

CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARD MEETING

The Central Parliamentary Board of the Party met in New Delhi on March 14.

KERALA

The problem of government formation in Kerala which was then being hotly debated was considered vis-a-vis our Party's attitude and the Board expressed its view that every effort should be made to ensure the functioning of democratic processes and that President's Rule, which was the last resort in the case of a breakdown of Parliamentary government, should be avoided as far as possible. The Board affirmed however that non-Communist Opposition parties should be given a chance to form a government and to test its stability by facing the new Assembly.

As readers are aware, subsequent developments culminated in the imposition of President's Rule and the non-Communist opposition parties were not given the chance to form a government and face the Assembly.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

While reaffirming the earlier decision of the Party that State units should be free to decide on whether or not to contest the civic and Jilla Parishad elections in the name of the Party, the Board expressed the view that the pattern furnished by our Units' attitudes in the Bangalore and Ahmedabad municipal elections, namely, that of participating under the aegis of a non-communist civic front and of fighting the elections on a civic programme was a happy model for other State Units of the Party to follow.

It was made clear that decisions of this nature should be the responsibility of State Committees or their Parliamentary Boards. This authority should not be transferred to District or other lower units, although the decision to contest elections to a particular body will naturally be based on a recommendation from the District or lower unit concerned.

BY-ELECTIONS

The Central Parliamentary Board took exception to the Board being either ignored or being informed

much too late of by-elections to Parliament and State Assemblies contested by State Units. This had led to costly mistakes resulting in the defeat of the Party's candidates in the absence of considered decisions.

The Central Parliamentary Board has therefore decided that recommendations in regard to contesting by-elections should be received well in advance to enable them to be considered. A Circular issued by the General Secretary in this connection outlines details of the procedure to be followed whenever a State Unit wishes to contest a by-election.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1967

The most important item discussed by the meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board was the one dealing with the selection of Prospective Parliamentary Candidates for 1967 and their work.

A note on the procedure to be followed was adopted by the Board.

In essence the note sets out the following:

1. That every State Unit should have a State Parliamentary Board to devote its attention to all matters relating to the conduct of the Central Election campaign in that State.
2. The State Parliamentary Board will then have to decide as to which are the Parliamentary Constituencies in the State likely to be most responsive to our Party. Reasons in regard to each constituency so recommended have to be given.
3. The emphasis should be on "good" candidates, viz. the good character, personality and political record of the candidate and the candidate's suitability for, and acceptability to, the Constituency.
4. The recommendation regarding each candidate should be accompanied by details of the steps taken in regard to scrutinising the candidate's credentials and for ensuring that the candidate is generally acceptable to the Party's workers and to the Constituency in general.
5. The State Parliamentary Board should formally approve the recommendation before forwarding it to the Centre.

6. When such a recommendation is received by the Central Office, necessary inquiries will be instituted and the Office will submit its own report, along with the recommendations received to the Central Parliamentary Board.
7. To obviate delay, the Central Parliamentary Board has constituted a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Rajaji, Mr. R. N. Singh Deo and the General Secretary which will go into the State Parliamentary Board's recommendations and the report of the Central Office. If the Sub-Committee is unanimous, the recommendation will be circulated to the members of the Central Parliamentary Board for approval.

A similar procedure has been outlined in the case of recommendation regarding Assembly candidates.

Briefly the State Unit is expected to:

- a. Set up a State Parliamentary Board,
- b. Prepare a list of constituencies where the Party should put up candidates, in order of priority,
- c. Recommend suitable prospective Parliamentary candidates,
- d. Recommend suitable prospective Assembly candidates,
- e. Recommend suitable field organisers at the Parliamentary Constituency level, who could be screened at the Centre and trained if found competent.

If State Units respond in the manner expected of them, there is no reason why the Party should not be able to put up a creditworthy performance at the polls in 1967 and achieve its objective.

ORGANISATIONAL TOURS

The General Secretary of the Party visited Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan to confer with State leaders and be present at meetings of the State Committees and Parliamentary Boards. The visits were part of an effort to explain the decisions of the General Council and Parliamentary Board and place the Party's activities on the road to 1967.

Rajaji, Prof. Ranga and Mr. Masani were at Dhenkanal (Orissa) between March 26 and 28 for the State Convention (reported elsewhere in this issue). On March 26, the General Secretary participated in meetings of the State Executive and the Selection Committee. Various matters relating to the forthcoming Panchayat and Assembly elections in the State were discussed at length and decisions taken. The Centre's wholehearted cooperation in assisting the Orissa Unit in its task was conveyed to the Office bearers and members of the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary was at Patiala on April 3 to attend a meeting of the Punjab State Executive.

Decisions ranging from the staffing of the Office to the Party's strategy vis-a-vis other political parties in the State were discussed. The General Secretary, who was accompanied by Party Treasurer Mr. C. Rai, tried to guide members on the decisions taken at the General Council meeting and suggested various ways for stepping up party activity. Concrete steps to tone up the State Office and accelerate the tempo of work were taken.

On April 7, the General Secretary was in Ahmedabad to interview prospective candidates and field organisers recommended by the State Unit. He also held discussions with the State General Secretary and others.

From April 10 to 12, the General Secretary was in Jaipur along with Mr. C. Rai to be of assistance to the State Executive and Parliamentary Board on how to go about the task of gearing up party activity and devising concrete steps to that end. He also talked to the Party's MLAs and addressed a meeting of the M.L.A.'s Club on the evening of the 11th April.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN CEYLON

In a message congratulating Mr. Dudley Senanayake on his Party's success in the Ceylon elections, Rajaji said: "I am sure that under your guidance Lanka will have a strong government in tune with modern liberal world policy and not become a spring-board for the subversive menace that seeks to hold all Asia in bondage."

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Party, told the press that the results of the Ceylon General Election represented "a victory of liberalism over Marxism." He added that this development gave cause for fresh hope to those who had been inclined

to believe that in the countries of Asia the drift towards State Capitalism and Communism could not be reversed. "The Ceylon elections show what can be done once people have had their fill of Statist policies", said Mr. Masani.

Regarding Mrs. Bandaranaike's defeat Mr. Masani felt that India had no cause for regret for "she sat on the fence when our country was being invaded by Chinese troops in 1962", and more recently she had "extorted from our Prime Minister a virtual surrender in regard to the status of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon."

