



5296 Pak 1294

RAMGARH HOUSE
NEW DINAPORE ROAD
PATNA
PHONE PATNA 2763

29.9.59.

Dear Sri M.R. Masani,

I have addressed a Press Conference on the 26th Sept. '59 and have also issued a statement to the Press along with answering some questions put to me by them.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the same for your perusal and comments, if any.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Ramabhai Varma
29.9.59

Sri M.R. Masani, M.P.,
148, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay.

skp/-

SWATANTRA TO WIN NEXT ELECTIONS

RAMGARH RAJA HOPES TO FORM MINISTRY

(By Our Staff Reporter)

PATNA, Sept. 26:

Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh of Ramgarh told the pressmen that the Swatantra Party would win majority seats in the next general elections and would form ministry in Bihar.

The Raja Bahadur, who was addressing a press conference here this evening, visualised that the Swatantra Party would contest 250 to 260 seats out of 318 seats in Assembly and would bag majority of them.

Press: Are you addressing this conference as a leader of the Janta Party or the Swatantra Party?

Raja Bahadur: You may say any or both as you may like.

The Raja Bahadur replying to other questions from pressmen said that the Swatantra Party might go in for coalition as well. The Swatantra Party would have talks with the leaders of the Jharkhand Party for merger. There was also possibility of talks for collaboration with the P.S.P. as well.

(Continued on page 8)

SWATANTRA PARTY CONVENTION AT PATNA

(By Our Staff Reporter)

PATNA, Sept. 26—The second

convention of the All-India Swatantra Party is expected to be held at Patna in February next. This was disclosed by Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh of Ramgarh to press reporters this evening.

He also said that the first convention of the Bihar branch of the Swatantra Party would be held at Hazaribagh in December.

He also said that he would undertake a statewide tour after puja.

tern Main Canal as detailed hereunder:—

Sl No. 1. Name of work Excavation of Kharsahi Distributary in 1st reach from R.D 0 to R.D 6.80. Estd Amount Rs 35,000

Sl No. 2. Name of work. Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 2nd reach from R.D. 21.30 to R.D. 36.20. Estd. Amount. Rs 37,740/-

Sl No 3. Name of work. Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 3rd reach from R.D 62.80 to R.D. 68.10. Estd Amount. Rs 19,060/-

Sl No 4 Name of work. Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 4th reach from R.D. 84.00 to R.D. 89.10. Estd Amount Rs 18,050/-

Sl No 5. Name of work. Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 5th reach from R.D. 104.40 to R.D 108.00. Estd Amount. Rs 12,235/-

Sl No. 6. Name of work Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 6th reach from R.D. 118.80 to R.D 123.60. Estd Amount Rs 12,300/-

Sl No. 7. Name of work. Excavation of Kharsahi distributary in 7th reach from R.D. 138.00 to R.D. 143.20. Estd. Amount Rs 9,750/-

Earnest money at the rate of Rs 100/- for every Rs 5,000/- or part thereof on the amount of the tender must accompany the tender Separate tenders for each of the above seven parts of the work must be submitted for which separate earnest money should be deposited. Tender do-

SEALED tenders on

P.W.D. Form No. 1 office and for work up to every Rs 5000/- or part thereof amount of the tender. Other office of the undersigned or will be issued on payment of work upto Rs 50000/- and above

Sl. No.	Name of works.	Estimated amount
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| 1. | Provision of addl. bath cum-latrines kitchen in the double storied Orthodox chamber and construction of 7 more garrages for Legislature in R-Block, Patna. | Rs 5370/- |
| 2. | Constn. of Pathological Laboratory at Gardanibagh Dispensary. | Rs. 1210/- |
| 3. | Provision of addl. accommodation in residence No. 15 Bailey Road Patna occupied by the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bihar, Patna. | Rs. 5200/- |
| 4. | Provision of 8 seated latrines and conversion of peon's barracks on road No 10 Yarpur into family type Qrs. | Rs. 3120/- |
| 5. | S/R to Residence No. 9, Bailey Road Old High Court | Rs. 145/- |

RAJA BAHADUR'S HOPE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

He further stated that although the Janta Party had merged with the Swatantra Party, the sanction of the latter had not yet been received. After the receipt of approval, a meeting of the general body of the Bihar Rajya Janta Party would be convened for the ratification of the decision of its executives. The merger had been welcomed by the people in all parts of Bihar. They were looking forward for the emergence of a new party.

