

Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Probhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Brij Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudrendra Mishra; Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee; Shri P. S. Naskar; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. subbaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wasnik; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

and 16 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 16 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a clarification. May we know what was the reason for the addition of two Members? Not that we do not welcome the addition, we might have some more Members not merely two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been moved and accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the reasons from the Government side have not been given.

13.30 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1965-66

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of "Police."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payments during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Industries".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Capital outlay on Public Works."

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Highhandedness of the Police towards the public (1)]

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the police to check the circulation of anti-Indian literature (2)]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the police to round up political leaders for their anti-national statements (3)]

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Majeri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need of releasing certain persons detained under D.I.R. (4)]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum

not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Coercion by police in Defence Fund collections (5)].

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Interference by police in trade union disputes against the interests of workers (6)]

(ii) That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory treatment meted out to policemen of lower ranks in the recent Pay Commission recommendations (7)]

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of police to bring to book real offenders in assault and murder cases (8)]

(v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to provide sufficient number of living quarters to police constables (9)]

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit vigorously the mineral resources of Kerala (10)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand research in the utilization of minerals and other natural resources in Kerala (12)].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These Demands and Cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Warior: I shall make only a few observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Kerala.

The State of Kerala, as you know, has again been put under the rule of the Governor, rather the President, and conditions are not at all improving even under the Governor's rule. For instance, we had today a question on the power cut in Kerala. It has affected the life of the people to such an extent that many of the industries are on the verge of closing. First they declared it would be only 25 but now the cut is going to be 50 per cent.

All this time we were getting power from Madras State at a cost of 9 paise, but we were actually committed to supply the power to the existing industries there at 2 paise the balance of 7 paise was being given as subsidy to them, and the State treasury had been meeting this difference. Now, what has happened is that we do not get power from Madras State. The present contract for the supply of power, it seems, is with the State of Mysore, and Mysore is charging 11 paise, that is 2 paise more. How Kerala is going to meet this additional subsidy I do not know. It will be a huge loss. But even with the supply of power from Mysore, it will not be sufficient to meet the demands of Kerala industries. They may be advancing some technical reasons, I do not know, but we have to find 2 paise more for each kilowatt unit. This is the position.

We had asked for a thermal plant. We had been asking for it for the last so many years, because we know the vagaries of the monsoon

on which depend the entire power supply in the State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the affairs of helpless Kerala, which has no legislature of its own, are being discussed in this House, there should be quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum.

Shri Warior: I was just saying that the position of power in the State has come to a very bad situation. We want to know from the Central Government whether at least this 2 paise now charged extra or overcharged by Mysore State in respect of power supply to Kerala will be provided by the Central Government, whether aid will come to the State of Kerala at least for reimbursing this extra expenditure of 2 paise.

We want also to know what position the State Government is even now taking about the thermal plant. This has come always as a very knotty question. The Central Government is putting in some technical committee or other. I do not know whether the technical committee is actually going to the spot and investigating the whole affair. They sit somewhere else and they decide even by post. I do not think they even consult among themselves. Perhaps signatures are had by post, and then they decide that Kerala has no necessity. I am given to understand that Kerala can have sufficient supplies from Madras but Madras State is at the mercy of Andhra, and Andhra is at the mercy of Mysore. So, what are these technical experts and what sort of expertise are they giving?

Again, the oil refinery is coming. There was a report in the Statesman of Delhi that the oil refinery's expansion scheme was stalled by the Central Government. Why? Because

[Shri Warrior]

the Central Government now thinks that the oil refinery should produce or refine only so much as is necessary for the Kerala coast or somewhere nearabout in Madras State, that it must not come in the way of a package deal which is going to be entered into as far as the Madras refinery is concerned. We are not jealous of the Madras refinery or Madras having even more refineries, but why is the Government taking such a decision by which the Government itself stands to lose so much? If the expansion scheme already there is sanctioned now, it will be much more cheap for the Government. After some time, if the demand grows and the expansion scheme is taken up, the cost will be going higher and higher. Instead of that, a timely decision to take it up now will save so many crores for the Government itself, and the refinery will be in full stream. But the Government is taking some decision otherwise. I do not know who is at the back of all these things. The unhappy State of Kerala is there, unhappy in the sense that it is not having that political stability which the ruling party in India wants....

