity with the Central Government employees. The NGO's held a big demonstration in Kerala. If their demands are not conceded they will also go on strike. There are the en-

gineers, village officers, cooperative inspectors, panchayat officers and other sections of the people. At least half a dozen people, just as we see before the Parliament House every day, do satyagraha before the Assembly hall there. Therefore, if the Government do not look into the demands of these low-paid employees they will have to face the consequences.

Again, in the industry the policy of the Government is to support the employers. I will give just one example. The rubber workers went on a strike for 90 days. The price of rubber is very high and the employers can afford to give a little more by way of wages. All workers belonging to AITUC and INTUC and other unions went on trike and the strike lasted for more than 90 days. The Government never interfered. The Kerala Consultative Committee also asked the Government to interfere but they did not interfere. When we brought it to their notice they said the State did not write to them and therefore there was carelessness on their part. They wanted simply to support the employers.

Mr. Chairman: Kindly conclude now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, there is the President's Rule in Kerala. Some of these things at least have to be brought to the notice of the Government here by us, Members of Parliament who come from Kerala. If only two hours are given for this it will be difficult for us to say all that we want. Four hours are there and there are not many Members to speak. But if you want me to conclude, I will sit down.

Now I will come to the Triuvannur cotton mills in Malabar where there are more than 2,000 workers. Now only very few workers are there and yet their wages are not paid; nor are they getting lay off wages. The provident fund money collected from the workers are not remitted to the Government. Some years ago the Government took over

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the mill and worked it for some time. Afterwards, a new management came. They said that there was an agreement between the Government and the new management and they will follow that. In that way, they violated the agreement relating to wages. Yet, nothing is being done by the Government. Since even the provident fund money is not remitted to the Government, they must take over the mills. In 1958 the Government gave some relief when there was lay off. Now even lay off wages are not given. There are only 25 to 30 workers and in spite of their representations, Government have not taken over the mill.

Coming to cashew and coir industries, they are decaying industries rather than growing industries. Yet, because of devaluation, the prices have gone up and so also the profits of the employers in these industries. But, so far as the workers are concerned, their wages have been cut instead of increasing them. These are the only two industries in Kerala where lakhs of workers are employed. If there is no timely intervention by the Government on behalf of the workers I am sure there will be trouble before long. Because of devaluation the exporters are getting more money for their products and it is but just and fair that the workers should get a little more of wages, especially at a time when the cost of living has gone up too high.

Just now Shri Maniyangadan has referred to the Kerala Consultative Committee. That Committee is only a farce. We go there, discuss something and even whatever is decided by majority is not accepted by Government. For instance, that Committee had appointed the Maniyangadan Committee, consisting of all groups. The Maniyangadan Committee made a unanimous recommendation which was discussed by the Consultative Committee. The Consultative Committee unanimously decided that it must be implemented. But now the Kerala Government is saying that it

will not implement it. In that case, what is the use of such a Committee? Why do you appoint such a Committee if its recommendations are not to be implemented, even after they have been endorsed by the Consultative Committee?

Similarly, in the Consultative Committee there was some discussion about the student trouble in Kerala. Government had decided to have a judicial inquiry. In the Consultative Committee, where many members of all the parties were present, it was decided that the judicial inquiry will be withdrawn, as also the cases. But what happened afterwards? In the case of students, the cases have been withdrawn. But in the case of others it has not been withdrawn. Only the judicial inquiry is withdrawn. This is not what was decided by the Consultative Committee.

Coming to eviction of tenants in Kaliyanparamba in Vadakkanchery, retired ICS and IAC officers want an arts college. So, they want to evict 50 or 60 peasants who have been living there for the last 15 years. The peasants said: If you want an arts college, here is a place nearby; if you use that land, there will be no objection from anybody. But the Government did not heed to the requests of the peasants. I approached the Collector and the Government and pleaded with them. I said that these poor peasants are living there for the last 15 years; why do you want to evict them to start a college; what sort of arts college are you going to start after evicting these poor people. Yet, when there are vacant lands where they can establish colleges, they are not establishing them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why not send the peasants' families to those places?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They have grown crops or trees there and they

are now reaping the fruits. So, if they are to be evicted, they should at least be paid some compensation.

Again, in Pappadappara in Kottayam there is cardamom research station. One employer said: I will give you so many thousands of acres if you establish it in another place. But Government said: No. They wanted to evict the cardamom peasants to establish the research station. Cardamom is a very valuable commodity, earning us foreign exchange. These poor people have grown it. Now you want to uproot those people who have grown cardamom so that you can establish a research station. Yet at another place, where a person is willing to give you land, you are not prepared to establish a research station. But for want of time, I could have given many such instances.

I am not saying that these stations should not be opened. But, at the same time, we should not neglect the poor people. They have cultivated the land and they are reaping the fruits. If you want to establish stations or offices, do it in places where no eviction will be necessary. Even if eviction is necessary, you should give them fair compensation. But it is not simply done. Government do not care for the sufferings of the people. They only want to look after the interests of rich people. The Maniyangadan Committee Report was not implemented. That report has said that if eviction becomes necessary for a project, compensation should be paid. That has not been heeded to.

I think there is no meaning in having the Kerala Consultative Committee. It is only a farce. Because, even its unanimous recommendations are not accepted. Its recommendations are implemented only half-way. For instance, the judicial inquiry is withdrawn but not the cases. Then, what is the use of this Committee?

