

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 for a further period, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Swaran Singh: I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION; *DEMANDS FOR ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1965-66; AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Kerala Budget for 1965-66, the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala). Time allotted is four hours. Does the House want a separate discussion on each of them or one discussion?

Some Hon. Members: Let it be one discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Does the Minister want to say anything now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have submitted a statement. I do not think I would like to add anything now.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1965-66

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURE INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax.'"

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Land Revenue.'"

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Excise.'"

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President, on account, 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 "Taxes on Vehicles."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Stamps.'"

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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, 1965 in respect of 'Registration Fees.'"

DEMAND NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'State Legislature.'"

DEMAND NO. VIII—ELECTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Elections.'"

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'"

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'District Administration and Miscellaneous.'"

DEMAND NO. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 81,44,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'Police.'"

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE
AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 3,45,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'State Insurance and Miscellane-
ous.'"

DEMAND NO. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPART-
MENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending
the 31st of March, 1966 in respect
of 'Scientific Departments.'"

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCA-
TION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 33,54,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'University Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL
EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 4,13,85,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'General Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XVIII—TECHNICAL
EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 21,20,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'Technical Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XIX—MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 98,00,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1966, in respect
of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 39,74,000 be granted to the
President, on account, out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Kerala to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health.'"

**DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Community Development Pro-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

jects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the

President, on account, 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 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,51,000 be granted to the President on account, 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 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 9,83,000 be granted to the President on account, 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, 1965 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,000 be granted to the President on account, 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 'Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President on account, 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 'National Emergency'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,65,000 be granted to the President on account, 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 Health'."

**DEMAND NO. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Agricultural Improvement'."

**DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Industries and Economic Developments'."

**DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Irrigation'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,16,000 be granted to the

President, on account, 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'."

**DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON OTHER WORKS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Other Works'."

**DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
TRANSPORT SCHEMES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Forests'."

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1964-65

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,500 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 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,85,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, 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 Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,400 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, 1965, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarter's Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,600 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, 1965, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 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 payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,700 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, 1965, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,88,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1965, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 400 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, 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,11,900 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, 1965, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 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 payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted

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ed 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, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,28,500 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, 1965, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1965 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,300 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, 1965 in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 43,67,800 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 1965 in respect of "Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,07,800 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, 1965 in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 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 payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Conso-

lidated 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 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 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 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,93,200 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 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

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 payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,25,73,800 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 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

Now the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) are before the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is indeed a sad commentary on the manner in which our great democracy is being managed or led by the ruling Party that this House should have the necessity of considering this budget once again. Why is it that democracy and successive representative Governments have also failed there, and that the President has been obliged to declare an emergency, take over the administration and cast the responsibility of passing the budget for Kerala upon this House? It is because the Congress Party, being the largest party and the most powerful party in the country, and for long periods in Kerala also, has failed to give proper guidance, leadership, and administration to our people.

Some people wonder why the Congress has failed to obtain a majority in Kerala. But I am rather surprised that the Congress Party in Kerala has succeeded in getting even this much of strength I was touring there for sometime along with my leader Rajaji and my colleague, Mr. Masani, and we tried to assess the situation there. About a month after that I happened to have a short conversation with the Home Minister, when all of us met there in connection with the meeting of the advisory committee appointed by the Chair here, and he asked me what my reading of the situation was. I told him that I was afraid the none of the parties was likely to get a majority. He did not appear to be very much surprised. But he was very unhappy. He was, of course, hoping against hope, as we all had our hopes, for our Parties that the Congress

