

इस क़ानून का बहुत जगहों पर जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इसको ध्यान रोकें। इसका दुरुपयोग होने न दें। अगर आप देश को ठीक शस्ते पर लाना चाहते हैं, पूंजीपतियों को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं, उन पर चट करना चाहते हैं, चोर बाजारियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ आप इसको सख्ती से लागू करें और इस काम में हमारा पूरा सहयोग आपको मिलेगा। लेकिन अगर मजदूरों, किसानों, गरिब लोगों, मध्यम वर्गीय कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ आप इसका इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो एमरजेंसी रह या न रहे हमारे जैसे आदमी और हमारे दल के लोगों को इस तरह के कदम का विरोध करना ही पड़ेगा, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, as I have already said these Emergency measures are in the interest of the country and in the interest of the common man.

The hon. Member, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, has made some observations about the inflow of foreign money. We are vigilant about this matter and we have information that certain organisations and certain individuals have been receiving foreign money. We have brought forward a Bill to plug the loopholes or to regulate the inflow of foreign money into our country which is before the Select Committee. That Bill is already before the Select Committee. If need be, we can take more stringent action against persons who may be receiving foreign money for creating disturbance in the country. We certainly use all our Emergency measures against them.

He also said that some public servants are yet involved or associated with these banned organisations. It may be. But if any public officer or any public servant is found involved or actively associated with these banned organisations, I can assure the House that action will be taken against them. They will also not be spared.

About other points raised by him, I have already replied to them before.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.24 hrs.

THE KERALA LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY (EXTENSION OF
DURATION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI
MAHISHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg
to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."
Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to support this Bill which is seeking an extension of the life of the Kerala Legislature. Normally, I do not think the Government would have come forward with such a legislation, but there is a very special situation in our country since Emergency has been declared.

15.25 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

Under these circumstances, it is not possible to hold elections to the State Assembly. There is an alternative and that alternative is introduction of

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the President's rule in Kerala. Naturally, it will not be a welcome proposal to introduce President's rule in Kerala. It is in this background that our Party welcomes this legislative measure initiated by the Government.

The extension of the life of the Kerala Legislature will be welcomed by the people of that State. We are extending the life of that Assembly in a peculiar background in relation to Kerala also. Our State has been so much notoriously known throughout the country as one of the Problem States, a State where political instability had been prevailing for several decades. And this is the first time in Kerala that present Ministry, a Coalition Ministry in which the Congress, the CPI, the Muslim League, the RSP and the Socialist Party are the partners, could successfully rule for the last five years or even a little more than five years.

I am very sorry to see that the Marxist Party is not present when this legislation is introduced here today in this House, because, it was the desire of all the political parties in Kerala, including the Marxist Party, that there should be political stability in Kerala. If I remember correct, in 1967, when a non-Congress United Front was installed into power in Kerala with a massive majority, the people of that State expected that that Government would be in a position to provide political stability to Kerala. But that could not; that miserably failed to provide political stability as well as to implement the promises and the programmes which the United Front had advanced before the people at the time when they were asking for votes. And that was because of the peculiar attitude, a disruptive idea, of the Marxist Party towards the United Front. They tried to behave like big brothers in the United Front; they tried to protect the corrupt parties and the Ministers in the Government. It was strange to see that the Marxist Party had now united

with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in a big crusade against corruption. Today in their fight against corruption, they have walked out of this House also!

In Kerala, though the Marxist Party failed to provide political stability and implement the programmes put forward before the electorate, this United Front could achieve both these. It provided a stable Government, and it provided a stable Government under difficult conditions. The day when the new Ministry had assumed office in 1970, the very same day, the Marxist leader came out in a Press Conference saying, 'I will unite with any devil to see that this Ministry is thrown out of office'. Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad was ready to join hands with the devil, he did not bother to see what the Ministry would do, he did not bother to see whether the Ministry would try to implement the programmes, whether it had a positive approach to the burning problems of Kerala, he never bothered about any of these things, the only thing he bothered about was, the question of power 'If I am not there in the Chair, then nobody should be there'; that was the attitude. In Kerala, in the last five years, I should say, not a single day had passed without a call given by the Marxist Party either to do gherao or to organize a bandh or some other thing. The Government were more busy in tackling these problems. Then they who were speaking of purity in politics, and they who were speaking against defection were trying day in and day out to see that somebody defected from some party or other and the Ministry is brought down. Fortunately for the people of Kerala, they could never succeed in any of these tactics. They tried desperately to split every party in the coalition and they did split, I hope, my other friends who will participate in the debate, will speak about it. But even then they could not succeed in bringing down the Ministry. This is the background in which political stability was provided. It was not an attempt to cling on the chair some-