The fate of Kerala is that Congress will be defeated there in the next

general elections. If the Congress is defeated, there will be President's Rule. I want to know if the Congress Party is prepared to function as a minority party. If the Congress is preped for that, I want to know from the Minister whether a non-Congress Ministry will again be allowed to continue, if returned to power. If not, it is better to amend the Constitution saying that whenever the Congress party is defeated, there will be President's Rule.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): You get the majority first.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We returned with a majority in the last elections.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Muhammad Ismail.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Chairman,...

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Muhammad Ismail.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Normally, members are called according to a particular order, depending on their party affiliations. That is the convention.

Mr. Chairman: I have called only an opposition Member.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is not proper.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, at this time, when there are barely few months for the general elections, it is not possible to ask for the repeal of the President's Rule. Therefore, one has perforce to support the Resolution before the House. In that connection, I want to say a few word on one or two points.

The hon. Prime Minister, at the opening part of her reply to the motion of no-confidence narrated the hardships and travail which people are subjected to in certain parts of the country which she had occasion to visit. She described the situation

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in a very feeling and touching manner. I may say that in more or less the same degree that situation, that state of affairs, applies to Kerala as well, that problem State. But, then, I would like to ask the Prime Minister or any of her colleagues whether they are not responsible for the situation which she has been describing so feelingly and so touchingly.

After 20 long years of rule, which is an unusually long period in the history of any democracy, this is the position of the country. Therefore, they should place their hands on their hearts and say who is responsible for this. They should not try to find scapegoats for the present situation and should take the matter very seriously.

So far as the President's rule in Kerala is concerned, one would have expected that the President's rule would at least have one advantage about it. People might say that if there is a popular government, the popular ministers are amenable to pulls and pressure from various quarters whereas President's rule, for one thing, need not have expected such pressures upon them and should have acted impartially where the interests of the whole State were concerned. But we cannot say that President's rule in Kerala has been impartial, particularly in certain matters which concerned certain parts of the States like Malabar.

People have been urging with regard to the fishing industry, which is one of the foremost industries of Kerala State, that certain headquarters and centres of fishing industry should be located in such centres as Tirur, Tanur and Ponani which are very important fishing centres. Nothing has been done so far with regard to that matter.

The fishing folks of Kerala are the poorest among the poor of the country and it is particularly so with

regard to the fishermen of Malabar. Malabar deserves a special effort on the part of the Government, particularly of the President's rule, to raise at least to a small extent the position of these poor fishermen on the Malabar coast.

Then, people have been agitating now for decades about a small railway line from Feroke to Nelathur for opening up that part of Kerala which is full of natural resources and which also contains in it, as a part, the second largest timber yard in the world. That yard has no railway connection with the source of supply in that area.

This matter was raised long ago. Then it was said that it would be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan but it was not taken up. The Third Five Year Plan also has elapsed and now we are in the Fourth Five Year Plan. This question was raised in the Parliament and also in the Consultative Committee meeting on Kerala legislation. It did not elicit any reasonable reply. On the last occasion, recently, we were told that even the State list did not contain this new line, the Feroke-Nelathur line. That was all the reply. Why it was not contained there whether the claim made for the construction of that line was proper or not these questions were not explained and dealt with properly.

Finally, a few weeks ago a deputation from Kerala waited upon the Railway Minister and asked him that the Centre should take up this question of a small railway line of only 35 miles, since even the President's rule is not interested in that very important question. He said that the Centre would not take up such construction of a railway line, *suo moto*, by themselves except when they are put up by the State.

Once again in a meeting of Members of Parliament which was held

on the 18th October the question was put to them and the Government was asked to say why this was not included in the list of railways which the State Government recommended to the Centre. No reply was given to that question. However, we were assured that this railway would now be included in the list of railways.

When a question is put, there must at least be some reason given for not attending to it, but this question has been there for the past 20 years or so unanswered. This is with regard to Malabar, a region, which has been treated in this stepmotherly way even by the President's rule. But, as a matter of fact, the whole of Kerala is suffering from want of sufficient transport and communications. The only new line which was given to the whole of Kerala after Independence is the one which runs from Quilon to Ernakulam and there are many other gaps in the railway system which ought to be constructed for making the railway system a rational and a more useful one. The line about which I am especially urging will make the other lines also more profitable. It will increase the revenue of the other lines. It will open up a country which has been closed to the world market so far. Therefore I think, there is time enough for them still to take the matter up and that railway line also must be constructed very soon.

Then, there was a technological survey of the Kerala State made about two years ago. That survey has dwelt upon the disabilities and disadvantages of that State. One important thing which that report has urged upon is the generation of electricity from the 44 perennial rivers that are flowing through Kerala. That survey, a very responsible survey, its report, has pointed out with facts and figures that the generation of electricity from these 44 rivers can be made a major industry of Kerala which would benefit not only Kerala but also the neigh-

bouring States because the electricity that will be generated by the hydraulic project covering these 44 rivers will be able to cater to every possible kind of need of the State and also of the neighbouring States to a large extent. That is very profitable industrial proposition that will economically benefit Kerala as well as the neighbouring States. We do not know what this President's rule has done about it at all, whether they remember at all whether there was such a proposal by the technical survey. It has only once made a mention of such a thing.