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Don't you want stability?

Shri Warrior: You ask the Deputy-Speaker.

When the Government of India is taking over charge of the State, the Government of India is responsible to see that at least those things which had been already decided upon are not stalled. Here, if the refinery is expanded now itself, I am quite sure that this refinery can supply enough of fuel oil to have a thermal plant at Cochin. I am quite sure of that. But there are certain people behind, I do not know who they are, who decide this sitting here in their ivory towers or air-conditioned rooms, whatever it be, that they can ask Madras. They do

not know what is happening in Kerala, not only in Kerala but also in Madras.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the parliamentary committee? They did not go into it? Sleeping, not active enough?

Shri Warrior: Not sleeping. People are sleeping or the parliamentary committee.

When we consider all these questions, we find that even that committee was not even consulted when this extension of President's rule was moved here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. That is outrageous, atrocious.

Shri Warrior: About these Supplementary Demands particularly, I want to stress only a few points.

The first point I want to know is about the failure to exploit vigorously the mineral resources of Kerala. Public money should not be squandered like this. Although it is a charged item, I cannot but refer to it. I did not move that cut motion, but it is interesting reading here. In respect of demand No. 27, there is a footnote. The contractor who was supplying raw sand in 1956-57 to the Travancore Mineral Concerns, which was a fully government owned undertaking, filed a suit in the district court, Quilon. When there is enough quorum, why should Mr. Kamath indulge in such conversation disturbing me?... (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No no; I am listening to you.

Shri Warrior: I want him to give particular attention to this because he is very much interested in Kerala. The suit was for breach of contract as the government had prohibited collection of raw sand from the cremation ground in Panranna village which site was also included in the

contract as an area for collecting raw sand. The prohibition against collection of raw sand was issued on sentimental objections. The contention of the contractor was that the cremation ground was very near to the factory, that it was rich in mineral sand and that because of this order, he had to collect raw sand from more distant places to ensure continuous supply to the concern resulting in heavy losses to him. The court passed a decree for about three lakhs. Now, is the cremation ground a new thing? What did the government do primarily, to assess from where the sands should be taken? What did the government do? All of a sudden the cremation ground will not crop up in some place. Government ought to have known the sentiments of the people. Without looking to that they simply come here; it is a charged account; we could not vote. They are to give Rs. 3 lakhs. How are we to deal with such things? I do not know. All these supplementary demands for grants are court decrees. Government must know these things previously. Anyway, why are these parties not called for some compromise at least and some sort of a compromise arrived at? How many thousands of rupees are given as court fee alone? Court expenses are decreed against the government. At the same time the whole question of the mineral wealth, mineral sands, wealth contained in the mineral sands, we do not know where it stands. It is completely neglected and overlooked. I will give you instance. A committee of investigation went to Kerala as it went to all the other States to see whether there could be a scientific research laboratory there. The committee was approached by many eminent persons and many eminent chemists, physicists, science professors and research workers. They all demanded uniformly that Kerala must have a scientific laboratory which will cater to the needs of the mineral wealth of Kerala, but this committee of people who go from here

rather than from there decided that the best-suited laboratory is a botanical laboratory for Kerala. That is the concern shown to the mineral wealth of the State. I and Dr. K. L. Rao who is now in charge of the Irrigation and Power Ministry, had gone to the atomic laboratory in Bombay where Dr. Rao explained to me what wealth is contained in this mineral sand. He explained to me all the details along with the scientists and technicians and I was amazed that 75—80 per cent of sand from that belt was taken by foreign countries so that we are left with sand and no minerals. I should like to know, in this atomic age when atomic substances are available in this country, why not we develop or at least take some measures to develop these things. So many people are now very much interested or enthusiastic about atomic explosions in this country. Let us first explore our mineral resources here and exploit them and see what their potentialities are. Thereby while our State will gain, the whole of our national interests will also be served. That is not done. I do not want to go into it more elaborately; there is no necessity for it. Everybody knows, the Finance Minister knows it more than I; he knows all these subjects pretty well because he has at least indirect connections with all these minerals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member resume his seat for a minute? I want to know how many people want to participate—three or four? The time allotted is one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be extended by one hour; it is in your discretion; you can extend it.