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Party would get a majority. Even then, he too had some doubts. But the wonder is that they have got even this much. And why did they get it? It is a surprise to me. During the course of election period, I had the opportunity of touring and meeting people and talking to them. Left to themselves, I am sure, they would not have been willing to give this much strength to the Congress Party. Why was the Congress so unpopular? It became unpopular because of many wrong things it has done and many good things it has failed to do. It has exploited and exuberated caste feelings, the religious animosities and differences. It has tried to exploit almost every imaginable weakness of certain sections of our people and it did not take the trouble of putting its own house in order when there were complaints made against its Chief Minister by some of his colleagues, not to speak of the complaints made, charge-sheet raised, by the Communist friends themselves who were also responsible members of that Legislature. When those charges were placed before their central leadership, it behaved in the same irresponsible and partisan manner as it has done in regard to various other States also. Then, one of their own important Ministers, the late Mr. Chacko, tried to interest their central leadership in their affairs and control the vagaries of some of their Ministers headed by their Chief Minister. Those efforts also failed. Thereafter, Mr Chacko had to leave the Ministry. Was it because Mr. Chacko had the temerity to raise those charges? Or, was it because he was also tarred with the same brush, as alleged by the other Congress Ministers, as they themselves were being tarred by Mr. Chacko?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. The hon. Members who want to move their cut motions will kindly give the Nos. of the cut motions that are to be moved by them within 10 or 15 minutes.

Shri Ranga: I would have a little more time, I hope.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): We have given notice of some cut motions today. I hope you will allow us to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ranga: Whatever it was, he had to go from that Ministry. When he came to die in the end, unfortunate as it was, large numbers of people made it their special duty to pay their homage at his grave—they call it a *samadhi*. Now, that leads me to think that he must have been extremely popular; he must have been considered to be a man of the people who really stood for democratic ideals and who wanted a better administration and a purer Ministry. In spite of it all the Ministry would not learn any lesson. It continued its own mad exercise of power. In the end, there was a revolt from among their own ranks. All credit goes to those brave people who had the moral courage to rise against their own Party; what ordinarily would have been considered to be their party sense of loyalty and voted against that Ministry in that vote of No-Confidence and brought down that Ministry. They gave a right lead and they took a right decision and they demonstrated their righteous indignation against that Ministry, which has come to vindicated later on in the defeat of that Chief Minister Shri Sankar. It was against the Chief Ministership and the leadership of Shri Sankar that Shri Chacko had protested. It was against his administration that the communists had raised their own charge-sheet, and it was that Shri Sankar who came down at the polls, at the hands of the people themselves, not at the hands of any one political party or two, but at the hands of the people themselves. What greater condemnation can there be than this of the Congress leadership that was provided there by the local people and that was permitted and sanctioned and blessed by their Central leadership?

All over India, there is this atmosphere that to be a Minister in the

'Congress regime has come to be no longer a matter of credit, but on the other hand, one is obliged to go on justifying that he is not corrupt, that he has not been corrupt, that he has not been involved in any corrupt dealings and that he has not been associated in any kind of sub-committee like the present one condoning others' corruption and corrupt activities. Such is the plight of the Congress Ministers today, and all this is within the knowledge of the people there. On top of it, they themselves had detailed information about the misdoings of their own Ministers.

Their conditions too have become worse because of the blunder committed by the Food Minister here at the Centre, on the food front. Their economic conditions were becoming worse and worse in spite of the boasted success of the successive Five Year Plans at the Centre as well as in the States. The unemployment problem was staring them in their face and getting worse. If, in spite of these things those people should have thought it fit to vote even to that extent for the Congress candidates, that is something which staggers me and shocks me. Why did they vote to that extent? They alone know the full truth about it. But I can say one thing, that many of the votes—I cannot say how many—could not have been cast for the congress in a voluntary manner. Many people must have been misled. Many more must have been influenced....

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagha): Many must have been misled by my hon. friend also.

Shri Ranga: . . . Many more must have been influenced by the power that the Congress people as well as the Congress party as will the Congress authorities must have exercised during the elections and prior to the elections. Of course, it is not unnatural for the Congress to have made use of its great experience of seventeen years of rule in this country in managing the combinations and permutations among our castes, our social forces and our religious forces. It is

not that other parties do not do this, but Congress has had the advantage and the largest experience and the largest number of able organisers and manipulators on their side. I am not saying that they should not have such party organisers, but we should allow for the difference of these elements. That is how they have achieved this strength.