Then, about the Kasergod question there was a dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and the Congress High Command did not find it possible to settle that dispute. They wanted somehow to bring Mysore into line with their proposal, but they could not do that easily. Therefore they put some sugar into the drink which they wanted Mysore to swallow and that sugar was this Kasergod. At that time what did this President's rule do? It was in charge of the State and it must have been in the know of the feelings of the people in the matter. It did not at all stir its little finger about this question.

About the border dispute, there was nobody, not even the representative of Kerala, in the Congress Working Committee when it dealt with the subject and when the Government of India was going to act upon it. There was no popular Government in the State to have its say in the matter. All this must have been known to the State Government and they ought to have told the Government of India not to include this question within the purview of the one-man commission that they had appointed primarily for Mysore-Maharashtra dispute and that Kerala did not come into the picture at all. Somehow the Congress High Command wanted to make Mysore agree and to make it swallow the potion that was being administered to it; and Kasergod was used as a lump of sugar to make it drink that potion.

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That is very unfair. The State Government in Kerala ought to have taken note of that and made a timely representation to the Centre.

This is not going to end there. This Congress Government always does just the wrong things which lead to more and more trouble. Now, this question had been taken as settled by the people so long, nobody raised that question at all either with the Congress High Command or with the Government. This is not to end there. This is going to produce a chain-reaction amongst the people in several parts of the country and that is what the Congress has done. There is a saying in Tamil that a man complained that he was called a bad man whenever he poked his finger into the eyes of whomsoever it might be. So, in this manner, the Congress does such wrong things again and again and when people complain, they say that it is not for them to complain. They do just the wrong thing. How did this question come up at all? How were the people of Kerala consulted in this matter? I hope, at least during the coming four months, the President's rule should avoid such mistakes and do the right thing for the people and remove some of the crying complaints of the people and make them a little more happy than what they are today.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Should I give my name again?

Mr. Chairman: Your name is there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the procedure?

Mr. Chairman: I am calling persons whose names are here. You cannot demand....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the procedure adopted?

Mr. Chairman: I am calling the Members from Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I protest against this. You do not know how to conduct the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Chairman: You please withdraw that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will withdraw from the House if you want.

Mr. Chairman: That remark was against the Chair. A senior Member like you should not make a remark like this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I belong to the second Opposition party in this House and you disregard that.

Mr. Chairman: This is a Resolution concerning Kerala. I have been calling the Members from Kerala irrespective of Party affiliation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Parties are participating in the debate.

Mr. Chairman: That may be so. Your name will also come. You cannot enter into an argument with the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There should be a limit to that.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, केरल जितना सुन्दर है, उतना ही केरल ने अपने शासन को अमन्दर बनाया है। जब से केरल में लोकतन्त्र कायम हुआ है, करीब 6 बार राष्ट्रपति का शासन हुआ और 6 बार राष्ट्रपति का शासन उठा। इस से प्रतीत होता है कि जहाँ के लोग अधिक साक्षर हैं, सबसे अधिक शिक्षित हैं और जहाँ के लोग एक तरह से हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन करते हैं, अपने ऊपर शासन करने में असफल हुए हैं।

श्री गंगपालन ने कोचीन पोर्ट में सिल्टिंग का प्रश्न उठाया है। इस के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने एक कमेटी बनाई है। वह देखेगी कि जो सिल्टिंग कोचीन में होता है, उसको कहां तक दूर किया जा सकता है। कोचीन का पोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत सुन्दर पोर्ट है प्राकृतिक पोर्ट है, अच्छा पोर्ट है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ही नहीं, सारे राष्ट्र का इस में हित है कि कोचीन पोर्ट की तरक्की हो। कोचीन पोर्ट ही एक ऐसा पोर्ट है जो कि नेवल पोर्ट है जहां नेवल इंस्टालेशनन्ज हैं। इस लिये आप देखेंगे कि इस विषय में हम चिन्तित हैं कि कोचीन पोर्ट की सिल्टिंग जल्द से जल्द कम हो। श्री इस्माइल जी ने फिशिंग बोट्स की बात उठाई है। मालाबार के रहने वाले बहुत से फिशरमैन की बोट्स अच्छी नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया चाहती है कि जितनी भी फिशिंग बोट्स और सेलिंग वैसलज हैं, उनको मकैनाइज्ड किया जाय, लेकिन हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है वजाय इस के कि सरकार फिशरमैन और सेलिंग वैसलज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐड देने के लिए तैयार है, लॉन देने के वास्ते तैयार है, लेकिन मालाबार के लोगों ने इस से लाभ नहीं उठाया है। हमें आशा है कि मालाबार के लोग और केरल के जो फिशरमैन और सेलिंग वैसल के लोग हैं, वे डीजल इंजन लगायेंगे और अपनी बोट्स को मकैनाइज्ड करेंगे।

श्री इस्माइल साहब ने रेलवे लाइन की बात उठाई है। हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि त्रिवेन्द्रम से केपकमोरिन तक रेलवे लाइन हो जाय, वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और इस का बनना बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री इस्माइल साहब ने एक और सवाल टिम्बर का उठाया है। कोचीन में बहुत अच्छे शहतीर होते हैं। उनका उपयोग कैसे हो। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने भी जब मैं पोर्ट का इन्स्पेक्शन कर रहा था, सुझाव दिया था।