Shri Ravindra Varma: After all, Sir, there is no Assembly in Kerala; we have to deal with these matters here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; the time is extended by one hour more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I support the demand made by Mr. Verma, it should be extended to three hours.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): The Banaras Hindu University Bill has been postponed; that time could be given to Kerala.

Shri Warrior: I come to the demands under the heading Police; I will refer to it in general. Recently there was a dispute in one of our high ranges connected with the Sabarigiri project. Coming from the south, you know, Sir, that Sabarigiri is also a holy place in the South. We have a hydel project there and the contractors are the Hindustan Construction Company. The workers are taken; they agree upon certain conditions to satisfy the workers demands. It was a tripartite agreement in which government had also a hand and the total amount involved, I am told, comes to about Rs. 3 lakhs. It is because the workers are to work in the high ranges and there are perils and difficulties. Now this company wants to cut off this, without paying a single person. That is the position. There are about 2500 workers involved. When the dispute came the government was very alert to impose a restriction on outsiders going there; the area was declared a protected area under the DIR. DIR never goes against any other party but only against the communists.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: PSP people were also arrested.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): A number of profiteers had been arrested.

Shri Warrior: Other party people are arrested for many other purposes, but not for the purpose of, for the cause of the people.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Even congressmen were arrested.

Shri Warrior: For doing something mischievous. They are not

arrested properly, in proper numbers. Only communists have stood by the interests of the people and they fight for the people's interests and for that they are arrested . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are arrested for their extra-territorial activities.

Shri Warrior: But their extra-territorial activities are in other interests; not in the interests of India! They are extra-territorial activities in the interests of their old masters, which we are not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who are the old masters? During the war, they supported the old masters.

Shri Warrior: He knows them better than I because I have not taken any money from the old or the new masters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They called Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji traitors and quishings. We know the traitorous and treacherous part they played during the war. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warrior: We also know the traitors in this country who are now purchasing every interest of the State at the doors of their old masters. Let us not contest on that point. We know who are playing it and what the people are thinking about them, and to that extent, they are reduced now in the political eyes, political field, of our country. Everybody knows all those things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, yes, everybody knows.

Shri Warrior: Let us not quarrel. I have never quarrelled with them, and I have a certain arena outside also, where I can do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your honour! Go to Russia and China. (Interruption).

Shri Warrior: If they want to do that, they will do that. But we will not indulge in that sort of game. (Interruption). We have an arena outside. Everybody goes to Russia and China: even Mr. Kamath and his friends also, and they are subsisting upon it. It is a shame on their part to say that we go to Russia and China. They are going to Russia every now and then and every week to get something to eat and something to subsist upon. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warrior: It is shameless; their saying all this. Now, about the Sabarigiri project unfortunate Sabarigiri project. As far as hydel projects are concerned, we are unfortunate in that respect. In this project, the workers are denied whatever is agreed upon by the Hindustan Construction Company which is a monopoly concern; it is a big all-India concern, and now, they want to get off without paying a single pie, and the Government comes to their help. The Government has reduced itself to a police state where it is a concern of the big business. Where it is a question between you and I, they are very much balanced; they might be impartial; but when it is a question of helpless workers, thousands of them fighting against all elements, against odds in the High Ranges, to construct this dam, they are victimised now, and our people are also arrested for going and enquiring into the matter, not interfering. Should not the Government stand on behalf of the workers and see that whatever pledges or contractual obligations they had given or entered into are not violated? Instead, the workers are harassed, and now, as in many other projects where the contractors are taking up the contracts and victimising the workers, it is going to hap-

