

11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS, ETC.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the Convention and Recommendations adopted at the Forty-Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June-July, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4823/65].
- (2) Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4824/65].

11.04 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move* for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

11.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1961-62 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants for 1961-62 and Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Kerala for the year 1965-66. Out of 3 hours allotted 25 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 35 minutes remain. Shri Warrior will continue his speech.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Before we take up this may we know whether the Defence Minister is making any statement?

Mr. Speaker: I will try to find it out.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I am not making any statement today.

Shri Hem Barua: Even before you enquired he has already stated that he is not making a statement. So, you need not take the trouble of finding it now.

Mr. Speaker: But he did not allow me to make enquiries. He wanted a direct answer and got it. I come nowhere in the picture. Now Shri Warrior.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Last time I was speaking of the food problem of Kerala State. Government had raised the rice ration to 200 grams. But now we get the report that they have again reduced it to 160 grams, as before. Perhaps, after the national festival of Kerala, the Government did not want to give them more, by sticking to their original decision.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 13-9-1965.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Government itself knows that, although the Central Government is allotting a portion of the rations in the form of wheat, the people there are not taking it and not more than, at the most, 50 per cent of the wheat quota is consumed by the State. People are not in the habit of taking wheat in that southern most part of the country and only whatever ration they get in the form of rice is consumed generally. Only very few people are now taking other cereals.

Then, whatever rice is supplied is not of a very good variety. There are complaints about it. For instance, in the lean months when the monsoon was on there was widespread cholera in the whole of the State, specially in the coastal belt, which is a thickly populated area. The incidence of cholera was high there and people were complaining that it was because they were supplied with very inferior variety of rice which was not edible.

The question raised by the people is a very simple question. When in other States, for instance in Andhra, Madras or Mysore, people can have 15 to 16 ounces of rice daily, why should the people of Kerala, simply because they are born in a particular portion of this land, be denied the opportunity of getting 16 ounces of rice? Are there two or three sorts of people in this country; or, are they all citizens of the same land? Is there any such difference that some are first grade citizens; some second grade citizens and some are third grade citizens? If there is no such difference, why should the Kerala people alone suffer in this respect? At least till the food-situation eases, why should not the Government give them as much as any other citizen in India can get? So, the people believe that they are treated very badly; that they are not treated fairly and that they have a right to demand at least as much as people in the neighbouring States are getting.

For this sort of treatment the Kerala people are not at all responsible. It

is said that they are keeping quiet, that they are idle folk simply eating what is produced by other States. That is not a fact. As the former Governor, Shri Giri, had once said in public, if the Government of India cannot guarantee that much rice to the people of Kerala, the Government of India may allow them to utilise whatever foreign exchange the State of Kerala is getting to purchase rice from outside. Now it has come to this that the question of procurement of rice from the surplus areas is left to the States themselves. If every State has got its own independent view and if that view will prevail as far as the procurement of rice is concerned, then that much independence must be given to other States also to manage their affairs in their own way. But that cannot be done. Whenever it is a question of earning foreign exchange, it is a national question; but whenever it is a question of giving rice to a particular people, it becomes a State question. That cannot be tolerated any longer and the people of Kerala claim rightfully that they must have at least 12 ounces of ration.

Now, the State Government has introduced the procurement system or the levy system. What we want is that the levy system should not be there. The levy system means that every cultivator is levied with a quantity which he must give to the Government for procurement of rice. The small holders also are not left free. They will not have sufficient even for their own maintenance and cultivation purposes; still, the Government is imposing the levy on the small holders as well as on the big holders. That should not be there. Especially the small agriculturists feel that it is only fair that they must be left alone from the purview of this levy system and that the Government must effect procurement from big agriculturists if there is a surplus. I think that is a fair demand and the Government should look into that.

Lastly, the cultivators must be given a fair price. Even for the cash crop,

[Shri Warior]

the Government fixes a price which is much lower than the market price. If the Government should take all these commodities from cultivators, why not the Government give the market price to cultivators? If necessary, they could have a subsidy system and let Government give these commodities to consumers at a subsidised price. The cultivators are made to suffer. In respect of all the commodities like arecanut, coconut, paddy, etc. and even the cash crops which fetch a much higher price in the open market and which are exportable, the Government always finds its way to fix something lower than the market price. I think this should be done away with and the Government must see to it that fair prices, the market prices, are given to cultivators who are handing over their commodities to Government. This is a very important problem and, I think, the Government must do something in this regard.

We are told that the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Food has decided that wherever the Central Government takes the responsibility for rationing of rice, nowhere it should be given more than six ounces. That cannot be done for all places alike. There must be some differentiation, some consideration, for the people who are actually not having sufficient quantity of food. Government must look into that.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Supplementary Grants, I have also to bring to the notice of the Government certain difficulties that the present Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala are facing.

Mr. Warior referred to the food situation. It is unfortunate that we have to discuss this immediately after the orders have been issued by the Kerala Government reducing the present ration which was in vogue for

the last two or three months. It is reported in today's paper that the ration per day for an adult has been reduced from 200 grams to 160 grams of rice. While informal rationing was started, the idea was to give 160 grams of rice per day for an adult. There was a lot of agitation and the Government both at the Centre and in the State promised to see that something would be done. This reduction has its adverse effect on the people mainly because, though an equal quantity of wheat is allotted, the wheat consumed by the people, the wheat purchased by the people, is much less than the quantity that is actually allotted. We have been saying that some of the wheat that is allotted to the State of Kerala may be given to some other States and instead of that rice may be given. And the Government has now done this. It may be because there is no stock with them. I believe that without much delay the quantity will be raised. Though the informal rationing has been given a statutory basis, I believe that the quantity that is now supplied will be increased so that an adult may get at least 12 ounces of rice.