VIETNAM AND INDIA

In an article written for *Swarajya*, Rajaji said that India ought to give full moral support to the United States in Vietnam, for it was "fighting not for pleasure or for some secret advantage, but to save non-Communist Asia from the consequences of a Communist victory". Rajaji maintained that India should support America in her own interest, if not in the wider interest, for if Vietnam was abandoned

to the Communists, neighbouring neutralist countries like Laos and Cambodia would fall and Thailand would be unable to resist Communist aggression. Rajaji added that Burma, too, would disappear into the Communist empire "with lightning speed". And this would bring Communism to the very gates of India.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S MEETING WITH CHOU

Speaking in Patiala on April 4, Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Swatantra Party, "disapproved in very clear terms" of the step taken by Sheikh Abdullah in meeting Chou En-lai and "discussing with our enemy a matter that should have remained one of domestic concern."

Referring to the Kashmir dispute, Mr. Masani explained that the Swatantra Party's stand at the time of Sheikh Abdullah's release last year was that an amicable settlement should be arrived at between India and Pakistan "which would also be fair to the people of Kashmir." He pointed out that "unfortunately that advice was not heeded" and therefore an

opportunity had been lost and the situation had deteriorated.

Mr. Masani warned Sheikh Abdullah that toying with the idea of enlisting Chinese Communist sympathy and support for his cause could do no good to him or to the people of Kashmir, but it could, on the other hand, do a great deal of harm to the security of the entire sub-continent. Characterising the Chinese Communists as a "bandit regime," Mr. Masani said "it had on its hands the blood of Tibetans, Koreans, Vietnamese, Laotians and Indians. It was our country's enemy. It could never be a friend of freedom anywhere."

GAYATRI DEVI TO THE RESCUE

When Government grain shops in Jaipur ran out of wheat, Maharani Gayatri Devi opened a grain shop of her own. To procure the grain the Maharani had to send her agents to Kotah, where it was available at Rs. 62 to Rs. 63 per quintal. With transport and handling charges the cost in Jaipur came to Rs. 69. Nevertheless the Maharani sold the wheat at the Government ceiling price of Rs. 64 per quintal, incurring a loss of Rs. 5 per quintal. Since about 20,000 quintals have been sold, the total deficit is likely to be in the region of Rs. 1,00,000.

One would have thought that the authorities would have appreciated the Maharani's gesture in opening the subsidised grain shop; on the contrary they adopted an obstructionist attitude. When ration card holders approached Government grain shops for their

sugar quotas after buying wheat from the Maharani's shop, they were told: "If she sells you wheat, why doesn't she sell you sugar as well?"

It may be mentioned that although grain is available in government shops at Rs. 52 to Rs. 55½ a quintal, many people prefer to buy from the Maharani's shop since they can be sure that they are getting good, unadulterated wheat. Besides, the Maharani's shop has none of the many drawbacks of the Government shops, such as inefficient handling of food grains, harassment of customers, who are sometimes made to wait all day and are then turned away for lack of stocks, and arbitrary and unreasonable fixing of prices, which interferes with the free flow of grain from surplus to scarcity areas in the state.

THE DHENKANAL CONVENTION

Opening the first convention of the Orissa unit of the Swatantra Party at Dhenkanal, Rajaji said that India could grow prosperous only if her peasantry was prosperous; planning, he said, should be "from the village upward, not from Delhi down." Government, according to Rajaji, was attempting to achieve prosperity by unnatural means, like trying to grow a mango tree upside down.

The Party's Elder Statesman also felt that the Orissa unit of the party should give top priority to the task of ousting Congress from power, for Congress had "become rotten and, like a shopkeeper trying to hide his rotten goods," was attempting to cover things up — and failing to do so since the "stink was all over the place."

Referring to "ministerial misdeeds" in Orissa, Rajaji

stated that though Government might make rules for distribution of permits and licences, the distribution itself should remain in the hands of a free and independent judicial board. If such measures had been taken, Rajaji maintained, the ministerial crisis could never have arisen, since such a board would have prevented misuse of powers.

Rajaji said that India's foremost need was for Opposition parties to unite to throw Congress out of power. He cited the example of Ceylon, which had voted Mrs. Bandaranaike's government out of power even though her personal popularity was quite as great as the late Mr. Nehru's had been.

Rajaji further charged the Congress government with amending the Constitution in order to hasten the advent of socialism in the country even though the men who had framed the Constitution had deliberately taken pains to write Part III to prevent the ushering in of socialism. In its haste to socialise India, Rajaji compared Congress to an impatient cook who used ghee to light a fire — Congress, in its hasty quest for so-called "progress", was levying heavy taxes and

borrowing heavily from other nations in an effort to execute the Plans.

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, President of the Orissa unit of the Party, condemned the reckless extravagance and the wasteful expenditure indulged in by the ruling party. He also felt there was far too much party interference in the administration as well as a great deal of corruption and misuse of authority.

Mr. Singh Deo asked Party members to be alert since "as the main Opposition party in Orissa you will realise that the impending Panchayat election and the next General Election will throw a great deal of added responsibility on our party organisation at all levels."

Prof. N. G. Ranga and Mr. M. R. Masani, speaking at the Dhenkanal Convention, promised that, if elected to power, the Swatantra Party would reduce taxation by half within two or three years. Mr. Masani also explained other priority objectives of the Party. These included: a two year holiday from Planning, all round decontrol, abandoning of permits, quotas and licences, and getting help from friendly Western nations for the defeat of Communist China.

NEWS FROM STATE UNITS

ANDHRA

The Executive of the State Unit at its meeting in Hyderabad on March 7 has taken the salutary decision to run three "political summer schools" in May to train workers of the Party.

The schools, which will be held in the districts of Guntur, Chittoor and Nizamabad, will have as principals Messrs. P. Koteswara Rao, P. Rajagopal Naidu and N. Vijayaraja Kumar, respectively.

BOMBAY

The Bombay Unit of the Party hit the headlines last month when it launched a signature campaign to lodge the citizens' protest against a proposal to discuss the Kerala problem in the Municipal Corporation.

A silent procession marched on the Corporation where a deputation waited on the Bombay Mayor and handed over to him 25,000 signatures from Bombay citizens stating that it was high time the city fathers refrained from discussing political issues and concentrated on the water supply position which required more urgent attention.

The Unit has warned that if the appeal to eschew politics failed then the Party would resort to demonstration and peaceful picketing to lodge the people's protest against the move to contaminate civic affairs with politics.

Presiding at a public meeting on March 29, Mr.

Chiranjit Rai, vice-president of the Bombay Unit, said that despite 17 years of Congress rule and nearly 13 years of planning, the common man still went hungry, lacked proper housing and lived in a state of uncertainty about his future.