But, then, what is to be done today? That is where the Government of India are once again facing a challenge. According to the Constitution, the Governor is obliged to send for the leader of the majority party or the group of parties which can be expected to command a majority and provide a stable Ministry. Supposing he comes to the conclusion that no one is capable of providing a majority, then does that mean that he should advise the President here that the Governor's raj should be continued? No.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): No.

Shri Ranga: And why do I say so? I say so because I believe in democracy. Under any circumstances, it is the incumbent duty of the President as well as this Government to do everything that be in their power and to leave no stone unturned in order to give an opportunity to a party or a combination of parties that would be able to come forward and form a Ministry and take the consequences.

What would be the consequences if they fail later on to command a majority, majority not only for the moment but over a particular period? A vote of no-confidence can be moved against them and they can be turned out. They run the risk of being turned out. Why should they then come forward to form a Ministry? It is not because, I am sure, some people are only too keen to become Ministers for a few days and get the kudos of going in a kind of procession as happened in Delhi only the day before yesterday at Ramlila Grounds. I am sure that it is not for that purpose. I am sure my hon. friends know what

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happened in Delhi. We have seen the photographs with all the ex-Ministers and Ministers....

Shri Warior (Trichur): Why is my hon. friend fighting shy of even mentioning that? We do not know what it is.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Did my hon friend go to that conference?

Shri Ranga: It is not for that purpose, but it is because they would be having so much faith in democracy that they would like to shoulder this responsibility and come forward to form a Ministry and take the consequences.

This is not the first time that a thing like that has happened or has been allowed to happen in Kerala. Once before also, a minority party was allowed to form a government with the support of the Congress people themselves, I suppose, at that time, it was allowed to function like that for a few months. It was only thereafter that some of their policies were not agreeable to the Congress, but the party then in power considered those policies and those programmes to be a matter of confidence for themselves and ultimately that Ministry came down.

Similarly, even now, why should the Government of India not make another experiment? In that case another question arises. Which party is to be called upon first of all to shoulder this responsibility? The Left Communists have offered to form a government, and the Kerala Congress has also offered to do it. As between these two parties, whom has the Governor to call upon? It is true that under normal circumstances, the democrat that I am—though I would not have liked the communists to be given the opportunity of forming the Ministry, but yet—I would have had no choice at all but to ask their leader to be sent for. But, now, we are not in normal circumstances. We are told that we are in an emergency in the

whole of the country and more so in Kerala. And that was what was said by the Home Minister himself. I would have appreciated his stand if he had completely banned the whole of the communist party or at least the Left Communists. But he has not done that, for his own good reasons or bad reasons, and according to me, bad reasons. But anyhow, he has done this much that he has castigated these Left Communists as unpatriotic, their policies as being opposed to the best interests of our country, and their whole attitude in regard to our international affairs as being calculated to weaken the defences of our country and injure the national interests of our people. Therefore, he had chosen to imprison a large number of their leadership there in that state.

14 hrs.

And what a tragedy? Just as I am shocked that so many Congress members have come to be elected, I am equally shocked, if not more, that so many Left communist candidates should have been elected in spite of this castigation, this charge, levelled at them by the Government of India, in the name of the security and defence of the country. Yet it has happened.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri Ranga: They are there. 'How' is another matter. If the Home Minister had had the wisdom, sensibility and foresight to have taken this stand six months earlier, long before the Ministry in office was brought down, I am sure so many of them would not have been elected. Even if he had not taken the stand at the time that he did and had had the patience and wisdom also to wait until after the elections were over, I am sure quite a number of them would not have had the chance to get elected. After all, we are used to the sentiments of our people. So many of us have gone to jail several times, large numbers of us on this side as well as the other. We have come to be the favourites of the masses, also because of the fact that we have been sent to jail several

times by the British regime. Now that sentiments weigh with our people and it has helped these Left Communists. To that extent, I condemn the action taken by the Home Minister at the time he did and in the manner in which he did it.

Anyhow, they are there Am I going to advise the President and the Governor to send for these Left communist leadership? I am not prepared to take on that responsibility.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why?

