

absolutely nothing there and we should not read anything beyond this in the action taken by the Government. I thank the hon. Members for giving valuable suggestions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twentyfive minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, the VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

THE KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1965

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, as passed by the Lok-Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Rs. 2.84 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 26th November, 1965, and the expenditure of Rs. 3.82 lakhs 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of Kerala. The Supplementary Demand Statements presented to the House give the explanations in support of these proposals. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to go into these in detail.

I would, however, like to take this opportunity to say a few words about the developmental activities of the State. The outlay on the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala was

originally fixed at Rs. 170 crores to be financed by a Central assistance of Rs. 109.40 crores and the State's resources of Rs. 60.60 crores. The approved Plan outlay for 1965-66 was fixed at Rs. 41.65 crores of which Central assistance amounted to Rs. 28.90 crores. This raised the total outlay for the five-year period to Rs. 173.22 crores.

In May, 1965, the State Government sent up comprehensive proposals for an additional outlay on certain productive schemes already in progress and on some new schemes having an immediate impact on the development of the State as a supplement to the State Plan already agreed to. These were carefully examined and an additional outlay of Rs. 5.63 crores was sanctioned in June, 1965. This included Rs. 2.35 crores for power, Rs. 1.50 crores for industries and Rs. 1.10 crores for irrigation. An additional assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been sanctioned for minor irrigation works.

The total outlay of the State Plan for 1965-66 now adds up to Rs. 47.58 crores and for the Third Plan period to Rs. 179.26 crores.

Having regard to the present need to step up food production, the Centre has sanctioned under the "Special Development Programme" a sum of Rs. 119.34 lakhs. This amount will be utilised for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Co-operation.

Rapid industrialisation is vital to the progress and development of the State. The outlay during the Third Plan period on industries will be about Rs. 14.4 cores. Certain Central Sector projects are also coming up in Kerala. The important amongst these are: the Hindustan Machine Tools which has started production, and the Cochin Refinery which will be commissioned in May next. The Project Report for the proposed Ship Building Yard is likely to be received early next year. The Project Report for the Precision Instrument Project is under examination. It has also been decided to set up a Fertiliser Project at Cochin. A unit of the Hindustan Insecticides, Ltd. at Alwaye for the production of Benzene Hexachloride, a pesticide,

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has recently been sanctioned. A number of private industries are also coming up and to assist them funds have been provided for the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation. The provision for this purpose in the current year is Rs. 93.20 lakhs.

The present batch of Supplementary Demands is confined to resumption of the advances obtained from the Contingency Fund for certain payments made in satisfaction of court decrees against Government as well as for a few items of expenditure on "New Service." Of the additional requirements mention may be made of Rs. 1.30 lakhs for the purchase of a plot of land in New Delhi for the construction of a Handicrafts Emporium. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is being made for starting a mineral technology section and a glass blowing workshop in the Industrial Testing Laboratory. Hon. Members are aware that Kerala is rich in mineral resources which include high quality China clay, beach sand containing monazite, ilmenite, rutile, etc. Production of Ilmenite has gone down mainly because of lack of foreign demand, but efforts are being made to find a market for this mineral. Production of rutile has, however, gone up considerably. A programme for the geological investigation of mineral resources of Kerala has been drawn up. I would like to assure the House that every effort will be made to explore and exploit the mineral resources of the State.

Provision has been made for expenditure on the Tenth Quinquennial Livestock Census in Kerala. Among the programmes for improvement of livestock and development of dairy industry, mention may be made of the Indo-Swiss Project located at Munnar. Work on this project, which envisages improvement of the cattle wealth, started in July, 1963 and the first stage involving an outlay of over Rs. 20 lakhs has been completed. Recently a pasteurisation plant was commissioned in Calicut and the implementation of milk supply schemes in Ernakulam, Palghat and Kottayam is making speedy progress.

The Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project has made considerable progress and the expenditure so far is of the order of Rs. 4.5 crores. The project is presently establishing fisheries stations in Ernakulam

and Cannanore which comprise an ice factory-cum-freezing plant, training centres, boat building yards, etc.

Hon. Members are aware of the tremendous power potential of the Kerala State. Due to unprecedented lack of rains during the last monsoon the State is passing through a phase of power shortage necessitating a cut of 25 per cent. in the electric supply to the Industries. Government is alive to the urgent need for power and negotiations are going on for meeting the shortfall by obtaining power from Mysore through the Madras Grid to ease the position. The commissioning of the Hydro-electric projects which are under construction, at Sholayar and Sabarigiri, will considerably improve the position in the near future. In the course of the next 12 months, a capacity of 318 MWS. will be added to the existing capacity of 192.5 MW. I might add that the total outlay on power during the Third Plan would amount to Rs. 59.86 crores as against the original target of Rs. 43.56 crores.

Hon. Members have been showing keen interest in the development plan of Kerala. I may take this opportunity to assure the House that all proposals relating to Kerala will continue to receive special and sympathetic consideration. The Plan requirements of Kerala are constantly under review and if it is found that further assistance for these or any other schemes is essential to the State such assistance will be provided to the extent necessary.

Sir, with these words, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, discussion on the Kerala Appropriation Bill has become a regular feature in this House. Times without number, we have pointed out to the Government that it is undemocratic to have Governor's rule in Kerala but I am sorry to say that all our pleadings have fallen on deaf ears. I am afraid, the Centre will not pave the way for democratic government to emerge in Kerala so long as the chances of the Congress to come to power are dim. So, we have to discuss and give powers to the Government to appropriate

and run the Government there through the the Governor.

Sir, it is very sickening to see how democracy is being throttled in this country. We have on one side speeches of the ruling party leaders paying high tributes to democracy and the way in which it is being worked in this country. But, on the other hand, the same people who speak loudly about democracy are the killers of democracy. For them this emergency has come as a handy weapon to perpetuate themselves in power. I am second to none in opposing the aggressors of Pakistan and China. But you will be surprised to know, Sir, that at the outbreak of the hostilities, I wrote to the Prime Minister offering my services for defence for which he was kind enough to reply to me. Again, I wrote to the Defence Minister offering my services and he too had acknowledged the offer with thanks. But, Sir, I have seen that this emergency, even though it is necessary, is misused stifle public opinion.

Sir, you know how the D.I.R. is used both in Kerala and outside to suppress public opinion. I have already said in this House that the freedom of the press is being marred completely. Very recently action has been taken against two important papers of Madras, Swarajya and Kalki, for having published an article written by no less a person than the revered leader, Rajaji.

Sir, Rajaji may be opposing the ruling party, but his stature as one of the world's statesmen is unquestionable. I remember the days when he gave up everything for the sake of this country. It is still green in my memory how once he was called as the conscious-keeper of Gandhiji and how late Panditji praised him when he was leaving Delhi laying down his office as Governor-General. Panditji with tears in his eyes had said that he was bidding farewell from Delhi to a great soul who was his friend, guide and philosopher.

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): What is the hon'ble Member talking about?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: If the hon'ble Member waits for a few more minutes, he will come to know what I am talking about.

