

इस कानून का बहुत जगहों पर जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इसको घात रोकें। इसका दुरुपयोग होने न दें। अगर आप देश को ठीक शस्त्रों पर लाना चाहते हैं, पूंजीपतियों को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं, उन पर चोट 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. vide, 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.

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ches of hunger that the previous Government right from 1961 have collapsed in my State. The Ministries headed by Marxist Party have collapsed because they wanted to exploit the people they wanted to butcher the people. They were bogged down in the mire of corruption. That is why they had to go. Many of the democratic political parties which went along with the marxist party have come out of their clutches and they could form a United Front Government which has now completed the full term of five years. Therefore, I am sure that the present extension term of the Assembly is an acknowledgement by the people of India to that effect and I take it as an inspiration to that Government, and the people of Kerala and therefore we wholeheartedly support this Bill. The Agricultural Labourers Bill brought by Shri Vakkompurushottaman, Minister of Labour in Kerala is a model for other States to follow. It was for the first time in the history of India that a Bill was brought in Kerala aimed at ensuring minimum wages as well as security of job to the agricultural labourers. This could be done only by the present United Front Government because the people of Kerala had faith in it. Kerala is the only State where houses could be provided to the poorest of the poor people. A list was taken of the poor people in each ward in each Panchayat and houses were provided to each one of them. While admitting that the Central Government has given 5.75 crores of rupees to the State Government for this scheme, I request that the Central Government should give the entire amount promised to make the scheme a success. About 86,000 houses have been completed and allotted to landless and the homeless people. Sir, there is a saying in Bible "the foxes have holes and the birds have nests but son of man has no place on earth to lay his head on". It is because the present Government in Kerala has provided houses to the poor people that they

want this Government to continue in power and work for their progress. In our State there are about 1,000 Panchayats there is at least one hospital in each of these Panchayats. It is not a joke. It was Kerala and Kerala alone which had implemented that scheme of the Central Government. I would even go to the extent of saying even before the Central Government put that scheme before the nation Kerala Government with the active support of the people opened hospitals in each Panchayat. It is a really a great achievement. Surely the people support a Government which has taken steps to improve their health by opening hospitals in each and every Panchayat. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupusha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no translation. The performance is absolutely poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member speaks a little slowly the Interpreter will be able to do it better.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am very slow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then they will be able to translate it better. Mr. Ravi, your time is over and I request you to conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will take five more minutes. Sir, you may perhaps be surprised to know that all the hutment dwellers in Kerala have got tenancy right. Not only that they have become owners of their houses, they have got 10 cents of land each. This is one of the remarkable achievements of the Kerala Government. I can list any number of such achievements of the present Government. But this should not be taken to mean that we are fully satisfied or that we are a very rich people. We have many problems. I do not want to deal with them. Since

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other who will follow me will speak on them. Especially, the question of super tanker birth is very very important and Dr. Henry Austin will speak on it since he is very much concerned about it. Two more members are to speak, and I am sure they will deal with it in detail.

Finally, Sir, Chandrappan spoke about the deplorable scene created in the Kerala Assembly by the Marxists. It was in Kerala that the right reactionary united front was formed for the first time under the leadership of the Marxists. Masquerading as progressives, they have joined hands with the Jansangh and their leader, Shri Sankaran Nambudripad has shamelessly said in public that they are prepared to accommodate the Jansangh in their front. This has come in the papers. Sir, you aware that the Jansangh activities have revolved around temples in Kerala. They created a dispute about a temple in Malappuram and sown the seeds of communalism. Thus they have tried to undermine the communal harmony which we have maintained all along in our State. We are proud of the communal amity that exists in Kerala. But I am sorry to say, that Shri E.M.S. has shamelessly extended his hands of support to the R.S.S. Jansangh groups who have vitiated the atmosphere of communal harmony that has existed in my State. This shameless offer of support and allotment of seats in the Assembly show that the Marxists have thrown off the mask of progressivism and revolution and they have become the henchmen of reactionaries in their exploitation of the masses. I do not want to say anything more. While concluding I would only say that we have got perhaps the best Government in the history of Kerala in many years. The Government is working for the welfare of the people. We are not the people

who dispute over the share of each party. The only concern is how best we can serve the people. That is why the Government survives. If individual party interests were allowed to clash the Government would have collapsed long ago. But that was not there. Since it is a Government whose aim is the liberation of the masses from the clutches of poverty, since it has imbibed fully the spirit of the economic programmes of Shrimati Gandhi it has fully supported the economic programmes. Therefore it has immediately taken steps to implement these programmes. So this Government should continue in the interests of the people. It has got the fullest support of the people. That is why all the agitations organised by the Marxists in Kerala failed miserably. Their agitations have failed; their tactics have failed. Frustrated, finally, they threw chappals in the Assembly. I am sure that the Parliament will put its seal of approval on this measure. As a right step, I support this Bill and I am sure the people support it.

