

several of the shops run by the toddy tappers' societies had been destroyed. Now, after the issue of the proclamation, as a part of the planned and deliberate attempt to attack the Communists and their sympathisers the remaining shops in that area have also been demolished. (Interruption)

12.25 hrs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. One hon. Member raised a point and said that those Members who had withdrawn from the House were asked to go away from the Lobby also. But since technically I did not suspend them, I have no objection to their remaining in the Lobby. Let them continue to sit in the Lobby and if they express regret, I have no objection even to their coming to the House.

Shri Kodivan may continue

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA)—contd

Shri Kediyan: The next day of the announcement of the proclamation at Malayattoor, five provision shops were set on fire and even a poor cow was burnt with kerosene oil.

Mr. Speaker: A cow was burnt? How does that arise out of these demands?

Shri Kediyan: This demand is for increasing the strength of the police. I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that they have not been able to take effective steps to restore law and order and attacks and assaults on Communists and their sympathisers are still going on. So, I want to impress upon the Government that they should take effective steps to control the situation and to put down anti-social activities, from whatever source they may come. Whether it be by the Communists or the P.S.P. or the Congress or the so-called

"liberators", I do not mind, but Government should put down these anti-social activities with a firm hand.

Unless peace and tranquillity is restored, how can we have free and fair elections? Some people who want to keep up this tension do not want to restore peace and normalcy in the State because they hope that by keeping up this tension, by creating communal discord and communal clashes, they can utilize these developments in their favour during the next elections.

So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to condemn any excesses that might be committed by our own people, either the Communist party members or their sympathisers. But I would ask the hon. Members opposite, those from the Congress party and also from the P.S.P., whether they are prepared to condemn the excesses that might have been committed by their own people. Let us sit together and discuss ways and means to find out how fast peace and order can be restored in that State and this sort of atrocities can be put an end to.

In this connection, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Kerala Government to call a conference consisting of representatives of all the political parties at all levels to discuss these matters and to get the co-operation of all the political parties in bringing the situation to normalcy and to bring peace and tranquillity in that State.

Then, we are often accused of interference with administration. But what do we find today? The people of Kerala State want the elections to be held in a free and fair manner. But certain actions that are being taken by the Government since the issue of the proclamation have created an impression in the public mind that the administration of this State is not being carried on with that kind of impartiality and fairness that is needed and is influenced and interfered with by the Congress party and the so-called "liberators". At a public meeting in Trivandrum on August

[Shri Kōdiyan]

3rd, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan, the commander-in-chief of the liberation movement, demanded the transfer of the Home Secretary, of the Inspector-General of Police and some other officials. He accused them of being Communists.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, the hon. Member is speaking on the proclamation

Shri Kōdiyan: No, Sir. The events following the proclamation have created an impression in the public that this sort of interference is going on there. Also, an impression is being created in the people that the elections will not be held in a free and fair manner. That is why I am talking about this. Such impressions should not be created among the people. Such actions should be avoided. I know the fate of a poor Head Constable, who arrested some Congress men who were carrying deadly weapons at Trichur, following the Presidential Proclamation. He was suspended. The DSP of the district was transferred. So such things do happen. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: On what demand is he speaking?

Shri Kōdiyan: On the demand for Police and also on the demand for elections.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to say that elections should be free, fair and impartial.

Shri Kōdiyan: Yes, that is my point. Then, about the preparation of electoral rolls, all parties have agreed for a thorough revision of the electoral rolls. That work has been started. But because of this, there is every likelihood of the election being held next year and it may go beyond the limit of six months of President's rule. In that case, that is, if the election is to be held after the 26th January, 1960, the Constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes to have special representation in the

legislatures of the country will cease to operate and unless the Constitutional safeguards are extended and the Constitution is suitably amended, the Scheduled Castes people in Kerala will find no place in the State Legislature. Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government to take immediate steps for suitably amending the Constitution so as to extend this period of reservation that has been guaranteed for the Scheduled Castes.

It is reported that in the preparation of electoral rolls attempts are being made by some quarters to enrol people in two places simultaneously. A large number of people have migrated from Kottayam District to Malabar area and have settled down there. I do not know their exact number but it may be between three to four lakhs. It is reported that there is an attempt to enrol them both in Malabar and in their original place in Kottayam. This is a matter that has to be very carefully looked into.

Before I conclude, I should again appeal to the hon. Minister that it is the duty of the Central Government to see that law and order is completely and scrupulously maintained and that a proper atmosphere for holding free and fair elections in that area is created.

Lastly, I would say one word about the Harijans. I am very much pained to see that Harijans are being singled out in certain places for these attacks. In Chengannur and Thiruvalla and in other places even during the agitation there have been attempts to single out people with black complexion, that is, dark-skinned people, thinking that they would be Harijans and to beat them. Such cases are still continuing in those areas. Several Harijan houses have been demolished. Several Harijans have been attacked. It is a pity that a set of the weaker sections of the people who have been constitutionally guaranteed special care and attention are being subjected to this

sort of atrocities in Kerala. Therefore, in the name of these poor Harijans, I would make a special and earnest appeal to the hon. Minister to see that these weaker sections of the people, because of the sole reason that they supported the former Kerala Government and supported the Communist Party, are not subjected to this kind of discriminatory treatment and this kind of brutal attacks

Shri Achar TUBE—

Mr. Speaker: Dr Menon I will give an opportunity to hon Members from Kerala first

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish first to speak on Demand No. 11, dealing with elections. Instead of moving a cut motion, if rules permitted I would have moved an add motion of Rs 3 lakhs in order to bring the allotment from Rs 15 lakhs to Rs 18 lakhs that was given in the last election. I am not making this statement in a mood of levity. I make it in all seriousness because the people of Kerala are considerably perturbed over the tampering with of the electoral rolls by the Communist Government. When I talk of the people of Kerala, naturally I am excluding the Communists from it. This feeling among the people finds a reflection in the editorials of a number of papers in Kerala. They demand a complete revision of the electoral rolls. Day before yesterday, I received a telegram from the Editor of *Matrubhumi* asking me to suggest to the House that a mere correction is not enough because the mistakes are so numerous that a complete revision of the rolls is necessary.