वहां पर 'वेपुर' एक बहुत अच्छा पोर्ट है। मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था। एन्टी माःन स्वीपर लॉरे का नहीं बनता है। लकड़ी का बनता है, अगर लॉरे का बनेगा तो मेगनेटिक माइन्ज से टकरा कर टूट जायगा। टिम्बर वहां का बहुत अच्छा है। इस लिये अगर वेपुर में एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये एक शिप यार्ड बनायें, तो वहां टिम्बर का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकेगा। वहां पर एक नई इण्डस्ट्री कायम हो सकती है। केरल के टिम्बर के जो जहाज बनते हैं, वे इतने अच्छे होते हैं कि आज 100 वर्ष पहले के बने हुए जहाज आज भी तैर रहे हैं। आज भी वे जहाज मौजूद हैं। यह कहना चाहता हूं अगर यहां के टिम्बर के बारे में रिसर्च हो, तो एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर हिन्दुस्तान के लिये ही नहीं बन सकते, बल्कि आप दूसरे मुल्कों को भी बनाकर बेच सकते हैं। अभी तक कनेडा का टिम्बर ऐसा है, जिसको सारी दुनिया के लॉग एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये खरीदती हैं, अगर केरल में रिसर्च भी जाय तो यहां का टिम्बर भी एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये काम में आ सकता है। एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में कायम हो सकती है।

जहां तक कोचीन शिपयार्ड का सवाल है, यह मामला बहुत दिनों से पेंडिंग है। अभी तक वहां पर पूरी जमीन का भी एक्वीजीशन नहीं हुआ है, कुल 66 एकड़ लैण्ड का एक्वीजीशन हुआ है, जब कि शिपयार्ड के लिये करीब करीब 100 एकड़ से ज्यादा लैण्ड की आवश्यकता है। हमें आशा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा किया जायगा, क्योंकि हमें अपने हिन्दुस्तान का करीब करीब बहुत रुपया, करोड़ों रुपया हर साल फौरन शिप्स खरीदने के वास्ते फौरन कन्ट्रीज को देना पड़ता है। अगर शिपयार्ड की लैण्ड का एक्वीजीशन जल्दी हो गया तो यह काम तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकता है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वहां पर "हैकल" एक छोटी सी पोट है, माइनर पोट है, लेकिन यहां पर नदियां आकर मिलती हैं। नदियों के मिलने के कारण पोट की महत्ता बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। माइनर पोट्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन नहीं हैं, माइनर पोट्स और इन्टरमीडियरी पोट्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सब्जेक्ट है। वहां पर चूंकि राजपति का शासन है, इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि "हैकल" पोट की तरक्की के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। आप देखेंगे कि ट्रिवेन्ड्रम से ले कर कालीकट तक बड़े अच्छे अच्छे और सुन्दर पोट हैं इस लिये उस का विकास होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। वहां के पीपल बड़े साफ़ मथरे हैं, अच्छे एजुकेंड भी ज्यादा हैं। इस लिये जो उन की एनर्जी है उस को डाइवर्ट कर के यूटिलाइज करना चाहिये और वहां पर तीन चार छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगाई जानी चाहिये ताकि वहां के लोग इंडस्ट्री माइन्डेड हों।

केरल की एकानमी जो है वह एग्ज़िक्यूटिव एकानमी है, चाहे क्वायरे हो, चाहे कंश्युनट हो या दूसरी चीज हो। इस लिये केरल को इंडस्ट्रीयलाइज किया जाये। वहां पर दो तीन इंडस्ट्री लगाई जानी चाहिये। लेकिन केरल में यह बात विशेष रूप से जरूरी है कि कोई भी इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट तब तक केरल में इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा जब तक उस को यह भय रहेगा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी केरल में हमेशा हड़ताल करती रहेगी, स्ट्राइक करती रहेगी, यूनियन बनायेगी। जहां तक केरल का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, सब को एक होकर केरल को इंडस्ट्रियाइज करना चाहिये। तभी वहां की भुखमरी और वहां का अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सकता है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no question of supporting this motion.

This motion is the continuation of the original sin committed by this Government when they did not give a chance even for the elected members of the Kerala Legislature in the mid-term elections to meet and consult among themselves whether it was possible for them to come together and form a Government. The Government, after that, has gone on repeating certain arguments, giving certain reasons, for the continuation of President's rule almost for the last two years.

Our State is an unfortunate one because perhaps our State is the only one State after Independence which has had to go through such a long period of President's rule. At least certain elements in our State felt that the President's rule was a kind of a salvation from political parties. Of course, it was due to their political backwardness that they thought like that at that time, but today I can tell Mr. Hathi that he may not be able to find a single person in our State who would like to continue President's rule for a single day longer because that has been the experience of our people all these months and years when we have had different Governors and different advisers.

I do not want to refer to past history because all these discussions may now be relevant only in theory because the Government at this stage cannot be expected with any kind of persuasion to have an earlier election in the Kerala State.