Shri Ranga: But then whose responsibility is it? It is the responsibility of the Government of India, of the Home Minister.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then you are not a democrat.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Those who sell the country have no such right.

Shri Ranga: My democracy is where there is plenty of scope for all those people who believe in parliamentary democracy, in non-violent democracy and in a democracy that would stand and be self-contained within India and not be dictated to by any political leadership of any other country in the rest of the world, of which any party here continues to be its part and parcel.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even if it is the United States?

Shri Ranga: Whether it is the United States or any other country. My hon. friend ought to know whom he is addressing. I can assure him, as the House knows only too well, that there are some of us here in this country even today, fortunately alive, whose patriotism cannot be questioned. Whether it is the US or USSR, it is my India, and India's interest alone has the highest and completest possible priority and consideration at my hands, at the hands of my party and at the hands of the Congress party itself, the Jan Sangh and the other political parties, but not the Left

communist party; my fear is that even the Right communist party also is on the same road.

Having said that I am not prepared to advise the Governor or President to send for the communist leader, it is my duty to advise them to send for the leader of the Kerala Congress because he has offered to take up this responsibility. The Congress Party in Kerala also has declared its willingness to support any government, any ministry, that may come to be formed and conducted by any others, and give it a chance. I appreciate that. I congratulate them on that. But I cannot congratulate them on the further stand they have taken. The Kerala Congress friends have had the state-manship to offer either to work under the leadership of the Congress Party there or to welcome their co-operation for their ministry. It must have been a big wrench indeed for them to have made this offer because only the other day they quarrelled with them, fought and defeated them at the polls. In spite of all these things, they have come back again with this offer. Therefore it needed moral courage on their part to have made this offer, this generous offer, according to me, in the interest of the cause of democracy in India. But it is very very churlish, indeed childish if I may say so, on the part of the Congress Party in Kerala and their national leadership here not to accede to their request, not to accept their offer.

Let them continue in their perilous move and do what they want. It would do them good; it would also teach them in one state at least to be in the opposition for a short period and see the beauties as well as terrors of the role. It is high time they were in the opposition in at least one State. I hope they would play the role of a decent enough opposition in Kerala in the same way as or better way than, they have run the Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We had experience of that once and we know what they are!

Shri Ranga: As regards stability of government, I have my own doubts and fears, because of the uncharitable, undemocratic and un-co-operative attitude of the Congress Party itself, not to speak of the Left communists. If it is not going to be stable and if it is not going to run for a long enough time, what should be the best possible solution for a problem-state like Kerala? I consider Kerala to be a problem-state because of its food deficit, because of its unemployment and because of its great tradition of sparing more than half its total state revenues for education alone so much so that it does not have enough funds for various other nation-building activities, and also because of its failure to provide a stable and strong enough majority government in this parliamentary democracy, not once but twice.

So what would be the right thing to do? I have suggested earlier twice, when this question came up here, that this Government should try and experiment in this country, in this gamut of parliamentary democracy with what is known as the Swiss type of ministry, a kind of committee government where more or less on proportional representation all the democratic parties would be given representation and they would all be expected to work on the consensus basis, where they would also be expected to be patient with each other in regard to any of the new proposals they would be making for any change in the *status quo* in regard to their administration, social and economic legislation and other things; whenever there is any strong difference among themselves, they should give themselves six months interval just as it is done in the case of second chambers in various countries so that they can look into it again after six months and try to see if they cannot reach a consensus at a higher level by agreement among themselves.

This kind of experiment ought to be made in this country in as many states as possible. Of course, my friends of

the Congress Party are so passionate about power, so jealous of their power that they are quarrelling among themselves over the distribution of this power among themselves. So how can I expect them to be so generous as to work in partnership with others? But at least in one state, in Kerala, let them do it, because they have no other choice. If we try that experiment, I hope it would succeed, I am confident it would. If it succeeds it can be extended to other states; if it does not, no harm will be done, the heavens would not fall and conditions would not be worse than what they are.