Press: There is a rumour that the Maharaja Mata will resign her seat from the Barkagaon constituency to make room for Mr Krishna Ballabh Sahay for being elected to the Bihar Assembly. Will this seat be given to Mr. K. B. Sahay?

Raja Bahadur: You may enquire about this from the Congress. There is no question of our giving seat to Mr Sahay.

The Raja Bahadur stated that Bihar would get five seats in the working committee of the All-India Swatantra Party. The Bihar Branch might be asked to enrol 5 lakh members out of the total membership strength of 10 millions for the whole country. The membership fee was Re 1/- for town and eight annas for village.

Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh then gave his impression of conditions prevailing in Europe which he visited recently. He stated that the people were very affluent in Switzerland. All villages were interconnected by roads, railways, telegraph, post offices telephone and electricity lines. These were found in every village. Even a sweeper there got a monthly salary of about Re 700/-. They lived an honest life and their standard of living was very high. Switzerland impressed him most. The people in Hungary had no incentive. The condition there was much worse. He stated that Pandit Nehru was very much respected in foreign countries. The people there felt that Congress was heading towards communism.

(See also page 2)

via. In December 1957 he was served with a notice by the superintendent of police, Nagar to leave India within one month but he did not go to Pakistan. Thereafter he was arrested and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by a magistrate of Muzaffar Nagar. —PTI

Editor Discharged Of Contempt Of Court

ALLAHABAD Sept 23—Mr Justice Desai of the Allahabad High Court today found Mr E. Heer Behedin, Editor of the "Kaiser-e-Hind", a Gujarati weekly of Bombay and seven other Parsis of Allahabad, guilty of contempt of court but the court discharged the notices issued against them since, according to His Lordship, it was only "a theoretical contempt" and the contemnors had apologised.

His Lordship said that though the statements and comments published in the paper during the pendency of two civil suits in the court of the chief Judge Allahabad amounted to contempt of court as they contained tendency to interfere with trial of the suits in accordance with law, the tendency was slight and there was no danger of any serious interference with the trial of the suits. "No notice therefore, need be taken of the contempt", His Lordship added.

Later speaking in Hindi Mr. Nehru called upon the people to join hands in launching an all-out war against poverty and unemployment. Poverty, he pointed out, could not be eradicated by slogans but hard work and by employing science and technology.

He said, "we have to train lakhs of engineers and scientists to help the economic development of the country. We want to use science and technology not for war but for economic development."

He said India had to learn many things from other countries but we should learn good things and not the cold war technique." —PTI

RAMGARH RENEWS PLEDGE TO SERVE BIHAR

(By Our Staff Reporter)

PATNA, Sept. 26—The pledge and solemn devotion to serve the people of Bihar and India were renewed by Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh, leader of the Bihar Rajya Jan's Party, addressing a largely attended press conference of the party's central office here this evening.

The following is the full text of statement of Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh at the press conference:

He said "India, today stands on the cross roads of History. The dividing line between the India of yesterday and India of tomorrow is vague. The socio-economic structure of the country is strained to the breaking point by the policy of confusion and uncertainty of the Congress Govt. Time honoured traditions and institutions are crumbling on the one hand and the shape of things to come is not seen on the other. Clashes and conflicts are being generated and a chaos is flowing from them. A crisis of spirit and mind and a sense of insecurity have come upon men. No one knows what shall happen tomorrow and none can visualise what is coming next.

Greeting the dawn of Independence on the midnight of 15th August 1947 Mr Nehru declared "A new star rises in the east". A cherished vision materialises. "But twelve years have rolled by. And India is only jumping from the frying pan into the fire. All the dreams of a Ram-Rajya of Gandhijee are shattered. All visions have receded behind the clouds. Patches of glory are seen here and there. Some Dams and some factories have arisen to the pride and a boastful satisfaction of the Govts at the centre and in the States. Five-Year Plans are coming and going. But there is no easing of tension in the life of the common man, no hope of a better and safe morn tomorrow for him. Family, farm, workshop and office alike are faced with the big question mark, Are you going to survive?