In this connection I have to mention that the State Governments of certain surplus States, who had agreed to supply certain quantities of rice to the Food Corporation or to the Central Government, have not yet honoured their commitments. It is a very sad state of affairs. The Central Government has undertaken the responsibility of supplying certain quantities of rice to the deficit States depending on this, but certain State Governments have not yet honoured their commitments. What I suggest, especially in this type of emergency, is that the difficulties, whether they are in the matter of food or in any other sector, must be shared by the people of India uniformly. It is really a sad state of affairs that one part of the country has to starve, while in another part of the country the State Governments have got their

surplus and undertake to give but at the same time do not honour their commitments and go on stocking the additional quantities for their own use. The Central Government should take a very serious view of this matter.

Regarding the levy that is in force now, I have to submit that I am not personally against levy being charged but the present system of charging levy on the basis of acreage is bad. Those who own more than a particular extent of land are asked to give to the Government or to the Food Corporation certain quantities based on acreage. In the State of Kerala I know that there are certain areas where the yield per acre is half or even one-fourth of that in certain other areas in the very same State. So, this system of charging levy on the basis of acreage is wrong and I submit that a rational basis must be adopted in this matter. For example, in what are called 'kari' lands in Kerala, the yield is less than one-third of that in other areas. My submission is that it puts the agriculturists there to great hardship and, therefore, the system of charging levy should be on a rational basis.

As regards price fixation, in Kerala the price fixed is, of course, higher than that in certain other parts of the country, but I submit that there has been an uniform demand not only from the agriculturists but also from the consumers that the price fixed is unsatisfactory and that it should be increased. There have been resolutions passed by almost all the District Development Councils, several Panchayats and several local bodies demanding that the price is not sufficient and that it should be increased. The difficulty that we are going to face because of this price fixation is that several areas where paddy is now being cultivated are being converted for cultivation of cash crops which fetch more income. So, unless the agriculturist is paid a reasonable price, unless he is given a reasonable margin of profit, I am sure large areas where

paddy is being cultivated now—this itself is very small—would be converted for cultivation of cash crops. In order to avoid this at least, I submit that the price now fixed must be increased.

With regard to sea erosion, I have to submit that some amount has been asked for for constructing sea-walls in some areas. In this connection I should point out that this is a big problem as far as the State of Kerala is concerned. It has been consistently demanded that the expenses incurred on constructing sea-walls for preventing sea erosion must be met by the Central Government and that the present system of loaning by the Centre to the State must be changed into an outright grant. There has not yet been a final announcement by Government regarding this. The immensity of the problem could be seen from the fact that nearly 200 miles of the coastline of the State have to be walled up to prevent this. The cost estimated per mile is about Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. The State Government cannot spare such a big amount from their own resources. So, there is the demand that this question must be taken up as a national issue, and the expenses met by the Central Government or the State Government must be made to do the work by grants given by the Central Government. This demand has been there for a long time, and I submit that it must be taken serious note of. I submit that the question of putting up sea-walls must be taken up more earnestly. For, whenever there is a serious attack from the sea, some portion is walled up, but in the next season certain portions are washed off and again the same portion is walled up and the same work is being done. The American experts who visited the State had given a comprehensive scheme. I submit that this must be taken up as a national issue and it must be expedited and this continuing loss of land by this attack from the sea must once and for all be put a stop to.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Then, Shri Warior referred to the question of fisheries. It assumes more importance from two points of view, firstly the food deficit of the State and secondly its potential for earning foreign exchange. Hitherto, not much has been done in this regard. In the Third Plan, the idea was to spend about Rs. 4.5 crores for this. But actually only Rs. 2.89 crores were spent. This shows that there is no interest shown in this vital sector. As Shri Warior has pointed out, this is a very important sphere where we can increase our foreign exchange earnings, and I do not know why Government have not taken it up seriously. It is said that the amount allotted in the Third Plan could not be spent because of non-availability of marine diesel engines and delay in finalisation of designs for fishing harbours. I do not know why it has happened like this. Anyhow, I hope that this will be taken up more seriously hereafter.

There is a suggestion by the State Government that a corporation in the public sector must be established for fisheries. I hope that it will be established soon, and this question would be taken up more seriously. According to the estimates, the potential is immense, and about seven to ten times the present catch of fish could be brought if more steps are taken. This has to be taken up, therefore, more seriously, and I hope that it will be done.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Warior referred to many other things. I do not want to go into all those things. But he particularly referred to the question of allowances for the families of the detenus. This question has been raised here on several occasions and it has been replied to as well. My hon. friend was condemning the Government for keeping some people in jail even at this time. I do not want to repeat the arguments why they were detained. But I would only like to point out that these people could not

have been allowed to commit the offences which they were contemplating in order that sufficient material could be obtained by Government for proving the offences in a court of law; when Government were fully convinced that certain conspiracies were going on and these persons were likely to commit certain acts prejudicial to the safety of the country, they had to detain those persons. I do not know what allowances etc. are being granted to their families now. But whatever that be, my information is that there were negotiations between the Governor and some representatives of certain political parties, and a satisfactory solution has been arrived at. Nothing more could have been done. They have been given all the facilities. They have been given several facilities which I do not think any prisoner in any part of the world is enjoying. That being so, their demand for—more facilities and their attempt to bring it up as a political issue at this juncture is very unfortunate. That is all that I have to say in this regard.