The perversions or the tampering with the electoral rolls has come out in a number of ways. The Communist Party and the Communist Government have inflated the electoral rolls with the names of minors. They have inflated the electoral rolls with the names of dead persons. They have also inflated the electoral rolls with the names of persons who are not in

the villages. This has been substantiated by the sample survey conducted by the Election Commission after the last bye-election in Davikulam. I know from my own experience that it has been done in my Parliamentary constituency, but apart from it in constituencies like Kuthuparamba, Manjeri, Kondetty and in a number of other constituencies in Malabar a number of names of minors have been included in the electoral rolls swelling it in some places by 20,000 and 30,000. This needs a careful scrutiny. These are mistakes of commission. There are mistakes of omission too. In the voters' forms, there is column 3 and that column three in many cases has not been filled up with the result that persons when they appear for voting are likely to be disqualified. A third reason that may be adduced is that if only corrections are made, it is very difficult for an average man, who is ignorant and illiterate and is also poor, cannot pay 10 naye Paise for a form, and fill this form and send it on to the proper authorities. We cannot expect him to do that. We have also not the organisation to take care of this kind of work. Under these circumstances, if only a month is given for the correction of the electoral roll it may not be satisfactory.

Apart from that, the announcement of the publication of the list came on 9th August. I know that the lists did not get even to a few hands in some of the constituencies before the 20th. I happened to meet day before yesterday Mr Kurukal, one of the Members of the erstwhile Kerala Assembly for the Muslim League. He told me that in spite of earnest efforts to get hold of a list, he could not do it until the 24th of this month. There are only just a few days left. I wish more time were given for corrections to be made. My submission to the Election Commission and to the House is, that if complete revision is not possible, at least the time should be extended by a month or a month and a half. So far for Elections.

Coming to Demand No. XV for Police, I do not want to make a fresh speech on the Proclamation. I do not

[Dr. K B Menon]

believe in whipping a dead horse. But, I must say that the facts that were brought before the House by some of the Communist Members are cock and bull stories. I must say and I am perfectly willing to prove to the hilt that the instances cited by the Members, not today only, but some of the Communist Members woman, about aggressions in a Church have been completely disproved. I have facts before me I have also received telegrams and letters complaining that the aggressions and violences committed today are not by the opposition parties, but by the Communists themselves. We know the reference that was made by the Prime Minister to the attack on Mr Kurar Nambudiripad, brutal attack, merciless attack on an old respectable gentleman in Kerala. That attack was made by a gang of Communists. Even today's paper says that there was violence in Travancore in connection with the correction of voters' lists. I have no detailed information about that. If the Minister has it, I request him to make the information available to the Members. I am perfectly sure that the non-Communist Kerala is just as non-violent today as they were non-violent before the struggle. If any violence comes it is from the Communist party. For, the Communists in Kerala feel frustrated and their frustration finds its expression in the form of violence.

With regard to Police, I do not oppose the Demand. I have also a submission to make in that connection. That is, the whole question of recruitment to the police must be examined *de novo*. I have reasons for making that suggestion. For, the policy of the Communist party with regard to Police was one of sterilising the police, making them inactive to some extent and ineffective and supplementing the police force with their own volunteer corps, the "Aggiprop". The Communists were trying to achieve this object in two ways. First, they bifurcated authority by creating two I.G.s, one for Special and one

for General. They wanted to get rid of the permanent I.G., who was made Special and who was shunted afterwards as Secretary of the Police Re-organisation Committee. The General I.G. of Police, their man by the time of the struggle was in complete control of the police force. I make a statement before the House which I am sure nobody will challenge. At a meeting of the M.S.P. battalion in Malapuzha, presided over by the Home Minister, the I.G. said that the struggle, as and when launched, should be suppressed by force. He ordered the firings. Most of the firings as I have said, were unprovoked, unnecessary, unwarranted and avoidable. That was one way.

The other was, the Communist party has been trying to establish contact with the police force. This contact they could establish only with the help of the I.G. The contact was tried to be established through introducing cultural programmes among the police. In the name of cultural programme among the police, which was inaugurated by the Law Minister, Shri Krishna Iyer, the members of the party were let loose in these battalions and in that way, the Communist party was trying to establish a kind of liaison with the police force. I am stating these facts to prove that there has been considerable infiltration in the police force and considerable efforts made by them to influence the police. Therefore, the whole question of recruitment must be examined *de novo*. I am not denying that there is no need for extra police. It is significant that when the suggestion came before the South Zonal Committee that they should have a police force for the South, Kerala alone objected to it and kept away from it. If there is Zonal police, much of the expenditure on the part of the State could be avoided. I know from my own experience that there was some shortage of police during the struggle, for, the village *sakas* were closed and there was no police available in the villages to attend to routine work. That may have to be supplemented.

Whether there should be recruitment to the M.S.P. or S.A.P. or whether that money should be invested in a pool with the other States in the creation of a Zonal Police, which could be used, as and when necessary, by each State, or whether that money should be invested in recruiting regular police force which is not S.A.P. or M.S.P. are subjects which should be gone into and studied before this allotment is made use of. That is my submission to the Minister.

Shri Warier (Trichur). On Demand No XI—Elections—about inflation of voters' lists and other complaints, we have also looked into the matter. As a matter of fact, from the Election Commission, we got information that there were certain anomalous positions in the district of Kottayam. But, the most recent voters' list was prepared in the Trivandrum district. I wish the House takes cognisance of the fact that in the Trivandrum district, the voters' list was prepared in 1967-68, after the erstwhile Ministry had come into power. There is absolutely no room for suspicion that there was inflation. In Kottayam, on the contrary, the voters' list was prepared much earlier. There are lists prepared from 1952-1953 onwards which are not renewed. In these, there are inflations. Particularly in the Kottayam district, so much of migration is taking place. Every now and then, you will find that people are migrating to the Malabar area (especially to the hilly side and coming back after some time). Like this, it is a floating population. It is impossible in that district to have a fixed voters' list. The Election Commissioner himself has found out this and he has ordered that these lists should be renewed. Out of 114 constituencies, 56 or so had new voters' lists. They have also been gone into and the Election Commissioner has reported that out of 56 already made, about 25 or 26 are not to be made again. But, if the parties also want, they also can be renewed. So, there is no question of inflation in the voters' lists. Inflation was there owing to the migration of population,

especially from Kottayam District, and from no other district have such complaints come. Complaints have come only because the lists were old, as old as 1952, 1953 and 1954, for which I hope nobody will say that the Communist Ministry is responsible.

12 hrs.

Now, the whole question is about the law and order situation, how peace and tranquillity can be maintained. That has been clearly explained, but there is another question also involved in it. The parties which had been agitating for the overthrow of the Ministry had only one unifying factor. The only unifying factor is anti-Communism, and up to the eve of the elections, they want this tension to be continued. That is the only unifying factor, and if they touch any other problem of the people or of the administration, they are sure to fall out and there will not be this unity for the election. So, it is the strategy of the opposition parties to keep up tension, and that tension will unify them, and they hope that they will have a victory in the next elections which, of course, everybody is anticipating to result in their own favour.