Gandhijee in his last testament to the Nation had advised the Indian National Congress to liquidate itself and turn into a Lok Sewak Samaj. But no sooner Gandhijee's ashes became cold, than his principles and teachings also were put into cold storage. Not only his desire was not fulfilled but the Congress officers became Buddhist monasteries, the Provincial bosses became tyrants of the Asho-

utbid the Congress in slogans. And as it is also functioning as a house, divided against itself it is not capable of delivering the goods even of its own choice. About the Communist Party, the less said, the better. They cannot hoodwink the country by their pretensions of patriotism. Their acts in Kerala and Calcutta in different capacities have left no doubts in the minds of the country that they are potential fifth-columnists of India as against the Red countries.

RAY OF HOPE

The people of India have therefore become desperate and are in a frantic search of some way out. The country finding itself between the devil and the deep sea has greeted with cheers the advent of the Swatantra Party under the powerful leadership of Rajajee. A vacuum has thus been filled up. The country is now heaving a sigh of relief. A ray of hope is warming up men's minds. Even Mr. Jaiprakash Narain has blessed the rise of the Swatantra Party.

The rise of the Swatantra Party as fittingly put by Rajajee is the inauguration of a movement to protect the Freedom of the individual. It is more than the birth of a new political Party to fulfil a certain programme. The Swatantra Party represents the grim determination of the Nation to protect the Freedom of the individual in all spheres of life from the encroachment of the State and to preserve the glorious traditions of India and her honoured heritage. The Swatantra Party is a challenge thrown by the nation to the fast-developing statism of the Congress Government. It is born out of a clash of the processes of history.

NO PARADISE

The Swatantra Party does not believe in promising a minimum to the country. It neither promises a paradise. But it believes in the powers of the individual who can bring paradise given the right opportunity and left to himself. It stands for the principle of maximum freedom for the individual and minimum interference by the State. It adheres to the principle of Trusteeship adumbrated by Gandhiji. It repudiates Government policies based on State compulsion and encouragement of class hatred and no faith in the people. It stands for spiritual values and avoidance of the dominance of a purely materialist philosophy of life. It

went to. And it was certainly not the bed of roses that easy-chair politicians like to make out.

The Janata Party was born twelve years ago as an answer to the call of time. Not only did it echo the voice of the people of Hazaribagh but it became the mouthpiece of their sufferings and the spearhead of their fight against the region of Zulum which followed the advent of the Congress to power. It was really a rare phenomenon that the people of Hazaribagh should have risen against the Congress and challenged its might as early as 1947. From a distance of twelve years the whole scene can be viewed only with surprise as even now the Congress hold is not effectively broken in other parts of the State though the masses are seething with discontent. It was therefore not for nothing that the Janata Party came up as a leap of History. The boiling discontent of the people threw up the Janata Party as their challenge and the whole of Chotanagpur rose and the Congress fell from their pedestal only in five years.

JANATA PARTY

No sooner the Janata Party entered upon its career it fought the District Board elections in Hazaribagh and captured the Board in 1957. In the 1952 General Election it won the majority of Assembly and Parliamentary seats in the Hazaribagh District and Mr K.B. Sahay, the then Revenue Minister of Bihar was defeated at its hands. It also won some seats in the Districts of Ranchi and Dhanbad. Soon after it sent one member to the Council. In between 1952 and 1957 the Party took part in the struggle against the Bihar Govt. when there was firing on students and contributed its might in relieving the sufferings of the victims and bringing of justice unto them. When Bihar was threatened with effacement at the hands of Dr S.K. Sinha who had presented Bihar on a silver plate to Bengal for merger it was only the Janata Party which voiced the loud indignation of the State and also staged a demonstration before the gates of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. And when parts of Bihar were cut away and offered to West Bengal while the Bihar Government stood as a helpless spectator it was only the Janata Party whose members of Bihar Legislative Assembly resigned their seats from the Assembly in protest. In the 1957 General Elections the Party created a record in India by defeating all the Congress candidates in all the As-

Assembly seats and the Parliamentary seats, in the district of Hazaribagh. Two ministers of the Bihar Government Sri K.N. Sahay and Mr. A.Q. Ansari were defeated there. It won three seats in Palamau three in Patna and one in Saran. Thereafter it sent one member to the Bihar Legislative Council and one to the Council of States.

