

श्री कुशवन्त राय (खेरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने सदन में गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में वाद-विवाद करने के लिये लिखा था। जो पहली बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी हुई थी उस में यह तय हुआ था कि गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में वाद-विवाद करने के लिये दो घंटे का समय दिया जायेगा लेकिन अभी तक वह समय नहीं मिला है। मैं ने लिख कर इस के लिये दिया है। मैं आप के जरिये से पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि गन्ने के मूल्य पर वाद-विवाद के लिये समय दिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I think I have already admitted that motion on price of sugarcane as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion and I will ask the hon. Minister to consider the day on which it can be taken up. So far as the time is concerned, it will come up for discussion today in the Business Advisory Committee and time will be fixed. So far as the day is concerned, it will be taken up some time next week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have admitted so many No-Day-Yet-Named Motions and it may not be possible to give time to all those motions next week.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of that.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): What about the point raised by Shri Nagi Reddy?

Mr. Speaker: That is not part of the Business Advisory Committee's report. It is not entirely in the hands of the Government. He has given notice of a motion that the report must be taken into consideration. In the midst of all that is happening here day to day, I have not had time to apply myself to that; I will dispose of it today.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee pre-

vented to the House on the 28th August, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Before passing on to the next item, may I bring to your notice a very important matter?

Mr. Speaker: Is it about Kerala?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, Sir. Four Members were sent out of the House, but they are asked to get out of the lobby also. They are not allowed to sit in the lobby. May I know whether it is proper that Members are not allowed to sit in the lobby? We can understand your decision that they should not be in the House, but they are not allowed to sit in the lobby even.

Mr. Speaker: Once a Member is under suspension from the House, the definition of the House includes the lobby also and so I am afraid he ought not to continue in the lobby. He is sent out of the House because he was disturbing the proceedings of the House; he ought not to disturb from the lobby.

"House' means the House of the People. 'Lobby' means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and coterminous with it."

'House' includes the 'lobby'. Otherwise, I cannot prevent the policemen from coming here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): In the past it was never done like that. We have had so many cases, but it has never been done.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of its never being done. If it has been overlooked, it has been overlooked.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even ex-Members are allowed to come inside the inner lobby.

Mr. Speaker: But those ex-Members have not been sent out in such circumstances.

12.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA)—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Kerala State for 1959-60. The time allotted is 1 hour and 30 minutes, excluding the 31 minutes taken on the 27th August.

Shri Kodyian (Quilon—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about Demand No. XV. Now that the Kerala administration has been taken over by the President, it is the duty of the Central Government to see that peace and tranquillity are restored in the State and a proper atmosphere is created there for holding free and fair elections in the State. But what is happening in Kerala today? Now the Government has asked for supplementary demands for increasing the number of policemen. I do agree with this proposal and support the demand. I think the number of policemen in Kerala is not sufficient enough to cope up with the normal duty of maintaining law and order. What steps have the Government taken to bring peace and tranquillity in the State? Ever since the proclamation by the President there have been continuous assaults and attacks on those people who did not join or participate in the liberation movement, more especially on the Communists. These attacks are still continuing and we are receiving reports and telegrams from that State about various incidents. I do not want to take the time of the House by citing all the instances but still I want to cite certain instances in order to give this hon. House a picture of what is happening today in Kerala.

Following the proclamation of the President there were victory celebrations in many parts of the State by

the so-called 'liberators'. In Alleppey district, following the victory celebrations, many people were attacked and three young women were molested. Of course, the K.P.C.C. leaders have denied these allegations but I have got a newspaper with me in which the letters from these three women have been published. In Mattancherry, an important trade and industrial centre, more than 100 people have been assaulted by the workers of the C. T. T. W and I.N.T.U.C and 22 people had to be hospitalised. Among them was Shri Gopalan, a local leader of the Communist Party, in a very serious condition. Workers who go to the factories to attend to normal work were attacked on several occasions and as a protest against this continuous harassment and attack on workers, on the 21st of this month there was a general strike in the town in which 5,000 workers participated, who abstained from work and demonstrated in the streets.

Then, various meetings organised by the Communist Party and other mass organisations to welcome dismissed Ministers have been disturbed by Congressmen in several places. At Vadakkanchery, Ambalur, Periyar and Nattika people who have been returning after attending the meetings have been attacked and it is reported that 12 people, including women, have been hospitalized with serious injuries. I do not want to prolong the list of incidents and so I will only mention what is happening in Ankamali. Ankamali was one of the nerve centres of the deliverance struggle and what is happening in Ankamali is typical of what will happen in other centres of the State. Immediately after the proclamation by the President there was an unprovoked attack on those people who did not join the liberation movement. Here I may say that the struggle in Ankamali started even before the agitation by the starting of a temperance movement, by picketing of toddy shops run by the toddy tappers' co-operative societies. So, even before the agitation