Dr Menon said so much about dead horses and beating of dead horses, but he will remember that the Kerala people were intelligent enough in the last elections to send a solitary P.S.P. Member to this august assembly. Why so? Should he wreak vengeance for that?

Dr K. B. Menon: They look to the quality.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Yes, yes.

Shri Warier: He is questioning the very intelligence of the people.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): And there is only one quality for P.S.P.

Shri Warier: I am not also going to beat that dead horse, which was dead and gone long before we were dead, that is in 1956-57. Thank.

[Shri Warrior]

The party which was till now in power does not seek to have a victory by manipulation of voters' lists and other things because they are having their own sure ground. If it is seen in the proper perspective, you will understand and the House will also be impressed by the fact that the whole thing was a fight of the privileged classes against the unprivileged classes. Why are the Harijans singled out for attack, why are the toddy shops singled out for smashing? Why is it so? It is because they were solidly standing behind the Government, behind, the Government of the Communist Party. They were made the targets primarily because the object was to demoralise the whole people. At Kadathil and other places, the entire colony of Harijans was smashed, and those people were not checked then. It is an unfortunate thing that under the Congress Party, the Communist Party sympathisers and the Harijans had had to bear all these beatings, under the Communist Ministry also, the very thing happened, and now under President's rule also beatings are always the lot of the Harijans and the backward communities. And always Dr Menon and others will glorify it and say that it had been a very non-violent, peaceful, legitimate and constitutional struggle in Kerala.

I know that in my own place near the police station in broad daylight murders were committed by these people and they were not even apprehended at that time. Only now the police is taking some action.

"Now, we were charged with double dealing, the Communist Ministry was charged with not extending the same equality for all people before the law. And one gentleman's name was mentioned. The Communist Party condemned it outright in unmistakable terms stating that it was not the policy of the Party, nor the tactics of the Party, to indulge in personal attacks and personal terrorism, and a special officer was employed or appointed in that place to make investigations and apprehend the people who had committed that crime.

On the other hand, I can cite innumerable instances of assault, maybe not on so prominent people, who may not be people who had given hospitality to the venerable Prime Minister in the good old days.

I do not want to charge that gentleman with anything or to say how much *locus standi* that gentleman has got apart from his position in the Congress.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Quite a great deal.

Shri Warrior: But I want to question Dr Menon, and not only Dr. Menon but all those who stand by that gentleman. That gentleman, after dealing in huge amounts with the Government, had to issue an insolvent petition before the court, and for that he was not given sufficient protection by the erstwhile Government, and he wreaked vengeance on that Government in this particular manner.

I do not stand for beating anybody. I do not stand for personal vendetta. I do not stand for personal terrorism upon any person, however wild he is but to bring all these matters to this august assembly and make people understand that things were very bad just as in the old days is wrong, is after all not a good political fight, it is hitting below the belt. If my hon. friend, Dr Menon, had given all the full details of the incident, if he had given a full picture of the person, I do not think anybody will be misled by all these things.

This particular gentleman comes from my constituency. He is a neighbour of mine, he is not a neighbour of Dr Menon. Dr Menon is 20 miles away, if not more.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Twenty miles is not too much of a distance.

Shri Warrior: He is a neighbour of mine. I daily meet him. It was his business during the last four months to stand before the hospital and take charge of all the corpses in the hospital, whether they had resulted from

murder, from assault, from drunken grounds or anything else; any corpse was good for him and he used to send innumerable telegrams to the Central Ministry and to the Central headquarters of the Congress Party to make people believe that he was the old Congress leader, the faithful leader (Interruption) I do not yield to Dr Menon on this point because I know the facts more than Dr Menon

Mr. Speaker Enough has been said on both sides. Why should we not confine ourselves to the Demands?

Shri Warrior: I submit that Dr Menon had double chance in this affair whereas we did not have this chance

Mr Speaker Two hon Members have spoken instead of one

Dr K B Menon Three

Shri Warrior I do not mean to continue in that strain. I want only to submit that more stringent and proper action must be taken to get peace and tranquillity restored. Otherwise there is no possibility of free and fair elections. That is my submission. I have much more to say but I do not go into the political points involved in it.

About the police, one simple fact is this. The dismissed MSP (Malabar Special Police) to whom Dr Menon referred had an association when they were under the Madras Government and not under the Kerala Government. Secondly, their association was patronised by none other than Shri K A Damodara Menon, an erstwhile Member of the Lok Sabha and erstwhile President of the KPCC. It was according to the directive of this Shri K A Damodara Menon that the strike of the MSP took place and Rajaji's Ministry or some other Madras Ministry took action against them and they were suspended. The very same patron, the Congress patron, approached our Ministry and out of consideration for the Congress as well as for the dismissed men, the

Ministry accepted his suggestion and reinstated them. This was done not now to suppress this particular struggle. It was done in 1957 and not even in 1958. So, how can that be brought in in a dubious, circuitous method? I cannot understand the logic of it. A thing done in 1957 is also brought in to gain certain points of argument here. That is a very bad way of debating things.

Dr K. B. Menon If I am allowed time I will explain it.

Shri Warrior But the most important thing that I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the Government is the unfortunate position of our State, formerly Travancore-Cochin and now Kerala, as regards the Plan, and that comes under various Demands like housing, education etc.

Mr. Speaker We have fixed only an hour and a half and the hon Member has taken enough time.

Shri Warrior: I will finish in two minutes. Unfortunately, the last time also, when the Second Plan was discussed in its final form and final figures were settled, we were not able to get full representation in the matter not owing to the Communist Party coming into the Ministry or going out of it, it was not because of the Communist Party, but because of the internecine quarrels in the then existing party and Ministry. Finally, when the popular Ministry came after the elections, we were told that our allotments had been cut down, and we got only a few crores of rupees; and it was not only this, but in not a single case was priority given to Kerala in the matter of foreign exchange. Consequently, all our schemes were held up. All our hydro electric schemes such as the Sholayar river scheme, the Parambikulam river scheme, and the Pambalayar river scheme etc were held up. We had to meet the Central Water and Power Commission and cringe before them. Shri Hathi knows

[Shri Warrior]

about it. All the Central Ministries who are dealing with development works know it. That was the unfortunate position then. But it is repeated this time also.

So, I would humbly suggest, without going into details that when the final allotments are made, and the final priorities are drawn up, we must get at least some representation for all the three parties which were represented in the Assembly, namely the Communist Party, the Congress Party, and if possible, the PSP also. At least one representative from each party may be taken as an observer at the meetings of the National Development Council and other planning meetings. That is my submission. I have got only one or two more points.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wanted only a couple of minutes more. Already, I have given him three minutes more.