\*SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, I support this Bill. About five years ago, on 22nd October, 1970....(Interruption:)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neither Hindi nor English is coming. (Interruptions) The Interpreters have protested it seems. It is not operating at all.... (Interruptions).

\*SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When the present Kerala Assembly met for the first time many people had predicted that the Ministry comprising of different political parties would not last for five years. Shri E. M. S. Nambudripad had then held a press conference, a reference of which has been made by Shri Chandrappan, in which he had said that "they will stew in their own juice." Five years have passed. In spite of all that they could do to topple the Ministry, it has survived as a

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

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strong and stable Government for the full term and today we are seeking the approval of Parliament for extending its term for another six months. A new experiment has taken place in Kerala. Different parties have come together, formed a United front, chalked out a minimum programme and worked on the basis of that programme. The United front is intact. This is a new experiment that has taken place in the political field worthy of our consideration. There are difference of opinion among the parties comprising the United front. Although the differences exist on political matters, these parties could stand together and march forward as a result of their resolve to implement the minimum programme. I would like to present a contrasting picture before this House. A United front Government headed by the Marxist party under the leadership of E.M.S. Nambudripad was formed in Kerala in 1967. The Communist Party of India, the Muslim League, the R.S.P. and Socialist were partners in that United front. Out of 133 members they had commanded the support of 117 members. But Shri E. M. S. Nambudripad could not carry on with the Government for even two years. The Ministry collapsed not because there was any agitation to topple it. On the contrary Shri E. M. S. Nambudripad found himself unable to maintain the United front set up. He could not maintain a national perspective and was not prepared to maintain a democratic structure of Government. Consequently the Ministry had collapsed and Shri Nambudripad was isolated. The Ministry collapsed without any agitation from outside. All those parties except the Marxist party which were partners in that United front are in this Government today. The C.P.I., Muslim League, R.S.P. and Socialist are today partners in this United front. When they were with E.M.S. they could not continue for two years. But after the exit of E.M.S. those very same parties could form a Ministry

and carry on for five years. This is what I called an experiment worth considering. The major achievements and programmes of the Kerala Government have been dealt with by my friends. I do not want to go into it. I want to say it today with a sense of pride that many things have been done in Kerala by the present Government, which should be taken note of by other States. In many States in India agricultural reforms have been considered an impossibility. But in Kerala it has been implemented fully and totally. Ceiling has been fixed and implemented and system of tenancy has been abolished. Small scale landowners have come up in the agricultural sector. A situation has come up in Kerala, where only the man who works has a place in the agricultural set-up. Distribution of surplus land is being carried out. Land to the landless has always been a big problem everywhere. It has been said that necessary funds or the necessary machinery is not available. We are claiming it with a sense of pride that without taking money from the Government coffers, we could complete the construction of about 85,000 houses with the money collected from every panchayat, and distributed it among the poor homeless people. This is a major step taken by the Kerala Government and this should be taken note of by other States. As my friend Shri Chandrappan has could do it. But it could be done been nationalised. May be anybody could do it. But it could be done without paying a single paise by way of compensation, and the nationalised forest has now been allotted to the people for agricultural operation wherever the big capitalists have challenged this Government and wherever the factory owners have threatened to throw the workers out of job if they did not obey their orders this Government has taken a consistent stand that they would not genuflect before them. The Government took over such factories and provided jobs to them. 32 factories have been brought under public sector. 50 per cent of the total cashew production could be

brought under public sector. At a time when big textile magnates challenged the workers by closing down the factories, the Kerala Government took over those factories and provided jobs to the workers and maintained the production level. It has often been said that Kerala is a place of strikes. They are insulting the State. I do not say that strikes have not taken place. The workers are well organised there. If it is necessary to strike they will do that but not by burning factories. They take a definite stand after deliberations and go ahead with the strike programme till they achieve their goal. However, I would like to point out here that loss of working days due to strikes was less in Kerala when compared to other States. A well-organised and strong working class movement is functioning in Kerala. That movement has always maintained a national perspective. I would say that the present Government in Kerala could provide stability to the State because they could give proper guidance to such programmes which I have mentioned earlier. Shri Chandrappan has already spoken enough about the programmes and activities of the Marxists. Since he has dealt with it exhaustively. I do not want to go into it any further. They tried to destroy the Assembly but they could not do anything. They organised bundhs, but the people did not participate in them. They tried to incite the workers to strike, but the workers refused. The Government could bring the entire democratic minded people behind it. Kerala has achieved a big miracle in the field of political science. Five political parties who have different perspectives, different political philosophies, different goals and different background and history have come together, formed a Government and could complete the term of five years unwaveringly. This is what I called a big miracle. When we prepared ourselves to face the elections and teach the Marxists a lesson, the emergency has come, and this Bill has been brought