Mr. Rai said that the time had arrived for people to decide whether they wanted to go the Gandhian way or the Russian way. Branding the Communist party as anti-national, Mr. Rai said that people should carefully examine the principles of the various parties and choose those parties which would preserve democracy, uphold the dignity of the individual and bring about prosperity in the country.

KERALA

Mr. N. N. Ananthanarayana Iyer had the honour of being the first Swatantra representative to be elected chairman of the Municipal Council, Palghat, defeating his Mulim League rival, Mr. R. Ahmed Ibrahim.

MYSORE

A Workers Convention was held on 4-2-65 at Kadaba Village, Gubbi Taluk in Tumkur District.

Mr. K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, President of the State Unit, inaugurated the Convention. Mr. P. H. Seshagiri Rao, Member of the State Executive presided over the Convention.

On arrival the leaders of the Party were received by the Workers and the Villagers. Mr. Hegde was taken in procession through the principal streets of the village seated on a cart drawn by 61 pairs of bullocks.

The Villagers of Kadaba presented an address to the State President.

Resolutions were passed opposing the 17th Amendment, Enhancement of Land Revenue, Food Control and State Trading, imposition of Hindi and Nationalisation of Bus Services.

At the Public meeting held in the evening, Messrs. P. H. Seshagiri Rao, Nugehalli Shivappa, N. K. Ganapaiah, H. S. Venkataramiah and R. Narasimhiah addressed the gathering.

The success of the Convention was largely due to the initiative and enterprise shown by Mr. R. Narasimhiah, Party Organiser, assisted by his Co-Workers.

A Joint meeting of the State Council and the Executive Committee of the Mysore State Swatantra Party on March 13 reiterated the party's stand that land revenue should be totally abolished. Commenting on the Mysore Government's move to increase existing rates, the meeting pointed out that the government was ignoring the "thousands of objections forwarded to the Government by agriculturists." The meeting also condemned the failure of Government to place copies of the objections before the Assembly.

The Committee felt that an efficient rationing system was the best answer to the food shortage, and felt that this could be achieved without compulsory levies from growers and rice mills. At present, the meeting pointed out, there was a good deal of confusion in the working of the levy system.

In the matter of high prices, the meeting urged abolition of food zones and complete decontrol of foodgrains — these steps, it held, were certain to lower prices. The meeting also welcomed the appointment of Mrs. Sosan Panday of Bombay as organiser of the Women's Wing of the Party.

ORISSA

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, leader of the Opposition, made a statement on March 7 calling on the people of

Orissa to observe March 20 as "demand day" to seek the appointment of a commission of enquiry into charges of corruption against the former Chief Minister and corrupt officials in the State.

A Statement issued jointly by Mr. Singh Deo, Mr. P. K. Das, (PSP) and Mr. N. Mahapatra (Ind.) demanded the publication of the CBI report against the former Chief Minister and called for a thorough inquiry into the matter. The signatories to the statement said it was to be regretted that the Prime Minister was seeking to avoid the appointment of an enquiry commission and persuade people to accept the central cabinet sub-committee's findings as final in the matter.

Mr. Deo and his co-signatories felt it was "absolutely undemocratic and highly irregular" to use the sub-committee's findings as an excuse to avoid setting up a proper enquiry commission. They categorised this attitude as a challenge to the people. The statement also condemned the "persistent attempt at secretiveness and evasion of responsibility by the Central authorities" in dealing with Orissa affairs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, MP, addressing a meeting of the Kanpur Press Club on March 27, said that Government's economic and taxation policies were responsible for hampering the country's industrial growth. Strongly opposing the plan for nationalising industries, Mr. Patel said that government enterprises were thoroughly mismanaged. He asserted that if Government had encouraged the private sector industries they could have progressed on healthy lines and provided more employment to the people. He pointed out that industries which were privately managed functioned much more efficiently than those run by government. He made it quite clear that the Swatantra Party was against statism in any form.

In reply to a question Mr. Patel said he had always stood for prosperity of the working class, but pointed out that in return for adequate wages workers should be ready to give honest and hard work in the larger interest of the nation's prosperity.

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from the General Secretary's desk

Dear friend,

I hope you have carefully gone through the front page article entitled "The Task Before Us" published in the March issue of the Newsletter.

The present phase is one of trying to translate these theoretical formulations into actual practice. In this connection, the Central Parliamentary Board at its meeting in Delhi on March 14 spelt out in detail the manner in which prospective candidates for Parliament and Assembly should be selected for appropriate constituencies. You will be able to peruse details about this procedure elsewhere in this Newsletter.

While the bulk of our members have accepted the soundness of this procedure, there are still some colleagues who raise their eyebrows at the thought of recommendations in respect of constituencies and prospective candidates made by State units having to be carefully scrutinised and screened at the Centre before the Central Parliamentary Board gives its approval. Sometimes questions are put as to whether local people are not the best judges in such matters and why the Centre should take so seriously its role of approving recommendations that come to them. How, it is asked, can people who are not familiar with local conditions be in a better position to judge their merits? These are legitimate doubts that need to be cleared.

In many democratic countries like Great Britain, it is the National Headquarters of the Party that chooses the candidate and it is the local units that are asked to confirm the choice. In such small countries there is only a two tier organisation — the National Headquarters and the Constituency unit. In our country, however, because of its size, a third tier has become necessary, namely, the State branch. It is the function of the State branch to function as a link between the Party at the Centre and the constituency branch. The existence of State units is undoubtedly an administrative necessity. As the General Council has decided, however, there is only one Swatantra Party in the country and it is that Party that has to take the necessary decisions on the recommendation of the local and State branches.

Quite apart from this being a sound organisational practice which experience elsewhere has endorsed, there are compelling reasons why a meticulous scrutiny on the part of the Central Parliamentary Board and its agencies becomes necessary. During the last General Elections and again during the last three years in the case of by-elections, it has been found that, where candidates are nominated hurriedly without proper thought, many of them have gone down in ignominious defeat, the repercussions of which have been felt by the Party not merely within that constituency but in other parts of India as well.

Where recommendations are made objectively, the task of the Centre is simplified. Unfortunately, there are several exceptions to such sound practice. Sometimes extraneous factors go into the recommendation of candidates. Even during the last few months, among the recommendations that have come up for approval to the Central Parliamentary Board, there has been more than one such case. There was, for example, a sitting M.L.A. recommended by the State Parliamentary Board for nomination as the Party's prospective candidate in a reserved seat. Within less than a month of this recommendation, the gentleman in question deserted the Party and joined the Congress Party! What would have happened if the Central Parliamentary Board had blindly and without scrutiny accepted the recommendation? Would the faces of our colleagues in that State not have been even redder than they are?