With regard to acquisition of land for the fertiliser plant, it is a good that such a plant has been sanctioned there. But I do not know what else is coming. They said that a fertiliser-cum-petro-chemical complex, as far as the plated. My information, is that this petro-chemical complex, as far as the Cochin area is concerned, is going to be nil. What happens? With regard to the naphtha plant, Shri Warior said that there is an agreement that it would be taken up by the collaborators. I do not know whether it is true. Whatever it be, Government should not feel that a fertiliser plant alone will be sufficient. A petro-chemical complex where some other industries would also be established must be thought of, and this must be widened.

I have not much more to say. I do not want to be critical of Government. These demands for excess grants are welcome. But I have to point out one thing. Both in these demands for grants for 1965-66 as also those for the

previous year, there is one feature, that is, the large number of cases in which Government have been ordered by courts to pay more compensation to persons from whom land was acquired for several purposes. Almost in all cases where land has been acquired by Government, the owner of the land goes to the court and gets an award for more amount. This is a matter which Government must look into. Poor people who have only a few cents of land which have been acquired cannot afford to go to a court and get a decree for adequate compensation whereas people who can afford it go to the court and get more compensation. Why should people be driven to the necessity of going to courts should people be driven to the necessity of resorting to courts to secure adequate compensation for their lands taken over. When the award is given, Government are prepared to pay. My submission is that Government must look into the matter and revise their policy regarding payment of compensation for lands acquired. As I submitted, in all cases where the lands of poor people—a few cents in each case—have been taken over, they have had to be satisfied with the paltry amount of compensation given as they could not go to court whereas people who could afford to do so have got adequate or reasonable compensation. This state of affairs must be remedied, so that such things do not recur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, it was only a few months ago, in May, that the Kerala Appropriation Bill was passed by Parliament and the demands voted by both Houses. Within three or four months, we are now having a discussion on the supplementary demands for the expenditure of the Government of Kerala for the current financial year as well as demands for excess grants in respect of 1961-62. I do not propose to refer in any detail to the demands for excess grants. But I would like to say a few words with regard to the supplementary demands for grants for the current financial year.

When I was in Kerala about two months ago, I noticed a universal, ubiquitous grievance in respect of food. That was the major, and perhaps is the major, problem in Kerala today. If we regard the present emergency arising out of the conflict with Pakistan as an all-India emergency which has affected all the States including Kerala, next to that I believe the food problem still dominates the administration and the politics of Kerala today.

Three or four days ago, a very responsible citizen of Kerala, who describes himself as the Deputy Chief Chemist of the Mannam Co-operative Sugars Limited, Pandalam, Kerala State,—he is a scientist, a chemist, he knows what he is writing or talking about—wrote a pathetic letter to me. I am not going to read the whole of it, because there are portions which are not relevant. He complains that the rice that is being supplied today to the people of Kerala is not merely of inferior quality, but is practically unfit for human consumption. One sentence I would like to read from that letter. He says:

"I request you to please cook it...

—I am not going to cook it here, nor have I done it elsewhere, but I would like to produce a sample of that in your presence, and I hope the Minister would be present when it is being cooked—

"...and see the smell..

—perhaps he means the stink, he has used a milder word; of course, it is difficult to see the smell, you feel it—

"... when it is being cooked, and even while eating it."

This is a sad commentary on the President's rule in Kerala, which we were told at the time was for the good government of Kerala. At that time we on this side of the House, almost all of us, were sorry that the legislature had been dissolved and President's rule promulgated without giv-

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ing a chance for the legislature of Kerala to assemble. I called, it, I remember, pre-natal strangulation of democracy, and I still adhere to that view, that the legislature should have been summoned at least once, and of course if there was no stable ministry, the legislature could have been dissolved immediately thereafter.

But the good government of Kerala has now resulted in the kind of rice that is being supplied at fair price shops run by the Government, and even this poor Deputy Chief Chemist—he is a fairly responsible citizen, I suppose he is from the upper middle, or middle middle class—could not get rice other than what he has sent me in this neatly packed tin. If you are so pleased, I would request you to condescend to have a look at the rice.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member invites me to his house when he cooks, I will see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you are pleased to come, I will certainly. But if you permit, I would lay a sample of it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: No, I will not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least the Minister should look at it before replying to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: He may invite me and the Minister, both.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today he is going to reply. So, the Minister should have a look at it now.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I was there in July I was told that the ration had just been raised from 6 oz. to 7 oz. That is a wholly inadequate ration for an adult human being. I am sure you will agree on that point. There can be no two opinions on this question.