pen here also. I want that the Government should take immediate steps to stop this sort of irregularity and see that at least the contracts, which they also claim as very holy and satisfactory, are honoured in time and that the police is barred from taking such partial attitude on behalf of the contractors.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when a similar demand for Kerala come before the House, sometime ago, I had occasion to draw the attention of the House, the pointed attention of the House, to the fact that too many of the demands arose as a result of court action against Government's estimates of certain claims and certain properties. Now, the same feature of the previous demands has been repeated with reference to these budget demands also. Out of eight demands that are placed before the House, five are the direct result of the defeat which the Government has suffered at the hands of the court as a result of the litigation brought about by the aggrieved people against the Government decisions, decisions regarding compensation for the land acquired by the Government and decisions with regard to the amounts due to contractors, etc.

In this matter, I know very many people in my own State of Kerala have got an appetite for litigation, but the Government also seem to be very representative of this characteristics and they encourage such litigation. They do not take care when they do a certain thing and when they acquire a certain land and when they estimate a certain thing. They do not do it on some just principle; they do it in a haphazard way, and when there are disputes they simply ask the people to go the court of law. That seems to be the order of the day; they do not sit with the people concerned and settle the matter with them. This kind of procedure entails huge loss for the Government, loss of money, loss of time and loss

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

of energy, not only to the Government but to the courts and to the people, who go to the courts for justice. This is the practice they have adopted.

In certain cases, the police have been highhanded. In a public health matter, where a food-poisoning question came up, the police went to a tea-shop and simply seized the stock of nearly 8,000 lbs of tea and threw it somewhere. Instead, they should have taken a sample for analysis and asked them not to deal with the stock for a few days until they knew the result of the analysis which they might make in respect of the sample which they took from them. They do not adopt any such measures which are known in our country and also in other parts of the country. On the other hand, they simply go and take hold of the whole stock, close the shop and close the business and put the owner to a lot of trouble and loss. Finally, the party has no other recourse except going to the court; he goes to a court of law and a huge amount is decreed against the Government.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior cited a case of a contractor also being dealt within the same manner; they ought to have known the nature of the land which they were letting out to the contractor for exploiting the mineral sands there, but they did not do anything of that sort. The cremation ground concerned had not come into being only at that time.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : हाउस में
गेषाति नहीं है ।

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I was saying that that cremation ground which has been the subject-matter of a suit

between the Kerala Government and the contractor did not come into being just after the contract was given. The government ought to have known the sentiments of the people. It was not a foreign government, but one professing to be the people's own government. They did not take care to see whether they were doing the right thing. They simply shoved on some pieces of land and booked the contract. Later on the trouble came, as a result of which the government had to pay Rs. 3.48 lakhs as damages to the contractor. There are similar cases of this nature—nine in number. I do not know how in this demand the number is only eight. In all these cases, government was not able to establish that they have done the right thing. In every case, they have been discomfited and proved wrong. It has been proved before a court of law that they have done the wrong thing. In this way, they are putting the people to a lot of loss.

The previous speaker dealt with the paucity of electricity for the industries. Here again, the case of Kerala is very pitiable. Madras State is supplying power to industries in that State at 2 paise per unit. But Kerala was compelled to pay 9 paise, i.e. more than 4 times. By another State, they are asked to pay 11 paise. What is the electricity potential in Kerala? The recent techno-economic survey of Kerala has pointed out that there are 44 perennial rivers in Kerala whose waters are going into the sea unutilised. They must be utilised not only for the benefit of Kerala, but of the whole country. Kerala would not require all the electricity that may be generated from the 44 rivers. The electricity generated can be transmitted to other States which are in great need of power. It will be a very profitable proposition. This has been pointed out to the authorities, but nothing has been done so far. There is a master plan put up before the Centre by the Kerala Government itself, which comprises this plan also.

I do not know what attention the Centre has paid to this important matter concerning the economy of Kerala. In the midst of plenty of potentiality of power, Kerala has to be starved not only of food, but of electricity also. Her industries have to languish on account of the indifference of the Centre as well as the State Government. It is a case of "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink". Kerala can support the other States also if only her resources are exploited properly.