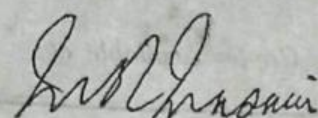
There is another case where the Central Parliamentary Board, at the end of last year, without the scrutiny that the General Council has now decided on, accepted the nomination of a prospective Parliamentary candidate made by a State Parliamentary Board. In the result, a very senior sitting member of the Assembly from that constituency has resigned from the Party, which has thus had to bear a serious loss. Would this unfortunate development not have been averted if the Central Parliamentary Board had before it a report that one of the senior members of the Party in the constituency was strongly opposed to the recommendation?

There is yet a third case of a State Parliamentary Board changing its candidate at two successive sittings, and a fourth one where, after a candidate had been recommended to the Centre, the candidate declined the honour!

Can it then be doubted that, in certain cases, adequate thought and care are not being given to the very serious business of selecting a candidate? Indeed, the proper selection of a candidate is half the job of a successful election.

In the light of this situation, the Central Parliamentary Board would be failing in its duty to the Party and the responsibility with which it has been entrusted by the General Council if it were to fail in making a careful probe into each recommendation and satisfying itself in a detached and objective manner that the decision is one which will bring credit and success to the Party.

Jai Swatantra!



Board to be appointed by the National Executive, involving *inter alia* the laying down of the line and strategy to be followed, the allocation of resources, the supervision and control of the activities of Candidates and Organisers, and the preparation and publication in the various languages of Party literature. Naturally, the advice and assistance of State units will be welcomed as necessary in these tasks.

Our *second* decision should be that the candidates that we put up should not only work for their success in elections but should be the Party's standard bearers in their constituencies, help in selecting the Assembly candidates and generally help in building up the Party organisation. This will produce an integration of work that will be helpful. They will be entitled to expect the fullest cooperation from the Central, State and District units of the Party. The candidate, who has the incentive to win, should be made primarily responsible for educating and nursing the constituency and thus carrying the Party to victory.

Our *third* decision should be that the Party's candidates should be GOOD men. Our doors should be open to such men who are in agreement with us but have not come in as yet.

Our *fourth* decision should be that candidates should be placed in the field at the earliest possible moment to enable them to perform their tasks.

Strengthening National Headquarters

In the same spirit of self-criticism, it must be confessed that the functioning of the Central Office has to accept its share of the responsibility. It has not developed into what it should have become, namely, the hub of party activity, an active agency to guide and direct Party effort throughout the country and ensure the emergence of a National Party strong enough to pose a formidable challenge to the ruling party at the polls. So also, it has failed to take the initiative in building Party organisation in States such as Assam and Madhya Pradesh. Towards this inadequacy, several factors have contributed. The General Secretary's Reports to the last two National Conventions have repeatedly pointed out the difficulties under which the Central Office has had to function.

Despite these handicaps, the Central Office, with the absurdly inadequate strength of six including clerical staff, has gamely tried to keep the ball rolling. The following may give a rough idea of what the Central Office has been doing:

1. Between the period April 1963 and December 1964, the Central Office handled about 5,000 letters and communications of various types.
2. It prepared and distributed the *Swatantra Newsletter*, of which 48 issues have so far been published, with a mailing list of over a thousand persons, both domestic and foreign.

3. It published a total of 29 publications.
4. The Central Office has endeavoured, in an altogether inadequate measure, to develop Party activity in States where there are no units, e.g. West Bengal and, till recently, Kerala.
5. It has taken over charge of State units dissolved for ineffective functioning, e.g. Bihar and Delhi.
6. Since last year, the Central Office has taken on the task of supervising the enrolment of full-time Organisers, the scrutinising and maintaining of Register entries, and the supplying of Workers Cards.
7. It is organising training camps for workers and organisers.
8. A Labour Department with a full-time Organiser has been set up.

If the desire is to go ahead in a big way, it is of the utmost importance that the National Headquarters, which is the executive arm of the National Executive and the Parliamentary Board, should be strengthened considerably. This should involve:

1. The appointment by the General Council, on the recommendation of the General Secretary, of Joint Secretaries who could share his burden;
2. The appointment of full-time honorary and paid personnel
 - (i) to act as Field Organisers for work at State or Zonal level, and
 - (ii) to take charge of such departments as Women, Youth, Peasants and Publicity on the lines already done in the case of Labour.

It is only by taking the steps outlined above, involving as they would a New Look being given to the Party, that it will be able to shoulder the tasks and responsibilities that face it.

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GENERAL COUNCIL MEETS IN BOMBAY

The first meeting of the newly elected General Council of the Party was held in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday, February 13 and 14, 1965. Over 83 of the 170 members of the Council attended.

The meeting had before it the General Secretary's Statement of Organisation circulated to members in advance of the meeting. The Statement, an abridged version of which is reproduced separately in this issue, was thoroughly discussed for well over four hours. Numerous suggestions were made by speakers for gearing the Party's organisation to meet the challenge of 1967.

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, President of the Orissa Unit of the Party and Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly, then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. G. Latchanna, President of the Andhra Unit and Leader of the Party's Group in the Andhra Assembly:

"The General Council, having considered the General Secretary's Statement on Organisation and the enclosure, generally endorses the Proposals made in it and requests the National Executive to take necessary steps to implement them effectively.

"The General Council refers to the National Executive for its consideration the various suggestions made in the course of the discussions on the General Secretary's Statement on Organisation but not forming part of it."

ELECTION OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

The General Council then elected the office-bearers and members of the National Executive for the next two years. The following is the list of office bearers and members of the National Executive:

President:

Prof. N. G. Ranga M.P.

Proposed by: Mr. R. N. Singh Deo

Seconded by: Mr. S. S. Mariswamy

Vice-Presidents:

Dr. K. M. Munshi

Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy M.P.

Smt. Gayatri Devi M.P.

Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke

Proposed from the Chair

General Secretary:

Mr. M. R. Masani M.P.

Proposed by: Smt. Gayatri Devi

Seconded by: Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh

Treasurers:

Sir H. P. Mody

Dr. R. C. Cooper

Mr. C. Rai

Proposed by: Mr. Lakshman Singh

Seconded by: Mr. B. Ramachendra Reddy

Joint Secretary:

Mr. N. Dandekar M.P.