Such a world-known leader had written on article which the Government wants to suppress through the D.I.R. Sir, I do not want to discuss about the merits and demerits of the prosecution, but I bring it to your notice how the D.I.R. is being misused to suppress the freedom....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Which item of the Appropriation Bill you are trying to cover?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :...which is one of the most vital parts of the III Chapter of our Constitution dealing with fundamental rights. Sir, we are having the Governor's Rule there. *(Interruption)* I am not yielding. We have got to know that the entire system in Kerala is a thorough negation of democracy....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): This is not covered by any of the items before us.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : Opposition Parties can never function in Kerala so long as Government's Rule is continued. And the hon. Minister of State has painted a rosy picture of how money is going to be spent there. But the actual condition obtaining in Kerala is very rightly put in a pamphlet which I will read out. It reads:—

"The newspapers are full of the news of impressive economic and industrial developments in all parts of the country, except Kerala. Delhi is to have television, huge firms are floated every week in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Gigantic steel plants set up new records of production in Orissa and Bihar, and yet larger new steel plants are planned in the immediate future."

Yet what is the position in Kerala?

"Only the news from Kerala breathes unrelieved gloom and hopelessness, unemployment, starvation, cholera and near famine, stagnancy and bank failures and continuous political instability."

This is the actual position of Kerala.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Who has issued this pamphlet?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : One gentleman by name, George Isaac, from Kottayam. It is a four-page pamphlet.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Madras): He is a Communist.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : Whether he is a Communist or not, I am afraid, he speaks the truth and I will support it.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: The hon'ble Member belongs to the Madras State. How does he speak for Kerala? If he had spoken about Madras it would have been welcome.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Let me tell my colleague, my friend that this House is called the Council of States. Where am I to speak if I cannot speak here? Am I to speak in Chandni Chowk or Shashiram's tea parlour? This is the proper House where one can speak. This is the Council of States.

Sir, before I finish my speech, I want to raise a slogan in this House. That slogan is "Down, down with the D.I.R.". If we cannot set aside the D.I.R., I assure you, Sir, that no democracy will prosper in this country and we cannot have Opposition parties to play their role.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to speak.

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. I am very glad to hear my friend, Mr. Mariswamy, speaking on behalf of Kerala. I heard somebody saying that he is a Madraasi and he cannot speak about Kerala. Sir, he has got ample rights because for such a long time we were with Madras that a good deal of people of Madras know more about that portion of Kerala, now known as Malabar, than even those who come from some other parts of Kerala.

Sir, though he was speaking so much for Kerala, I do not agree with all what he has said. Of course, we are having some trouble in Kerala. Shortages are as many as other States are having. But I do not think we had such a lot of cholera deaths or deaths due to starvation. I do not agree

with that. Yet it is heartening to hear from the hon. Minister that some amount has been allotted for us now and some of our projects are taking shape now. Now this is emergency time and many of our projects cannot be attended to. There is shortage of funds, shortage of foreign exchange and so on. Yet with, whatever little we have got, we must see that every place is being developed according to its merits and possibilities.

It has been expressed here by many hon'ble Members on several occasions that there is ample scope for developing the Kerala State. It is a compact State with so many items to be developed. Among them one is fisheries. Especially when we are facing food shortage and all that, it is time for us to develop fisheries as soon as possible. Now, the project which is coming in Cannanore in the name of Moplah Bey is progressing rapidly. When it is completed, I think we can have some employment for many in that place, and we will have some foreign exchange too. There are prawns which are plenty in that part of the country. There are still some other places near Cannanore which could be developed. I think the Government will survey it and pay due attention to this matter.

In Ernakulam also these things are being developed. About agriculture, whatever happens in Kerala, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it is progressing and it has progressed commensurate with the labour put in by the people. They are very good workers. The only thing is that they do not have scope for work. About agriculture, let me point out one thing about Kerala. In many places there you find running rivers. Yet due to failure of rains there is shortage of water and destruction of crop. Is it not advisable for us to have some arrangement whereby such places are first surveyed and in case of failure of monsoon, some pumping or irrigation facilities could be installed as a safeguard? What has happened this year in many places is, in the absence of timely rain, we find many fields are dried up. It is a pity to see, though perennial rivers are running which are about 41 in number in Kerala, yet many acres of fields are lying dry, since irrigation facilities are very little. So we want more of these

irrigation facilities, like pumping arrangements and they must be permanent also to be used whenever required. This applies to power also. It is reported that there will be a cut of 50 per cent, during this week. We have been telling here for so many years now that our industries are suffering for want of proper supply of electricity. And it is said that Kerala is one of the States that can produce electricity with very little expense also. Of course many projects are coming up there and even though we have all these hydro-electric schemes, and some already working, we come across this shortage of electricity, cut, etc. because of the absence of proper rain. All the catchment areas there are now without enough water. For this reason we have been crying for a thermal plant there. Unfortunately it has not come up. The Government should think over this matter and provide thermal stations at least as a standby. The reply we got from here was that at the end of 1968 or 1970 almost all our hydro-electric projects would be completed and we would have plenty of electricity. At the same time the Minister for Irrigation and Power told us that if they are to start a thermal plant now, it will also take two years. My request is, that even if it is after 3 years or 4 years, let it come there so that in case we have to face this trouble for electricity, as we are now facing, it would be a great boon to the place so that the industries can go on. There are not many industries in Kerala. We do not have many huge industries in the public sector and in the private sector there is only one big industry which has come in Malabar and that is near Calicut—the Gwalior rayons. It is a good thing and we are thankful for that but when we go through the working of that and the nuisance created by them, we are afraid about what would happen when all the villages are provided with huge units like that. There is a river called the Beypore river—Chaliyar. It is a perennial river from the Ghats to the sea. We have pure water in that. It is a beautiful deep, broad river which was being used by lakhs of people there, in Ernad Taluk, near Calicut, I do not know whether the Minister has received any complaint from these people about the Rayon Factory spoiling this water during the last two or three years. I understand that one of the conditions, when the licence was given,

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was to remove soiled water from the factory through pipes to the sea but unfortunately they have not done that. Of course it has provided some work to some hundreds of people but at the same time the whole river has become so bad and nothing is living there. Water let out from the factory has spoiled the river water up to a length of 8 to 10 miles and no fish is available and no shell is available and the persons who were living on them have lost their work. About two Panchayats had written to the Kerala Government to see that the pipelines are laid and the water is taken direct to the sea but nothing has come out. What I hear is that we cannot do anything because it belongs to the Birlas! Birlas' affairs are like that. The Government is afraid to touch it. That is what the local people say. I do not know what the truth is. The locality was a very nice place. I belong to one side of the river. It was a beautiful village full of hills, dales and good fields and an agricultural vilage. People were drinking this water and there was no other arrangement for water. During the last 2 or 3 years the people are not using that water. Even cattle do not drink it. Something has to be done to stop the mischief. Irrigation facilities should be made available from that river. Some survey was going on there to see that how far this river could be used for irrigation of adjacent land. Of course our capacity to produce grains is very little but in Kerala we produce more of cash crops. They are fetching good foreign exchange also. Instead of hammering on grains all the time, why not the Government give more facilities for the cash crops and increase the production and earn so much needed foreign exchange. Everybody says that we have cashew but we are not having enough. We are importing cashew from Africa and are tinning and exporting it. We have not consolidated cashew plantation in Kerala. We have only small bits because when the land ceilings came it was said that cashew plantations were not excepted from ceiling. So instead of increasing the cashew plantations, the people have now started cutting them and selling them as fire-wood, because they thought that above thirty acres nobody can hold lands. There are lands lying idle and any land is suitable for cashew. The Government should see to it. They have a scheme

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of taking up these private forests in Malabar. Before taking them over, they must plant properly and see where such plantation could be had, I mean of rubber, cashew, etc. There are ample facilities for cardamum also. The Government must help the producers in that way so that if we cannot overcome this 50 per cent shortage in rice production, at least we will be able to earn much of foreign exchange and we can increase it many times if we give all facilities. We must have some factories. The Defence Department can start some tailoring factories at least in Kerala. If we have a factory, there are plenty of good tailors who are good workmen and it can provide much work to these people also. So I am glad that some amount has been sanctioned for our future work and with co-ordination we can get over this trouble, provided we all work together instead of fighting between ourselves. About Kerala, I am sure whatever our ideologies may be, all the Members from Kerala are speaking with one voice. That is, we are always one in the matter of Kerala. I am glad that Kerala is better than many other States in many respects, and we should understand this. With these remarks, I conclude.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): It is really unfortunate that this House could spare only very little time to discuss the question of Kerala. Now for the last several months the State has been under the President's Rule. It was during the last session that we extended the President's Rule for another six months and that was the third time we were extending.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You are mistaken, Mr. Nair.