how. This Ministry can claim to its credit that it is the first Ministry which did many positive things. It was the first State Government in the country which had abolished feudalism by bringing about a legislation. Successfully the land reform has been implemented. It is the first Ministry again to enact a meaningful minimum wages Act, for the agricultural works and it is again the first Ministry to nationalise the private forests several lakhs of acres of private forests without paying a single pie as compensation. Again so many things like one lakh houses schemes, ten thousand industries schemes etc. are there, I do not want to narrate all those things. All these things are being done, but still the Marxist party is accusing that this Ministry is an anti-people Ministry.

Sir, the people of that State have never subscribed to this view of the Marxist party. That is why, when after the proclamation of emergency they tried to create chaos in that State, they called for *bundhs*, they staged picketing in front of the Secretariat and Collectorate, there was hardly any response of the people. Isolated from the masses of people and from the rank and file of their own wage, Act for the agricultural work-party, the Marxist party is today facing disintegration in Kerala. It cannot claim any more that it is a revolutionary party, at least to the people of Kerala. We would have gladly welcome the elections now as it would have come in another two months. We would have faced the Marxist party united as we were before and we are sure the Marxist party would have been defeated not only it would get defeated, it would have been disintegrated like anything. And that party, Sir, today is trying to rope in their so-called Janata front in Kerala all the reactionary parties which are even non-existent in Kerala's political spectrum parties like Jan Sangh which is

a zero party in Kerala's political life. In that sharply polarised State of Kerala, will perhaps offer a seat or two to the Marxist party. Nambodripad, the Marxist leader, is trying to white-wash the face of Jan Sangh and trying to give a few independent seats to them. In our State, RSS was never a respectable organization. Nobody respected RSS. This Marxist party initiated a Reception Committee to Jayaparkash Narayan, the so-called Loknayak, again a person not so popular in Kerala. He was brought, received and garlanded and he directly went to an RSS meeting. You know, Jayaparkash Narayan, was the gentleman, who gave the certificate to RSS here in Delhi. "If RSS was fascist", Jayaparkash Narayan said in Delhi. "I am also a fascist." Jayaprakash Narayan travelled three thousand kilometres to reach Kerala again to tell the people in our State that RSS is not a fascist organisation, and with the blessing of the Marxists Party and they were trying to rope in all kinds of elements and form a sort of a Janata Front to fight against the popular United Front in Kerala. We hope after sometime when the elections come, let them try I do not want to go into the matters further.

We have certain other problems, the economic problems in our State. For that also, our State is a problem State. We have a perpetual food problem. It is a deficit State. More than 50 per cent we are deficit so far as food is concerned. There is an agreement with the Centre when the food zones were abolished that the Centre would provide food to Kerala to maintain a public distribution system. Without sufficient food supply by the Centre no government in Kerala will be popular because people will be starving. I think the Central Government—I am sorry to say—have never fulfilled the promises they have made. They might have tried. They might have hundred reasons to say, "but the problem is that our people are facing a serious food

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crisis all the time. So, my request to-day is: when the life of the Kerala legislature is extended, please send some food, some rice, some wheat and other things to that State and especially when we are very near our national festival, viz., Onam. It may not be good for the people to starve when we are celebrating Onam.

Now, another major problem is the problem of fall in prices or rather a crash in prices of coconut which is the most important product in our State. All parties in Kerala including those who are absent here, the Marxist party, are united that the coconut cultivator should be given a fair price. We have made several suggestions to the Government—I think other speakers will explain that—like setting up of a Coconut Board and fixation of a floor price. All these are our proposals. It is all there in the books. It is all there in the papers, in the several memoranda submitted by the people. I should say that the Centre has not unfortunately moved in that direction so much. I hope when they give another extended life to the government of Kerala, when they ensure further political stability to the people of Kerala, it will be better for them to look after their economic interests also.