I come to the question of arrests. In Kerala, the authorities are indifferent to this matter also, as in other matters, which I have complained about. They know that the Muslim League has given its fullest support to the war efforts and is at the back of the government in every step it took and is taking in defence of the honour and integrity of the country. The Muslim League has made it known that it is actively co-operating with the government in the matter of defence and war efforts. Yet, their very workers are being arrested by the police. For what reason? Apparently for no reason. If anybody is arrested for anti-national activities, if there is strong suspicion about any person, I am prepared to help the police for neutralising such persons, particularly at such a time like this but innocent men have been arrested. For example there was a civil suit between two Moplas. One of them for the purpose of discomfiting the other man, goes to the police and tells them that the other man is acting anti-nationally. At once he is arrested without any proof or evidence, under the D.I.R. In another case, a non-Muslim goes and reports against a man. When the matter goes before the magistrate, the informant is absconding; he is not to be seen. The magistrate releases him on bail. But the very next morning, he is arrested by the police under D.I.R. Then, in a case of corruption against a government servant—a rationing inspector—some people were witnesses in

favour of the State prosecution. All of them were arrested and still they are down. There are similar cases in Bombay, Madras, Andhra and Mysore. The Home Minister said he was asking the States to review such cases. It is more than two weeks since the report appeared in the Press, but nothing has been done so far. Such arrests in the midst of war efforts, emotional upsurge and patriotism in the country are causing uneasiness in the minds of the people. It is not good for the atmosphere of confidence which has to be created.

Sir, the President's Rule in Kerala was extended for another six months on the plea of emergency. Then the people understood that they should not press for election at that time because of the emergency. But the Governor's report, or whatever report it was, said that the Congress had emphasised the impossibility or incapability of the Congress to get a majority at that time and therefore the elections were being postponed. This is unfair. What I find is, Congress leaders go to Kerala and other places saying that there is now a possibility of the Congress getting accretion of strength to its party and therefore the elections might be held even before 1967. This is their strange attitude to the emergency and to the people. Responsible Congress leaders go about saying that the elections might now be held even before the six months are over, even before April, because they think that they can now get the strength and the Kerala Liberal Congress may be somehow brought in to support the Congress. That is the spirit with which they are working during the time of emergency, and do not mind creating all sorts of controversies, creating discontentment and emotional diversions among the people, when there ought to be oneness of emotional feeling and unity in the country. This is what the Congress Party itself is doing in Kerala. It is not fair. If you do it for the sake of emergency, you must wait until the emergency is over or easier times come.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the face of it, it would look incongruous because I do not come from Kerala, but I take this opportunity to speak because I am a member of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Kerala. I had the opportunity of visiting Kerala very recently, and I have felt that the administration in Kerala is very loose.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Looser than what it is in Delhi?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I say it in this sense that the officers are not having a taste even of the democratic set-up which is obtaining in the country. The officers have all along felt that from the time the new constitution has come into force they are the supreme persons and it is their word which must be carried; in other words, they have not cared for the sentiments of the public at large nor for the sentiments of the elected representatives from Kerala. It is this which has been the bane of this small State of Kerala. My sympathies go with the people of Kerala, that Kerala has been deprived of the fruits of democracy due to circumstances over which probably they had no control.

One example of this I find in Demand No. XX which you will find on page 3 of this book. Here is an example of the high-handed attitude on the part of the officials. It is said here:

"In June 1958, the entire stock of tea in a shop at Alleppey was seized in connection with a suspected case of food poisoning. The owner of the shop filed a suit in the Sub-Court, Alleppey, for damages as well as for loss of profits and injury to his trade on account of the seizure of tea by Government. The Government

contended that the seizure was made in good faith under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Ordinance 4 of 1958."

On the face of it, it appears that the whole of the tea weighing more than 7000 lbs. could not have been seized, and yet it was seized because the officer felt, whoever he was, that he was immune from any consequence that might follow. By doing that, indirectly, he has caused a very serious loss to the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मेरे दल के नेता बोल रहे हैं और हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. Shri Trivedi may continue his speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Sir, the time taken for getting a quorum should be put to the account of the hon. Member who has called a quorum.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has a right to do that.