As Mr. A. K. Gopalan has pointed out, the recent experience of keeping the entire Legislature in refrigerator, so to say, in Punjab when they had to resort to President's rule is a contrast to what has happened in Kerala. I do not want to repeat all that Mr. Gopalan has said, but it has opened the eyes of all when they saw that when it suited the Union Government and the Congress Party, they kept the Legislature in Punjab in the refrigerator, so that it could be taken out whenever they wanted it. They did it and they found Constitutional means of doing it, while in our State they

could not even keep the Legislature in abeyance making use of the same provision, if not for the formation of a Government, at least for the election of a few members to the Rajya Sabha. Even that was not allowed and the result is that we have hardly 50 per cent representation in Rajya Sabha today. This Union Government and the Congress Party leadership are exposed before the people of India for their undemocratic and authoritarian behaviour and especially in their attitude towards the people's aspirations in my State. It is now clear as daylight that they are capable of double standards in everything, including such important matters as that of Constitutional procedure as regards the formation of governments and Ministries in various States. But the Minister hoped and wished that in the post-election period, in 1967, Kerala may have an elected Government and a popular rule. We also hope so. At least the people are decided to have it. They will have it, but we would like to see what the powers that be at the Centre are going to do. Again they will be faced with a test. There is no doubt about that and I do not know whether they will do justice. But my feeling is that the post-1967 situation in the country as a whole will be such that the hands of the Government will be forced to do justice to the people of my State.

Almost all the issues that immediately concern my people were highlighted by the previous speakers. So I would only lend my strong support to the voice already raised on various issues that concern our people.

Now the question of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is the most vital one as far as our State is concerned. That is why, all the members laid stress on the fact that it is a misfortune that when the Plan is being finalised, there is no popular Government there. This is not the first time that this has happened. When the Second Five-Year Plan was framed, again there was President's rule there, there was no popular Government. And this time we

know what will happen if it is only left to the ICS advisers who will be coming to Delhi to meet the Planning Commission Members for the allotment in the State sector. There is going to be a meeting of the Planning Advisory Board at Trivandrum on the 9th and some of my colleagues are going to attend that meeting. But it is my feeling that the advisers should be aided, if possible, if it is permissible, by highly placed non-official persons who know the problems of Kerala, in the discussions with the Planning Commission. I would request the Home Minister to find out whether it is possible for him to arrange non-officials also to go with the Kerala representatives before the Planning Commission. I do not go into the details of the Kerala Plan. I should like to support the point raised by my friend, Mr. Kakkann, that Kerala should have a substantial investment in the Fourth Five-Year Plan in order to remove the regional disparity which is the declared aim of the Five-Year Plans. As far as Kerala is concerned, all economic experts have recommended that there should be a substantial investment in the field of industry. In the three Five-Year Plans we went by default. That should not happen this time.

17.00 hrs.

On the problem of raising this vexed question of Kasargode before the Boundary Commission appointed by the Government, the Government should know one thing: irrespective of Parties, the Kerala people have resented that issue being raised before the Commission. I do not know whether the people sitting two thousand miles away from Kerala really realise the intensity of the resentment of the people of my State.

As far as my party is concerned it is very clearly laid down that we would be supporting the demarcation of boundaries on the basis of certain well-accepted principles like contiguity, language, people's will and village as the unit. Shri A.K. Gopalan has made

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

it clear that that is the position of his party. Actually, when we are united, all along we had been pleading for the acceptance of these principles in the demarcation of boundaries after the reorganisation. But the difficulty is that this Government has always hesitated to accept these valid principles on all questions. And this is one of the issues which has got complicated not only in my State, not only with regard to the dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra but as far as the disputes in all the States in India are concerned. Actually, Government have invited a lot of trouble on themselves by refusing to accept these principles.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, they will have to face the music in Punjab. I am told that the Punjab leaders including Sant Fateh Singh are contemplating to start an agitation to get justice as far as Chandigarh is concerned, and as far as some border areas of Haryana and Punjab are concerned. All these issues were kept boiling because Government had failed to recognise valid principles which can be democratically accepted by the people in the demarcation of a boundary. Now, what has been done is that an entire taluk has been thrown open as a disputed area in my State. We never knew about it. It came as a bolt from the blue. It appears Government want to barter away a part of our State to Shri Nijalingappa, the Mysore Chief Minister who may lose a part of his State to Maharashtra. As a result of the dispute between these two States, Kerala also has been dragged into this. Of course, there was some agitation going on in that area for some time. I do not deny that. But to throw open an entire taluk as a controversial area is a very wrong step on the part of the Central Government. I do not want to use strong language on this particular question because already the people are very much agitated

over this question. I am not interested in working up heat over this matter. I would only submit that Government should not dismiss this issue as a silly small matter. In this connection, we would like to place two requests before Government.

One is that the question of the dispute regarding territories in taluks in our State should be raised only when there is a popular government, because we apprehend that the case of Kerala cannot be argued before the commission by the advisers' regime. So, it should only be taken up when there is a popular government.

Secondly, it was very wrong on the part of Government to appoint a commission without any terms of reference. We should like to suggest that there should be terms of reference and these should include the question of a village as the unit and not a taluk as a unit, with language as the primary consideration and contiguity as the other consideration. These should be the terms of reference, and then this issue should be taken up only after a popular government and a legislature come into being.

As far as the major projects are concerned, which were promised for my State, this question has already been referred to by the previous speakers. But I should like to draw especially Shri Hathi's attention to his pet project, to the project which he always says is his pet project, because when he was the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power he had actually initiated work on this Idikki hydro-electric project, which is a very precious project and which is a prestige project for Kerala. He should know what has happened in between.