before the House. It is alright that the Government will continue intact for another six months. But, beyond that I am rather sorry that we have still to wait to teach the Marxists a lesson. I am supporting this Bill as there can't be any alternative arrangement there during an emergency. I can say it here that nobody can dispute the achievements of the Kerala Government. I would also say that a Ministry which has so many achievements to its credit and which has been held out as a model to other States, should be helped by the Central Government. It is their duty to find out the needs and problems of that Government and fulfil them. Now that we on our part have carried out our duty, I am concluding with the hope that the Centre also will fulfil its obligations. I am sure that whoever tries to topple this Government will fail miserably and the Government will go ahead with a firm determination.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Bill is before us to extend the term of the Kerala for another six months. Its term was due to expire in the month of October. The present Assembly has done a marvellous job. As has been pointed out by the previous speakers, it has passed a number of progressive measures. Particularly what has attracted the attention of this country is that for the first time in the history of Kerala, a Government has continued for five years. The Achutha Menon Ministry is going to complete its five-year term in the month of October, which is one of the wonders of Kerala as Kerala is known for its unstable governments and labour unrest.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): And unemployment.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Yes, you can add that also.

This coalition Government, I must say, has continued and done very well in implementing the programmes which were accepted by the five parties when they formed into a United Front. I think the credit goes to Shri Achutha Menon primarily because I think he is a model Chief Minister in this country. Being a soft-spoken man, he talks less and does more. When there were strains and stresses within the coalition, I used to see what are the comments of Achutha Menon. He never commented on anything. He used to keep quiet whenever there was some trouble within the coalition and I think that is the secret of the success of his Ministry for the five years.

In spite of the performances of this Ministry and the Assembly, is it proper for us to extend the term of the Assembly for another six months? If a servant is efficient and loyal it is for the master to give him an incentive and to extend his services.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Bonus also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Yes.

Here the master is the people. Under normal circumstances, the Assembly's term would have expired and Achutha Menon should have gone to the people. Naturally, for the services rendered, he would have got wholehearted support of the people. In principle, I do not agree with this Bill because if you treat this as a precedent, other Chief Ministers will stand in a queue before the Prime Minister at Safdarjung Road so that one by one they can get the term of their Assemblies extended. I should warn the Government to see to it that this is the first time and the last

time that an Assembly is extended because there are extraordinary circumstances. This should never be a precedent. Already there are a number of States where they are postponing local body elections—municipal elections and panchayat elections. For example in my State municipal elections had been postponed three times in the last three years. We hope that emergency will be revoked very soon as pointed out by the Prime Minister and that Achutha Menon and his colleagues in the coalition will go and get a fresh mandate from the people of Kerala. As pointed out by Mr. Chandrappan, Mr. Stephen and Mr. Vayalar Ravi, I envy the Government, especially the Chief Minister because we have experience of coalition ministries in this country. There were coalition ministries in 8 or 9 States and none of them could go on for more than a year. Most of them broke down within a year and quarrels and fights within the coalition parties. Even janta parties started fighting without forming a Government. But here is a Government which had shown the way. The Achutha Menon Ministry carried on for five years. I think JP and the allies should learn a lesson from the Achutha Menon Government. I wish him well. The problems of Kerala have been brought out, though they were not relevant to the Bill. I hope the Government of India will take note of these things and consider the problems, especially the food problem. We also try to help and get power and water from Kerala. Being a neighbour I wish them well. The Government of India should see to it that this is not a precedent.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill seeking to extend the term of the Kerala legislature by six months. My hon. colleague who preceded me felt that this step was not a good omen for democracy and that is permissible at best only in this extraordinary situ-

ation of emergency and that normally, it should not be encouraged. I can tell him that we are really in tune with democracy and its spirit. Taking advantage of the constitutional provision we could have extended it by one year; we have not done so. The Bill seeks to extend it only by six months. That shows that it is not for the purpose of avoiding elections but only because of the particular situation that we are in. That apart, the Indian people are today giving a new look to the socio-economic development of our country. For a State like Kerala where political experiments with elections yielded in the past undesirable results such as political instability frustrating its efforts of socio-economic development, and so this is a very welcome thing. All over India, people are almost tired of political turmoil. Now, we see their reaction after the Proclamation of Emergency. They expected something and they want some socio-economic transformation and the people are very anxious to have rapid socio-economic transformation.

I am envious of the M.L.As. in the Kerala Assembly. In 1965, I participated in the State Assembly elections. It was a very sharply contested election and I won the election, but I could not sit in the Assembly even for a day because even before the Assembly was convened it was dissolved. So, that being the background normally, it would be a very welcome thing for the people of Kerala to have a full term and also to get a bonus period of six months. They need it and they will be delighted to know about this development. So this extension will be welcomed by the people of Kerala.