It was this session. You have ample time to discuss the matter.

3 P.M.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes, I agree. But my point is that it was a third extension, after the election you may say. After the election in Kerala, even without summoning the Assembly, the Assembly was dismissed and President's rule was imposed. And before the election there was President's rule for some months. That is

why I said that this was the third extension. So this House, which is called the Council of States, has a special responsibility to see that, since this is the only forum where the affairs of Kerala can be discussed, we should be given more time for the discussion on Kerala. Unfortunately the time allotted is half an hour. Need there be any better evidence for the casual way in which we are treating this State? Fundamental Rights have been denied.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Govindan Nair, I may tell you that half an hour is over, that still you are speaking.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes, I know the reason why it is so. Because you have been able to save some time on some other Bill you are generous enough to grant a few more minutes to Kerala. Agreed. But is that the way in which you should deal with a State the responsibility for which you have taken over? That is my point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): We have appointed a Committee of both the Houses which is closely scrutinising the affairs of Kerala.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It is a mere Consultative Committee and no Consultative Committee can be a substitute for Parliament. You cannot shirk your responsibility like that on the ground that you have appointed a Consultative Committee. So my first request to you is that we should try our best to end this anomaly. That is to say, a responsibility, which you cannot shoulder, a responsibility which demands of you to spend some more time here—which you cannot spare—why should you carry on with it? So try at your earliest to end this state of affairs in Kerala by calling a general election. Recently there was a talk in the country that by March we are going to have the election, and I was hopeful that the present state of affairs would end by the coming election. But today it was really unfortunate; there was some other news, that for the time being they have decided to postpone the election further. I am drawing your attention to this aspect, because the way in which the ruling party looks at the election or looks at President's rule in the State is very clear

from the way the question of elections was posed in Kerala by the Governor and others, and the way in which it has now been postponed. It was reported in the press that the Governor of Kerala was meeting certain party leaders and especially leaders of the Kerala Congress. It was also reported that the great Gandhian Mr. Jain, who had gone from U.P., had found in Kerala a Gandhi recently, and that Gandhi was none other than the leader or patron of the Kerala Congress, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan. So this meeting of Shri Mannath Padmanabhan and the Governor, and this high compliment given to him by the Governor, all these were indications that the Governor was trying his best to bring the two wings of the Congress together. And we had also hoped that it would be possible to bring those, the Kerala Congress and the Congress, together, whereby they thought the Congress could get a majority. That was the line of thinking of the Governor, and there were all types of writings in the papers, reports in the papers, that there will be an immediate election. But then, because these two Congress groups could not come together for some reason or other, because the Kerala Congress was not prepared to wind up their organisation—they were only prepared for an election alliance because there was opposition from some Congressmen—these two rival Congress groups are not coming together. Then because they cannot come together, now it has been decided that there shall be no election. So the criterion whether there should be election or not, whether President's rule should continue or not, is dependent on whether the Congress will be able to secure a majority or not. And this is not the first time that you are doing it. Even in the Assembly, where another party had a majority, since that party did not happen to be the Congress Party, you dissolved the Assembly; you did not bother about the Constitution. Again this time, after the election, even without summoning the Assembly you dissolved it and you had President's rule. So it has always been the case, and directly or indirectly you want to hold the monopoly of power, and this is the way in which you are treating Kerala. The best thing for you to do now is to see that the election is conducted by February or March as planned, as they thought of a few days ago, whatever be the

results. Now the argument will be: What is the guarantee that any party will get a majority? But this is a question which you should leave to the people; it is not to be left to the speculation of the Governor. Even the constitutional validity of such an assertion by the Governor is questioned. Even then you are not paying any heed to the constitutional propriety in such matters. So now my suggestion is that you should immediately make arrangements for an election there and as a pre-condition for that election the first thing you have to do is to see that all those people who are arrested, the political prisoners, should be released. There is absolutely no meaning in keeping these people in jail. You know when they were arrested. When you were facing an election you arrested them. There was no emergency at that time. There was no conflict with Pakistan at that time. Still you arrested them, and the only emergency was that you were to face an election at that time. Now if there is an election, if it is to be conducted in a free and fair manner, it cannot be had with a number of people put in jail. You should not keep people in jail for political reasons when an election has to be conducted. So my suggestion is that there should be an election conducted as early as possible, and before that all political prisoners arrested under the D.I.R. should be released. Now coming to the question of how the D.I.R. is being used, recently I heard and read from the papers that our Home Minister, Nandaji maharaj, was very happy with the present situation.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): His Holiness.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: He was very happy with the present situation because the other day he said he wants this war condition to continue and he is very happy about it, about this condition continuing. Why?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): His astrologer advised him.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Not because his astrologer advised him but because in the name of the emergency right from 1962, the fundamental rights of our people of the citizens of this country

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair] have been suspended and here the Home Minister can utilise his authority in any way he likes. So he wants it. He is becoming power-mad. So to see the best example of how a man gets corrupted by power, you have only to look at the hon. Minister Nandaji. While he was the Labour Minister, while he was the Planning Minister, his entire approach to problems was different. Now he wants power and he wants more and more of power. Recently he has come forward with a move saying that in every public undertaking he should have a man, a policeman. He is trying to get more and more of power. That is his attitude now.

Now, how are these policemen utilised during this period of emergency? During the Pakistani aggression...

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, on a point of order. May I know on what item of this Bill is the hon. Member speaking?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: On the item Police and Rs. 100 Now, please look at the way. I think my hon. friend, Shrimati Devaki Gopidas....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Govindan Nair, you are giving too much time to Rs. 100 and ignoring big items.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: To show how the Police are abusing their power, I will quote one or two examples, and I would like the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Devaki Gopidas, to pay attention to them. During the Pakistani war, suspecting them as Pakistani spies, people were arrested. And during that time how could you say that somebody should or should not be arrested. Here is an instance. In Pannyanoor village Tellicherry Taluk Champad Desom one Nalloor Kunhipathu was arrested. Years ago this woman went to Pakistan accompanying her husband. At that time in 1947, many people went and this woman and her husband also went. Then eight years ago they returned, both of them. The husband died while here. There is now nobody for this woman in Pakistan. They were just a couple, husband and wife and finding the situation there not favourable, they returned to India and the