Therefore, I would suggest to Government that they should think about this very seriously. In the meanwhile, before they can come to that decision, anyhow they should not extend Governor's rule for even a day beyond 31st March. They should consider it to be the duty cast by the constitution itself upon them see that a democratically responsible ministry is installed there by the end of this month, on the first of next month.

Shri Warrior: It is unfortunate that this vote on account should come up here in this House rather than in the elected Legislative Assembly in Trivandrum.

The elections were over on the 4th, and the results had come on the 5th. If there had been any chance of forming a Ministry there, this vote on account would not have come here but would have gone, in the normal way according to the Constitution to the Legislative Assembly, and they would have debated it. But now, not only this vote on account, but even the General Budget—we hope it will not come—may come here, that is the position. So, it is time now to take stock of the whole political situation in that State.

In these elections, many things have come out. Some are most distressing to some sections of the people, to some schools of thought like that of Prof. Ranga and others. And for many others also, the results are surprising.

You will recall that Kerala had a Communist Ministry, and that that Ministry was pulled down by certain forces in that State, with the active connivance and support of the ruling party at the Centre. At that time the so-called Congress Party took upon itself to take whatever help from whichever quarter they could, and to mobilise all sorts of reactionary, communal forces in the State, giving a long lease of life for all those dormant powers, and succeeded in creating a situation which was near anarchy. It was termed as the people's upsurge, mass upsurge. But that mass upsurge was nothing like the latest mass upsurge we saw in the South, but there is nobody to take any action in this case. Because, and primarily because, it was a Communist Ministry, that mass upsurge was enough justification for the Central Government to impose undemocratically President's rule and unconstitutionally pull down that Ministry, send them off bag and baggage.

In that business, the Congress Party took not a direct political fight with the forces that they had toppled down, but allied itself with the most reactionary forces, for instance the foremost leader or the chief of the Nayar Service Society, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan. The forces that could be mustered by the Catholic Church were also utilised. Above all, there was the Muslim League which has very great influence in the erstwhile Malabar area, in the central part, in almost all the constituencies. These three most reactionary forces together fought that election against the Communist Party.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Shri Thomas wants to say something.

Shri Warior: I will yield to him.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A.M. Thomas): I just wanted to say that the Communists also joined with the Muslim League. That is all.

Shri Warior: Communists never joined with the Muslim League. I repudiate that charge completely.

Everybody knows that the Communists did not join the Muslim League. Actually it was the reputed national flag of the Congress which was taken down to the Muslim League level, and the two flages flew together. The PSP is there, they go-between. They also joined them. This was the background to the formation of the last Ministry under the leadership of the Congress.

By the 1965 elections, the very action of this Government had its natural reaction. What happened? The Congress lost the support of their erstwhile allies in the Nayar and Christian communities. So, they naturally thought that they could go ahead with the support of the other communities left out in the Travancore area, especially the Ezhava community, but in this scheme they were beaten by their own tactics. They thought the Congress had a well-established prestige in the Central Travancore area, they thought they could muster many votes there, and come out with flying colours. Actually, what happened is that there, in the traditionally Congress influence areas of Travancore, the Congress Party was trounced completely. And surprisingly, a new party which is called the rebel Congress, which is of course only in name rebel Congress but in reality the same as the Congress combination of communal, reactionary forces, got all the seats there, and the Congress could not have a majority even in their traditional areas.

In the Malabar area, what happened is that the Muslim League, which would not have got even five seats in their own name, got actually 11 seats. Lastly, the much-besmirched Left Communists pocketed almost all the seats in the Malabar area also.

This is the outcome of the elections. It has resulted in no party having a clear majority to form a Government, but there is also a meaning in what the electorate has done. They have given a particular verdict, and that verdict must be honoured by the

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powers-that-be. The major group in the newly elected Assembly will be the Left Communists. With all our differences with them when the people are given a chance to choose their representatives in a political election like this is it not the bounden duty of the Government to bow to the wishes of the people? Otherwise, what is the sense in asking the people to vote again? They give a verdict, and it is not honoured. If you make an appeal to the same people to give another verdict, do you think that the people are fools? Everybody who has been in this election battle in Kerala could understand what the mood of the people was. They did not disclose anything to anybody, they voted according to their will and pleasure, their own sense, their own conscience. And once the outcome has come like this, is it not necessary that the Government should bow to their wishes and honour their verdict?