The Government has recently adopted what is called a national food policy, or is going to adopt one, but certain features of it have already been published. Every State has made a zone by itself, and the old zonal system has given place to the State-wise zonal system. Thereby, the surplus States could, under arrangement with the Central Government, export their surplus to the deficit States, and each deficit State could arrange to send from the surplus areas in that particular State to the deficit areas in the same State. I would, therefore, urge that the Government should take early steps if they have not taken them already, to ensure that the deficit State of Kerala where an adult gets a sub-standard, inadequate ration of 7 or 8 ounces is provided with enough rice from the surplus State so that every citizen, every adult could get a ration of 12 ounces of rice as my hon. friend has suggested already. 12 ounces should be the minimum and I hope that it will be done by not merely obtaining from the surplus States but also by rationing in the rural as well as in the urban areas. They have introduced rationing in certain big cities. I want statutory rationing should be extended to rural areas in Kerala State all the more so because it is now under Presidential Rule, and Parliament and the Central Government are responsible for the good government, good administration and welfare of Kerala. I do hope that this will be done in the near future.

Mr. Speaker: This has been argued by more than one Member. I am afraid that it might give a wrong impression to the outsiders as if they were living only on six ounces. It had been made clear that it is an assumption; it may be wrong; I can only call it an assumption. It had been argued that it had been to the knowledge of the Government that people in rural areas have got some rice and thus supplement that quan-

tity. My fears are when we hear Members saying six or five ounces, that might create a wrong impression in the minds of those who listen that people in India are living on six ounces of ration. That should be made clear.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is true that there is an open market but the difficulty is that we do not get any rice from outside the State and the surplus which is available there is taken away by the Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): The landless agriculture labourers have no rice of their own.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was told by responsible citizens when I was in Kerala; it was not mere heresy. In urban areas as well as in rural areas they could not get adequate rice; some people could of course get it, but the vast majority of citizens could not and that is why the Central Government which has the responsibility for Kerala now should take necessary steps very soon so that there may not be grave unrest in that State.

I would like the Minister to tell the House in the course of his reply to the debate how far and to what extent all the political parties including his own Indian National Congress, the Kerala Congress party, and the other parties are extending their co-operation to the Governor who is the agent of the President in the present context. I did discover that President's Rule was not appreciated by all in Kerala; there were some who did so, but some others did feel as I had felt in Parliament a few months ago that the Legislature should have been given a chance to constitute a stable Ministry.

I would like to say a few words about the detenus in Kerala. In the near future, very shortly, as the Adviser to the Governor indicated the day before yesterday in Kerala

there will be a few more detenus added to the detenus already in Kerala State.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A few have already been arrested for pro-Pakistan activities in Malabar, and the adviser has given a stern warning to those Mopla Muslims of Malabar who had migrated to Pakistan many years ago and had now come to Malabar for some work or to see their relations or some other reason and are staying in Malabar perhaps with permits. They are taking undue advantage of their position and are indulging in pro-Pakistan activities. I hope that the Government will take drastic action and will not show any mercy to such elements, to such people, to any such agents of Pakistan, and that the Government will promptly round up these people very soon and put them where they deserve to be.

Then, as regard the so-called left Communists—it is a slur on leftism to call them left Communists, and they should be called by their proper name, that is, pro-Chinese Communists. If you do not want to call them treacherous Communists or traitorous Communists, call them pro-Chinese Communists. I would not call them left Communists. As regards these pro-Chinese Communists, it is strange that even after the outbreak of war with Pakistan, their leader, who is still at large in Kerala, Mr. Namboodiripad, even after being challenged by his erstwhile ally in the elections, the Chairman of the SSP, Shri S. M. Joshi, who asked him to categorically declare whether he regards China as an aggressor or not—at the time before Pakistan invaded India he said "No, we are not going to make a statement; we still want and we are still for a peaceful settlement with China"—even now, after Pakistan has invaded India and China supports

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Pakistan, plus Indonesia—I do not bother about Indonesia's proffering of help to Pakistan, because that will only add to the food problem in Pakistan. I do not know whether we should bother at all our soldiers for our policemen can deal with the soldiers of Indonesia,—even after this, Mr. Namboodiripad has not had the honesty or the courage or the patriotism to roundly condemn China as the aggressor and as having designs on India, in an unholy alliance with Pakistan. In view of this, I am clear in my mind that they should not be released, and there should not be any inclination on the part of the Government to release any or all the so called left, pro-Chinese or pro-Peking Communists detenus in Kerala. Because I am told that Mr. Namboodiripad said some days ago that they would co-operate with the Government if they release the detenus, and that kind of thing. I do not wish to say anything more; it is only hypocrisy and dishonesty. I do not wish to use any stronger words. It may be that their plan is,—if they get a general release for all their detenus, all of them, if God forbid, China attacks in the northern sector, mounts an offensive in the northern sector,—these Communist detenus may make a bee-line for some part of the northern sector and set up a Yennan type of Government north—in the eastern region of India. The Government should be on their guard against this ruse that has been adopted by the pro-Chinese Communist leaders in Kerala. I hope that the Government will not be misled by them. They have sent one of their leaders to Moscow; that is for medical treatment, and so, I do not wish to say anything about that. But no other consideration should induce the Government to take a charitable view of this matter, otherwise they should keep these pro-Chinese Communists of Kerala in detention, as long as the war with Pakistan is on, as long as China is allying itself with Pakistan

and as long as Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad has not roundly condemned, has not categorically and firmly stated that, China is an aggressor against India. That is the least he should do; as long as he does not do that, these Communist detenus must remain where they are at the moment.