Shri Warrior: If that is so, then I would conclude with these observations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At the outset, let me draw the attention of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Would you not give chance to non-Kerala members?

Mr. Speaker: I thought that this related only to Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, it is only relating to Kerala.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I would like to have a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any conflict between Kerala and Mysore?

Shri Achar: There would never be. I have something to say on these Supplementary Demands.

Shri V. Kacharan (Palghat): I also want to speak.

Shri Jinaschandran (Tellichery): I would also like to speak.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At the outset, let me draw the attention of the House to certain developments taking place in the field of education. I would request the hon Minister to look into the situation existing at present, as far as the teachers are concerned. It is disturbing that after the so-called liberation, nearly two hundred teachers in various schools are transferred from one end of the State to the other by the school managers, because some of them refused to co-operate with the managements in the school closure movement. This is a very important matter. You can understand the difficulties of the low-paid teachers who are transferred from one end of the State to the other, and who have to live on very small salaries. So, I would request the hon Minister to look into the matter and see that the managements are at least persuaded by the Governor and the administration not to resort to this kind of tactics to intimidate the teachers.

I do not want to dilate very much on Demand No XV regarding police. This money is needed for recruiting some more officers. For example, 12 sub-inspectors are going to be recruited, and some new battalions are going to be organised. I know that Government will plead that more officers are needed and more men are needed in the present situation, especially, because it is necessary to keep law and order and to bring peace to the State. If increasing the number of officers and men will achieve this objective, then I am in agreement with Government. But I am afraid that merely by organising two more battalions and by increasing the number of sub-inspectors, the situation in the State cannot be brought under control.

I would request Government to see that the policy that is being pursued at present in the field of police

is fundamentally and basically changed. I am afraid there is a lot of interference taking place in the police administration from the side of the Congress leaders, the PSP leaders and those other leaders who claim that they do not belong to any particular party. For example, it was stated by my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon last time that a district superintendent of police, an IPS man, was transferred within twenty-four hours, on a complaint lodged by an ex-Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State, Mr. Govinda Menon.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior referred to an incident relating to the beating up of a Congress leader. If it has happened, I am sorry for it. We do not want anyone to be beaten up, whether he be a Congressman or a Communist or a PSP man.

Shri Achar: Has it happened? The hon. Member says 'if it has happened'.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Let not my hon. friend disturb me. I have only a few more minutes left. Besides, my hon. friend wants to speak after I finish. So, let him not take away my time.

Dr. K. B. Menon has stated that it was done by communists. He should at least respect the statements issued by responsible leaders of the Communist Party; responsible leaders and committees of the Communist Party have officially repudiated this allegation. They said that they had nothing to do with it, and that they were sorry for this incident. Even after that, my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon is going on repeating the same old tale.

My point is this. After this incident, an ex-Congress Chief Minister issues a statement that an IPS officer, not an ordinary constable or a sub-inspector, but an IPS officer, in that district did not take previous measures....

196 LSD—5.

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, the debate on the Supplementary Demands has developed itself into a second discussion on the Proclamation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point is this. The Home Minister wants us to vote for this Demand and give him more money to increase the number of officers and have more battalions, so that the law and order situation can be met successfully. My point is that simply by increasing the number of officers and men, he cannot do that. On the other hand, he has to resist certain tendencies that are developing in the present administration in Kerala. We were accused so much, as you know, Sir, that we were interfering in the administration.

Mr. Speaker: The same thing is now being said on the other side.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: And we had repudiated it. Perhaps, this is democratic interference in administration, because they are democrats while we are not supposed to be democrats. Even if it is a democratic kind of interference, still, it is interference, and that should be stopped. An ex-Congress Chief Minister issues a statement about a district superintendent of police, and he is transferred within twenty-four hours from that place. And it is not only that, but a special officer is appointed to enquire into this particular incident. May I ask the hon. Minister whether this is the only incident that has happened in Kerala after the President's Proclamation? We have brought before him hundreds of cases where people had been beaten up, where women were raped and so on. My hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon does not agree to all these things. He says that these are all stories built up by the communists. I request Dr. K. B. Menon to come with me, and I shall take him to places, and I shall take him to people, and I shall take him to those families where those girls are living, and I shall take him to the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

doctors who had treated those girls who were raped by these liberation volunteers. But, now, he is in the Parliament in Delhi, and he can make such a statement. I request my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon.....

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid all that would be relevant here is only this, that if hon. Members have got any charges or any complaints against particular police officers—because this Demand relates to police—they may communicate it to the Home Minister. This is not the way in which we should go into these things.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I am perfectly willing to accept the challenge, I am perfectly willing to take my hon. friend also to places where communists have raped and raped and raped.

Mr. Speaker: I am exceedingly sorry that each one accuses the other; whether they be communists or PSP people all of them are Malayalee gentlemen. There is so much of mud thrown upon themselves, whether it is one way or the other. Now, all that chapter is over. If any hon. Member finds that any police officer has misbehaved, he may communicate it to the Home Minister, and he will be ready to make inquiries regarding the matter. Now, Government want to strengthen the police administration. That is all that they want to do by means of this Demand. So far as purifying it is concerned, it cannot be done here, except by way of giving instructions or giving information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point is only this that there should be a common standard for all, as far as the police administration is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a policy question. That was why I said that simply if you increase the number of people, things would not improve, and the situation would not improve.

Now, a special inquiry has been instituted into a particular case. An officer is appointed. But what have they done with regard to hundreds of other cases? My complaint is that no suitable action was taken in many cases, while in a particular case when there is an allegation that a Congress leader is attacked, they appoint a special officer and so on.

About the statement by my hon. friend that all these attacks are against his own people or against people who are against us, I would like to draw your attention to a statement dated August 20 issued by a very responsible leader of the Congress Party in Kerala. He is Shri K. R. Narayanan, ex-MLA. He is General Secretary of one of the most powerful social organisations in Kerala, the SNDP Yogam. The Ezhavas are the biggest community in Kerala and he is the General Secretary of that Organisation. He is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Kerala Congress. He was a member of the last Assembly. This is what he says:

"But I should say it is unfortunate that I still receive reports about the continued occurrence of these incidents. I received a 'phone message informing me that Nilamperur Vasu, a Communist sympathiser, was attacked by some Christians and was admitted in the hospital with his hands and legs broken. Yesterday, I went to the Kottayam District Hospital and saw Vasu. Severe torture has been inflicted on him. Vasu told me that his father, mother and sister were also attacked. I could not get more information by going to the scene of the incident. Even now, I am getting fresh complaints from places like Pathanapuram, Mavelikkara, Pathanamthitta, Ankamali and Kuttanad. Ezhavas have got the freedom to join or not join the liberation struggle. Few Ezhavas joined the struggle. Some few opposed the struggle. Many kept themselves

aloof by not joining either side. A revengeful attitude and an attempt to seek vengeance towards those who opposed the struggle and those who did not join it is highly regrettable.