Shri Hathi: There is no cut in that project.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I shall be very happy if there is not going to be any cut in that project. We have come

to know that political pulls also have come into it. Even in regard to projects we all know that there are political pulls from behind. Shri Hathi will please enquire whether there is a proposal in the middle of the project—the project is in hand, it is being implemented, much money is spent, the entire report is ready—from the CWPC to the Kerala Electricity Board that instead of a concrete dam, they may have a masonry dam. Now, I have many reports with me that some people are interested to see that this concrete is changed into masonry because some big contractors did not get the contract for this concrete dam; if it is masonry dam, they may again get it. There is a lot of tussle going on and contractors, the supporters of contractors, Ministers who bless the contractors, all come into the picture. But my only anxiety, as the anxiety of many other Members from my State, is that as a result of these pulls and pressures, the project should not suffer. Shri Hathi must personally see to it that sufficient money is allotted for this hydro-electric project so that we have the first generator in 1970-71 as it is scheduled today. I urge upon Government to see that immediately an agreement is signed with the Canadian collaborators. We understand that they are very uneasy about it because after many years, they are ready, they have offered their credit, their engineers are on the spot in Kerala, at the site of the project. But still the Government is hesitating to sign the real contract. I do not know what is the reason for the delay. The signing of the contract should be expedited.

I do not want to go into details, but I urge upon the Minister to see that the unanimous recommendation of the parliamentary consultative committee on the problem of forest settlers should be immediately accepted and implemented by the State Government. I had a meeting recently with the Governor of the State in connection with this question after the consultative committee meeting, and then I was surprised to see that in spite of

a unanimous recommendation by the parliamentary consultative committee, the Governor was saying, 'I do not know. Some newspapers have written editorials against it after the decision of the parliamentary consultative committee. So may be the next Government will tackle it. I will not do anything in the matter.' This is a very strange attitude for a Governor and the Government to take, because a newspaper editorial is no more valid than a considered recommendation, and a unanimous recommendation at that, of the consultative committee for Kerala.

So without any delay that question should be settled. I was a member of the sub-committee which went into the details of the question and I am convinced in my mind that our report has taken into consideration the interests of the settlers as well as the interests of the State. I am convinced that there cannot be a better solution than that suggested by the Maniyangadan sub-committee that was unanimously accepted by the parliamentary consultative committee.

I will not take much time. Many of the issues were referred to. But on one particular question, I want immediate action from Government, the question of private forests in the Malabar area. This is a very vital question for the State. As a matter of fact, the Rubber Board wanted 30,000 acres for the planting of rubber during the 4th Plan. They have money in their hands; they are prepared to invest. 30,000 acres can be got in Kerala's conditions today only from the private forests of Malabar which are going to waste today.

I understand that there is a draft Bill before the Government of India sent from the State Government. What is the delay in giving final sanction to that draft Bill from the Centre? That should be done without any delay. It should be passed into an Act by the President. Then the forests will come into the hands of Government. The Rubber Board can have their share.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

There is a proposal for oil palm cultivation. So many things are there; I do not go into details. But it is an urgent matter and I draw Government's attention to it.

Now, Kerala is the land of coconuts. In our language "keram" means coconut, and name Kerala itself is derived from that. I am afraid many of us are feeling that the entire coconut cultivation in my State may be ruined, may be destroyed by a disease which is destroying tens of thousands of acres. Nearly 70 million trees are already destroyed. On this particular question a lot of research has taken place, but our feeling is that not sufficient care is given to it. Over and above this, in the interests of big people who are in the soap industry, recently the Government has liberalised the import of copra from Ceylon and Philippines. We are not against the import of copra as such, but we want to see that the import of copra is not liberalised in such a way that the price of coconut is affected substantially. Now, that is being done and the price has fallen very heavily these days. So, there should be a limit on the import of copra. Otherwise, there should be some mechanism to see that the price of indigenous copra and coconut produced in Kerala, Mysore, Madras and other States is kept at a certain minimum level.

I conclude by making a request to the hon. Minister to see that even for the short period that remains till the general elections, hardly four months, the Government should tell the two Advisers—they are practically the Ministers in my State today, they are almost considered to be Ministers—that they should try to adapt themselves (it is not possible for them, they are ICS people brought up in a peculiar way) to the democratic procedures in this country. Even though Kerala is unfortunate to have President's rule, at least the Advisers and the Governor should adapt themselves as much as possible to absorb the

sentiments, the feelings, of the common people in our State, so that the complaints against the present Government that it is a bureaucratic, wooden-headed Government, and so that the grievances of the people are reduced as much as possible, because our feeling is that even the decisions taken by the topmost consultative committee in our State are not respected and implemented by these people.

I will sum up by telling my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh who was kind enough to intervene in the debate as the only non-Kerala member—he said the Kerala people do not know how to administer themselves—that he is thoroughly mistaken. Provided he and his party show democratic spirit and respect the provisions of the Constitution, the Kerala people will look after themselves. Leave them to their fate. Mr. Raghunath Singh should not try to teach them lessons in administering themselves. The difficulty is that he and his Government have tried to do their best to see that a popular set-up is not there when they are not in a majority. So, they should try to be really democratic, really broad-hearted, and try to respect the provisions of their own Constitution. Then, Kerala will look after its own problems. All this talk of industrialists not coming to Kerala because of labour trouble there is all bogus. He should try to see the figures of man-days lost in Kerala and in other States. It is below the all-India average, but the myth is spread by friends like Mr. Raghunath Singh that Kerala is a hot place, that labour there is up in arms etc. I may say they are sensible people, but, of course, they will go on strike when somebody misbehaves. So, this is a myth. We will see that we industrialise and administer ourselves, we will give a good deal to our people provided we are given the opportunity to do so.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I rise to support this resolution. I am amazed to find that even such an innocent resolution can be opposed. All