One word more and I have done. In the statement here, there is one word in the footnote: "deserving detenu." Politically, all of them are equally deserving or undeserving; they are in the same boat. But I do not know what are the criteria for judging who is a deserving detenu and who is not a deserving detenu; that should be clarified—deserving and undeserving or non-deserving detenus.

A certain quantum of allowance has been fixed for the families of these detenus. I am not for any persecution of detenus; they should be detained for reasons of safety, but they should be granted adequate allowance for the maintenance of their families. But it is wholly incomprehensible that another detenu, who has also been accused of pro-China and pro-Pakistan tendencies in some way or the other and has been detained, is being treated on a lavish, royal scale far south in Kodaikanal. He is being given an allowance of a thousand rupees or more,—I do not know how much. When the question was raised in this House, when he was arrested and sent to Kodaikanal, the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, declined to say what his status was, whether he is an internee, detenu or prisoner, what kind of action is being taken against him under the DIR. We take it that he is detained. If he is not detained, let the Government say what has been done. This is a wholly uncalled for and unwarranted discrimination with regard to the allowance being given to Sheikh Abdullah, compared to these com-

munist detenus. They should be put on a par. We know he met Chou En-lai when he was in Algiers. We know what his stand has been on the Kashmir issue Visa-Vis Pakistan and India. I would, therefore, plead with the Government that they should revise their own attitude in this matter and ensure that there should not be any uncalled for discrimination in this matter. They should define who is a deserving detenu and who an undeserving detenu. They should also state why Sheikh Abdullah deserves all that. Is he a deserving detenu to that extent that he should be given this lavish royal treatment, a man who has let down the country, who has not kept his faith with the motherland, who has not been as loyal to India as we would wish him to have been?

Lastly, I would once again request you to have a look at this rice, so that you may be satisfied and the Minister may be satisfied, whether any human being can eat such rice with impurity unless, of course, he wants to damage his stomach, his system, and fall ill? I am sure the Government does not want that to happen. I hope these matters will be borne in mind—security and food for the people—because they are the major problems in Kerala, and Government should pay proper attention to these matters in the coming months.

1 कृष्ण घटनाधिक (सम्बलपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान मांग नम्बर 12 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह मांग जेलों के सम्बन्ध में है। केरम जैसे छोटे राज्य में जेल के खर्च में तीस हजार रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है जो कि बिल्कुल ही अना-वश्यक है। घाज की परिस्थितियों की मांग है कि आर्थिक उत्पादन और रक्षा को छोड़ कर बाकी विषयों पर कम से कम खर्च हो। ऐसे वक्त जेलों पर तीस हजार रुपये का खर्च एक राज्य में बढ़ाना बहुत ही बेमतलब सी चीज है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह खर्च भी

करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने नागरिकों से जोखिम उठाना अपनी सरकार सीधे। अगर सरकार में भ्रामविश्वास है और सरकार ताकतवर है तो अपने नागरिकों के साथ वह जोखिम उठा सकती है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कभी-कभी बढ़ती है, कभी कभी घटती है। पिछले 18 सालों की हमारी विदेश नीति का परिणाम यह हुआ था कि राष्ट्रीयता की भावना देश में घटती जा रही थी। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों की कार्रवाई से जो कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ की गई है, देश की प्राम जनता में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कुछ बढ़ने लगी है। इस पृष्ठ भूमि में मैं खर्च करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट हैं या मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट हैं उन के मन में भी कुछ परिवर्तन जरूर आया है। पिछले दिनों श्री नम्बूदरीपाद का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है उस से यह साफ हो जाता है कि जब चीन का रुख पाकिस्तान के समर्थन का है तो श्री नम्बूदरीपाद का या बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्टों का रुख बदला हुआ है और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की साम-रिक कार्रवाई है उस के समर्थन में है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को एक मौका दिया जाये। मुझे तो यह उम्मीद है कि अगर उन में कुछ घराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं भी तो ऐसे तत्व छंट जायेंगे और अब बाम पन्थी कम्युनिस्टों के माध्यम कार्यकर्ता खुले मैदान में घा जायेंगे तो अभी हिन्दु-स्तान में जो वातावरण है उस में घुलमिल कर उन का रूप अगर पहले घराष्ट्रीय था भी तो वह बदल जायेगा। मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार अपने नागरिकों के साथ कुछ जोखिम उठाये, उन को रिहा करे, उन के कार्या-कलाप पर निगरानी रखे और जब पैस की घयबा धर्य की जरूरत है तब जेलों पर बेमतलब खर्च न बढ़ाये।

