

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

**ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION)  
AMENDMENT BILL\***

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

12.29 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66—Contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66. Out of 2 hours allotted, one hour has already been availed of, Shri Ravindra Varma may now continue his speech.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):** Mr. Speaker, when the House took up other business yesterday, I had just said that I would like to begin by making a few observations on the way in which these supplementary demands are put before the House. This House is called upon to consider these supplementary demands because the State of Kerala is under President's rule,

and the powers of the legislature to make grants and scrutinise the way grants are spent are taken over now by this House. I must say that it is a matter for regret that though a good deal of time has passed since the State came under President rule, no effort has been made by Government to present before this House a comprehensive supplementary budget.

Sir, on the 26th of March, when our distinguished Finance Minister presented to the House what was termed a Kerala budget, he said,—and I would like to remind the House of it—

"I had mentioned in para 9 that I am presenting only a provisional budget of the Kerala Government for the next year. It was the Government's hope at that time that an appropriate budget would be framed and presented later at an appropriate place and we could get the vote on account for carrying on the administration until the other contingency developed. Unfortunately, other events have overtaken us and maybe, the responsibility for having to frame a budget for Kerala would devolve on the Central Government".

I can quote from other portions of the hon. Finance Minister's speech too at that time, to show that there was definitely an intention to put before the House a comprehensive supplementary budget.

Unfortunately, such a comprehensive supplementary budget has not been presented. This is the second time that Government is coming before the House with a batch of patchy supplementary demands. Last time as well as this time, we find that most of these demands are in respect of charged expenditure; there is very little mention

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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of new services and there is no glimpse, no evidence, of a new integrated effort to put the plans, developmental expenditure and the other responsibilities of the state on an even keel. This is all the more regrettable since we had hoped that our distinguished Finance Minister would pay special attention to the problems of our state.

It is true that this time the Government as well as the consultative committee has been giving special attention to the problems of Kerala. This cannot be gainsaid. But it is also true that there is no legislature in the state and, as a result, many of the functions of the legislature are perhaps not discharged with the same degree of thoroughness with which one would like such functions to be discharged. Sir, here I must refer to the fact that one of the shortcomings which one has generally found when the state was under President's rule has been removed primarily because of your initiative. I would like to say that the people of Kerala are particularly grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, for the initiative you have shown in asking the Public Accounts Committee of the House to look into the accounts and audit reports of the state of Kerala. Under the distinguished chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of our House, for the first time an effort has been made while the state is under presidential rule to examine the audit reports of the state and to scrutinise them from the point of view of irregularities, infructuous expenditure and administrative inefficiency. But it must be pointed that, as is well known, the Public Accounts Committee is not always able to deal with every aspect of financial administration or financial failures.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Only a moment ago he was paying compliments to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee; now he is running down the Committee. This is very strange.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** I can very well compliment the hon. Member for Gurdaspur if he would develop the

capacity to listen, not only to lecture.

I was saying that the appropriation accounts have also to be examined by the committee. Even a cursory look at these accounts for the periods 1962-63 and 1963-64 and the audit report for 1965 would show that there is a formidable list of savings and surrenders. Particularly in respect of every Grant there are savings and surrenders.

Sir, it may be said that savings are a good thing, that it is good that the exchequer does not spend, but if savings are the result of inefficiency in administration, of wrong estimates and a chronic inability to execute plans and programmes, then one should wonder whether the Government should be congratulated on such savings and surrenders.

Sir, if you advise the Public Accounts Committee to look into the appropriation accounts of Kerala, it would find that in most of these cases these savings and surrenders are due to faulty estimate and in many cases due to rank incompetence, lack of ability, lack of the plan, the drive to see that plans are implemented.

A regular list of Grants where savings have been between 20 and 30 per cent is there as an appendix to the appropriation accounts, and an equally long list of Grants in which savings are between 10 and 12 per cent. These are not only in the case of administrative departments which have nothing to do with development work, plan projects or education and social services. When, year after year Grants are not fully utilised under heads like university education, technical education, development of ports, scientific departments, medical and public health, rural development, co-operation, industries capital outlay on schemes of Government trading, capital outlay on industrial development etc., one wonders what is responsible for this gross inability to render the services for which the legislature or Parliament votes money to the Government. I shall not dwell on this further.