this talk is irrelevant and has nothing to do with the resolution. The only purpose here is to extend the President's rule for six months. Do the Opposition people think that an election can be held and a representative Government installed in Kerala in less than six months by the end of April? Elections are going to be held throughout the country in the month of February and then a new Government is to be installed. This Resolution was considered initially also and Members from both sides have expressed the same opinion and then the President's rule was enforced there and then it was said that this will end after the General elections were held throughout the country. Can this be opposed on the ground of practicability? Knowing a little of Kerala, I say this. My friends complained that only one non-Kerala Member spoke. I know a little of Kerala being on the consultative committee and Kerala is a land of plenty, a land of very good and very intelligent people and I am sure that they are fed up with elements which come in the way of prosperity in Kerala and therefore this time they are going to return Congress to power, as it is only that way the raw materials of Kerala, the independence of Kerala and the goodness of Kerala can be marshalled for the benefit of the whole country and for the benefit of Kerala. I had been to Kashmir and I had been to Kerala. I find Kerala exceeding Kashmir in its natural bounties. Is such a land to be used for slogans, for exploitation by certain political slogans? It is a great misfortune for our country that the land carved out of Parasurama's plough is in this position. That Kerala which Parasurama created is a land of plenty. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain and Shri Bhagwan Sahai have done you a lot of good and have given the feeling that progress and plenty is more material than slogans. They say that communism breeds in poverty. But it is amazing that it breeds in plenty in Kerala. A senior officer was travelling with me once and he told me: I am earning Rs. 1600 a month and I am sending Rs. 1200 to my boys and spend

only Rs. 400 on myself; what my son does is that in the morning at 8.00 O'clock he goes to the coffee house with a communist paper and another boy whose father is earning comes there with a communist paper and there such people assemble and they quarrel at the coffee house. The father is earning throughout the country; in any part of the world you will find a man of Kerala earning. But a man who has nothing to do talks of slogans; it is only a man who does not want prosperity who talks of slogans. I may tell my friends opposite that times are changing and during this period of President's rule the people of Kerala have learnt the way to prosperity and plenty; they are not going to be misled this time. Elections will be held at the proper time and Congress will come into power. I support this Resolution.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, the time has come for the Government to reconsider their stand on President's rule. President's rule is the rule of the advisers and the ICS officers and that is the only alternative according to our Constitution, when there is a constitutional deadlock. But I think this will not work satisfactorily; the people in Kerala are fed up with the President's rule, and there may be situations like this in other States also. Therefore, the Government must consider whether there is any other alternative than the President's rule, giving all the administrative powers to a few ICS and IAS officers.

As far as Kerala is concerned, all the advisers and even the Chief Secretary and the Governor are from outside Kerala, we have now heard what impression a gentleman who is not very fond of Kerala will have. Shri Dixit betrayed his ignorance about Kerala; and he was there only for a few days. He is a typical example of what kind of people we are getting from Uttar Pradesh. If these kind of people come there to rule us,

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

may God save us. That is the only answer I can give. I do not know whether Shri Dixit is an astrologer of Haveli Ram type, who has now predicted that there will be a Congress Government in Kerala after the next elections!

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The people of Kerala are generally charming.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Of course, I accept the compliment. But Shri Dixit will utterly be disappointed to find that a non-Congress, stable Government will take over the administration of Kerala after the next election. He mentioned how the Congress were ruling the country for the last 19 years; well, that we are witnessing today. How such a situation has come to pass today in the whole country? We, the educated people of Kerala, cannot tolerate any more such a state of affairs. Some Members were complaining that the people of Kerala are educated; that is one fault! Shri Raghunath Singh was saying that we do not know how to administer. He does not know how many administrators Kerala has given to the world: ambassadors, Ministers, even Cabinet Ministers. Very efficient people came from Kerala and they have administered not only Kerala but other States also. In every part of India, you will find administrators from Kerala. I wonder where Shri Raghunath Singh got his information from. I think he was not paying a good compliment to Shri A. M. Thomas who started as Deputy Minister and who has risen, by his own ability in administration, as Minister of State.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke before me have pointed out the question of Kasargod. There was no urgency, no necessity, on the part of the Congress Working Committee and later on by the Government to create confusion on this score in that part of the country. The dispute was

between Mysore and Maharashtra; there was no necessity to bring Kerala into the picture and now all sorts of trouble are going on there. At Kumbala, there was a clash between the Karnataka students and Malayalee students. All this is the creation of the Government and it is all due to the shortsighted policy of the Union Government. President's rule, as many hon. Members have said here, is the rule of the IAS people; it is full of red-tapism indulged in by a set of people who belong to a particular school of thought, who have not much regard for the democratic institutions. We have a consultative committee for Kerala. As a matter of fact, this consultative committee is really useless. Nothing can be done there. We make decisions. But the ICS officers and the Secretaries act according to their own whims and fancies. Examples were given by Shri Maniyangadan. It was a unanimous decision of the Kerala consultative committee, on the Maniyangadan committee's report on the eviction from forest land; it was the unanimous decision that it should be accepted. But nothing has so far been done. There was the question of withdrawal of cases in connection with the Kerala bandh. Shri Hathi will know how much time they took to implement this decision of the consultative committee. I suggest that even if they are to impose President's rule on the State, the consultative committee should be given some more powers, and, if necessary, the Constitution should be amended. The people should be allowed to bring forward their grievances and other complaints before the consultative committee. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There is much noise; order, order.