"I appeal to the leaders of the various communities, the political parties and the Government to prevent this and maintain communal accord and harmony."

1322 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri V. Eacharan: Which newspaper is he quoting from?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a newspaper report from Kerala translated into English.

Shri V. Eacharan: Which newspaper?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I can hand over the newspaper to him or can place it on the Table.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know the name of the newspaper.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This appeared in Kerala Kaumudi. He knows about that newspaper.

Now Shri Narayanan is a very responsible leader of the Congress.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a Communist paper?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know how in the face of such statements even by Congress leaders, his own new friends, Dr K. B. Menon could say that all the attacks are from the side of the Communists, that poor Congressmen, PSP followers and others are being attacked by Communists.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Here is a cutting which says—it is not a Congress paper, it is Dmnamam—that 44 attacks by Communists have taken place since the Proclamation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Dr K. B. Menon has had his say, at the time of

the discussion of the Resolution regarding the Proclamation and just now before me. So he will allow me to continue.

My only request to my hon. friend, Dr K. B. Menon, is that he should not be so blind towards anti-Communism. He should not be so partial towards anti-Communism. He has tried to justify the position taken up by some leaders in Kerala. They are giving the leadership for such kinds of activities. I would like to know from the Minister what practical steps are being taken against newspapers and against responsible leaders who are really openly inciting this kind of violence. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows that some of the newspapers are everyday devoting certain columns to certain officers. Concerning a particular officer, the DIG of Police a story is given and it is said that he is a pro-Communist and should be removed from that position. Then mention is made about the Home Secretary 'He is a pro-Communist and he has to be removed from that position'. This is continuing for several days. These newspapers are giving names. I am sorry that these newspaper reports are perhaps giving leadership to the Government. The newspapers can write anything they like but the Government begins to act on the basis of those reports. The Home Secretary is transferred and put as Secretary PWD the next day. If this sort of things appear in the newspapers and if the leaders make these kind of speeches and the present Government acts accordingly, I am afraid it is not taking up a correct path. The Government is very much influenced by the leaders, Congress leaders and PSP leaders. I know that even the Governor is being threatened by the leaders of the Opposition in Kerala.

Dr K. B. Menon: Oh no.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: saying that he is a weak man and he should be removed. I do not know whether he is succumbing to that pressure. The Central Government have a duty to

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

see that the present Government there does not take sides like that, that it does not employ double standards, and that the people are protected from attack

Shri Jinachandran: On Demand No 11, I have to say that the electoral rolls must be revised. In my own constituency, thousands of young children aged 10 or so are included in the voters' list because they belong to the families of Communist sympathisers. Similarly, hundreds and hundreds of people have been eliminated because they are non-Communists. So the whole electoral rolls must be revised. Otherwise we will not be able to have fair elections. If you want to have fair elections, the only way is to prepare completely new electoral rolls.

I want to say another thing, that is about the police. My Communist friends have said that so many atrocities have taken place in Kerala. Of course, that is always their tactics. Those who know about Communism and Communist tactics know very well that these kind of stories are their main weapon. In Kerala, even men like Shri Kurur Neelakantan Namboodiripad, an old veteran who belongs to the Gandhian ideology, were brutally attacked and severely beaten, and are in hospital. Shri Warrior who spoke earlier was saying that Shri Namboodiripad belonged to the rowdy or vagabond set.

Shri Kodiyam: He has not mentioned that.

Shri Jinachandran: Probably he said something to that effect.

Shri Kodiyam: No, no.

Shri Jinachandran: Anyhow, according to the Communists, even a Namboodiripad is not a respectable man. I do not know whom they will consider respectable.

Shri Kodiyam: Does the hon. Member know that the Trichur District Communist Party issued a statement

condemning this assault and assuring Government that the Communist Party would help in bringing the culprits to book?

Shri Jinachandran: The Communist Party Secretary himself produced the culprits before the police.

Shri Warrior: That is the way to help.

Shri Jinachandran: That is the way to help! (Interruptions) You ask people to commit crimes and then come out with such statements to make people believe that you are innocent. (Interruptions)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member addresses the Chair, he will have no difficulty.

Shri Jinachandran: Like that, hundreds and hundreds of incidents have taken place and people were brutally murdered also. After the President's Proclamation, at least half a dozen people have been killed and dozens and dozens were stabbed severely and they are in a precarious condition in hospital. This has become a common thing, even after the President's Proclamation. It has become a common thing in the whole of Kerala that non-Communists are attacked, whether they are Congressmen or PSP or Muslim League people. Whoever it may be he who does not suit the Communist ideology is severely beaten and severely attacked. That is the case even today.

So I ask the Home Minister to see that justice prevails in Kerala.

Shri Kodiyam was speaking about no sympathy being shown towards the Harijans.

Of course, he is a Harijan, I do not deny it.

Shri Kodiyam: How can you deny that?

Shri Jinnachandran: He said that Congressmen were severely attacking the Harijans. It is all part of their propaganda to win over the poor Harijans. It is a new method; it is one of their tricks.

Shri Kadiyan: They are already with us.

Shri Jinnachandran: No, Sir; that has been proved.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Let that not be decided here

Shri Jinnachandran: It will be proved in the coming election.

About Demand No. 25, Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare and other things I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this. A few lakhs of rupees have been provided for the improvement of a few colonisation schemes in Kerala. Most of the money actually went to party funds and not to the poor Harijans. Thousands and thousands of rupees were drawn from the Treasury. The money was intended to build houses for the poor people but the money was utilised just in the name of agriculture. They thought that they can cheat Government by that. If it is shown as money spent for buildings, then something must be shown. But, if it is agriculture, it means that they can just write the accounts and put the money in their pockets.

In my own place there is a Communist paper called *Desabhimani*. The editor of the paper, one Mr. Indrachudan goes to the Treasury office every time money is drawn. There is a rumour that a major portion of the money went to the *Desabhimani* funds. This is the way they show sympathy to the Harijans. Even the money allotted to the poor tribal people was not going to them but was going to party funds.

So I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a thorough enquiry into this. At least the poor Harijans must get whatever they deserve.

With these words I support the Demands.