Under the present stewardship of Shri Achuta Menon, the Government of Kerala has been rendering dedicated service to the people. Although

the present State Government is not being led by my own party—my party joined the Government only at a subsequent stage and is the major partner in the coalition—I should say that its performances are marvellous in that not only it was able to bring the much needed political stability to the Government but its main focus and concentration was on the steady socio-economic development of the State. Those of you, hon. Members, who have seen the State of Kerala will share my opinion or my understanding that the State is full of possibilities of economic development. The State is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the western side and by Western Ghats on the North and Eastern side. It has full potentialities for economic development. If the Malanad Development project sponsored by you Shri T. A. Pai, is brought into fruition, it will benefit not only the State of Kerala but the adjoining States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the matter of scientific afforestation, tapping the water resources, development of very many forest-based industries, etc. It will create much economic developmental possibilities if all the three adjoining States co-operate in this great endeavour. Now, that the State of Kerala has achieved political stability, all these three adjoining States should come forward with a great and gigantic effort to develop this well thought-out project. Malanad project can be extended up to the State of Maharashtra and we can develop the entire Western Ghats.

Sir, the Kerala Government in its own way is taking the cue from this idea of Malanad project development and has already taken some initiative. Our forests and the high land are being developed by additional plantations of spices, rubber, tea, coffee, etc., which earn rare foreign exchange.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

During the last five-year period, we have exported spices like cardamom, pepper and cloves and so many other natural produces like tea, coffee, etc. The export of these things has doubled or even trebled and they are earning much foreign exchange. Many other projects are also being undertaken in this region. The State-owned Corporations like the Plantation Corporation is looking into the problem of bringing more and more plantation under its control. This is a mighty achievement and this as seen in the background of nationalisation of the forests in the Malabar region without any compensation, will again be a great eye opener to the people who are watching the development of Kerala, particularly its achievements in building socio-economic organisations under social ownership. This is what is happening on the eastern region of our State and this is what has happened during the stewardship of Shri Achuta Menon's United Front Ministry.

Sir, in the Western region of the State on the coastal belt a blue revolution has started. In 1953, for instance, the State started export of sea-food out of nothing. But during the last five years or so, our export to foreign countries of shrimps, lobster, frog legs and so many other sea-food varieties has gone up to nearly a hundred crores of rupees. We have now about 4000 mechanised fishing boats and under the Fifth Plan we are getting about 40 big-sized trawlers and this has set in a blue revolution. This has provided jobs for about five lakhs of people. Besides, this has brought a new technology in fisheries and Marine biology in general. We are almost rivalling the most advanced nations of the world in this field. If additional impetus is given, I am sure we will become one of the top-most nations in fisheries.

There is also a white revolution brewing up in the State. We are im-

porting new cows from Australia, Canada and New Zealand and in the Munnar region, we are developing animal husbandry, producing milk and various dairy products. This is an important experiment which is yielding rich dividends.

Look at our educational field. Under the present Government, today almost every taluk in my State has a college. We have about 136 colleges in this small State; and we have a school almost in every Panchayat—a tremendous achievement.

Largely because of the joint efforts of the Members of Parliament belonging to the parties in the Ministry, we have persuaded the Central Government to launch a new health scheme. Now the State has a health centre for each panchayat, providing medical assistance to the rural population deep down in the rural areas.

Another major achievement has been the wide network of roads, with buses plying to remote villages. It looks as if the whole of Kerala itself is a big city. You cannot see an inch of land which is unutilised. Thus transport and road development largely undertaken by the people's own initiative and that of the State Transport Corporation has been given a big impetus by the Government.

As my friends stated earlier, because of the negative and disruptive attitudes and its hostility towards much-needed political stability, the Marxist Party has dug its own grave in Kerala. Look at the pathetic fall of this so-called revolutionary party! As has been pointed out, they are in active collaboration with the RSS. In Kerala we seldom had communal riots. But in 1971 there was a communal riot in Tellicherry and Justice Vvthyathil Commission pointed out that one of the basic reasons for the riots was the activities of the Marxist

Party the Jana Sengh and RSS. The implications of this observation are unfolding themselves at the national level now. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, who is very much involved in fighting the RSS, has highlighted this and brought out this fact. Another party with which the Marxist Party is in collusion is the Kerala Congress. They have been proclaiming from the house-tops that this is a reactionary and communal party, but this party seems to be their best friend today! Had not the Kerala Congress aligned with the Marxist Party, the Marxists would never have hoped to get even a few seats. But even in this background, we are position that if in election were to be held this month or last month, the United Front would have come out successful, because the common man looks to the performance and the performance of the United Front Ministry, as I have pointed out, has been excellent and the Forgetter Man is wide awake to this. The Biblical saying is: "Foxes have holdes and birds of air nests. But, the son of man has nowhere to lay his head". But in Kerala, almost everyone has begun to get a place to lay his head on. Landlordism is almost wiped out. The Government has been able to provide homesteads to lakhs of people under progressive agrarian reforms.