[Shri Ravindra Varma.]

Sir, yesterday the hon. Members who spoke before me, primarily from the Opposition, referred to the fact that there are many problems of Kerala to which no reference has been made in the Supplementary Demands. The hon. Member from Trichur referred to the fact that there is an acute, chronic power shortage in Kerala which year after year is responsible for crippling industrial production. Sir, you will recall that there was a Short Notice Question yesterday in this House which related to this question. A cut of 25 per cent. has been imposed on our electricity supply to industry. The State Electricity Board has said that this cut will now perhaps be increased to 50 per cent. The consequent loss of revenue has been estimated by the Government itself to be something like Rs. 1.3 crores and in terms of industrial production to be Rs. 4 crores or more. If public sector industries and other industries have to function at a loss like this and have to incur a heavy loss to the tune of crores of rupees every year because of lack of power, this is a situation which the Government has to take into consideration.

Two questions arise as was pointed by the hon. Member from Trichur, and later by the hon. Member from Manjeri who spoke before me. The problems are these. One is the cost at which this electricity is bought by the State and the cost at which this electricity has to be provided by the State to industrial undertakings according to the obligations which the State has taken upon itself. The differential is great. It is almost five times. Where will this money come from? How will the exchequer bear the strain that this will impose on it? If you calculate the probable total loss that the exchequer will have to bear, the people will have to bear, the State will have to bear, the industry will have to bear, you will see that year after year it runs into crores. The Government, I am afraid, is showing a propensity to be penny-wise and pound-foolish which I certainly

cannot associate at least with the present incumbent of the office of the Finance Minister, but that is a fact. Crores of rupees are lost every year, and yet we are told that though one can swallow a camel, one should strain at a gnat.

It is not possible to find the money to establish a thermal plant in Kerala which is very essential to provide the power necessary for industry. Recently a technical advisory committee was appointed. We are not technical experts, but it is said that the committee pointed out in its report that "perhaps it might be wise to produce electricity in the thermal sector in the adjoining State of Madras and let that State supply the electricity requirements of Kerala, and therefore it was not necessary to proceed with the proposal to put up the 50 to 100 MW thermal plant in Kerala." We are very thankful to Dr. Rao for taking a decision that this question has to be reconsidered because there is no surplus of electricity in Madras itself.

My hon. friend from Trichur who spoke before me linked this question of the production of electric power with the oil refinery. He spoke about the apprehensions in Kerala about the government's attitude to the expansion of the refining capacity of the Cochin refinery. The refinery is yet to be commissioned; the capacity is expected to be 2.5 million tons. It was reported that there was a proposal to increase this capacity to 3 or 3.5 million tons. I am not sure whether such a proposal was there or it was turned down by the government. There is no doubt that all of us would demand and support the increase in the refining capacity. However, I would like to make it clear that no one should look at this question from the point of view of how it will affect the establishment of a refinery elsewhere. These are unrelated questions. As far as the State is concerned, the State I belong to will be very much interested in the petro-chemical complex which was to

be an adjunct of the refinery. It is said that the second petro-chemical complex may be established at Haldia. I am not able to appreciate the reasoning behind this decision to put up the petro-chemical complex at Haldia. It is well known that after the Gujarat refinery, the Cochin refinery will be commissioned; after the Cochin refinery, Madras refinery might be commissioned and only then, in the distant future, in spite of what my hon. friend for Tamiuk may say, the Haldia refinery may be commissioned; it is a long way away. Yet, if the government believes that the second petro-chemical complex must be earmarked for Haldia, in spite of the length of time that has to elapse before the Haldia Refinery is commissioned, and that it should not be considered as an adjunct to the refinery at Cochin, it may well be argued that this may result in uneconomic utilisation of the potential of the country. It is clear that our State is suffering from unemployment and lack of industrialisation. A petro-chemical complex will be much more useful in the sense that it will provide much more ancillary employment to the people of Kerala. I hope, therefore, that the government will take these factors into consideration while deciding on the location of the petro-chemical complex.