Another problem is unemployment. We are a State where many people, especially, educated are unemployed. That does not mean that others are not unemployed. We have a lot of both educated and uneducated unemployment. The crux of the matter lies in the fact as to how far the government will be able to stabilise the traditional industries in Kerala—the coir, the cashew and the handloom. I am happy that in the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister there is a proposal that the handloom industry will be revitalised. I hope some money will be allotted so that that industry is stabilised. For coir, the money allotted is quite insufficient, insufficient according to any standard. The

Centre has appointed a study team to study and report how the coir industry can be re-organized. They have made proposals. Even according to that proposal, the Centre could not provide sufficient money to re-organize the coir industry.

The cashew industry is limping. It was all the time limping. Again it is limping. Mr. Stephen will be speaking more about that industry because Mr. Stephen is associated with that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): Not with the industry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I meant that you are connected with the workers in that industry.

I think these problems the government will consider and try to help our people in a big way.

While concluding I should say that it is again unfortunate that the Marxist Party is not here. It just reminds me of one thing. They were bold before the declaration of emergency. After the declaration of emergency I find that they are quite tamed. They dare not speak of fascism. Now they are moving in the Central Hall. They are signing the attendance register but they do not come here. I do not know whether they will get money or not.

We had an interesting experience in the last Kerala Assembly. There was no emergency at that time. In Kerala legislature they introduced a new chapter in parliamentary democracy—democracy of chappels. They threw chappels on the treasury benches and it hit the Ministers. I thought that they would come here and do the same thing here. If they are ready to fight and if they want to do it, well the communists can never be afraid of any draconian legislation. Where there is a question of legislation to be opposed and fought if we are convinced of it, whether the head will be here or

not, we will fight. That is how we Communists are. But here we see a strange spectacle—they act like cowards and not like revolutionaries. They do not try to repeat what they had done in Kerala legislature. Let us hope that in Kerala, in future, when elections take place the Marxist Party will learn the lesson and pay so heavily for their "contribution" to democracy. With these words, I support this Bill because without this Bill which is for extension of the life of Kerala's House, there would have been President's Rule in Kerala which we do not want.

*SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill for extension of the term of Kerala Assembly moved in this House by Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi. I have no doubt in my mind that all sections of the people will support this Bill which has been brought under Article 172 of the Constitution. The relevant article in the Constitution regarding emergency reads as follows:—

"Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

Although it has been stated in the Constitution that the term of a Assembly can be extended for a period of one year, the very fact that the term of the Kerala Assembly is being extended only for six months shows

that neither the Kerala Government is particular to continue in power without the elections being held nor the Central Government wants to do it. Why did I say all sections of the people of Kerala support this measure? The people who know the problems of Kerala and the people who have learnt the history of Kerala are reminded of one fact that that Kerala is a political laboratory. People in Delhi as well as people outside always think and say it openly that Kerala is a State of Political uncertainty and that no body can provide a stable Government in the State. They feel that since Kerala is a place where there are political crisis and therefore nobody on earth can bring any progress to the people of Kerala. Mr. Chairman, you may be surprised to see that Kerala has witnessed elections in 1952, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1965, 1967 and 1970. Sir, you may be surprised to know that no Government in Kerala could continue in office longer than 28 months so far. That is the fact. For the first time in the history of Kerala a United Front Government comprising of different political parties has completed its full term of five years in office because they could work for the progress and welfare of the people of my State. This is a shining example of political stability and a model to other States in India. The people of Kerala support the Government because they could provide a stable Government. I do not want to place the long list of achievements of the present Government before the House since it will take much time of the House. Mr. Chandrappan has described the history of different Ministries that came into existence in Kerala from time to time and I am in full agreement with him. It is not because people did not like the political set up in the State or that there was any difference of opinion on the question of doing welfare to the people of Kerala or even for that matter on any programme for liberating the people from the clut-

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.