Proposed by: Mr. M. R. Masani

Seconded by: Mr. J. M. Lobo Prabhu

Members:

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

Mr. K. B. Jinaraja Hegde

Sardar Basant Singh

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo M.L.A.

Mr. Laxman Singh M.L.A.

Mr. G. Latchanna M.L.A.

Mr. B. Ramachendra Reddy

Mr. Bhailalbhai Patel M.L.A.

Mr. Dahyabhai Patel M.P.

Mr. Hari Hara Das

Mr. P. K. Deo M.P.

Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh M.L.A.

Mr. J. M. Lobo Prabhu

Mrs. Shantabai Gulabchand

Mr. Jaideepsingh M.L.A.

Mr. Inder Singh

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla

Mr. G. K. Sundaram

Mr. Mandhata Singh M.L.A.

Sardar Ram Singh M.P.

Proposed by: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

Seconded by: Dr. K. M. Munshi

COOPTIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL

On a proposal by Mr. M. R. Masani, seconded by Mr. G. Latchanna, eight members of the Party from States which did not have State Units were co-opted to the Council.

An appendix to this Newsletter contains the names of the General Council members including those so co-opted.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the General Council after detailed discussion:

Communist Advance in South East Asia:

"The General Council of the Swatantra Party takes note of the grave situation in Southeast Asia where the Communist threat to the free countries of the region has intensified. The Council is of the view that the loss of Laos and South Vietnam to the Communist satellities from the North and Indonesian aggression against Malaysia would soon involve the encirclement of India by Communist China and its

satellites and would dangerously advance Communist Chinese hegemony in South and South East Asia. The Council is of the view that the freedom of Laos, South Vietnam and Malaysia is essential for the defence of India against Communist China.

The Council deplores the attitude of the Indian Government in refusing to extend solidarity and support to the Governments and peoples of Laos and South Vietnam who are battling for their survival. The current attitude of the Government of India is sadly reminiscent of the attitude of the Colombo Powers at the time when India was being subjected to military invasion by Communist China. The Council regrets that the Indian Government have failed to take steps to give military assistance to Malaysia and to further the proposal for a Volunteer force to go to Malaysia to help in its defence.

The Council deplores the attitude of the Indian Government which weakens the resistance to Communist Expansionism by suggesting negotiations at this stage and expresses its gratification that President Lyndon Johnson has resisted the pressure brought to bear on him to withdraw from Indo-China and has intensified the fight for its defence.

The Council calls upon public opinion to assert itself and compel the Government of India to adopt a more active attitude of helpfulness towards Malaysia in stemming the advancing tide of Communist Power in South East Asia."

Mover: K. M. MUNSHI
Seconder: MR. DAHYABHAI V. PATEL

The Budget:

"The General Council of the Swatantra Party taking note of the fact that the Union Budget is to be introduced at the end of this month, reiterates the Party's view that the people of India are suffering today from an intolerable burden of excessive and indiscriminate taxation and that this load needs to be lightened immediately. Both direct and indirect taxation have gone well beyond the limits of reasonableness and justice. They are now preventing capital formation and the entry of foreign equity capital and acting as a disincentive to saving for investment, production and employment whether in industry or agriculture. This excessive taxation has contributed, along with Government's other inflationary policies, to a continuous erosion in the value of the currency and accelerating rise in prices.

The Council expresses the hope that there will yet come about an awareness of the realities on the part of those responsible and that this year's Union and State Budgets may be marked by a drastic reduction in both direct and indirect taxation and also in land taxes. If this hope should be belied, the Council calls upon Swatantra Members of Parliament and Legislatures and members of the Party throughout the

country to oppose the Budgets and carry on a ceaseless campaign to educate the people about the ruinous fiscal policies of the present government."

Mover: SIR H. P. MODY
Seconder: MR. J. M. LOBO PRABHU

The Food Situation:

"While reiterating the Resolution adopted on 30th June, 1964, the Council deplores the fact that in spite of widespread protests, zonal and district restrictions against the free movement of foodgrains and State hoarding are still being maintained, all leading to fall in production, artificial scarcities, price disparities, corruption and harassment of farmers. The Party is vehemently opposed to compulsory procurement of foodgrains at arbitrarily fixed prices."

Mover: MR. MATHURADAS MEHTA
Seconder: MR. V. T. SREENIVASAN

The Press:

"The General Council sympathises with the efforts of the Indian press to secure the import of a reasonable quantity of newsprint so that it may continue to serve the people by providing essential information. The free and adequate functioning of the press is one of the bulwarks of our Constitution. The way in which the present Government has been throttling the press by the restrictions over the import and distribution of newsprint and preventing it from the playing its part in a free society is one of the many threats to the peoples' freedom that emanate from the policies of those in office today."

Mover: MR. R. V. MURTHY
Seconder: MR. LAKSHMAN SINGH

Nagaland:

"The General Council of the Swatantra Party, having heard the report made to it by Prof. N. G. Ranga and Mr. M. R. Masani, who had recently visited Nagaland as members of the Parliamentary Study Group, is glad to note that the suspension of military operations between the Indian authorities and forces on the one side and the Naga Underground on the other has brought peace and relief to the people of Nagaland.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Peace Mission to bring about a peaceful settlement of this unfortunate dispute and expresses the hope that the unanimous wish of the people of Nagaland that peace should continue will be respected by both sides and that, through a process of discussion, it may be found possible for the people of Nagaland to participate by their own decision in the Union of India as free and equal citizens."

Mover: MR. M. R. MASANI
Seconder: MR. RAGHUBIR SINGH

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETS

Immediately after the General Council had concluded its deliberations on February 14, the newly-elected National Executive held its first meeting. Twenty three of the thirty-member Executive were present.

Among the first items of business taken up by the Executive was the constitution of a Central Parliamentary Board. The following were unanimously nominated to the Board:

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari
Mr. R. N. Singh Deo
Mr. Lakshman Singh
Mr. Jaideepsingh
Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh
Mr. G. Latchanna

The following will be ex-officio members of the Board:

The President
The Four Vice-presidents
The Senior Treasurer
The General Secretary.

It was further decided that Leaders of the Group in both Houses of Parliament and of State Legislature Groups not in the Parliamentary Board should be invited when matters concerning their House or the nomination of candidates to it are discussed.

The Executive had a discussion on preliminary steps to be taken to implement the proposals contained in the Statement on Organisation endorsed by the General Council.