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Kamath was unkind to the Moplahs of Malabar.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in the papers.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: He alleged, or his suspicion about some of them is, that a few people who went to Pakistan some years ago have returned here and they are creating some trouble according to him. But he must understand that their having come back to India shows very clearly their attachment to our country. They did not want to be in that country, Pakistan. It is not today that they have come. They have come years and years back. They, as well as the other Moplahs in the country, are as strong, firm and unmoveable in their attachment to the country, particularly now, as also any other Muslim or any other citizen in the country is. Every one of them is prepared to make any sacrifice for the success of the Indian Army. They are eager and prepared to serve in the army. They are prepared to make any contribution to the war effort which the Government may demand of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let my hon. friend read Shri Raghavachari's reported speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: It is very unfair, very discouraging to make such remarks about those people. The police also seem to be taking action against some people on flimsy grounds. If there is an altercation somewhere between certain so-called Nationalist Muslims and other Muslims, then the police seem to take the side of the Nationalist Muslims and those other people are arrested. I challenge, Sir, anybody to produce a single case in which anybody in Malabar or anywhere else, any Muslim, has been anti-national in his activities. You cannot find out such a case and prove it. If anything is proved against them, I am very much for taking action against them. Nobody wants to cover such cases.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been taken already. Six persons have been arrested.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I would request the Government not to go by such talks, not to take action on such flimsy grounds and pester people at such a time as this. Those people, those patriots must be encouraged and their resources must be consolidated and used for the success of the war. They are prepared for doing everything, I reiterate it, for the success of the war against Pakistan, the aggressor.

Sir, coming to the Demands, when one goes through, particularly, the Excess Demands, one is struck by the fact that the excess money that is required for expenditure by the Government in Kerala is accounted for by unanticipated expenditure in many cases. In assessing the expenditure they make wrong assessments. For example, instead of making a gross assessment, instead of finding out what would be the gross expenditure on a particular item, they make an assessment of the net expenditure with the result that the expenditure over and above that was unanticipated and they have now to ask for more money. Again, in most of the cases where excess money is asked for, it is on account of litigation that has occurred mainly over land acquisition by the Government. I think in no case have the courts confirmed the action of the Government and in almost every case more money than what the Government gave was ordered to be paid to the litigants. That amounts to harassing the people unnecessarily. The Government must take a note of these things and hereafter do things in a fair way so far as the people are concerned.

With regard to the industries of Kerala, everybody knows that the Centre has taken the least interest in the matter of industrialisation of Kerala. That can be seen from the figures showing the allocation given to Kerala in the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and also the Third Five Year Plan. More money, comparatively, than has been allotted to other States must be allotted to Kerala because of its spe-

cial circumstances. But here not even so much money as has been allotted to other States has been given to Kerala. Even the State Government has been tinkering with the problems of this problem State.

For example, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, Rs. 5 crores were allotted for expenditure on fisheries. But the State Government has not spent even Rs. 3 crores on this foremost and important industry of Kerala. The fisheries of Kerala are not like the fisheries of any other State. It is said that 75 per cent. of the fishing industry of the country is concentrated in Kerala. But the people who are engaged in the fishing industry are the poorest of the poor in the country. Nowhere else can we find poorer people than the fishermen of the west coast—that is, Kerala. Everything like bad roads, insanitary conditions, bad housing conditions, bad drinking water etc., which go to make for disease and pestilence are prevalent in the fishing areas of Kerala. The local Government has shown scanty interest in this matter and have allotted only a scanty amount of Rs. 5 crores to be spent over the five years in the Third Plan. The fishing industry of Kerala is one of the greatest industries of Kerala and one of the greatest fishing industries of the country. The Government must establish a fishing industry in the public sector in that area. But it will require not Rs. 5 crores as provided, but Rs. 50 crores or even 60 crores. They should provide proper communications, transport, proper facilities for cold storage, equipments necessary for deep sea fishing etc. This is a crying need for Kerala. This industry has been in existence in Kerala from times immemorial. It is not wise to allow such an industry to perish and then try to start new ones. When an industry is in existence and people are trying to make a livelihood out of it, it must be taken over by the Centre by establishing a public sector fishing industry.

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Now they are tinkering with the fishing industry. They are thinking of some cold storage facilities somewhere. But there is no appreciable improvement in the catching facilities. Nowadays more and more countries have taken to deep sea fishing and improved their techniques which enable them to catch more fish. If they are adopted in Kerala, we can catch 7 to 8 times the number which we are catching now. Therefore, modernisation of the fishing industry of Kerala will be of benefit not only to Kerala but to the country as a whole. Because, by this industry Kerala is contributing towards the earning of more foreign exchange for the country; not only that, it supplies a main item of food for the people. Besides, it is a source of fertilizers and poultry feeds. In spite of all these benefits of the fishing industry for the whole of the country, especially in the matter of substantial increase in the food production, indifference and many other things undesirable are found in the fishing areas, such as insanitary conditions, very bad roads and communications, no proper drinking water, not to speak of the absence of facilities for modernising the industry.

Now, over and above that, the people are given a very scanty ration of rice. How can those poor people keep their bodies and souls together with this meagre ration? So, Government must take immediate steps to improve the conditions of fishermen and the fishing industry in Kerala. There should be a public sector project with its headquarters at Tanur which is the traditional centre of fishing. A factory for making nylon nets should also be established at Tanur, because such nets are very badly needed. Also, a training centre for young fishermen may be established at the same place. If they do all this they will find that they will benefit not only Kerala but the whole country in the matter of

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

foreign exchange, additional supply of food etc.