Sir, reference was made to the demand in respect of minerals, and my hon. friends from Trichur and Manjeri talked at length about the cremation ground. I do not want to tarry on the cremation ground, but there are other aspects of this question to which I would like to draw your attention. The explanatory note to the Demand says that in August 1965, government sanctioned the starting of a mineral technology section and a glass-blowing workshop in the Industrial Testing Laboratory attached to the Industries Department.

Mr. Speaker: Cremation ground is the place everyone has to go after being tired out . . . (Interruptions.) He says that he would not tire me out.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It was far from me to say anything like that, Sir; I said I will not tarry on the cremation ground. When my turn comes I shall not tarry on the cremation ground. However, if you permit me to continue, the note further says that the mineral technology section aims at developing investigation on the mineral resources of the State especially in rare earth deposits such as ilmenite, rutile, silimelite, etc. and also ascertaining new findings of low-grade aluminium ores, lime-stone, graphite, etc. It is well known that this State is rich in mineral resources. Yet it is surprising that till now there has not even been a geological survey of the mineral resources of the State. It is only two years ago that a circle of the geological survey was established in the State. The production and sale of minerals have been showing a marked decline. Production of ilmenite for example has fallen from 290,000 tonnes in 1958 to 7345 tonnes in 1964. There has been no production or sale of mica and graphite in 1964. We are not oblivious of the impact of market conditions in the production and sale of such things. But the fact that no comprehensive geological survey has been undertaken is a matter for regret.

Now, I would also refer, before concluding, to the demand on animal husbandry. This is for a quinquennial livestock census. Nobody can object to a census or counting of heads even of animals, in a democracy. Therefore, there is nothing that I have to urge against it. But the counting of heads by itself will not do as far as animal husbandry is concerned in Kerala. It is perhaps known that as far as the number of milch-cows and cattle is concerned, Kerala is far behind many other States. The yield of our cattle is also very low, perhaps next only to that of the cattle in Assam, the State from which my hon. friend for Goalpara comes.

The per capita availability of milk is also very low in the State. Though

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it is computed that there must be 10 ounces available per individual, perhaps in Kerala the availability is 1.3 ounces per day; at a time when we are suffering from lack of food and every effort has to be made to augment our resources of food through making available to the people such additional items of food like fish or milk, I suppose it will be proper and appropriate to expect the Government to devote some attention not only to the counting of heads of cattle but also to improve the stock of cattle and to increase the yield.

For lack of time, I shall not go into some other demands on which I might have liked to speak, but I do hope that the next time when the House meets, the Finance Minister will come forward with a more comprehensive set of proposals for the State of Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in full agreement at least for once with Shri Ravindra Varma, when he stated that this very supplementary demand for grants is evidence of the complete indifference—I will not put it in stronger language—on the part of this Government as far as attending to the very important problems of economic development of my State of Kerala is concerned. I will not dwell upon general points but I would reiterate, after all my hon. friends who spoke before me, that this single fact that we have come to pass when national wealth is lost in such a big way, that every year we are suffering a loss of Rs. 6 crores and more, simply due to the power cut, shows how the situation is like, in Kerala. Of course, we may say that this is a calamity brought not by man but by God, because this power cut is due to the failure of rains. But that is only part of the story, because the demand and the request for a thermal plant in a State which almost entirely depends on hydro-electric power were there for a very long time. As far as I could understand, the investment that

was needed for a small thermal plant of 50 megawatts was Rs. 8 crores or so. But in one year, we have to lose Rs. 6 crores, and that too, when production of power is cut in such a vital sector as fertilisers. You will realise the havoc that is going to be caused as a result perhaps of the closing down of Travancore Chemicals and Fertilisers due to the power cut, because the 25 per cent. cut will now become 50 per cent. cut from 1st December. There are reports already that the FACT may completely close down, and when we are trying to raise agricultural production in respect of which the question of fertilisers becomes very important—it is a question of questions—in this country, I want to charge the Government that they should take the blame because they were dodging this issue of the thermal plant; I do not know on what grounds. I remember the Finance Minister once said that he is in favour of a thermal plant at Cochin. I do not know what he thinks now, whether he has gone back upon it. I would appeal to him that he should come to the help of Kerala and take on hand the construction of a thermal plant, so that we can avoid such calamities in future.