We have also launched a big scheme under which ten thousand medium sized industries are going to be started in Kerala. This is a well advertised scheme and very soon, in every village there will be a medium-sized industry. We have started three or four farms on collective basis with an agro-industrial base.

These are some of the achievements of our State. I have catalogued many achievements of our Government and people during the last five years. But we know our limitations as well. In

Maharashtra particularly in the city or Bombay with its composite culture, we are not welcome. Even in the neighbouring Tamil Nadu, with close cultural affinity, we are unwanted. The Malayalis have got problems. The political awareness and the high level of education of the Malayalis have brought in their wake problems too. If our people are not welcome outside, how are they to live? To live then we want economic development, and political stability is its basic prerequisite. With so much of population in Kerala, a nearly about 200 lakh—2 crores—and with high density we have to live.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you propagate family planning?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: We have done and are doing very well in the field. With these words, I welcome the Bill for extending the life of the Kerala Assembly. I am sure, the people will welcome this Bill.

\*SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, so far as my State Kerala is concerned, which is a land of enlightened people, nothing would be practicable except passing this Bill which has been brought before the House. One other possible alternative is to conduct elections during the present emergency itself. Then there is no meaning in an emergency. Yet another alternative is to impose President's rule. At a time when the progressive economic programmes of the Prime Minister have to be implemented, and when the Kerala Government has gone far ahead on the golden path of progress, it would be extremely foolish on our part to hand over the reign of administration to the bureaucracy. The present extension should not be viewed as a bonus to a Government which has completed its full term of five years for the first time in the history of Kerala. This State is facing innumerable prob

†The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]

lems. The President's rule cannot solve the problems of Kerala which is known as a problem State. So far as the democratic parties in Kerala are concerned we were prepared to face an election. But, the emergency has come. I hope this extension will be only for six months and the verdict of the people through ballot will be given soon. I am really sorry that when a serious discussion is taking place in this House on the future of Kerala, members belonging to the Marxist party are not present here. Nobody should think that this extension is an unprecedented one. Similar extension was given to Orissa Assembly in 1966. A State of emergency was prevailing at that time too. The causes for extension of Orissa Assembly are very much in existence today. Therefore, it won't be fair to say that the Government has done it to save their face. President's rule would not have been able to solve the burning problems of Kerala. Sir, how can the problems of Kerala be solved by removing a popular and most progressive Government and entrusting the administration to three or four officers? The Prime Minister has emphasised the importance of agriculture in her economic programme. It has also been said in that programme that generation of electricity should be increased. Who will do it Sir? Is it the officers who are going to do that? The Kerala Government has sent a scheme for the advancement of agriculture to the Centre. Sir, we have suffered enough due to the unhelpful attitude of the Centre. Bahadurshah had once said that 'Delhi is far away'. It is very very true so far we are concerned. We quite often feel that Delhi is far far away from us than where it physically is so far as its response to our problems is concerned. We have got electricity. But we do not have mines, as other resources. But, Sir, we have got many rivers which can be harnessed and electricity can be generated. If the Centre gives enough financial aid to complete major projects like Idikky,

Kuttiadi, Kallada, not only that we can become self-sufficient, but also, we can supply enough power to neighbouring States like Tamilnadu and Mysore when we are facing coal shortage throughout the country, all the trains in South India can be run with electric power. If only the Centre condescend to give a little more aid Kerala can become self-sufficient in electricity. Sir, the people of Kerala, who are earning a major share of the foreign exchange for the country are living on a meagre ration of three ounces. Even the cats and dogs require more food than a man in Kerala is getting. We are the people who earn valuable foreign exchange for the country. Kerala is producing tea, rubber, cadamum, coffee and such other foreign exchange earning commodities. We are filling the coffers of the Central Government. But unfortunately, the Central Government is not paying adequate attention to the food requirements of the State even during these lean months. If this is the situation even when there is a popular Government in power then what would be our fate except starvation if President's rule were to come. In my view the extension of the term of the Government headed by a very popular and large hearted Chief Minister like Shri Achuta Menon will do only good to the people of Kerala. Even when there is a popular Government, many applications for licences are pending in the Industry Ministry in Delhi. Even in emergency, it is a distressing fact that the Prime Minister could not completely cut off red tape. How many applications for setting up industries such as television etc. are pending in the Ministry? The files are not moving at all. Applications for licences for setting up industries for manufacturing televisions, polyester fibre, computers, teleprinters, measuring instruments etc. etc. are pending for a long time. Even when there is a popular Government in power in Kerala if files are not moving then what will be the fate of these applica-

tions under President's rule? That is why we are supporting it. But we do not labour under the illusion that within these coming six months all our problems are going to be solved with Aladin's magic lamp. Therefore, I humbly request that the Central Government should help us in providing employment to the vast number of educated unemployed people in my State. Justice should be done to them. So far as population is concerned, we are not committing any greater sin than other States. Our birth rate is less when compared to other States, but our death rate is also less. Do you want to say that our death rate should also be raised? We have far out done other States in the matter of family planning. We are an enlightened people, our women are highly educated. They have a basic sense of cleanliness. They are educated. There is awareness in them. Nobody should nurture the illusion that we are living in opulence and plenty and therefore our birth rate is increasing. That is not the fact.