With regard to food, Government must see their way to increase the quantum of food ration and see that the quality is improved. The present quality of rice gives rise to diseased and pestilence. It is not the fault of Kerala people that they are not producing as much rice as is required for them. They are producing other commodities which are bringing in the badly needed foreign exchange for the benefit of the whole country. The whole country should look after the brave little State of Kerala and solve its problems, specially in the matter of food. The people of that State must be fed adequately. Their demand for 12 ounces of rice is not at all unjustified. They should not be told that people in other parts of the country are producing more foodgrains, so they are getting more foodgrains but the people of Kerala are producing less rice and so they will get less of rice. That is poor logic. It must not be forgotten that the people of Kerala are producing other commodities which are necessary for other people and for earning foreign exchange without which our country cannot progress. Therefore, I want the Government to take more interest in the development of Kerala, particularly in the fishing industry, and in supplying them adequate quantities of foodgrains.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will first deal with the petro-chemical complex. Also, before dealing with that, I would like to mention that this question of development of Kerala is a matter with which we are very greatly concerned. The Ministry is taking a keen interest in it and the Co-ordination Department has been in close touch with the problems. It is possible that I might have to come to the House again for other supplementary demands because of the excess expenditure that we are mak-

ing in very many directions, some of them covering the points raised by the hon. Members in this House.

In regard to the petro-chemical industry hon. Members must understand that we have a refinery at Cochin and we are trying to utilize the excess naphtha that is available in that refinery. The petro-chemical industry would depend upon the amount of naphtha that is available over and above the naphtha that we use for our fertilizer project. Some part of the expansion of the FACT in Alwaye would use up some of the naphtha and the new fertilizer project that has been sanctioned and is still under way, which is meant to produce 200,000 tons of nitrogen in a year, would practically take away all the surplus naphtha that is available in this refinery. The question of other by-products being utilized by a petro-chemical complex will have to wait until such time as we expand the capacity of the refinery at Cochin. It is not a question of some one not wanting to give Kerala State a petro-chemical complex. It is entirely dependent upon the quantum of raw material that will be available. At the present moment, all that would be available from the refinery would be used for a purpose which has a higher priority and hon. Members will concede that fertilizer has a very high priority.

In regard to the question of fishing projects, hon. Members have made a number of valuable suggestions. I can inform hon. Members that this is a matter which is engaging our attention and a considerable amount of activity is under way in regard to a comprehensive scheme for the development of fisheries. Hon. Members know that there is already a Norwegian project which is in operation which has many facets, all of which are being developed. The position given to marine fisheries in the Fourth Plan is considerable and a good part of

this development would come in Kerala.

The development of fishing harbours has been undertaken. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct in the Third Plan fishing harbours at Vizhinjam and Mopla Bay and providing landing and berthing facilities at Beypore, Baliapatam, Azhikode and Ponnani. Besides the Mopla Bay, the work on the breakwater started in 1963 with technical assistance from the Indo-Norwegian Project is likely to be completed this year. Landing wharves are proposed to be constructed at Ballapatam and Beypore. Construction of a fishing harbour at Cannanore has also been taken up under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

The development of co-operatives among fishermen is under way and a considerable amount of headway has been made in this matter.

Some hon. Member had raised the point of storage facilities. This is also a matter which is now being taken up. Construction of two 5-ton ice plants with capacity of 25 tons ice storage and 5 tons fish storage has been completed at two places. Work in respect of 3 simple cold storage units of 1 ton capacity at Kottayam, Trichur and Chengannur has been undertaken. The work on the ice plant at Cannanore undertaken by the Indo-Norwegian Project is under way. Besides, ice plants and cold storages have been set up in Kozhikode, Quilon, Mattancherry, Vizhinjam, Trivandrum and Kayamkulam.

There is also a proposal of the Government of Kerala for setting up a unit for manufacture of nylon fishing net. The proposal has been received and a credit allocation has already been made for this purpose.

Hon. Members will, therefore, rest assured that this question of fisheries is having a very high priority.

Another hon. Member made a point about sea erosion. This also is a matter which we are considering as to what is the particular method to be adopted whether we should continue with the method of the sea wall or whether we should start fingertip bays in order to prevent sea erosion. That is a matter which is now being investigated.

So far as the point about the detenus and their allowance is concerned, I will communicate whatever the hon. Member has said to my colleague, the Home Minister.

The most important and perhaps the most controversial point is the question of rations. I thought, I had the privilege of my hon. colleague, who knows a lot about it, to come and mention about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has he disposed of the detenus' allowance issue?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said, I will refer it to my colleague, the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No reply today?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, I cannot give any reply to that particular matter because it is a matter in which administratively he is there and a decision has got to be taken by him. I have no doubt that he will take into account the opinion of the hon. Members here and do the needful in the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, I would like to submit, with all respect to the Finance Minister, when Budget Demands are discussed in the House, whether it is the original Budget or the Supplementary Demands, I suppose, the Government is expected to reply to each of the issues raised in this House. This issue was specifically raised. It may be that the Home Minister is not present just now, but is it not obligatory for the Government to ensure that all matters that are relevant to the Budget and that have been raised in the House by

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

hon. Members on both sides of the House, should be replied to and satisfactorily answered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point of order is valid. The hon. Member can take the decision from me if he likes. The matter will be considered; it will receive due consideration. No Minister is obliged to give a positive reply to any point that is raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the point of order, what is your stand?