I was pointing out, Sir, that this officer acted in a high-handed way. There are so many other examples, where without any thought of the people or to the position that is obtaining in our country or to the proper conception of the democratic set-up, these officers have acted in a high-handed way.

There is another example in Demand No. XXII where the Land Acquisition Officer awarded compensation at the rate of Rs. 2,700 per acre, the land owner contested it and Rs. 16,000 extra was awarded. At whose cost was this litigation carried out, apart from the amount involved of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 16,000 which was ultimately paid

and the terrible strain upon the officers themselves, upon the courts and upon the persons directly affected by it? This attitude, I have found, is generally obtaining in Kerala. The officers pay no attention whatsoever to the demand of the public at large. It is this attitude which must change in Kerala. The officers of Kerala must realise that they are working for a democracy.

Shri Shinkre: Why Kerala alone, elsewhere also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Elsewhere things have improved.

Shri Shinkre: Nowhere they have improved.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If they have not improved in Goa, I am sorry. But the point is that at least in other places it has improved and it is slowly improving. No doubt, Shri Shinkre is right, there are still officers who think they are in very high posts, they are superior officers, superior to the Members of Parliament. On one occasion one small officer did tell me that I should address him as "Sir". Such people are there, but they are few and far between. This is not the case with the general set-up of the officers in the country, who are well studied and who realise that in this democracy the elected representatives of the people are people to be reckoned with. But, unfortunately, in Kerala on account of the instability of the Government this condition has prevailed. I will, therefore, say that as long as the President's rule continues an effort must be made by the Union Government to see that the officers inculcate an idea of serving the public and treating themselves as public servants and not as some sort of masters over the public. If even that is achieved I think we would have gone a long way in rendering service to Kerala. While as a constitutional lawyer I would never like the idea of Kerala being deprived of the benefits of its own government by its own people in the

same manner as other States are enjoying, still when things have gone bad and things have to be handled by the United Government, it must also see to it that the officers change their outlook against the people whom they rule. They must become subservient to the desire of the people at large and should not try to boss over them as in the days of British rule. With these remarks, I support the demands for grants.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words on the Demands for Grants that have come for approval by this House. It is very unfortunate that Kerala has no Legislative Assembly and it has been under President's rule for more than one year.

One of the supplementary demands relates to the satisfaction of a court decree arising out of certain acts of omission and commission on the part of Government officers in Kerala.

We find that Demand No. 22 relates to payment of compensation awarded by the court to a land owner who was not satisfied with the award made by the Land Acquisition Collector. Knowing as I do the land acquisition proceedings in Kerala, I want to bring to the notice of the House the fact that no opportunity is given to the land owners to file objections regarding valuation made by the Land Acquisition Collector. Not even a hearing is given to the parties; so much so that the Land Acquisition Collectors do not give an opportunity to the landowners to file objection regarding the valuation. What really happens is that a notice is given to the land owner that his land is acquired for certain public purposes. Thereafter, he is asked to file objection regarding the acquisition proceedings and for months and months he does not know what is happening in the Collector's office regarding the land acquisition proceedings. If an opportunity is given to the landowners to file objection regarding compensation, many cases now going to court can be avoid-

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

ed. Therefore, I suggest that in all such cases the officers must be asked to give a copy of the evaluation statement to the parties concerned before the award is made.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there is no quorum, the hon. Member might resume his seat . . . Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The award does not give any description regarding the mode or manner in which the amount is arrived at. The award contains only one sentence. It contains the survey number of the land, the extent of the land, the total amount of compensation and the name of the party. That is all. So, the parties to the action do not know what method has been adopted in arriving at the amount of compensation. Therefore, I suggest that in such proceedings before an award is passed by the Land Acquisition Collector the parties must be given a copy of the evaluation statement and the manner in which the amount has been arrived at and the amount to which a party is entitled. If that is done many of the cases that are now coming before the court can be avoided. My own personal feeling is that justice has been denied to the parties in land acquisition proceedings.