husband died here. This woman has nobody left in Pakistan and she has been staying here for the last eight years. But now in the name of the defence of the country—probably our police also wanted to arrest somebody—they went and arrested this woman. There is another example.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): I may tell you that you have already taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Is it so?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Yes. You may have another five minutes.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I know you are very generous. There is another example. One Kuniyil Aichu of Champad Desom,—the same place—this woman went to Pakistan with her husband and some years back both of them returned to Malabar. The husband again went to Pakistan, without taking his wife with him. She has a child of three years and there is nobody to look after them. This was another woman on whom the Police had laid their hands on and they are still under custody. So they are utilising this situation for this.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: May I ask the hon. Member whether he had represented to the Home Minister about these cases? The Home Ministry can say if it is correct or not.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Oh yes. Whether I represented or not is another matter. But representation also has been made, but still they are in jail. That is the problem. There are innumerable instances where in the name of the DIR innocent people are arrested. Suppose a particular Congressman has a feud against a member of the minority community. He is utilising this opportunity to see that he is arrested.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: The hon. Member will have to substantiate these statements.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes, I know. How can the hon. Member

from Kottayam know about things in Malabar? There are innumerable instances like this. The other day when the question was discussed here we were promised that individual cases will be looked into and that if there was injustice done, then that injustice would be remedied. But unfortunately till this day things are not changing and the remedy has not yet been found. So I want to utilise this occasion to bring to your notice such cases so as to see that something is done about this matter. So much this Rs. 100. Now...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You have only two more minutes left for you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Nothing will take place today.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: At the fag end of the day an important issue like the food situation should not be started. That is one thing. Now, coming to the Bill and the other matter. I am very thankful to our hon. Minister for raising the entire issue and not only the few demands that are mentioned here. In this speech the hon. Minister did not confine himself to the few items mentioned in this Appropriation Bill. So that gives us the lead as to how we should think I say that is not a wrong thing. He showed how we should deal with this Appropriation Bill. That does not mean that I will take more time. Nor I will draw the attention of hon. Members to another misbehaviour of the police. In India there are so many project areas. How can any particular project area become a protected area is beyond my comprehension. Now, in Kerala there is one project called the Sabarigiri project. The hon. Minister also made mention of that project. There a contractor has been employed for building the dam. There is a labour dispute there. As the best way of dealing with this labour dispute, the police have decided and have proclaimed this area as a protected area and nobody other than the workers are allowed to go there.

A number of trade-union leaders who visited that area are still in jail, some on bail. Instead of trying to solve labour disputes through the normal way, that the

police should interfere in this manner, arrest people and deny what is legitimately due to them is something which is very bad and I want the Government to take note of this and do the needful so that the workers may get the real benefits that are due to them. The people should also be free to go to any part of the State. This 'Protected Area' business should go and the workers should get their demands. Those who have been arrested should be released immediately and the cases should be withdrawn.

Regarding the various ways in which the Central Government has been trying to help Kerala, the Minister gave a long list which provokes me to make a long speech but your angry eyes are on me, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and so I am not going to take much time. I have to point out....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kerala): He is not angry. He is smiling.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I have to point out one or two things. He said that much was being done to develop electricity in our State and that after 1972, there would be enough of power. What is the real position today? Already today notices have been served on the people ordering a fifty per cent. cut in the consumption of electricity. The Minister said that the cut was only of the order of twentyfive per cent. I also remember the earlier order which imposed a cut of the order of twentyfive per cent, but there is a second order imposing a fifty per cent cut on industries. You should remember that though Kerala is rich in certain deposits of minerals, we have neither coal nor iron ore and the fuel requirement is met by electricity. Kerala is a State which can produce electricity. It can not only produce to meet its own needs but it is in a position to supply to the neighbouring States also. Such a State has to depend today either on Madras or on Mysore. Madras refuses to supply electricity and Kerala has to take supplies from Mysore. When the Aluminium Factory and FACT were started in Kerala, they were promised electricity at a concessional rate. I think the rate fixed was two paise at that time and that holds good even today. If

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]
 you take electricity from Mysore, which costs about eleven paise, or from Madras where the cost is nine paise, Government will have to suffer a loss on account of this. I think the Central Government will be finding the money needed to subsidise the supply of electricity to the industries in Kerala in which case there would be no difficulty for the Kerala Government but it would a good thing if I could hear a word of assurance from our Minister that this difference in costs would be met by the Centre.

I had been to Neyveli the other day. This is a Central project and electricity is produced there but when the Kerala Government made a requisition to them, Neyveli said, "No. You consult the Madras Government." I cannot understand why such an attitude is adopted by a public sector undertaking run by the Centre. Why should the electricity produced in Neyveli cannot be had directly by the Kerala Government? Why should we have to go to the Madras Government to get power from the Neyveli Project? I think a word of explanation from our Minister would be helpful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): That would do. You have taken twenty-six minutes.

SHRI M. M. GOVINDAN NAIR: That means I can take four more minutes.

Mention was made by my friend about fisheries. The other day, the Minister also made a statement in the House saying that a Fisheries Corporation had been started and that top priority would be given for the development of fisheries in Kerala. What I have heard is that they have started a Corporation which is now functioning not in Kerala but Bengal. They are also thinking in terms of expanding their activities to Bombay but nothing is heard about their activities for the development of fisheries in Kerala. I think our Minister will elucidate this point.

As I said, the speech made by the Planning Minister was sufficiently provocative in the sense that the enumeration of the items undertaken by the Centre for helping Kerala was likely to create an impression

in the House that the Government was doing its utmost to help Kerala. I want to ask only one question. Whether it is under President's Rule or under an elected Government, I want to ask this question. Are you prepared to give us food? That is the only question. We can produce only enough quantity to meet fifty per cent of our requirements and the balance 5 per cent has to come from the other States. If Andhra is to have its own way with regard to the purchase of food or the stocking of food, if Orissa is to have its own way, if each State is to be free to follow its own policy with regard to food, then we will be in the soup. The rabi crop is almost over. In answer to a question asked by me, the Food Minister said that the Food Corporation was thinking whether it should purchase from Punjab or not. That was the answer and when they will take a decision, I do not know. All this shows that the surplus States are following a policy which would definitely go against the interests of the deficit States. Is the Central Government competent enough, strong enough to assert its authority over the States and procure enough quantity so that an equitable distribution of food could take place in all the States? Apart from all the other things, I lay stress on this point and today, you know, what the quantum of rice that we get in Kerala is? It is only 6 oz.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Nair, your time-limit is over.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : So I get from all the narration of a long list, for this simple question I want a straight answer.

Thank you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
 उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मेरा इरादा नहीं था...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) :
 विचार अच्छा ही था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ...लेकिन विवाद में कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं गईं हैं जिससे मुझे बोलने के लिये उत्तेजना मिल गई है।

केरल में आम चुनाव शीघ्र होने चाहियें। राष्ट्रपति-राज वहां अधिक बढ़ाया जाये, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि केरल की जनता राजनैतिक दलों और उनकी गुट-बन्धियों से परेशान है, लेकिन वह राष्ट्रपति-राज में कभी संतुष्ट नहीं रहेगी और यह सदन, यह संसद, केरल के साथ कभी न्याय नहीं कर सकेगा। दिल्ली में केन्द्र का शासन है, हम दिल्ली को समस्याएं हल नहीं कर सकते, तो केरल से हजारों मील दूर बैठ कर यदि हम यह आशा करें कि यह संसद, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार, केरल को समस्याएं हल कर सकेगी तो यह दुराशा मात्र होगी। केरल की जनता...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : बाजपेयी जी, केरल में लोग बड़े खुश हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं भी केरल में जाकर आया हूँ। आपके साथ तो नहीं था।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : The Britishers also, just like you people, once said that the Indians were very happy under the British rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ... केरल की जनता लोकतंत्रीय शासन वापस चाहती है और उसमें देर नहीं लगनी चाहिये। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि केरल में चुनाव कब हों, इस सवाल को कांग्रेस पार्टी के स्वार्थी की दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है। यदि कांग्रेस पार्टी आज वहां संगठित हो जाय तो कल चुनाव कराए जा सकते हैं...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Congress Party and its astrologers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :... और अगर पार्टी संगठित न हो तो चुनाव टाले जाएंगे। मैं समझता हूँ, यह स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। अगर लोकशाही को एक पार्टी के साथ एकरूप किया जायेगा तो लोगों में लोकतंत्र के प्रति विश्वास नहीं रहेगा।