But what is the condition in the rest of the country. Sir, every State is behaving like an independent country. Their doors have been closed to the people coming from other States. The Prime Minister has got a 'Sadashan Chakra' in her hand. It should be used to create an awareness in the minds of the people that all are belonging to this country, and that people can go anywhere in the country, and earn a living. Sir, you are aware that our girls are nursing the sick people in far away countries like Germany, Italy etc. They are prepared to go anywhere and work. Therefore, Sir, we must get employment opportunities and we are prepared to serve any State or any country outside. The problems of Kerala should be viewed separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. You may concluded please.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Sir, I am concluding. Finally, I would say one word about the Marxist Party. They have no faith in democracy. They have formed an alliance with the Jansangh. When they threw chappals in the Assembly I was reminded of Mao's words "power comes through the barrel of a gun" Shri Namburipad has amended it slightly like this, "revolution comes through the chappals". They cannot do anything. The democratic forces are strong in Kerala. Sir, we are the Kuchelas of Kerala coming before the Lord Krishna at the Centre. We beg of the Lord to give us food, employment with the hope that by the time we reach Kerala, the Lord will shower blessings on us and our wishes will be granted. I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

\*SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasaragod): We whole heartedly welcome this Bill to extend the term of the Kerala Assembly for six months. The entire people of Kerala have already supported this measure. My friends who preceded me have placed before the House the long catalogue of the achievements of the Kerala Government which has supported the emergency and is committed to implement the 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. Therefore, I do not want to repeat it. The very fact that the Kerala Government has completed its full term of five years is in itself a big achievement. In a State, which has been a centre of political experiments and where major political events of far reaching consequences have taken place a democratic Government could complete its term of five years for the first time in its history. We consider it as a big achievement so far as our democratic set up is concerned. The people of Kerala want that the present United Front and the Government should come to power again. The people are ready to elect the present Government to power if elections are held. The Central Government has acknowledged

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri Rama Chandran Kadamnappallil]

the wishes and aspiration of the people of the Kerala constitutionally by extending the term of the Assembly since holding elections is an impractical step during an emergency. Some political parties have described the emergency and the subsequent steps taken by the Government as anti-democratic. I would like to ask them whether the activities of Opposition parties particularly the Marxist Party in Kerala and especially in the districts of Cannanore etc. are democratic in character. The Marxists are not present in the House today. Therefore I do not want to go into any details. Sir, it is an indisputable fact that the present Government could find solution to the manifold problems of Kerala. That is the reason why the Opposition political parties, particularly the Marxist party have organised campaigns to defeat the policies and programmes of the Government. All those agitations organised by them to subvert the Government, create chaos and anarchy in the State and to make public life difficult have failed miserably. They made open call to the State Government employees and the workers to launch subversive agitations. But the Government could effectively meet their challenges with the active cooperation of the people. It was the unreserved support of the people which enabled the Government to defeat their nefarious designs. The present Government could secure the whole hearted support of the people of my State. I do not want to go into the details about the great achievement of this Government in the field of education, public health, law and order, land reforms and all other areas connected with the daily life of the people. Although political observers have always called Kerala a problem State, I can say it with a sense of pride that the chronic political instability has been put an end to in Kerala. One of the major achievements of the present Government as I see it, is that it could use the United front set up for the welfare of the people and develop it as a model for other people to emulate. The Govern-

ment as well as the political parties comprising the United front have an obligation to fulfil all the promises given to the people. Now that the term has been extended I request the Central Government that they should be a little more responsive to the problems of Kerala when vigorous steps are being taken by that Government under the emergency against the anti-social elements, right reactionaries and left adventurists. The people of Kerala have fully approved of the steps taken by the Government against the smugglers, the hoarders, black marketeers and other anti-social elements. At the same time, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that there are many burning problems in Kerala which require urgent solution. My friends have dealt with them. The Prime Minister in her economic programme has stated that a high power Board will be set-up for the development of handloom industry. Sir, I would like to make one submission in this regard. The Crape, which earns valuable foreign exchange, is manufactured in the district of Cannanore which is represented in this House by Shri Chandrappan and me. This area is the main centre of the manufacture of this cloth. Today, Sir, this cloth is facing depression in the international market. Crape is being manufactured only in the handloom sector now. But unless the Central Government issues definite instructions to the States that Crape should be manufactured only in the handloom sector other States such as Tamilnadu, Mysore etc. will come in a big way with the powerlooms and the handloom can not compete with powerlooms. This problem was brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister and the Commerce Minister. I hope that a favourable decision will be taken in this regard. Cannanore is the major centre of handloom industry. I would like to point out that the handloom industry plays a significant role in the economic well being of my State.