A resolution proposed by Mr. P. K. Deo and Mr. Karunakara Das in regard to the procedure followed with reference to charges preferred against the Chief Minister and others on Orissa and referred to the National Executive by the General Council was considered and the following resolution was adopted:

"The National Executive of the Swatantra Party deplores the procedure adopted by the Government of India in regard to the various charges preferred against the present Chief Minister of Orissa, his predecessor in office and other Ministers of the State Government. The action taken by the Government of India has created a general impression that the enquiry has resulted in a positive finding against the Ministers in respect of grave matters, but the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation has not so far been published, so as to enable the public to see and apprise the gravity of the charges. The Committee calls for the publication of the C.B.I. Report in order to remove the impression that matters are kept from public knowledge in the interest of party prestige."

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BOMBAY

Taking advantage of the presence in the city of General Council members from different parts of the country, the Bombay Unit of the Party arranged a series of four meetings in different parts of the City culminating in a mammoth public meeting at Chowpatty addressed by Rajaji.

Smt. Gayatri Devi, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, Mr. Wahidur Rahman and Mr. Shivraj Kumar addressed a meeting at Chinchbunder on February 15th, Mr. Himmatsingh presided.

Simultaneously, another meeting was held at Kurla under the presidentship of Mr. Girish Munshi. The speakers were Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh, Sardar Basant Singh and Mr. G. B. Sukhee.

A couple of hours later, Mr. R. V. Murthy presided over a meeting at Matunga addressed by Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy, Mr. S. S. Marišwamy and Mr. T. T. Srinivasan.

The following day, Rajaji addressed the meeting at Chowpatty. It is estimated that over 40,000 people were present. Among others who spoke at the meeting were Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. M. R. Masani and Smt. Gayatri Devi. Dr. (Mrs.) Shantabai Gulabchand presided.

We reproduce below salient extracts from Rajaji's speech:

High Prices

"Look at the prices that are going up. Could any other government other than the Congress have maintained their office without being ashamed of themselves after these crises. What are the promises they made when they went around the country some years ago. They said they would make things cheap. On the contrary they have made things more costly than at any time. They have not made things costly, they have made the rupee so cheap. We are producing the same things, the farmers are producing the things that they were producing before. They are as diligent as they were before. Then why are the things so costly now? Because the rupee that is printed by the Congress Government has become cheap... the policies of the government have made for the rise in prices."

"...The Congress Party is trying to govern contrary to the laws of nature. All the scientists of the world are busy trying to discover the laws of nature. But the Congress Government of India is trying to govern contrary to the laws of Nature.... Men will work only if they will gain something by that work. If most of what you get by working is taken by the Government by way of taxes then men will not work. It is only donkeys and horses that will work with

no profit by it. But men will not work if there no profit by it. The Government knows this, therefore, they want to make men into donkeys and horses...."

Indirect Taxes

"....They (the Congress) have levied tax upon tax. When the maximum has been reached, they now begin to levy indirect taxes. If a man comes and begs and if we don't give him anything, he begins to steal. Now the Government wants to steal taxes and that is called indirect taxes. Indirect taxes are taxes which the Government levies before the articles that you buy reaches your pocket. ...When you buy anything you pay a tax beforehand to the government.... So my friends, don't say prices have gone up, say indirect taxes have gone up."

On the Brink of Bankruptcy

"Today we are debtors of every country in the world. I opened an encyclopaedia and tried to find out where we have not borrowed so far and I am not able to find any such country. ...The countries which have advanced loans to us are getting anxious because they are afraid we are becoming insolvent.

If we allow the present Finance Minister to go on like this, we are sure to become bankrupt. Once upon a time he was in the habit of resigning. Now he has made up his mind. He says he is too mature to resign...."

From Statism to Sadism

"Socialism is a very nice word. It is very good with which to deceive all people. But now we have understood that socialism means, the individual disappears and the State owns everything. Socialism has become statism now. But under Krishnamachari statism has become sadism. Statism means the State owns everything. Sadism means cruelty to all people. ...All the principles of civilised privacy have been abolished now. Throughout the civilised countries private accounts in Banks and lockers cannot be seen by other people. In India banks must open the lockers and accounts of any individual under the Government's orders....Krishnamachari takes pleasure in opening lockers to see the accounts of everyone. He is a very good friend of mine. I am not having any pleasure in describing him like this. But I am greatly aggrieved that he does like this. There are other things for which he is quite fit. He is not fit to govern the people...."

REORGANISATION OF THE PARTY IN BIHAR

This report was circulated to members of the General Council during its recent meeting in Bombay.

Members of the General Council are aware that the Party's Unit in Bihar was dissolved last September. The former President and Secretary of the State Unit were expelled from the Party for gross indiscipline and disloyalty to the Party. This was the culmination of an extremely unfortunate state of affairs that had been brewing for a long time in that State and had defied every attempt by the Party's leadership at the national level to set things right without the need for a surgical operation.

It might interest members of the General Council to know that the rank and file of the Party in the State and the press in general have welcomed the dissolution of the State Unit and the determination of the Party to start on a clean slate in the State of Bihar and to learn of the progress made.

When the State Unit was dissolved, the erstwhile office-bearers of the State Unit refused to hand over any papers and property of the Party. Thus, when a branch of the Central Office was set up at Patna in October in accordance with a decision of the Central Organising Committee, there were no papers or records to refer to. It was as if a new Unit was being started in Bihar and the Swatantra Party was entering the State's political arena for the first time. In fact the Central Office found it extremely difficult

to even secure rented premises since the record of the dissolved Unit in the matter of meeting its obligations was deplorable.

It was also discovered that very little work by way of propagating the Party's policies and principles had been done and that the Party in Bihar was synonymous with the name of one individual. Thus, any attempt at reorganisation involved educating the public on what the Party stood for.

The Central Organising Committee nominated an Advisory Committee to guide the branch of the Central Office in its work. Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel was requested by the Central Organising Committee to help in putting the Party back on its legs in that State.

The Advisory Committee comprising loyal members of the Party in the various districts met twice at Patna, once in November and next in January 1965, under the presidentship of the Party's General Secretary. From reports presented at the first meeting it was evident that by and large there had been little deviation in the loyalty of the rank and file for the Party.

The Advisory Committee felt so encouraged with the encouraging response that they recommended the holding of Party elections up to the District level.

A programme of elections from the Constituency and District levels was adopted. Honorary District organisers in 10 Districts were nominated and have since started working in earnest.

The Party participated in the Sonepur Fair, reputed to be the biggest cattle fair in Asia. The results were very good and a considerable section of the population became aware of the fact that the Party was active and working on a democratic basis.