मुझे यह भी शिकायत है कि केरल के राज्यपाल महोदय कांग्रेस पार्टी के हितों की ज्यादा चिन्ता कर रहे हैं, केरल के हितों की चिन्ता कम कर रहे हैं। मैंने इस सदन में कहा था कि जब उनकी नियुक्ति की गई तो उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह आश्वासन ले लेना चाहा कि वह केरल में राज्यपाल हो कर तभी जाएंगे जब वहां राष्ट्रपति का राज लागू होगा और अगर वहां विधान-सभा चलती, लोकतंत्री शासन कायम होता तो श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन वहां राज्यपाल बन कर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे, जब राष्ट्रपति-राज हो गया तब वह चले गये। लेकिन राज्यपाल का काम है, राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अपने संवैधानिक दायित्व का पालन करना, उसका काम पार्टीबन्दी में पड़ना नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी एक हो या नहीं, कांग्रेस पार्टी लड़ कर समाप्त हो जाये, उनके हृदय में कांग्रेस के लिये कितनी भी जगह क्यों न हो, मगर जब तक वह राज्यपाल के पद पर विद्यमान हैं, केरल के शासन के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, वह पार्टीबन्दी का आचरण नहीं कर सकते। किन्तु मुझे शिकायत है कि वह पार्टीबन्दी में पड़ गये हैं और इससे सारे केरल का राजनैतिक वातावरण खराब हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि केरल में दूसरा राज्यपाल नियुक्त किया जाये। प्रश्न केवल पार्टीबन्दी का नहीं है। राज्यपाल रहते हैं केरल में, मगर उनका हृदय सहारनपुर में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी सदन में रखें कि जब से श्री अजित प्रसाद जन केरल में राज्यपाल हो कर गये हैं तब से वह कितनी बार सहारनपुर आ चुके। वह अपना चुनाव-क्षेत्र बना रहे हैं, वह स्कूल का उद्घाटन करने के लिये सहारनपुर आते हैं, वह किसी सड़क पर पुलिया बनती है तो उसका उद्घाटन करने के लिये सहारनपुर आते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि किसी राज्यपाल को अपना राज्य छोड़ने के पहले राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति की जरूरत होती है या नहीं। वह पब्लिक सर्वेंट हैं, उनको वहां के शासन का प्रमुख बनाया गया है, वह अगर हरदम

[श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी]

सहारनपुर की यात्रा करते रहेंगे तो वह केरल के प्रति अपने दायित्वों का पालन नहीं कर सकते। वह सहारनपुर से चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं तो लड़ें, फिर उन्हें केरल के राज्यपाल का पद छोड़ देना चाहिये। केरल में अगर राष्ट्रपति का शासन चलना है तो उसके लिये हमें ऐसा व्यक्ति चाहिये जो पार्टीबन्दी में न पड़े, जो केरल के औद्योगिक विकास में ध्यान लगाये। केरल शिक्षा को दृष्टि से बड़ा उन्नत है, मगर औद्योगिक प्रगति को दृष्टि से बहुत पीछे है। अगर राष्ट्रपति-राज के अन्तर्गत केरल आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नत होगा तो वहाँ की जनता राष्ट्रपति-राज को धन्यवाद देगी। मगर पहले भी जब राष्ट्रपति-राज था कागज पर अच्छी योजनाएँ बनीं, किन्तु उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, इस बार यह गलती नहीं होनी चाहिये।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने शिकायत की है कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल का दुरुपयोग हुआ है, मैं उन बातों में जाना नहीं चाहूँगा, मगर मैं एक ऐसा मामला सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिसमें अभी तक डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा और वह मामला है श्री नम्बूदरीपाद का। वह खुलेआम गोल्ड बांड्स के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहे हैं, वह खुले आम जनता से कह रहे हैं कि उसे युद्धप्रयत्नों में हिस्सा नहीं देना चाहिये। श्री नम्बूदरीपाद मेरे मित्र हैं, व्यक्तिगत रूप से बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, मगर उनको राजनीति, उनके द्वारा किया गया प्रचार, यह देश के युद्ध-प्रयत्नों में बाधा डाल रहे हैं और आप ऐसे आदमियों को इस तरह का प्रचार करने को छूट देते हैं। देश एक संकट में फँसा है, कोई बात ऐसी नहीं कही जानी चाहिए जो लोगों का मनोबल तोड़े, मगर वह निरंतर प्रचार करते घूम रहे हैं, न केरल का शासन कार्यवाही करता है, न नन्दा जी जिनकी बड़ी आलोचना की गई, इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि

डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल अगर है तो क्या किसी व्यक्ति का अपवाद किया जा सकता है और अगर अपवाद किया गया है तो इसका कारण क्या है ? धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I wish to speak only to highlight some important political points because the other aspects of the matter are impossible to be dealt with within a short time and yet my friend, Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair, has tried to do as best as he can. Therefore I do not wish to cover that aspect of the subject. It has been stated clearly in this House and in the other House that the present Administration in Kerala, the Administration of the Congress in the guise of President's Rule, is one that is filled with fraud and deceit, intended to serve the narrow party interests of the ruling party. It is plain act of constitutional and political defiance; it is subversive of democratic principles and brings discredit to our country. If in recent months any single event in the constitutional and political sphere has tarnished the fair name of our country politically speaking it is this act of unholy interference and subversion in Kerala. When the Assembly was dissolved in order to instal an authority, taking advantage of the constitutional powers they sent a Member of Parliament belonging to the ruling party as the Governor with the announcement that immediately before the next general election he would be returning to his post in order to regain his seat in Lok Sabha. That is what is going on and it appears that the present Governor or the head of the Administration in Kerala is more interested in grinding the party axe, in creating conditions favourable for the Congress Party to be back in power again with fraud and deceit perpetrated against the people of this country. It is a matter of profound sorrow and shame that men of distinction should have descended to such a level that by every utterance he makes it clear that what he has in mind is the interests of the party to which he belongs rather than the larger interests of the people of Kerala or the principles of parliamentary institutions and democracy. Therefore I say that he is entirely in the wrong in this matter. The people of Kerala have been punished because the Congress house has been in

disorder and is not in a position to recapture power. That is why they have been denied their rights under the constitution to discuss their matter in their Assembly, to shape their affairs as they like best, to have their demands and grievances voiced in the forum to which they are legitimately entitled and we have the whole matter here shifted to this Parliament and given only half an hour, grudgingly a little more and graciously by you still more, to discuss a matter of this kind. This is what is happening. The whole range of subjects affecting the life and living of the great and glorious people of Kerala, the land of beauty, song and music, where nature and human qualities are combined to make one of the finest displays of our civilisation and culture, we find today, go by default because the ruling party would not like any other arrangement. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is very legitimate that the general election should take place. In England when one Government goes there is no Queen's Rule. Of course there is no President there and Parliament is not suspended indefinitely but another election takes place. In Kerala why can't another election take place? If the Congress Party thinks that it is so superior morally and politically it shall be riding on the waves of power again. If it is discredited, discarded by the people, as it has been done earlier, it should remain out of power, as long as the people do not change their mind. Why in that case Kerala people should be punished for the convenience of the ruling Party, I cannot understand, and why is the Governor in Kerala, instead of trying to look after the larger interests of the people of Kerala and keep them under a constitutional arrangement and Government, taking recourse to all kinds of what appear to be clearly political manoeuvres? That is what I say. In politics we do not believe in such a kind of thing. Let there be a frontal fight in Kerala elections and see again, try again, what the people of Kerala have learnt from their experience, decided from their experience, and how they want to take their destiny, as far as possible within the limitations of the Constitutions, in their hands.