I have to say a word about industrialisation of Kerala. A Government survey has revealed that there is a vast

deposit of iron ore of high quality in the Calicut area. Similarly the huge deposit of Boxit in Nileshwar in Cannanore should also be exploited fully. When the demands for aluminium is all the more greater today, this deposit should be exploited for industrial purposes. Similarly the proposed will highway should be completed as soon as possible since it is essential for industrialisation of the State. The Kerala Government is making an experiment in the field of shipping industry. They have decided to set-up a shipping Corporation of their own and carry on shipping trade. This will do immense benefit to our State. I request that the Central Government should give necessary financial aid to the State to develop the minor ports in Kasaragod Bilpur Azhikode etc. Sir, one more point. Sea erosion is a major problem in Kerala. Every year, a part of our land is eaten away by the sea. This should be viewed as a major threat to the geographical existence of the State and necessary steps should be taken to protect the land. Now, I am happy to say that the nation-wide conspiracy hatched out by the reactionaries has failed miserably in Kerala. I support once again extended my support to this Bill which seeks to extend the term of the progressive Government in Kerala for six months.

\*SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands): Mr. Chairman, the House is discussing the Bill which seeks to extend the term of the Kerala Assembly for six months. I come from Lakshadweep which is historically and socially very much linked with Kerala. Therefore, it is quite natural that the political developments taking place in Kerala do reflect on the situation in Lakshadweep. While participating in the debate Dr. Henry Austin said, that the Western part of Kerala is surrounded by the Arabian Sea and that Kerala is the

limit of the land in the West. Then I reminded him politely that there is Lakshadweep in Arabian Sea and that I hail from that area. Sir, I have already said that the political situation in Kerala casts its reflection on the situation in Lakshadweep. After the five-party United front came to power in Kerala there has been a lot of change visible in the attitude of the people who have intruded into the islands, if I may use that word. This has created a very great influence on me politically. We have made a political experiment in Kerala. The United front of comprising of five different political parties have completed its full term of five years and it has earned a very high reputation from the people. So it is my humble opinion that this extension should not be called a bonus or a blessing or things of that sort. Many hon. Member referred to the good things that this Government has done. I do not want to go into details because enough has been said about it. Sir, I consider the present extension as a great thing because it is an evidence of the recognition of the fact that the five-party United front was a novel experiment of far-reaching significance in the Indian policy. But my personal view is that although this extension is inevitable in the present situation, it should not be taken as a precedent and followed up in other States. Why do I say this? There may be good Governments as well as bad Governments. They may also take clue from this and since the climate is favourable under the emergency, they may also seek the extension of the Assembly. Therefore, my request to the Government is that no body should be allowed to misuse this power. I do not want to make a long speech, I would say that Kerala has always been called a problem State. The major problem is that of price. Every month we go before the Prime Minister and other concerned Ministries requesting them to give us more

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

rice to meet our domestic requirements. Therefore, the major problems of Kerala such as shortage of rice and unemployment should be given urgent attention. I am personally very much concerned about the unemployment problem in Kerala. Sir, 50 per cent of the job opportunities available in Lakshadweep go to the people coming from Kerala. Therefore, in my view, you will be doing a great service to Lakshadweep if you can create more employment opportunities in Kerala. I do not want to say anything more. I hope that this Bill will get support from all sections of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Mr. Chairman, I was extremely happy that many Members belonging to the various Parties participated in the debate on this Bill. They gave a very vivid description of the regime that was prevailing in Kerala five years back. They expressed their gratefulness to the present Government and appreciated the achievements and the performance of the present Government. The hon. Members were very vocal in appreciating the performance of the existing Government.

Kerala has got a very beautiful landscape and is known for its scenic beauty, for the palmgroves and coconut trees, the sea beach stretching over a long distance, the glittering fish and, above all, for the very intelligent people of Kerala... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are also very beautiful.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Kerala has a very high density of population, no doubt, but the literacy percentage there is very high. The adaptability of the people of Kerala is really appreciable. It has con-

tributed towards national and emotional integration of the country. In different parts of the country, you find the Kerala people engaged in different vocations and, because of their adaptability, they get themselves absorbed with the people of other places in the country. Outside India also they have gone and taken up different vocations. That only speaks of the spirit of adventure they have got.

Kerala is a very beautiful part of the country, with very wide, long-stretching roads and a very beautiful scenic beauty for which tourists from different parts of the world go over to Kerala. That is why, the first pilot project in tourism was launched in Kerala, that is, in Kovalam.

Kerala has got many unique things also, of which, I can say, the Tumba Rocket Launching Station is one; it was started there because it is near the Equator and the atmospheric pressure could be measured at high altitudes. For this purpose also, Kerala was chosen. There are a number of other projects also.