Shri Mohammed Koya: When the consultative committee meetings were held in Trivandrum, hundreds of people from all parts of the State came and presented memoranda, ventilating various grievances; there

were teachers, gram sevikas and people from various walks of life throughout the State. When we bring these matters to the committee, Shri Hathi always reminds us that this is only a consultative committee. He says, we cannot take decisions and the Government is not bound by the decisions. The time has come when, even if it is necessary to have President's rule, Government must have some machinery by which the people can voice their grievances and they should not be left to the mercy of a few ICS officers.

So far as development is concerned, we have nobody in the Cabinet. There was nobody from Kerala in the Congress Working Committee. There is no popular Government. Who will look after Kerala? Malabar, which was in Madras State under British rule, has been completely neglected. It is a rule of the ICS people in the Trivandrum Secretariat and we cannot get justice at their hands.

There is the question of aerodrome in Calicut. Calicut is one of the oldest cities. It is the second biggest city in the timber trade. The oldest teak plantation is in Nilambur which is in Kozhikode district. Even in that district, there is no aerodrome. We were promised an aerodrome in the first plan, then we were promised in the second plan and then in the third plan that we would have an aerodrome. But simply because we have no popular Government, the ICS officers who have come from outside do not care for us and we have not so far got an aerodrome for the last so many years. Then there is the question of the Melattur-Feroke railway also. There is so much of red-tapism. Even when it is a question of bringing some money to the Government, Government is not acting at all. Some private party wanted to mine iron ore in Edakkara near Calicut and they applied for a licence. The lease deed is not prepared up-till today. Whenever we went to the Secretariat, nothing was done. We

cannot ask questions there because there is no Assembly. So, the only thing we can do is to have periodical discussions in Parliament. I hope Mr. Hathi will at least take note of these things and ask his Advisers to act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Mr. Hathi that the President's rule in Kerala be extended till the general elections take place. One hon. member said that in the next general elections, the Congress will be returned to power. Some of my hon. friends have taken exception to that remark. This remark does not emanate from any member of the Congress Party in Parliament. This is not a figment of their imagination. This is not the result of their fevered brains. This is something which is being said in many newspapers of India. Therefore, I have no doubt that after the next general elections Kerala will have a firm and stable Government, which will give Kerala peace and prosperity and those items of development which the Kerala people have not been given so far, and also those amenities of life which they have been deprived of so far.

Somebody described Kerala as the land of cocoanuts. Cocoanuts are very dear to Brahmans, though I do not believe in castes. But I have vested interests in Kerala; one of my ancestors—I cannot deny my ancestors; though I may deny my caste, I cannot deny my great ancestors—Parasuram, was responsible for carving this State of Kerala, for bringing out the State of Kerala out of the sea.

At the same time, I may submit that I had a very good friend there and I had plans with that gentleman to settle down in Kerala after I had retired from my political life. Alas, that dear friend of mine, Mr. Raja Mani, is no more, and I do not know what will happen after I retire from my political life. Still, I would like to go to Kerala.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Now I want to say one or two things. People have criticised the President's Rule. I want to tell you very plainly and frankly that there was a lot of agitation, so far as primary school teachers of Kerala were concerned. The Primary Aided School Teachers' Association, whose membership is around 3 lakhs, said that they would march from a point in Kerala to Trivandrum on a particular date. They said that they would start a kind of hunger-strike, because they wanted the disparity of salaries between private school teachers and Government school teachers should be removed.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister wants to make a speech. So, the hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

17.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS IN DELHI

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, I come to report to the House the shocking events of this afternoon. I have no words to express my anguish at what has happened. The whole House will, I am sure, join me in condemning unequivocally the violence and hooliganism indulged in by sections of the procession which converged at Parliament House shortly after mid-day. Full information has not yet been collected.

It seems that the procession, organised by the organisations and groups supporting ban on cow slaughter reached Parliament House at about 12.30 P.M. Even prior to reaching Parliament House, stray incidents of stoning of public and private property had been reported. The main procession continued to be peaceful till about 1.30 P.M. At that stage, Swami Rameshwaranand addressed the gathering and delivered a highly

inflammable speech . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Home Minister is making a statement. Let him make the statement first.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
सेठ गोविन्द दास उनके बाद बोले हैं, उनका भाषण हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रांडर, ग्रांडर ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : बात ठीक है । जब एक सदस्य के बारे में कहा जाता है तो जो दूसरे सदस्य बोले हैं उस दल के, उनके बारे में भी तो बताया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सब सुनें स्टेटमेंट को ।

Shri Nanda: As I said, I cannot give complete information just now. Several facts have to be gathered.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): We have got a tape-record of the speech of Swami Rameshwaranand.

Shri Nanda: He asked the audience what is the use of their staying there and exhorted them to go and surround Parliament House . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अंग्रेजी में तो बोलते ही नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him now.

Shri Nanda: and to prevent Ministers from coming out. The police had to resort to lathi-charge to prevent this crowd from advancing. They retreated a little and threw brickbats at the police. The police had then to use tear-gas. Mounted police followed by foot constables then tried to keep them under control. The crowd assaulted one of the mounted policemen who was knocked down. Some of them also set fire