Shri Achar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, without in any way entering into the controversy, I would like to make only a few submissions to the Home Minister from the point of view of a linguistic minority in this Kerala State.

Hon. Members of this House may remember of that area north of Chandragiri river, the old Kasergod taluk. There is a linguistic minority there. Even my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, during the elections, had made a statement that this area should go into Karnataka State. I am not going into that question at all today. The main problem is there, of course. But this is not the time for that and I am not going to say anything on that question today. I am only dealing with a few problems which are connected with elections as well as the Demand relating to education.

Firstly, I would like to submit to the Home Minister and also to the Law Minister—he is not here—and to the Government as a whole, that these people there, whose language is Kannada, are suffering a good deal on account of the fact that the notifications, notices and every other publication is made in Malayalam and not in Kannada. I represented this fact to the Home Minister. I also wrote to the Minority Officer at Allahabad. After some months I got the reply that they are addressing the Kerala State. After several months—not several months but more than a year and a half or two—the reply was that these matters are being considered. They also say that these notifications etc., bills and other matters will be published in Kannada also and that the people would not be put to any inconvenience. But in spite of these assurances these things are not implemented.

I am pressing this aspect of the question today because the elections are coming. Even the primary thing, the electoral rolls are not published in Kannada. What are these people

[Shri Achar]

to do? They do not know Malayalam. I will not deal with it for long. I asked only for 5 minutes. I want the Home Minister to attend to this. These people are suffering. I am getting letters after letters. I wrote to the Minority Officer and I got a reply that it is being considered. But, as a matter of fact, nothing is implemented. So I submit that it is a very important matter with regard to the coming elections.

I expect, if not within a short period, at least within a reasonable period, this area will go into the Karnataka State. But that is a bigger problem. As I said, it is not so easy to have the matter settled in spite of the fact that all parties are agreed that that area is Kannada area. In fact, during elections every party says: You must go to the Mysore State. In spite of all these facts, when the actual matter is taken up the question becomes different.

Now these people are suffering. I fear this bigger problem may take more time. But why should these people suffer especially when there have been assurances by the leaders, by the Home Ministry and from everybody that the rights of the minorities, the linguistic minorities, would be protected?

What is happening now? I toured the entire area of the Kasergod taluk, only 8 months ago. In every place they say the same thing. Even a peon of the Taluk office is brought from Kerala knowing only Malayalam. You can understand the difficulty of our Kannada ryots going to the Taluk office. Even to talk to ordinary lower officials, the menials—I am sorry I should not have used that word—who have come from Kerala, is difficult. People knowing Kannada are not employed.

I have already referred to the notifications and other things. Especially, as the elections are coming, I would request the Home Minister to

look into this aspect of the question and see that notifications and electoral rolls and all these things are published not only in Malayalam but in Kannada also.

On the Demand relating to Education also, I would like to make a few observations for the sympathetic consideration of the Government and the hon. Home Minister. Of course, I need not quote statistics; it is an admitted fact. More than 90 per cent of the schools are Kannada schools. The medium of instruction is Kannada; the teachers are Kannadis. But, unfortunately all the Inspectors that are posted to this area—almost all of them—do not know Kannada. Previously, at least there were some people who knew Kannada. I can understand the position of the Education Department. But I would urge that at least this matter should be looked into.

The District Educational Officer is a person who does not know Kannada. Let alone other departments such as the Revenue Department. At least in the Education Department, should there not be persons who know Kannada? I can understand the difficulty if there are no officers knowing Kannada. I can sympathise with the Kerala Government then. I do not want to press things which are not practical. But there are persons who know Kannada and who are qualified to be District Educational Officers. When we are dealing with the Demand for Education, this appeals to me more than anything else.

As I said, more than 90 per cent of the schools are Kannada schools; the medium of instruction is Kannada. In such circumstances is it proper to post Malayalam Officers? I would submit that the hon. Minister should make it a point to see to it and immediately to remedy the situation.

Before I sit down I would like to say one or two words about the Con-

gress leader about whom many things were mentioned. Shri Menon also mentioned something about him. I was very sorry when I heard Shri Vasudevan Nair say 'if he was attacked'. He admitted that his own Party has issued a statement condemning it. That shows the attitude and mentality. He knows the things. The poor old gentleman was attacked. Whether a communist attacked him or not is a controversial matter. One of the Members has said that he comes from his own constituency. I am only stating this because I happen to know Shri Namboodiripad and my sympathy goes for him. More than 35 years ago, I had the privilege of having him as my guest. He was, I was told, the President of the District Congress Committee—a venerable old man, an old Congress worker and a fighter for freedom. After all it is a matter for the courts to decide; we cannot say whether the communist attacked him or not. But, that he has been attacked and he is in the hospital is certain. Whether he was sending telegrams and all that is immaterial, but to say, 'if he was attacked' etc., only shows the attitude of our Communist friends. I would appeal to my friends not to take these things in such a light-hearted manner. Let us at least express our sympathy for him.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a debate on the Supplementary Demands for the Kerala administration. It has been turned into a supplementary debate on the Proclamation as also on the pre-Proclamation conditions. You were right in pointing out that the matters which were relevant so far as the Proclamation was concerned, that is, the conditions before the issue of the Proclamation, need not have been brought in at this stage. All the same, a number of hon. Members have made certain suggestions and it is my duty to point out what the present position is.

In the first place, I should like to submit that after the Proclamation

we were trying our best to see that normal conditions were established as early as possible. Our efforts can only succeed if the leaders of all the political parties co-operate with us in restoring that condition. That can be done only by a restrained approach to the whole problem. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to see that any complaints or grievances that they place before this House or before the public have some basis or foundation. If something is said merely on the basis of rumours or allegations, it is likely to harm the situation as such allegations will not have the effect of quietening the situation of law and order. I was highly distressed when allegations after allegations were made that a number of rapes had been committed. This is the most serious and reprehensible matter. If any hon. Member has information about the commission of any such offence I would request him to place it at the disposal of the law and order authorities or the magistrate. If he considers it necessary, after having checked the matter, let him forward that information to me and I shall have the matter fully examined and looked into. But if such statements are made in an extravagant manner, it is difficult to keep law and order in a proper condition and it has a very bad effect, a demoralising effect on the people and they are likely to believe that such allegations are true when, in fact, they may not be true. So, I am appealing to all the hon. Members, especially from Kerala, to see to it that they help the authorities so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned and they can do this either by giving such instances to us or to the proper authorities for a full enquiry. That is my request to the hon. Members because we are interested in seeing that the conditions come down to normalcy as early as possible.