Hon. Members have rightly expressed their gratitude to the State Government and also to the Central Government. There were only one or two dissenting voices here and there. That only shows that some more attention should be given to Kerala and some more work should be done in Kerala. You will excuse me if I give here a Sanskrit quotation. It means, the coconut trees in Kerala suck the water given at their feet in the earlier stage and they keep the water on the head only to serve the people of Kerala better. Even the coconut trees are grateful there. How much more the people of Kerala would be...

AN HON. MEMBER: Please recite that in Sanskrit.

६.० 'रो.नो रुहिवा :  
 प्रथमे वयसि प त लोयनस्य स्मरणः  
 शिरसि निहित भारा नारिकेला नगणा ।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat).  
 That holds good for coconut trees,  
 whether they are grown in Kerala  
 or in any other part.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The  
 last line is:

न हि कामुनगरं रायवो विरगन्ति ।

Good people never forget any  
 good turn done to them, by whom-  
 soever it is done. Therefore, the  
 people of Kerala are repaying that  
 gratitude.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ranen Sen  
 says that it should apply to Bengal  
 also.

DR. RANEN SEN: Also to Maha-  
 rashtra.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: He  
 may be partial, but the coconut  
 trees are not.

Mr. Chandrappan gave a very  
 vivid picture of the political instabi-  
 lity that was prevailing there five  
 years ago. He gave really a very  
 graphic description as to how the  
 political parties tried to get the mem-  
 bers defect also, how the political insta-  
 bility prevailed there and as a result  
 of which how the State has suffered  
 in economic development. The State  
 has suffered much in economic de-  
 velopment and now that is being  
 compensated by the performance of  
 the present Ministry which the mem-  
 bers have also appreciated.

Now, as Dr. Austin remarked,  
 there has been a green revolution in  
 Kerala. A number of agro-indus-  
 trial activities have been taken up.  
 The whole of Kerala is humming up  
 with industrial activity as also agro-  
 economic activity. Socio-economic  
 changes are fast taking place. All  
 the members have appreciated but  
 they want more and more indus-  
 tries and more and more attention  
 towards these particular things is  
 to be paid.

Now, unless the period of the life  
 of the present Kerala legislature is  
 extended, it is to expire on the 21st  
 October 1975. But, during the pro-  
 clamations of emergency under Arti-  
 cle 352, the Parliament by legisla-  
 tion can extend its life and is em-  
 powered to extend the life under  
 this very Article. Because the  
 whole machinery has to be geared  
 towards economic development dur-  
 ing the period of emergency and a  
 number of socio-economic activities  
 also have to be undertaken, it is  
 very difficult to conduct elections  
 also. Hence we have come before  
 the House for extending by six  
 months the life of the Kerala  
 legislature....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What  
 about the life of the Parliament?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I have  
 nothing further to add. I appreciate  
 the keen interest taken by the mem-  
 bers in this debate. During the  
 course of the debate they have  
 brought forth how much socio-eco-  
 nomic activity is being carried on in  
 the State and how the position of  
 electricity supply will be improved  
 in course of time and that in course  
 of time they will be able to supply  
 to the neighbouring States also.  
 This really has given enough oppor-  
 tunity to the Members to discuss  
 many more things and I am happy

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

and I request the House to accept this Bill unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"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."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are no amendments. I will put the clauses to the vote.

Now, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.55 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE  
ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Statutory Resolution regarding Committee on Official Language.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):** I beg to move the following Resolution.—

"Whereas under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, after the expiration of ten years from the date on which section 3 comes into force, there shall be constituted a Committee on Official Language, on a resolution to that effect being moved in either House of Parliament with the previous sanction of the President and passed by both Houses; and whereas section 3 of the aforesaid Act has come into force on 26th January, 1965 and the previous sanction of the President has been obtained for moving the resolution;

This House resolves that a Committee on Official Language shall be constituted."

सभापति जी, अभी तक तो आप कोकोनट ट्रीज़ अर कोकोनट की बातें मुन रहे थे, अब मैं उममे कुछ हट कर जवानदानी की बातें कर रहा हूँ। 1963 में राज-भाषा का बिल पाम किया गया था, उस के बाद उसको 26 जनवरी, 1965 से लागू किया गया। उस को धारा 4, सब-सेक्शन 1 के अन्तर्गत यह कहा गया था कि 10 वर्ष के बाद एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी का गठन किया जायगा जिसमें 20 मेम्बर लोक सभा के और 10 मेम्बर राज्य सभा के होंगे। इसीलिए मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को पेश कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति जी, आपको मालम होगा कि पिछले सेशन में भी इस सदन में 3 हमारे रेजोल्यूशन को ला रहा था। कई रोज तक यह पार्सर्-पेपर पर रहा। और अगर उस वक्त कमेटी का गठन हो गया होता तो आज तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ काम हो गया होता