On the eve of the elections the Union Home Minister himself had gone to Kerala. He challenged the voters. He told them: "You can vote for anybody you like, but it is we who are to decide who should form the Government." Then what is the meaning of a free election if it is already decided? There is a story in my part of the country. Two lawyers were arguing in a case very heatedly. The Munsiff after hearing their arguments for three days in patience, told them: "Why are you people arguing like this, and quarrelling among yourselves? I have decided the case three days back". It is just like this. If the Central Government had decided already what sort of thing should come out, then why should there be an election? That is the main question there.

I ask this Government: if these people had not been jailed on the eve of these elections, would the heavens have fallen? If they could wait all this time, why not wait till the

elections were over, at least to be fair in the public eye? That they did not do. They blundered and put all these people in the jail, and the Government itself knows now what the result has been. Apart from that, there are these people who had been elected. They had been crying from housetops that the people are sovereign, but this Government is refusing to recognise that election by the people. Who will have confidence in this country, in elections and in parliamentary democracy after this? They speak about the emergency? Where is the emergency? It is the bounden duty of the Government to convince the people that there is an emergency. Where is the emergency, when hundreds and thousands of workers are dismissed and discharged from the ordnance factories. Where is the emergency when they bungled on the food front, when crores of rupees are hidden with the black marketeers and profiteers, when even the High Court Judges change their dates of birth in the registers? Is Government bringing all these people to book? Do the Government say that all these people are fifth columnists? Mr. Ranga was claiming the monopoly of patriotism for himself. Do he and his friends say that the lakhs of people who voted for the left communists are unpatriotic, that they have no stake in this country? What is patriotism after all? It is our stake, our interests in this country. We cannot label people of this party for whom lakhs and lakhs of voters had voted in this way. Is there any sense in all this? The Governor is supposed to advise... (An Hon. Members Supposed to?) You know the meaning... that there was no chance for a stable government in Kerala. Suppose the left communists are left out of jail—at least for the present, they can be put back in jail at any time—just to honour democracy and honour the electorate and honour the people who have voted them and who exercised the privilege given to them by the Constitution to

vote whomsoever they liked. Once that right is given, it must be honoured and they must have the courage to do that. This is political cowardice and this cannot be allowed if we call ourselves a democracy. Where is the future for democracy in this country? Do you think that the people of Kerala are not intelligent to understand all these tricks? Do you think that they are not educated and sensible enough to understand all this political trickery and chicanery? They are quite intelligent and if they are not honoured, they will not honour your right... (*Interruptions.*) It is not a question of the right communists or the left communists, or the right congress or the rebel congress. It is an essential right of the citizen of this country and I demand that this Government takes courage in its hands and release them immediately and ask them to form the Government and face the legislative assembly. They will know the results. I place the responsibility for this bungling and blunder on the shoulders of these people and they will be answerable to the public of Kerala and of India. Why so? Because, it is not a question of having a stable Government alone. It is not a question of having political stability. It is the question, the necessity for the governing of the State and dealing with the problems of the State. The other day, the food problem became so acute and we had to rush down here and raise our voice in this Parliament to get six ounces of rice. The Government is now very definite of a bumper crop. It is reported in the Press that the Government will not have enough warehousing facilities for the incoming crop. But at the same time our people are given just six ounces of rice. We had been clamouring for more food. Then, what about the development of Kerala? We have the highest potential in this country for hydel scheme. Recently, one of our foremost schemes, the Idiki scheme had to suspend its construction work for want of cement and my State is at the mercy of the neighbouring State