My friend, Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair, called Nandaji a Maharaja. Well, sometimes Maharajas in India were less power-

ful than the Home Minister, the socialist democrat he is. Well, all I can say is that he was thinking of retirement if within two years corruption had not been weeded out within that time. The calendar has been consulted. I should have thought that two years have passed now. Mr. Nanda should make statement on what has happened to corruption in the country in this two-year period, so that we can check up his solemn pledge. I am not saying that he should do it, but certainly having made a public declaration, it stands to reason that he should explain here, by way of a statement, as to what happens to that promise, whether things had happened in the direction of his promise, whether his promise has been carried out and if it has not been carried out, whether his promise would be implemented. I say this because it is in his hands Kerala's destiny is today.

As far as political prisoners are concerned, when I was abroad I was distressed to read the speech of my esteemed friend here. Mr. Vajpayee, for whom I have very great personal regard and, if I may say so and if he will not mind it, even affection. He was demanding the arrest of Mr. Namboodiripad. Well, if that is so, then, wherever you disagree seriously in this matter and the interpretations are such as you make—I am not going into bigger politics—you will demand the arrest of others and others will demand the arrest of you. The DIR is a very big provision. If anybody has committed any crime even under the lawless Defence of India Rules, with wide powers, put him before the court of law, have him punished and see, whatever it is, that the legal process even under the DIR is not altogether dispensed with for detention. I would not like Mr. Vajpayee under any circumstances to be detained even when he comes very violently against certain things and opposes us. I would not like him to be detained. If I think Mr. Vajpayee is doing something which is contrary to the interests of the State and security, I would ask him not to do so, counsel with him, debate with him, politically make his position absolutely insecure and ludicrous, but I would never give in for the suggestion that he should be put under detention without trial. Such is the hand of Mr. John Amery, such is the hand of Sir John Anderson, such is the hand of people who have not the slightest

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

respect for the rule of law, who want to resort to any kind of arbitrary detentions and prosecutions whereby political life gets stifled and corrupted under this arrangements. Therefore, I would ask, through you, my esteemed friend, Mr. Vajpayee, not to be so excited over this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I put a question to my learned friend ? Does he agree with the views of Shri Nambudiripad, which he has recently expressed ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I have told what I have on the question. I do not belong to his Party. Many of his views I do not share. That is not the point. In this House some days ago or some months ago I heard the demand for the arrest of Shri Jiprakash Narayan because some good friend did not like Shri Jiprakash Narayan's views. I did not also like, but why should we do that. Here is Parliament, here is the public forum and public life. The press is there. We have got an intelligent electorate and public. Let the public judge which policy is right. Am I to understand that one or two misconceived speeches by Mr. Vajpayee or by me might impede the defence effort of this great country, inspired by noble ideals and so on, and is going to fall into rack and ruin ? No, I have greater faith in my people. Therefore, I am not going into this matter at all. I am not discussing the merits of the speech, but Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, the Governor of Kerala, has been threatening all the time. Recently I read in the paper that two Bengali chaps went to Kerala to see cashew-nuts and see the coconut trees. They were arrested under the DIR on suspicion. Then, the Bengal Government were consulted. They were found to be absolutely innocent and released. Mr. Vice-Chairman, if you go to France, would you like to be detained on suspicion that you have come from Algeria or you are connected with a certain kind of revolutionary movement ? No, you would not like that. Therefore, the same thing is here and people get arrested in this manner. Now, has anybody apologised for this unjust, illegal, improper, revolting arrest, to the public of Kerala or to the public of West Bengal or for that matter to the public of our country ? I should like to know it. No,

nothing. So, Mr. Nanda can arrest anybody, even you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, if he likes, when you are not in this House. And when you are under detention, well nothing can be done. I cannot go to a court of law and even challenge it in a proper way, unless I can follow certain very difficult procedures of law. Now, you will find in Kerala many detentions are there. One year has passed. New arrests are taking place on suspicion in Kerala. May I ask whether the defence efforts have suffered and in which manner ? Suppose I say that I shall not give my wife's bangles for the defence effort before Mr. Birla's jewellery is taken over, am I guilty of stopping the defence efforts ? No, I am not. I am within my rights to say this, that this is how it should be done. There may be divergence. For having divergent opinions with regard to certain matters, why should people be prosecuted ? Yesterday I was in the Supreme Court. I saw papers being displayed before the Judges in the case of comrade Gopalan and in the papers certain portions of newspapers have been blacked out, so that the newspapers could not be read. What that portion contained, nobody knew. Big newspaper houses are not even allowed to say what they contained, by giving this plea that Mr. Gopalan will be even more dangerous, according to you than he is. You chose to black out all those things he had spoken. Now, it was shown. The Judges, perhaps from the look of it, enjoyed it. You see such things—are not sent out. Even there the previous papers of the Kerala detenus have not been supplied. That is why the Chief Justice, Mr. Gajendragadkar, has been pleased to request the Attorney-General to find out from the Central Government whether uniform laws, even uniform regulations, could be formulated for ensuring better conditions of life for political detenus and others. Now, it has been there in the paper. You would have read it today. May I ask Mr. A. P. Jain and his Government what they were doing ? Family allowances the detenus are entitled to get. Even under the British the allowance was given in a better way. We had suffered under the British detention without trial as many hon. Members opposite had suffered also. But I know that in the thirties the British Government, even John Anderson also

sometimes, was more generous, taking into consideration the price level at that time. Fifty rupees or so had been given. A small number had been given some family allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, we are told. When I ask how many get Rs. 100 and how many get Rs. 50, answer is not given, because it will be shown that very few people get anywhere near Rs. 100 and more people get near Rs. 50. May I ask, Mr. Vice-Chairman, how can a family today live on Rs. 50 ? You must give an allowance which sustains the family of a person. You should not give an allowance which is not only a pittance but an insult to the intelligence and culture of our people. Yet this is being done. They are locked up like ordinary criminals in various cells. Why this sort of thing is happening ?