During the debate on the Kerala Proclamation, it was pointed out how there was an atmosphere of distrust and bitterness everywhere. That has got to be removed. The walls of all

[Shri Datar].

such mistrust have to be completely demolished. Therefore, I am appealing to all the hon. Members to help the authorities and the administration in keeping conditions of law and order in a proper way.

So far as the law and order situation is concerned, may I point out that things are fast returning to normalcy. Instructions have been issued to the police that they should remain vigilant so that the normal conditions can be restored as quickly as possible. I am happy to inform the House that normal conditions are being restored very quickly, more quickly than we had imagined, in almost all the places. If it is found that there are any violations of law or there are preparations for disturbing the conditions of law and order, then immediately strong action is being taken against them. Special emergency police parties have been posted particularly in vulnerable places and precautionary patrolling is being carried out everywhere. We are anxious that normal conditions should be completely restored in urban and even distant rural areas as early as possible. Therefore, I assure the House that we are taking all possible steps and full instructions have been given to the police and the other parties to keep a vigilant eye upon the situation in all the places. The State Administration is taking all the necessary steps, impartially and firmly and the situation is very much under control. I need not quote the various cases that have been filed or disposed of and we are trying our best to see that in all the cases of complaints, investigations are proceeded with as early and expeditiously as possible and the situation is fast returning to normal. During the last few days there have been only stray, isolated individual instances as against previous conditions when there were attempts at organising certain forms of agitation. The State Government has taken all the necessary steps including apprehension under the preven-

tive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, promulgation of order under Section 144 and also other preventive measures. The State Government is confident that the situation is entirely under control. Then, so far as the law and order situation is concerned, I will again appeal to the hon. Members to help the Government in establishing law and order and in introducing normalcy of conditions. It is absolutely essential, especially when after a few months we are going to have free and impartial elections.

This takes me to the next question of elections. Normally certain steps are taken even though the elections are not in sight. In this particular case, the Election Commission had to take certain normal steps even before the Proclamation was issued because certain complaints had been received that there was an unusually large increase in the total number of enrolled voters in several constituencies for which no satisfactory explanation could be found. That was the complaint received long before the Proclamation. Therefore, it was decided by the Election Commission to have the electoral rolls properly scrutinised and checked—I am pointing out the pre-Proclamation conditions. In accordance with a directive issued by the Election Commission the rolls of 56 constituencies out of a total of 114 were intensively revised and reprinted, and the work of remaining 58 constituencies had still to be done. In the meanwhile, when the Chief Election Commissioner had recently gone to Kerala a number of members belonging to different political parties met him, and it was pointed out by large number of them that all the rolls in all the constituencies were unsatisfactory and they should be thoroughly revised. He had called a conference on 10th August of all the representatives of various political parties, and at this conference this particular view was expressed by the majority of the

persons who were present there. This was suggested, Sir, especially by the representatives of the Congress, the P.S.P. and the Muslim League. They urged that an intensive revision of all the remaining 58 rolls, even if it led to a slight delay in holding the general elections, should be made as early as possible. The representative of the Communist Party was also of the view that all the rolls should be properly revised to the extent practicable. After this conference the Communist Party made a written representation also to the Commission stating—this may be noted—that in view of the allegations made and in order that the electoral rolls may be made up-to-date in all the constituencies before the election, intensive enumeration should be completed in all the 114 constituencies. That means, according to the wishes of all the parties, the whole work should be redone, should be properly done before the elections are held. This was the view expressed, and the Chief Election Commissioner has taken a note of this. He is carrying on this work to the extent possible. After the whole thing has been properly done then, naturally the elections could be held.

The Government are anxious that elections are held as early as possible. All the same, in view of the unanimous desire expressed by all the political parties that there ought to be a complete check-up of all the electoral rolls in all the 114 constituencies, that work has got to be done. It is likely to take some more time, but it is worthwhile doing it. I am here to point out that the Chief Election Commissioner is fully aware of the need as also of the views expressed by the various political parties in this connection, and the work has started in right earnest in all the places. This is a very stupendous piece of work and that has to be done as impartially and as completely as possible. For this reason, Sir, I would assure the House that the Chief Election Commissioner will do all that is possible to see that the

electoral rolls are proper, accurate and have been fully and adequately attended to. Therefore we will follow a time-table so far as holding of elections is concerned. This is a point, Sir, which has been referred to by a number of hon. Members, and that is the reason why I have dealt with it at some great length.

Certain other points or grievances were placed before the House by certain hon. Members. A point was made out that the present administration was anxious to abolish reservation in services for Backward Classes. So far as that is concerned, my information is that there was a committee, Administrative Enquiry Committee, appointed by the former Communist Government under the chairmanship of the then Chief Minister of Kerala State. They submitted a report. I understand that one of the points that they had made out was that the backwardness should have a relation to economic conditions and not to the birth in a particular family or to the membership of a particular community. That question has naturally to be considered in all its aspects and, as the House is aware, the Government of India are also at it. The Government of India have to consider that question in the larger context in view of the importance of that subject. But here, Sir, I might assure the House that no proposal to abolish reservation in services for backward classes has been at present before the administration.

Then, something was said about police officers, that after the President's Proclamation certain police officers were demoted. That was a point which was made out by one hon. Member. What happened was this. Three posts were created specially for emergency by the former Communist Government. These posts, naturally, after the President's Proclamation had to be retrenched. When they were retrenched, naturally three junior Deputy Superintendents of Police had to be reverted. Therefore, you will find that what has been done

[Shri Datar]

has been perfectly regular. When certain new posts were created certain officers got promotion. When those posts had to be abolished, a reversion had to take place and, therefore, three junior Deputy Superintendents of Police had to be reverted, and there is nothing wrong in all these cases. May I point out that we are looking at it only from the question of efficiency of administration and from that of maintenance of perfect law and order in the State of Kerala. Therefore, there is no substance in the contention that these people were demoted or reverted only on account of certain extraneous circumstances.

May I also point out that so far as elections are concerned, certain details have been given by the Election Commission. That would show that full work has been going on at all the centres, at all the villages, at all the tehsils, and a special officer has been sent for the purpose of seeing to it that the electoral rolls are prepared properly and, secondly, the elections are held as early as possible.