of Madras. We are at their doors for more electricity. The statement given by the Finance Minister disclosed that we were short of electricity upto 60 per cent and that is affecting not only the growth of new industries but even the functioning of the existing industries. It has also told upon the revenues of the State. I am thankful to the Minister, Mr. Raj Bahadur who went there on the eve of the elections. He had been to Cochin. How long has this Cochin shipyard been hanging fire? I will ask the Finance Minister if he is there and I will ask his deputy to tell him: if it had been a Madras project, what would have been its fate?.... (*An Hon. Member:* The same.) Kerala is an orphan State and nobody looks after it. The shipyard had been kept in abeyance. Just on the eve of the general elections, Mr. Raj Bahadur comes there and he is digging a few sands... (*An Hon. Member:* Grave). I do not know whether it will be the grave of this Government. (*Interruptions.*) I know Mr. Sharma will also be against this political chicanery because he is a man of the workers. Do you think that the educated and intelligent people of Kerala could be duped like this? Could you cajole and hoodwink them like that? Now, what happens? Rs. 14 lakhs are allotted and soil investigation will take 2½ years and the Central Government has given Rs. 7 lakhs. That is all. The shipyard is never to come, like this. If the Government has got firm conviction that it would come at least in the Fourth Plan, may I ask them to initiate proper action in this regard just now and come to an agreement with Mitsubishi or Mitsui or whichever concern or firm for all the four phases? Why are not agreements signed with these companies and why is it kept in abeyance? It is just a bait for the people of Kerala to vote for the Congress. We can understand that. Then, there is the food problem. Even now, it is sold, rice is sold at Rs. 125 per bag in the open market after the recent harvest. What will be the position in the lean

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months of the monsoon? I put all these problems before you and the Parliament because it is absolutely necessary that some sort of a responsible Governments responsive to the people, responsible to the people should come there and if it does not, the entire responsibility will be thrown upon the shoulders of the Treasury Benches here. They alone can mend the affairs. And they must come forward bravely, leave alone the Left Communists, and ask them to form the government, whatever be the consequences. Surely, it is not that all the Chinese will cross over as soon as the Kerala Ministry is formed with the Left Communists. Do they fear that the stability of the country is only so much? Are we on shifting sands?

So I ask the Government again to convene the Assembly and ask the people to face it. And if the Government does not decide that, I am quite sure the people of Kerala know how to decide it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress made in the matter of carrying out survey of unsurveyed land in Malabar region of Kerala (1)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate promotions to Government employees who have been working in a tempo-

rary capacity and whose services were confirmed after many years of service in Kerala (2)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quarters to judicial officers in the State of Kerala (3)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enhance the salary of judicial officers in the State of Kerala (4)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance T. A. of Police officers in Kerala (5)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite compensation claims of injured in motor accidents (6)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Scientific Departments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out comprehensive geological survey of Kerala (7)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head General Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a Sainik School in Malabar region of Kerala (8)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Technical Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more technical schools in Kerala (9)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check epidemic diseases in Kerala (10)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in carrying out land reforms in Kerala as envisaged by the Planning Commission (11)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in developing Kovalam in Kerala as a tourist centre (12)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the matter of constructing Badagara Mahe Canal in Kerala (15)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High rate of tax on motor vehicles in the State of Kerala (16)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide tax concessions to small motor transport co-operative societies in Kerala (17)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress made in constructing the West Coast Road in Kerala (18)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over private forests in Kerala (19)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent indiscriminate cutting of trees from the private forests in Kerala (20)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Elections be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to release the detenues who were candidates in the election. (21)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to release M.L.As. under detention thereby preventing the formation of a Government in Kerala after the elections. (22)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give family allowance to the political detenues (23)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop further construction of ITI building at Trivandrum and to demolish the parts of the building that may prevent further expansion of Trivandrum aerodrome (24)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Vasudevan Nair] *

[Need to expedite the construction of the Idikki Project. (25)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the anti-sea erosion works (26)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House. Now we will take up non-official business. This debate will continue afterwards.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy—not here.

14.30½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sezhiyan: I introduce the Bill

14.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 120)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I introduce the Bill.

14.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of article 75 by Shri Yashpal Singh)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on the 5th March, 1965:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

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