(Time bell rings)

I am finishing. Therefore, I say that in every way the Kerala Administration has shown itself to be utterly incompetent, inhuman and completely indifferent to the needs of the people of Kerala. It has shown itself to be an internal arrangement of the ruling Congress Party dedicated to the cause of subserving its partisan ends. It has shown itself to be a Government which is a shame and dishonour, which is a blot on parliamentary democracy, which encourages the negative rightist trends in our political life which subvert the principles of parliamentary democracy. It is a Government which is trying to pretend as if it looks after the people when it is hitting the people right and left, and it is seen today that there is absence of food and shelter in Kerala. Every conceivable thing on earth that is needed for the daily life of the people is in short supply in Kerala except the Congress fraud, except the Congress partisanship in this blighted State of our country. Mr Vice-Chairman, therefore, I join with the demand, let this Government and the ruling party face elections, prepare for elections and have consultations with all opposition parties in Kerala as to how best free and fair elections can be conducted; let the people of Kerala have their right to choose their representatives, let them discuss the matter and settle it as they think best. We find that the big shots of the Congress are visiting Kerala and it looks as though huddled

discussions will follow in the parlours of the ruling party and then they will decide to when the election should take place. I find there is a very great demand for consultation with the astrologers in the ruling party; perhaps the court astrologers will also be consulted in order to find out what chances they have. Only then perhaps they might consider the possibility of an election. Well, what else could be a mockery of parliamentary institutions ? I tell you let Kerala be not the beginning of the end of our parliamentary system. Time and again you have shown yourselves in what manner you disregard parliamentary institutions when it comes to your party interest. Let us not go in for this kind of things.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, therefore, with regard to that part of the demand which has been voiced by all sections, I am sure my many friends in the Congress Party are genuine Parliamentary democrats. Whatever differences I may have with them, there are many there sitting who believe in parliamentary democracy, and certainly you do. I am sure that in your heart of hearts you are not happy with the state of affairs in Kerala; you are not happy with the negation of parliamentary democracy there and the absence of Legislature which we have provided for under our Constitution. Why then the sentiments of the people belonging to all parties including the Congress Party by and large in the country are not to be respected ? Why the will and fiat of one or two men high in authority should prevail over the needs and desires of the situation ? That is what I ask. I do not know what answer they will give.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Finally, before I sit down I take serious exception to another fact. The Home Minister is not present in the House. We are reconciling ourselves to this scant treatment on the part of the Minister. Kerala is a Central subject now. The Home Minister is responsible, and how can the hon. Minister of State of Finance answer very many political and other points that have been raised ? I do not expect an answer from him nor do I blame him however much he may consult officials.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

It is the task of the Home Minister to be present in the House on such occasions, listen to what we say more especially when the Kerala Assembly is no longer there, and do what should be done. Today he does not even show the courtesy of being present in the House. Perhaps they are all watching Mr. Namboodiripad's activities, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, everybody, is watching his activities behind his garden and beneath his bed. I have no quarrel with you, but be present in the House when matters of this kind for which you alone are responsible are discussed.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I regret that these are all the cumulative effects of such failures and defaults on the part of the Minister to face the issue, and it is contrary to the very tenets and norms of parliamentary functioning. By itself it may not be a big thing. But if you add them up, you will see that certain trends develop even within the precincts of our Parliament, within the framework of our Parliament functioning, which do not accord with the requirements, very elementary requirements of what are called parliamentary ways and parliamentary methods.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you said you were winding up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am finishing. Mr. Nanda knows that he can get away with it because he has got the party, but I would appeal to the Members opposite that this point I have made is in no narrow party interest. I have made it in the name of parliamentary institutions, and I hope they will consider whether it has been right on the part of the Home Minister to be absent from this debate entirely and wholly.

Again, before I sit down, I demand the release of all political prisoners and detenus in Kerala so that the ground is clear for a free and fair election in order to give the people of Kerala what they are rightly entitled to.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar) : Madam, I want to say a few words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have overstepped the time. Only half an

hour was allotted for this. All right, you may speak, but be very brief.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA : Madam, I have been listening to the speeches made from the other side of the House and particularly that of my very esteemed friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. He has been very rhetoric because he has returned from Russia very recently, and I am surprised at the tempo that he has tried to create by his utterances this evening. Anyhow he has been lecturing us, madam, on what is parliamentary democracy. I would like to know whether the Party to which he belongs, the Communist Party, has ever given parliamentary democracy anywhere in the world and whether he really believes in parliamentary democracy at all.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I have become old here.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA : You may have become old but we know that the Communist Party's only aim is to scuttle democracy, nothing else. He is here today because we have got a democratic institution and he has got all the latitude to speak. But nowhere in the world where the Communists are in power can anybody make a speech like the one he has made today.
4 P. M.

Well, he has been talking as if he is giving lectures to us on democracy. We know what is democracy and how to function in a democracy.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When did you know—when you were here or after you went there ?

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA : There also and here also, and you have never known what democracy is.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I put a simple question; no offence is meant.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA : I know. You are also my good friend. But we should not attack a thing which is not in existence. He knows very well why the members of the left Communist Party are in jail in Kerala—not members of his party—and he himself has denied that Shri Namboodiripad belongs to his party; he has said that he does not agree with him.

even then, he attacks the Congress Party and the Congress Government for detaining them.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I do not agree with you. But I do not press for your detention.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA : Well, in Communist States, if people do not agree, they do not put them under detention but they will slaughter their heads off. This is what will happen—they will just slaughter their heads off. This is what they will do. This is what is happening everywhere. But here you have got the *liberty to come and criticise us*.

Now, it must be very clear why the left Communists were arrested. It is for their subversive activities. And here they come and tell us all kinds of tales as to how innocent they are; this is what they try to make out. When we are attacked by the Chinese Communists, they call them the liberators—not you, but I am talking of the left Communists or friends who have gone away from here. They have described the Chinese as the liberating forces, as the liberating army. Are we going to be liberated by them in collusion with the friends for whom you are pleading here ? Certainly not. Democracy knows how to function and democracy knows that it cannot be allowed to be subverted. All that we have done is to see that democracy is not subverted. All that they have been trying to do is to subvert democracy in the country and that is why these people have been put behind the bars, and rightly so. And what do we expect from you ? If you have got real respect, regard and affection for democracy, you have to support us in putting behind the bars all those who want to subvert democracy. We do not expect that you should invite a foreign power to come here and destroy our way of life. You may be a good democrat, but then you must give proof of it. That we should like to have. We would like you to support us, to put down strongly all those who are trying to subvert democratic processes in this country. You are saying that we have put people in jail. You must know why they have been put into jail. We have discussed this question very often. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and the Government gave detailed statistics of what

they were doing and why they were put into jail. They were in league with the foreign Chinese Communists and that is why they have been put into jail. And certainly, I would agree with Shri Vajapayee he is not here—that anybody whether it is Shri Namboodiripad or myself or yourself, whoever it may be—who wants to subvert democracy in this country should be put behind the bars. We have got aggression from two sides. We have got a difficult food situation. Now, shall we permit people to do all this and to invite aggression on this country ? We are out to face all difficulties and at the same time, although we are fighting the war on two fronts, we want to maintain our democratic way of life. If a very small number of people, four hundred or two hundred—this is a country of 50 crores—who are trying to subvert democracy are put into jail, it is nothing. Even in other democratic countries like England and America, even there, those who want to subvert democracy have been put into jail. I am not quoting Russia or China or what they do. I am not quoting what they have done in Indonesia. Are you in favour of what the Chinese are doing in Indonesia ? Will you support it ? Do you want the same thing to happen in India, the thing that is happening in Indonesia ? I would like you to realise—let us not make political capital out of such small, little things, whether the State is under the President's rule or under a democratic setup. Let us not divert our minds from the real issue of preserving democracy in this country. All that we want to do is to preserve a democratic way of life so that you can have freedom of speech in this House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : A good man.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Madam, on a debate on the Supplementary Demands for Kerala involving comparatively small amounts of money, I confess that I did not. .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We have raised many points, and I understand. . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhagat has begun his speech. You have had your say. Let him reply to the debate.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : He has to answer all those points.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I did not expect that big questions of a political nature would be raised. The House has debated those questions and taken some decisions on all these matters. The House will again have, probably, opportunities of debating them if it wants and therefore, I would not like to deal with those political questions. Some points about detention and other things also have been made and I will certainly convey them to the Home Minister for his action.