Mr. Speaker: There is no dispute because the hon. Minister says that the point of order is quite valid. He has admitted that. There is nothing that remains for me. But he says that now that these things have been raised, the Government would consider all these things that have been put forward in this House. It is not that the Government should come ready with the decision on any point that is raised. The Government can certainly say that it has been brought to their notice and that they will consider it and then decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for your helpful ruling, but as a corollary to that, could you assure us that these issues which I have raised will be answered, if not tomorrow, the day after or sometime in the course of this session; or, will they be left unanswered during the whole session and the Budget discussion will thus become futile and fatuous?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I may humbly submit, I can certainly give the assurance that this will be considered but I can certainly not give an assurance that it will be considered and settled to the satisfaction of the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "Will they be answered?"

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That assurance cannot be given. I said

that this will be considered. The hon. Member may put a question and ask as to what is the state of the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is that the position that you adumbrate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Or, the matter might be raised again. I have promised to bring forward another Supplementary Demand, because we have undertaken certain expenditure, as soon as the Supplementary Demand was formulated. I think, I will have an opportunity of facing the hon. Member on this particular subject later on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt on a point of order again because the hon. Minister's reply has made matters worse. I know that he cannot answer, nor his colleagues, to my satisfaction and I do not also expect of the Government that I should be satisfied; but this House should be satisfied that the points that have been raised in this House have been answered. To ensure satisfaction, we will do it in other ways; but here the point is that he has suggested that we should put a question again or raise the matter again. Having raised the matter today, is it necessary for us, to raise it again in a different form so as to get an answer?

Mr. Speaker: When he has said that Government would consider it, certainly Government would take some time. He says that he is coming up with another Supplementary Demand. Probably by that time the Government might take a decision and might be able to give a definite answer about the issues that have been raised. This is all that he is saying. I do not think there is anything wrong in that. He says that now the Government would consider all these issues and aspects of that allowance that have been raised but there is no decision with the Government that they might announce today.

What he means to say is that very soon when he will probably be coming up with another Supplementary Demand, that point also can be repeated and by that time he hopes that the Government would be ready with their decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this session or in the next session?

Mr. Speaker: How can that be said?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, I agree that I must satisfy the House and, I think, we satisfy the House every time we come up here.

In regard to rations, the point that was raised by the Chair was extremely valid. This question of informal and supplementary rations for the rural areas is a thing based on the fact that the rural areas have some additional facilities available to them. The question whether the levy will be such that all the surplus in the rural areas will be mopped up because of the levy, I think, is a matter which has to be examined. The presumption is that it would not. In the rural areas what is being given is supplementary ration.

Mr. Speaker: Quite a large number of foreigners are sitting in the gallery and I had apprehensions that they might carry wrong impressions about that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to the Chair for having made this point.

The point about Malabar is this: I have spent off and on several weeks every year for 20 years in that area and it is very difficult to delineate a town and village. In fact, it is very difficult for you to get out of a car. If you have need to get out of a car and look around, you will find people and houses all around you. That is the Kerala complex. Towns are there undoubtedly. The municipal limits are there. But then the question for an outsider is to delineate it. There are no villages

which are unconnected though the houses are all unconnected. So, the position is somewhat difficult. But having in mind the fact that in the rural areas there is a certain amount of foodgrains left in their hands, this kind of an arrangement has been made. If the arrangement is not satisfactory or if, by any reason, the levy system is so successful that we can undertake wholesale informal rationing, I think, the matter will be considered by the administration of Kerala as also by my colleague, the Food and Agriculture Minister. At the present moment when hon. Members mention the quantum of rice that is available they forget the fact that wheat is also given. It is quite likely that wheat is a thing which people do not want. In many cases they do want it nowadays. But the question of increase of ration is for the period of festivity. It is for the Onam period and it is given already. Therefore the increase in ration has been decided upon for a temporary period and, naturally, this would also mean that once the period is over, it may be more or less a matter of as-you-were. But this is a matter again which is engaging our attention. As hon. Members know, we are passing through extremely critical time in regard to foodgrains; but so far as Kerala is concerned, the priorities that are imperative in the situation are being considered and observed. So, I can give the hon. Members an assurance that this matter is engaging the continuous attention of Government. All that needs to be done and could be done in this matter would be done.

Sir, I have, more or less, completed whatever I have to say in regard to the major aspects of the problems raised under these two motions.

Mr. Speaker: May I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Warior: Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put first the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the State of Kerala.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I am sure you will agree with me that when the Demands are voted, there should be a quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Without saying that it is a point of order, he can only raise the question of quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a matter of the Constitution. That is why it is a point of order—the Constitution is involved here.

Mr. Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung... now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. IX, XIII, XV, XXIII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XLI to XLIII, XLVII and L."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala), 1961-62 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

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

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum of Rs. 58,539 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Administration of Justice' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a sum of Rs. 31,84,725 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Health Engineering' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

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

"That a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of "Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres" for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 22,87,277 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of "Civil Works" for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum of Rs. 4,750 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum of Rs. 65,41,640 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 4,98,373 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. L—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum of Rs. 20,442 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: There are cut motions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala. May I put them together? Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper 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 the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. IX X, XII, XXIII, XLIII, XLVII, LIII and LV."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 1965-66, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

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

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 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, 1966 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1966 in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 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, 1966 in respect of Jaik."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 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 Fisheries."

DEMAND No. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 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 Capital Outlay on Public Health."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 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 Capital Outlay on Public Works."

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

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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 Schemes of Government Trading."

DEMAND No. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,300 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, 1966 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government."

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY* GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 36—OPIMUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.