The party holds that there should be no disturbance of ownership, management and cultivation of land. It is opposed to cultivate through organisations which reduce private ownership to empty paper-title. And it is firmly opposed to collectivisation and bureaucratic management of the rural economy.

COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE

The Party believes in competitive enterprise with adequate safeguards of labour, and against unreasonable profits, prices and dividends. It is opposed to State trading, control and official management. It stands for the freedom of the self-employed artisans. It also stands for greater thrift in public expenditure and to keep taxation at a level as not to prevent capital formation and private investment. It is opposed to a programme of development based on crippling taxation, abnormal deficit financing and foreign loans beyond the capacity of the country to pay back. It is also opposed to excessive inflation and high prices. It believes in a decentralised distribution of industry. It stands for full and lasting employment in all sectors of life and in a balanced development of capital goods industries, consumer goods industries and rural industries. It stands for a fair deal for labour and for harmonising the interests of capital and labour. It stands for the Rule of law and an independent Judiciary. The party shall, in all matters, keep before itself the cardinal teachings of Gandhijee maintaining faith in the people and in the efficacy of truth and non-violence. These principles were stated at the preparatory convention in Bombay.

Feeling the same urge and viewing the same goal the Bihar Rajya Janata Party has merged itself with the Swatantra party. The history of the Bihar Rajya Janata Party is not unknown to Bihar. Some pages of our history are known in the country also. The emergence of the Janata Party and its forward march has represented some thing more than the rise and working of a political party in the ordinary course. It did not come about as a plan of some scheming politicians to capture the seats of power. Neither it was born for enacting some performances in the legislatures and outside as the professional politicians are

After the 1957 general elections the Janata Party led a procession of about 30 thousand people who staged a hunger demonstration before the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to awaken the drowsy government to the shadow of famine enveloping Hazaribagh. The Government reacted with prosecution of Hazaribagh MPs MLAs and workers including myself and we were put behind prison bars for 30 days. The Government of Dr. S.K. Sinha went out of its way to lower our members in the jail to 'C' Division prisoners including the General Secretary of the Party the Raja Sahab of Makasudpur. As a result we all gave up our class slept on the floor and took 'C' class diet. After a protracted trial in side the jail and in the open court we were acquitted by the Judicial Magistrate but an appeal against the order filed by the Government is still pending in the High Court.

PLEDGE RENEWED

PLEDGE RENEWED

The Janata Party can claim that it has stood by the people of Bihar in weal and woe and now with its All India platform and a national appeal it renews its pledge and solemn devotion to serve the people of Bihar and India. We, therefore appeal to the citizens of India and of Bihar particularly to rise to one man to face the zero hour which is struck in the life of the nation. We congratulate Rajajee who has come out of his hiding at the ripe old age of 80 to show us light and give courage to the country in the fashion of the sages of the past to stand up in revolt against the actions of their own men who are going astray and leading to the abyss.

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of food grains has been dis-
cussed, the supplies and deficit
rates have expressed diametri-
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Surplus And Deficit States

(From A Correspondent)

Whenever the question of relaxing or tightening up controls on food grains has been discussed, the surplus and deficit States have expressed diametrically opposite views. The surplus States have invariably favoured the continuance of controls and restrictions of all kinds on the plea that if the deficit States have to suffer the offering should not be distributed all round. They have always proclaimed their intention to procure their internal surpluses to the full extent and make them available to the deficit States, but subsequently either on the ground that the crops turned out to be poorer than expected or that the prices were too low, they have not fulfilled their commitment.

If surplus States procure at prices at which they can successfully compete with the open market, the deficit States will suffer because the overhead expenses of the procuring State Governments as well as of the distributing deficit State Governments will be much more than if the movement had taken place on normal trade account.