A point was made about the detention of two Muslim women by Shri Govindan Nair. I have some facts here which have come to me, which do not tally with what he has said. He said that one Shrimati Kunivil Avisu entered India with her husband and a child on 23-1-1963 with a joint passport and 'C' visa. She along with her husband left Cannanore on the pretext of returning to Pakistan on 22-4-63. She did not leave India. An all-India look-out notice was issued against her on 1-11-63. She and her child were arrested on 7-10-65 by Panur Police and a criminal case under the Foreigners Act was registered against her. She has since been released by Government Order dated 26-11-65.

About the other case which he mentioned, the facts are like this. Manchampath Kadija entered India on 20-9-61 on the strength of a Pakistan Passport and 'C' visa. She left Cannanore on 17-1-62 on the pretext of returning to Pakistan. But she did not leave India. So, an all-India look-out notice was sent out. She was arrested at Panur on 25-9-65. The question of releasing her is under consideration.

Then, Madam, in my remarks while moving the Bill, I had explained about the developmental programmes purposely so that the House may have a picture—or refresh its memory about the picture—of the developmental programmes that are being undertaken currently in respect of all important items. But some hon. Members have objected that it is a rosy picture being drawn. And the hon. Member who initiated the debate, said on the basis of a pamphlet issued by an individual, not by any organised party but by simply an individual, that this was a rosy picture and unreal because some gentleman chose to write a 4-page pamphlet which describes the picture as very gloomy.

I think this is a logic which I cannot follow. I tried to give out the facts. I said that all efforts are being made subject to the resources available for each item. About power, I said that the power difficulty, power cut, is there. We are trying to restore it. A suggestion was made that a thermal power station should be set up. This point is also under consideration and is being examined not only in Kerala but in all the Southern States where the bulk of the power supply is hydro. The question particularly relates to States like Madras, Kerala or Mysore where there is instability of power supply. Rainfall being meagre this year, there is a serious situation and, therefore, the question of stabilising power through the setting up of thermal power stations is under examination.

Madam, I have tried to give a balanced picture, a real picture. If the hon'ble Member feels that I have not painted a gloomy picture, it is not my fault. I believe that all possible efforts are being made to undertake development programme and give it a greater impetus, whether it is fisheries' programme or power programme or the question of industrial development.

I explained in great detail the industrial programmes that have been taken up. If this rosy picture, as he says, is not acceptable to a certain individual, I think it is a logic which does not appeal to me.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : I can pass on the pamphlet to the hon'ble Minister.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes. A point was made by Mr. Koya. He said that there should be further development of fisheries. Also, some hon'ble Member mentioned that a Corporation has been set up in Bengal. It is a Central Corporation for fisheries development, and a Central corporation of that nature need not be located in Kerala or any particular place. It can be in any place, and Bengal for certain reasons has been chosen. But this does not mean that Kerala's fisheries programme is being neglected.

I tried to show how in recent years various measures, including fisheries programme, are being stepped up.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS : May I know if the majority shares of this Corporation are with foreign firms ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Which firm ?

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS : The Central Fisheries Corporation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not know the details. My colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, would be able to say about that. I do not know about the Central Fisheries Corporation. But how can its shares be with foreign firms? It should be a Government concern. It is not a private concern though there are some projects for fisheries development in the hands of certain private parties who are in collaboration with some foreign firms. That project in Kerala is being considered. But that is a separate project.

I think this year's amount on fisheries is Rs. 148 lakhs. More than that, further assistance was given recently of the order of Rs. 37 lakhs for fishing in harbours and Moplah Bay and various other centres. A further sum of Rs. 58 lakhs has been sanctioned under the cash crop programme for mechanised fishing programmes, ice-plants, cold storage, etc. Negotiations are under way with an American firm to establish a company based at Cochin probably the hon. lady Member may be referring to this—for the purpose of catching and exporting shrimp. The company will have an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores and will start with a fleet of 8 trawlers which will increase, over the next two or three years, to 24 trawlers. The value of exports will then go up to about Rs. 2 crores.

A point was made about a labour dispute, and reference to the Defence of India Rules in connection with the merits of the dispute was raised. It is not that the Defence of India Rules have been enforced for handling this labour dispute. What has been done is this. Because it is a hydro-electric project, it is an area of vital importance, for this reason it has been declared as a protected area under the Defence of India Rules. The entry into this area is by pass.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Why ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is of great importance and there can be sabotage. Those who question, it is expected...

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
Let me know another project in India which is considered a protected area.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is because a similar situation does not obtain elsewhere. Suppose in the Bhakra-Nangal there are elements which can go even to the extent of doing damage to the country's interest, of sabotaging the project, certainly similar measures will have to be taken. It depends upon the facts of case. Therefore, do not know why the hon'ble Member objects to what is being done in that area.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Why not make the whole of India a protected place for the Congress Party ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Unfortunately, for the hon'ble member the situation which obtains in certain areas of Kerala does not obtain in the whole country. The country thinks quite differently.

The entry to the protected area is regulated by means of passes issued by competent authority, and all those who are working on the project have been given passes, I mean those who enter the area. It is to protect this area, not against the labourers who are working there, but against the saboteurs who may have evil intentions, and I think the hon. Member should certainly not speak for them, the prospective saboteurs, against whom we are protecting this area. There is no harassment to anybody. There is no harassment of any nature to the labourers by the police. The Labour Commissioner has reached Sabarigiri and is looking into the dispute. Government has no interest one way or the other in the dispute. There has been no attempt to discriminate against the workers. The conciliation machinery has already been set in motion and will try to evolve a settlement. So the two issues are different. I will appeal to the hon. Members not to mix up the two.

I have already dealt with the power question. A point was raised about the cut. As I said, what has happened is that in

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

order to ensure supplies a request was made to the Neivelli project, but they did not find it possible to give the supply. Therefore, they have requested the Madras Government to come to their help. So far only 8 per cent. of the State's power resources are being exploited. With the commissioning of the projects under execution—details I gave earlier—nearly 21 per cent. of the potential will be exploited.

These were some of the points connected with the supplementary grants.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : The refusal of Neivelli is not clear. After all, they produce electricity.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : They do not comply with the request.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : It is difficult for me to say why. They said they would not.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : They were not prepared to without consulting the Madras Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That I do not know. But they do not give power.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : You kindly find out.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now I will put the motion. The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Madam, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE : (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Madam Deputy Chairman; I beg to move :

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

The situation in the country concerning food...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : On a point of order. The point of order is that the motion stands in the name of Mr. Subramaniam and he is present in the House. I do not have any motion which stands in the name of the hon. Minister who has got up to speak. I do not know what *locus standi* he has got without even being asked to speak that way according to the list of business. The Rule says in regard to such a motion that when a Member in whose name the motion stands is absent, he can authorise somebody else to speak on his behalf, to move it on his behalf. Since he is present in the House, it is incumbent upon him to move it himself or the motion lapses.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : If you want I will move. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I think Mr. Subramaniam will be well-advised to move this motion and if he wants the hon. Minister to be trained in this Bill, he can ask him to intervene in the debate and make a speech. We shall hear the speech.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Before you give a ruling, I would say this. What is more is that the Chair called Mr. Subramaniam to speak. It is an insult to the Chair if he does not get up and asks somebody else to get up, whoever he is.