Something was said about irrigation. A contention was put forward that in respect of irrigation the whole amount was not spent. The first contention was that the full amount had not been given to Kerala. May I point out what the exact position in this respect is? The total allotment under the Second Five Year Plan for irrigation was Rs. 237 lakhs excluding the cost of establishment—Rs. 280 lakhs were available for irrigation works. Rs. 87 lakhs have been spent till the end of the third year and in the current year's Budget Rs. 76 lakhs have been provided. I am told that this entire allotment will be fully spent during this year. The Irrigation Department has decided early this year to expedite the execution of works. Thus you will find that even on this point whatever has been allotted has been spent, and so far as this year is concerned the full amount

that has been budgeted will be, it is expected, spent in the course of this year.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Menon, made a very astounding suggestion. His suggestion was that the election cost should be met entirely by the Centre because they have taken it over. I would not like to go into that question. I would only invite the hon. Member's attention to what the Governor himself has said and what ultimately has been held by this House and the other, viz., that the Proclamation had to be issued and the President had to intervene on account of certain acts and omissions of the Communist Ministry themselves. It was only under these circumstances that as an inevitable step we had to come into the picture. We did not want it at all; it was open to them to have run out the full five-year period, but on account of various acts, which I am not going to refer to now because this is not the time for it, it was inevitable. If at all any persons or parties are responsible for the President's Proclamation and for the general elections, it is the Communist Party.

14 hrs.

Shri Achar: I think they should pay it.

Shri Datar: Had there been any such provision, they would have been compelled to pay. So, such suggestions cannot come especially from a party which has been held responsible for all that has happened in the Kerala State. I would not make any further reference to this. (Interruptions.)

My hon. friend made a suggestion that inasmuch as elections were not likely to be held before 26th January, 1960, if they are held after the ten-year period mentioned in the Constitution is over, some arrangement has to be made about the reservation of seats for Harijans and tribals. That

is a very large question. It is true that that question has to be considered as expeditiously as possible. It is not unlikely that the elections may be held beyond 26th January, 1960. The Government of India are fully seized of this matter and they will take proper decision at a proper time

Lastly, I come to the question raised by Shri Achar which had a reference to Kasargod. So far as the general questions are concerned, I cannot deal with them here, because we are only considering the supplementary demands here. He suggested that when general elections are held, all proper steps should be taken for the publication of the electoral rolls in the language largely understood there, viz. Kannada, and that certain other steps should be taken for the purpose of making it possible for the people there to know what is being done in respect of the elections. Under the State Reorganisation Act, the Government of India have appointed a special Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I do not know whether such complaints have been referred to him.

Shri Achar: I mentioned that fact.

Shri Datar: You did not say about the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. It would be within the purview of this officer to look into all such cases, especially if the minorities feel that their interests have not been properly safeguarded.

In this connection, may I invite attention to the circular issued by the Government of India in 1956, pointing out the various steps that should be implemented by the State Governments and others in respect of the reasonable rights of the linguistic minorities regarding schools, education, etc. A number of points have been mentioned there. Only recently, if I am not mistaken, a conference was held either at Madras or somewhere else where the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had gone. The representatives of the four Governments met there and I understand they reached certain definite conclu-

sions by agreement. I suggest the hon. Member might take up the matter with the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. So far as the elections are concerned, whatever he has stated here will be brought to the notice of the Election Commissioner for such action as he thinks proper in this respect. There are certain precedents where in respect of bilingual areas, the electoral rolls are published in both the languages and certain other steps are taken. We can leave this question quite safely to the Election Commission to see to it that proper steps are taken for the purpose of enabling the people to know what is being done regarding the elections.

In respect of the larger question about education, etc., I am afraid it is not within the purview of this supplementary demand, because this supplementary demand about education that has been asked for is only in respect of certain colleges—medical college, engineering college, etc. So, there is no scope for a general debate on education under this supplementary demand. If, for example, there are certain things which can be done for the purpose of linguistic minorities, I am quite confident that the State administration—either the President's administration or the State Government after the elections—will surely take all these circumstances into account.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Will it be possible to extend the time for correction of electoral rolls a little more?

Shri Datar: That will also be conveyed to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motions 1, 3 and 4 moved under these heads.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

15.

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. XI, XV, XVII, XXV, XXXIV, XXXVIII and XLIV be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof"

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO XI—ELECTIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 15,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Elections' "

DEMAND NO XV—POLICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,76,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Police' "

DEMAND NO XVII—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 9,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Education' "

DEMAND NO. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND NO XXXIV—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANK- MENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON- COMMERCIAL)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 42,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial)' "

DEMAND NO XXXVIII—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 35,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account' "

DEMAND NO XLIV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of Loans and Advances by State Government."

14.09 hrs.

MOTION RE: POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO PUBLIC BORROWING—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A C Guha on the 28th August, 1959, namely —

"That this House takes note of the policy of the Government in regard to public borrowing and urges upon the Government to bring necessary legislation regulating its borrowing power as envisaged in article 292 of the Constitution"

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think my hon friend Shri A C Guha, Shri Feroze Gandhi and his colleague who tabled this No-Day-Yet-Named Motion deserve our gratitude for focussing the attention of the House on a very important question, viz, the policy of Government in regard to public borrowing and the need for having legislation so as to fulfil the intention underlying article 292 of the Constitution. Though it is an enabling article, article 292 definitely contemplates that there should be some sort of limitation placed on the borrowing power. It says

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any . . ." etc

It is true it is open to Parliament not to place any limits, but my submission is that there are definite disadvantages in not placing such limits. In the first place, it encourages reckless spending. Secondly, it does not

rouse the Government to a sense of urgency to find out where all this borrowed money goes and how it is spent. Thirdly, with excessive borrowing there is a possibility of the credit of the Government being impaired. Therefore, I think by and large, it is necessary that some sort of limitation should be placed. I am not contemplating a limitation by means of figures; it may be a flexible limitation, which may be connected with the rise and fall, in the amount of the Consolidated Fund of India. If we say, for instance, that the borrowing should not exceed, ten times the amount of the Consolidated Fund of India, it will give sufficient elasticity in the borrowing powers of the Government

A large portion of the borrowing is concealed in the form of guarantees as well. Because, what the Constitution contemplates is not merely what the Union of India borrows but also what the Union of India guarantees. To my mind, it is as good as borrowing, though you may not be called upon to fulfil the guarantees at the moment. Therefore, that point also requires to be borne in mind in finding out the extent of concealed borrowing in the form of guarantees.

There is one point to which I want to invite the attention of the House particularly, to which a passing reference was made by me earlier. The borrowing is not merely borrowing in the open money market. It can also be in the form of treasury bills issued by the Government. This House will recollect that the device of treasury bills existed in the time of the British Government and then it was used as a sort of stop-gap device. Whenever the revenues lagged behind the expenditure which had to be incurred, this device was resorted to. The revenues of the Union of India do not come steadily at a regulated pace; they come up in fits and starts. So that it often happens that when the revenue has not come, the expenditure