

STATEMENT *Expenditure incurred over Election Tribunals up to 1st March 1953 in connection with the general elections held in 1952.*

Name of Sute	Number of Election Tribunals so far created for trial of petitions	Expenditure incurred up to 1st March 1953
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
Assam	1	19,436 0 0
Bihar	3	25,652 15 3
Bombay	22	Information not yet available.
Madhya Pradesh	5	7,239 2 9
Madras	9	32,909 7 0
Orissa	10	3,829 3 9
Punjab	3	27,683 10 3
Uttar Pradesh	5	32,501 3 8
West Bengal	1	25,437 4 0
Hyderabad	1	1,711 9 6
Madhya Bharat		Information awaited.
Mysore	2	18,857 2 3
PEPSU	4	41,519 6 6
Rajasthan	31	25,593 10 6
Saurashtra	4	1,689 6 0
Travancore-Cochin	3	1,610 2 3
Ajmer	1	494 6 0
Bhopal	2	4,501 6 0
Bilaspur	1	93 0 0
Coorg		Information awaited.
Delhi	1	28,674 4 0
Himachal Pradesh	4	18,931 1 6
Kutch
Manipur
Tripura
Vindhya Pradesh		Information awaited.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is the Government aware that the principles governing these disposals vary from tribunal to tribunal?

SHRI C. C. BISWAS: Quite naturally. It often happens with the courts.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is there any likelihood of the Representation of the People Act being amended in the near future?

SHRI C. C. BISWAS: The question may have to be considered if such disparities are found on a very large

scale. Then we have got to think whether appellate tribunals should not be set up in order to reduce these divergencies to uniformity.

SHRI M. P. N. SINHA: Is there any proposal under the consideration of Government for the disposal of cases of improper rejection or improper acceptances of nomination papers which occur before the actual elections take place?

SHRI C. C. BISWAS: I will refer the hon Member to the provisions of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill which is already before Parliament.

SHRI T. R. DEOGIRIKAR: How many elections were set aside due to improper rejection of nomination papers in the House of the People, the Council of States and the State Legislatures?

SHRI C. C. BISWAS: That question, I think, was asked in the other House and I gave the figures. I do not remember now.

POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED ARMS

*480. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for STATES be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of a political party in Hyderabad State and particularly in Telangana are in possession of unlicensed arms; -

(b) if so, what is the number of such arms; and

(c) whether action has been taken against them in that regard and if action has been taken, the results of such action?

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATES (DR. K. N. KATJU): (a) Yes.

(b) It is impracticable to give a correct estimate of the number of arms still with them. It might be between 1,500 and 2,000.

<c) The Hyderabad Government are taking adequate measures for the recovery of these unlicensed arms and also appropriate action against the persons from whom they are recovered.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know what appropriate action has been taken to recover these arms?

DR. K. N. KATJU: So far as recovery is concerned, whenever information is received. I imagine raids are made and attempts are made to recover them. If people are arrested or if there is evidence against people for possessing unlicensed arms, they are prosecuted.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Are the hide-outs in Telangana being combed out?

DR. K. N. KATJU: My hon. friend is using very poetical language. We are doing our best.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Have any attempts been made to have talks with the leaders of this party in this matter of surrender of arms?

DR. K. N. KATJU: The leader of this party very eloquently or rather grandiloquently said that they would surrender arms and they actually did it. They surrendered 124 arms and 410 ammunition. This was thought to be absolutely inadequate and therefore the pursuit continued.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN: May I know if the arms so far surrendered in Hyderabad have been only unserviceable ones?

DR. K. N. KATJU: Mostly. I have seen the collections. The arms are very good—not the surrendered ones, but the others that were recovered.

SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN: Have the Government conducted any investigation as to how these Communists got into possession of those arms?

DR. K. N. KATJU: Not profitable to do so.

SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN: Is it not in the interest of public order that such things should be investigated so that it can be prevented in the future?

(No reply.)

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Is Government aware of the statement of the Deputy Minister of Hyderabad that unlicensed arms and ammunition in the possession of the particular party are only about 600, but now the Home Minister has given the figures of 1,500 and 2,000. How does the Minister explain this contradiction?

DR. K. N. KATJU: As I said some time ago in the other place, that is a matter of opinion. We guess that there may be between 1,500 and 2,000. But quite definitely they are there. I think my hon. friend is the best person to answer all these questions.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH: Is there any objection to naming the party in the House?

(No reply.)

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Is the Government aware that the people concerned have already surrendered all the arms and that they have made a statement that they have surrendered all the arms already?

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: Made a pretence of surrender.

DR. K. N. KATJU: They said so. But confidence is a plant of very slow growth in a politician's bosom.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: How many arms have been seized by the Government after this surrender by the Communists?

DR. K. N. KATJU: I have got some figures. January to December 1951—that is the total period—three hundred and twenty-one arms of various kinds. During the period January to March—that is definitely after the assurance—21. The corresponding-

figures in respect of ammunition and cartridges are 2,138 and 28. This is a very difficult proposition. The hon. Member had better go to Telangana and see for himself.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Is it not a fact that the landlords of Telangana are being armed by Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Next question.

MYSORE MIXTURE

*481. SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Will the ^Minister for NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of Mysore mixture (Mysore flour) has been supplied to all the different States up to date; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that this mixture is not adulterated with -wheat flour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) 16 tons of the mixture has been supplied to the Madras Government for feeding in food deficient areas and samples of seven pounds of mixture have been supplied to each of the Governments of Rajasthan. Assam, Pepsu, Ajmer, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat. Bihar. Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for Preliminary trials.

(b) The possibility of adulterating the mixture with wheat flour does not arise as the mixture is made under the supervision of the State Government concerned and no material has been supplied to private parties. Besides wheat flour is more expensive than the Mysore mixture.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What are the constituents of this Mysore mixture?

DR. P. C. MITRA: What is Mysore mixture?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Mysore mixture is a mixture which contains 75 per cent, tapioca flour and 25 per cent, groundnut flour.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Is it one of I the inventions of the Central Food Research Institute? I want to know whether this is one of the great contributions made by the Central Food Research Institute.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes. Sir, The synthetic and nutritive nature of this mixture has been discovered and established by this Institute.

DR. P. C. MITRA: What kinds of vitamins does this mixture contain?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Mostly Vitamin B has been added.

DR. P. C. MITRA: Is Vitamin C added?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No information.

SHRI B. RATH: If there is 5 per cent, tapioca and 25 per cent, groundnut, what about the rest?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I said, 75 per cent, tapioca flour. The hon. Member perhaps did not hear me.

SHRI RAMA RAO: Is it or is it not a fact that recently a Junior Minister of Government tasted it. and said that he or she would never eat it again?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not aware.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What is the cost of production per ton?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The cost of production per ton cannot yet be finally assessed because there are still various details and machines which have to be gone into. When that is done, and when the tapioca also is grown abundantly, we can establish quite low cost. But tentatively it is