There is also the peculiar phenomenon of surplus or marginally surplus States asking for imported grains in order to keep the large cities and industrial areas supplied with grains while they are completing their procurement. The result often is that these States end up by receiving more grains than they require.

Crop failure in 1955, which could really have been met with by supply of grains from outside, was made an occasion in 1955-57 for isolating Madhya Pradesh from Bombay and Orissa from West Bengal and hereafter the rice surplus of MP and Orissa has not been allowed to flow to other States to the extent to which it would have moved without the embargo.

Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, when formed into one single zone, required a total import of about two lakh tons of rice, while as an isolated State Kerala alone used to require an import of six to eight lakh tons. This is convincing proof of the wisdom and necessity of abolishing or reducing inter-State restrictions on the import of food grain.

PREPOSTEROUS LOGIC

The main deficit States are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala,

or marginally surplus. During inter-State discussions some of the surplus States have said that for financing the Plan they ought to be rewarded for increased production by being allowed to make a profit on the export of food grains to the deficit States. If this preposterous logic is extended, the States which supply coal, cement, iron and steel, textiles or jute to other States should also expect a profit over such trade from one State to another. There seems no reason why as a result of the purely artificial factors, namely, the policy decision on food on the all-India level, and the resultant food control orders States which are surplus in food should be in a position to dictate to the food deficit States and their people.

Another fallacious point raised is that the States which have made in extra effort to increase food production have earned a right to be comfortable and that the deficit States owe it to themselves to increase production. It is not the Government of the surplus State which is responsible for the increased production. The credit should go to the producers who would prefer free trade between the different States and not the present bans and restrictions. Some States have food surplus because of specially favourable circumstances in the same way as coal surplus or iron ore surplus or textiles surplus exists in some States because of similar favourable factors.

Self-sufficiency in food can be thought of only on an all-India basis because no country in the world as small in size as any of the deficit States of India could think of being self-sufficient in food or, in fact, in anything. It may have a surplus of a few things, with which it has to buy the things in which it is deficit. If the deficit States are isolated for the purpose of food from the surplus States, they may as well demand that they should be isolated from the rest of the country for those commodities in which they are surplus.

With all its hills and forests, Bihar still has one of the highest ratios of cultivated land to total area and yet the availability of cultivated land per head of population is almost the lowest in the country. Irrigation facilities have been non-

existing large areas have yet to be completed. The rainfall pattern is most unfavourable, in fact treacherous, and because the total rainfall is only just enough thereby making even the slightest variations in distribution of great importance, a very good crop is reaped in favourable years and a very poor one in unfavourable years. Yet the average net annual imports of Bihar have remained constant at three lakh tons during the last 25 years, even though the population has increased by more than 30 per cent and because of higher purchasing power the per capita consumption has increased by another 5 to 10 per cent. This additional demand of between 30 and 40 per cent has therefore been met out of the increased production, so that the average annual deficit has remained the same.

It is therefore unfair of the surplus State Governments to suggest that the people of the deficit States should be left to fend for themselves and that India's foreign exchange resources should be depleted year after year for the import of food grains to help the deficit States. Sooner or later producers agricultural labour which receives wages in kind and the trade, who are not now organized, will become sufficiently articulate to resist successfully the policy of the Government of the surplus States and rebut the oft-repeated charge that they are anti-social hoarders and blackmarketeers.

While on this question, a review of the history of our food problems would be pertinent. During the five years ended 1933-39 the average net import of rice, mainly from Burma, was 1½ million tons annually. In 1939-40 it rose to 2½ million tons. Though many irrigation projects had been completed in Punjab and Sind, those provinces used up all the increased production of wheat, and the country's hope of exporting wheat could not be fulfilled. Population increased by 1½ per cent per year. Partition in 1947 immediately increased the country's wheat deficit by ½ million tons and this went on increasing as the food habits of those with rising incomes changed and more people took to wheat and rice instead of the cheaper cereals. The Asoka Mehta Committee estimated that the food grains requirement in 1960-61

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(Flow Ont. Own Correspondent)

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PLEDGE