Another point is regarding the agricultural levy that is in operation in Kerala today. The assessment is made by arbitrary methods and the agriculturists are put to a lot of hardship. I am told by many peasants that the mode adopted by the officers concerned in collecting levy of paddy is very, very arbitrary. So, some method has to be found out to arrive at the correct assessment of yield from each land and the levy should be made only on the basis of correct assessment. Therefore, I request the Government to lay

down some rules to assess the yield of paddy.

In Kerala today we are faced with the problem of acute shortage of power. I find from today's papers that the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Kerala, proposes to introduce a 50 per cent cut in the supply of power to all industries in Kerala. This is going to cause a lot of difficulties to the people of Kerala. We are also told that the proposed thermal station is not going to come because the officers who were asked to find out the feasibility of setting up a thermal station have come to the conclusion that Kerala does not need a thermal station. We find that the Governor of Kerala is not satisfied with the decision taken by the Technical Committee and that he will press for a thermal plant in Kerala. We are glad that the Governor is pursuing the matter. At a time when there is acute shortage of power, there is no kerosene in Kerala. Under the Kerala Kerosene Control Order a non-electrified house is given 3 litres and electrified house 1 litre of kerosene per month. That is very meagre. Government should take steps to see that the quantity is at least doubled.

Kerala has been neglected in the past. We find that the Finance Ministry is standing in the way of approving projects. In the case of almost all the projects that have been proposed by the Government of Kerala we are told that the Finance Ministry has not approved them. So, I would request the Finance Minister to show a little more sympathy towards Kerala instead of concerning himself only with the State of Madras from which he comes. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands that have been put before the House by the Government. But on this occasion when the second set of Supplementary Demands are being presented to the House by the Gov-

ernment, I feel constrained to make a few observations about the way the Supplementary Demands are put before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We will take up the Backward Classes Commission's report.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): You have deprived us the pleasure of hearing a good speech.

14.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on the 3rd October, 1964, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols. I—III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1958."

Shri Kachhavaia was on his legs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में जो कमिशन बनाया गया उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् 1956 में दी थी। उस की नियुक्ति 10 जनवरी, 1953 को हुई थी, लेकिन पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी सन् 1956 में उस पर हम अब विचार करने जा रहे हैं। यह पिछड़ी जातियां बहुत गरीब जातियां हैं। हमारी सरकार ने उन के लिये कानून बहुत अच्छे बनाये लेकिन विचार करने की बात यह है कि उन्हें वास्तव में कितनी सहायता दी जाती है।

मैं आपके सामने उड़ीसा का एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। उड़ीसा के अन्दर चालीस

लाख आदिवासी और हरिजन जातियां हैं। उन चालीस लाख लोगों को जो सहायता दी जाती है उस सारी की सारी सहायता को जो एक लाख ईसाई लोग हैं वह खा जाते हैं। उड़ीसा के अन्दर जेजेगोंडा गांव है वहां पर करीब एक हजार आदिवासी परिवार रहते हैं। उन लोगों को उजाड़ा गया। क्यों उजाड़ा गया, क्योंकि उनके स्थान पर जानवरों को बसाना है। जानवरों की प्रदर्शनी के लिये उनको उजाड़ा गया।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आदिवासियों को उजाड़ा गया, उनकी झोंपड़ियों को जलाया गया। हमारी सरकार की यह नीति, उसकी यह कार्यवाही बिल्कुल गलत है।

इसके बाद मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ जिस के लिये हमारे बहुत से सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमें ज्यादा धन पैदा करना चाहिये। मैं आप के सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ क्षेत्र में जहां पर फसलें खड़ी थीं आदिवासियों की छोटी-मोटी फसलों को नष्ट नहीं किया गया, एक करोड़ रुपये की फसलों को नष्ट किया गया। खड़ी फसलों को काट कर गिराया गया। मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से जो हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री बड़े हैं, उन की लिखी हुई पुस्तक को यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ। उन की पुस्तक का नाम है : "कावेसी राज में पश्चिम निमाड़ के बनावसियों की दुःखभरी कहानी"।

उन लोगों की पूरी दुर्दशा उस में बताई गई है। मैं उस को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।