A public meeting held at Patna on January 8 was addressed by the General Secretary and Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel. The meeting was so well attended that many had to stand outside for lack of space.

Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel undertook an arduous eight-day tour of some districts in the State and found the tour extremely useful and encouraging.

So far, three hundred workers from various districts of Bihar have enlisted themselves in the Branch office for actively working for the Party and over ten thousand enrolment forms for enrolment of worker-members have been distributed throughout the State.

A recent report from the Branch of the Central Office in Patna states:

"It is very difficult for the workers of the Party in other States without a personal visit to Bihar to realise the extent of demoralisation, cynicism and apathy about the working of the Party in the State. However after a temporary setback it is clear now that the rank and file have not deserted the party but are loyal and are consolidating themselves to re-organise the Party on healthy democratic lines with renewed enthusiasm. Their enthusiasm is in direct contrast to the continuous humiliation that the former State President and a few of his misguided followers are being subjected to at the door of the

Congress in response to their pathetic application for admission.

Our loyal workers are for the first time receiving literature not only in English but in Hindi and Urdu especially regarding the Party's principles and policy, and the insidious 17th amendment. People in the State strongly attached to the Party from the very beginning are happy to know that the Party is again functioning with their cooperation. With the educative groundwork, the Bihar Unit will have a cadre of workers who will be attached to the Party for its principles and not for power, personal interest, or prestige."

Members of the Council will perhaps wonder as to why so many members of the Legislature have chosen to follow the former President. They would understand the situation better if they were to know that among the reasons which led to the unfortunate difficulties with the former Unit was the former State President's refusal to accept democratic norms for the selection of candidates during the elections. Candidates were selected more on the basis of their personal loyalties to one man than loyalty to the Party.

The Party has made it clear to the people of Bihar that while the doors of the Party are closed finally and irrevocably to the former President and Secretary, the misguided MLAs can still return to the fold provided they apologise for their conduct.

The Bihar experience has been a great lesson for the Party. Building on that experience, for the first time in Bihar, a Unit of the Party from the grass-roots level is in the process of formation. It will not be long before a duly elected State Committee takes over from the Central Office and guides the Party's destiny in that State.

COMPANIES' CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL PARTIES

Who is the Rich Man's Party?

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari provided the answer in a statement he placed before Parliament on contributions made by Joint Stock Companies to Political Parties. The figures are based on information furnished by companies in their profit and loss return filed with the Registrar of Companies.

This is what the *Statesman* of February 18 reported:

"Not unexpectedly, the Congress Party got the lion's share of the political donation made by joint stock companies from 1961 to September 1964.

Out of donations totalling a little over Rs. 1.15 crores, the Congress share was more than Rs. 98 lakhs.

"The Swatantra Party was the second largest beneficiary of the generosity of Joint Stock companies. Its share was Rs. 15.65 lakhs."

"The tragedy of India today is the tragedy of waste—waste of manpower, waste of industrial capacity, and waste of talent and experience which could be harnessed to great national purposes. No doubt, rewards must be shared, but first they have to be earned; wealth must be distributed, but first it has to be created. Only good management and hard work, faith and initiative, on the part of the people can accomplish the end. However, the Government's function is to offer incentives and create the climate in which these qualities can germinate and be brought to mellow fruitfulness. No dispassionate and perceptive observer can pretend that the Government of India has performed this function."

N. A. PALKHIVALA in "The Highest Taxed Nation"

from the General Secretary's desk

Dear friend,

For the General Secretary of a Party to be effective it is vital for him to understand the mind of his members. Without being able to communicate with them and share their thoughts, he can never explain to them the intricacies of the various policies the Party has adopted. Personal contact would be the ideal solution but in a country of the size of India this is virtually impossible.

I have for quite some time been wondering how best to establish closer and more fruitful contacts with our members. Let me stress once again that I would consider it a great pleasure to exchange ideas on a person to person basis with each and every member, for I honestly believe that far too many inactive members remain that way only because they get the impression that the Party leadership does not care overmuch for their "interference" in its affairs. My own view, however, is that no member of the Party can explain its policies unless he himself thoroughly understands them. In view of the physical impossibility of personal contacts with all members, one of the means of closer communication would be through our Newsletter. I shall therefore endeavour to indulge in a little "fireside chat" in these columns.

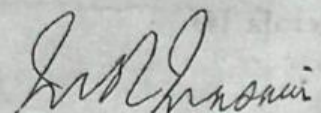
This is the fiftieth issue of our Newsletter. Much has happened since the first issue saw the light of day. When the Party was first launched, sceptics were not wanting who wondered how long a Party could survive which refused to pay even lip sympathy to that magic mantra, "socialism". We have not only survived, but are now the second largest political party in the country. We have confounded our sceptics and, despite occasional setbacks, have come to be recognised as a force to be reckoned with in India's political life. The fact that today we alone have been able to provide a set of economic and foreign policies altogether distinct from the discredited dogmas of the Party in office is also recognised.

Establishing sound policies is one thing. To secure support for them and to convert such support into votes is something infinitely more difficult. It requires what I have frequently called a "conveyor belt" — a "conveyor belt" of selfless, dedicated and ideologically well-oriented men and women to carry the message of the Party to the people. The Party has faith in the people. But people can develop a faith in the Party only after they understand what the Party stands for. Although we have survived charges of being a "Rich Man's Party", and "A Party of Rajas," the uncomfortable fact must still be faced that there are many in this country who have been influenced by this kind of false propaganda merely because they have not had a chance of finding out what we really stand for.

The General Elections are just two years away. While we did tolerably well for a two-year-old in the last General Elections, it is necessary and important for the health of our democracy that we make our impact felt much more forcefully. When every other political party in the country is riven by factionalism, it is our duty to develop our organisation so as to provide our people with an alternative. How do we go about it?

The General Council of the Party, which met in Bombay last month, was seized of this question. It discussed at considerable length a Statement on Organisation I had taken the liberty of placing before it for its consideration. After a thorough debate, the General Council endorsed the proposals contained in that Statement and asked the National Executive of the Party to give them concrete form. Details of the proposals are available for your perusal elsewhere in this Newsletter. I request you to read them carefully. If you have comments to offer or suggestions to make, you are most welcome to send them to the Central Office.

Jai Swatantra!



ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Andhra (20)

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P.
Mr. G. Latchanna, M.L.A.
Mr. T. Krishnamma Chowdary
Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddy
Mr. Pasupuleti Koteswara Rao
Mr. Sunkara Satyanarayana
Mr. V. V. Ramana, M.A.
Mr. G. Hanumantha Rao
Mr. P. Venkata Krishnaiah Naidu
Mr. C. L. Narasimha Reddy, M.P.
Mr. Ramachandra Rao Deshpande,
M.L.A.
Mr. P. R. Dwarakadas
Mr. Kommareddi Bapiah Chowdary
Mr. Pyda Venkatanarayana
Mr. Pellakuri Ramachandra Reddy
Mr. Simma Jagannadham, M.L.A.
Mr. K. Harikrishna Chowdary
Mr. Tej Karan
Mr. K. Kasinadham
Mr. Sri Jagarlamudi Chandramowli

Bombay (8)

Sir Homi Mody
Dr. K. M. Munshi
Mr. M. R. Masani, M.P.
Mr. N. Dandekar, M.P.
Mr. Piloo Mody
Dr. R. C. Cooper
Mr. R. V. Murthy
Mr. Madhu N. Mehta

Gujarat (20)

Mr. Bhailalbhai D. Patel, M.L.A.
Mr. Jaideepsinh M.L.A.
Mr. Natvarsinh K. Solanki
Mr. Narendrasinh A. Jhala
Mr. Jashbhai Chunibhai Patel, M.L.A.
Mr. Ramanbhai Nagjibhai Patel, M.L.A.
Mr. Narendrasinh Mahida, M.P.
Mr. Digvijaysinh
Mr. Daljitsinh
Mr. Shivrajkumarsinh
Mr. Khanderao Gaekwar
Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, M.P.
Mr. Ratilal K. Patel
Mr. Mathuradas H. Mehta
Mr. Mahendrasinh Jaisinh Chauhan
Mr. Vasanji Kheraj
Mr. Khushalbhai Murarji Patel
Mr. Ambalal Tulsidas Patel
Miss Kusumben Chimanlal Joshi
Mrs. Subhadraaben Harshadrai Desai

Himachal Pradesh (3)

Mr. Budhi Prakash
Mr. Sant Ram Sant
Mr. Hoshiar Singh

Kerala (4)

Mr. K. C. Zacharias
Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla

Mr. K. Dominic Abraham
Mr. A. Madhava Warriar

Madras (20)

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari
Mr. Saw Ganesan, M.L.A.
Mr. G. K. Sundaram
Mr. T. Sadasivam
Mr. S. Narayanaswamy
Mr. M. S. Hamza
Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy, M.P.
Mr. S. S. Mariswamy, M.P.
Mr. T. R. Sankaranarayanan
Dr. R. Kalamegham
Mr. Peppin Fernando
Mr. L. K. B. Lakshmanan
Mr. P. S. Ramasubramaniam
Mr. R. M. Seshadri, I.C.S. (Retd.)
Mr. M. Subbiah Chettiar, M.L.C.
Mr. C. A. Ayyamuthu
Mr. T. T. Srinivasan
Dr. M. Santhosham
Mr. V. Rangaswamy Thevar
Mr. M. Ganapathy

Maharashtra (3)

Dr. (Mrs.) Shantabai Gulabchand
Mr. V. N. Patil
Mr. R. D. Kulkarni

Mysore (12)

Mr. V. P. Menon
Mr. K. B. Jinaraja Hegde
Mr. K. H. Srinivasan
Mr. J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S. (Retd.)
Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan
Mr. V. S. Natarajan
Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao
Mr. V. T. Sreenivasan
Mr. R. Y. Gorpade
Mr. R. K. Kulkarni
Mr. S. V. Kashimath, M.L.A.
Dr. I. S. Patel

Orissa (12)

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, M.L.A.
Mr. P. K. Deo, M.P.
Mr. Harihar Patel, M.L.A.
Mr. Nanda Kishore Misra, M.L.A.
Mr. Hari Hara Das
Mr. Maheswar Naik, M.L.A.
Mr. Loknath Misra, M.P.
Mr. Rajaballabh Misra, M.L.A.
Mr. Tribikram Tripathy
Mr. Mirza Humayun Kadar Baig
Mr. S. P. Singh Deo, M.P.
Mr. Karunakar Das

Punjab (18)

Jathedar Uddham Singh Nagoke
Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman
Mr. C. L. Aggarwal
Bdr. Pritam Singh
Sardar Basant Singh

Mr. Inder Singh
Mrs. Nirlep Kaur
Sardar Gobinder Singh
Sardar Lal Singh Sandhu
Mr. K. C. Gupta
Sardar Balbir Singh Brar
Sardar Surrinder Singh
Sardar Gurdev Singh Mann
Sardar Darshan Singh, M.C.
Sardar Uttam Singh
Sardar Natha Singh Dallam
Mr. Naranjanpal
Sardar Mihan Singh Gill

Rajasthan (20)

Mr. Lakshman Singh, M.L.A.
Smt. Gayatri Devi, M.P.
Mr. Mandhata Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Kesri Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. I. S. Bhargava
Mr. Raguvir Singh
Mr. Jai Narain, M.L.A.
Mr. Surendra Singh
Mr. Gordhan Singh
Mr. Durga Prasad Saraswat
Prof. Madan Singh
Mr. Raghubir Singh
Mr. Ummed Singh
Mr. Rajendra Singh
Mr. Chhatra Singh
Mr. Chausar Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Vir Vikram Singh
Mr. Devi Singh M.P.
Mr. Chhatra Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Tara Chand Jain

Uttar Pradesh (20)

Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Virendra Shah, M.L.C.
Mr. Layaq Singh
Mr. G. D. Paliwal, M.L.C.
Mr. Chaitanya Raj Singh, M.L.A.
Sardar Ram Singh, M.P.
Smt. Basant Kunwar Ba, M.P.
Mr. Mahendra Ripu Daman Singh
Mr. Ram Gopal Gupta, M.P.
Dr. Khamani Singh
Mr. Wahidur Rahman
Mr. Vijai Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Sankar Singh
Mr. Ziauddin Ahmad Faruqui
Mr. Ragho Kumar Pal
Mr. Hari Krishna Srivastava
Mr. Baldeo Singh
Mr. Raghubir Saran Srivastava
Mr. Balbir Singh, M.L.A.
Mr. Rishi Ballabh Sundaryal

COOPTED MEMBERS

Mr. C. R. Irani
Col. H. R. Pasricha
Mr. N. C. Zamindar
Prof. Martin Narayan
Mr. Ram Binod Singh
Mr. Budhan Rai Verma
Sardar Harihar Prasad Singh, M.L.C.
Mr. Parmanand Kejriwal