There are six departments to which these demands relate. I should like to deal mainly with one particular subject, the police administration in the State, especially after the declaration of President's rule. I do not know whether I will get a satisfactory reply from the Finance Minister about the police. I am sorry I do not find the Home Minister. It is only fair and proper that at least his Deputy should be present here when there is a demand on the police administration. I understand the difficulty of the Finance Minister; he may be able to give some general answer this way or that way. The question of police administration is very important for all States, especially for Kerala. There is a feeling in our State that after the

President's rule, the police officers—many of them, not all—feel that they can behave as they like and nobody could question them. Some of them perhaps always considered a popular government a botheration. We always hear of politicians interfering in administration. There is a standing charge like that. Perhaps our officers and administrators, especially the police, are fortunate in Kerala because everytime there is President's rule, they have a harvesting period so to say during those days.

There are two aspects of this question. One is the aspect of the labour disputes, which is a standing problem. We have seen very often in the past that the police take sides—they are invariably on the side of the haves and not have-nots. Mr. Warrior referred yesterday to the Sabarigiri project dispute. He was a little disturbed by my friend Mr. Kamath. But I would like to reiterate that important problem. We tried to move a call attention notice in this House, but that could not be admitted. We had a talk with the Home Minister. I should like to be enlightened as to what has happened after our talk with him. Already dozens of people are in jail. There are 2500 workers, not only from Kerala, but from all over India, under the Hindustan Construction Company. The work is going to end, but the contractors want to run away without giving the benefits to the workers, to which they made a commitment in May last year. A strike was forced on the workers in May. The workers and their leaders were not only arrested, but tortured by the police. Then there was an agreement. Now the company management wants to run away from that and they do not want to implement that. The workers gave strike notice, but immediately the DIR was invoked, it was declared a protected area and many people including ex-members of Parliament like Mr. Punnoose who went to see what was happening there were imprisoned. A very serious situation has been created. Why on earth is the

police allowed to take sides even in such disputes where justice is clearly on the side of the workers? In spite of the emergency, the workers were forced to give strike notice, I agree. But instead of putting the management in their proper place and taking steps to settle the dispute through tribunals or labour officers peacefully, the police are allowed to do these things. That is our charge against the Government and I want that the Home Minister should give an answer to it, if the Finance Minister is not able to answer it.

12.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is another aspect, which is not a political aspect, as such. In my own place, recently during the last three months, there were at least two cases of murder. There is nothing political about them; just ordinary cases. But as it very often happens if some powerful people are involved, the murder is interpreted as suicide. Here is a letter from one Mr. Poulouse who belongs to my place. He is not a communist, but perhaps he belongs to the Congress. One day his brother was found dead in a pool of water. His face was burnt and there were wounds on his body. Even the police officers in private tell the parties that they also suspect something and it may not be a case of suicide. In spite of all kinds of representations and meetings by the local people, the police is thoroughly inactive. I cannot believe it. There is a feeling of insecurity.

There was another case not far from that place, where a Harijan boy was found hanging. The people in the village believe that it is not a genuine case of suicide. I wrote a letter to the Kerala Government. They say they made some enquiries, but finally nothing has happened. There are newspaper reports that there are some other cases also like this. I do not say all over Kerala this is happening, but this tendency should be nipped in the bud. If the police is going to behave in an

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indifferent manner and if the allegations that they are taking sides are true, this should be stopped. Government should look into this matter and screw up the police administration. It is quite possible that when there is no popular government, the police officers take an attitude of doing things as they like.

It is not only a question of police behaving as they like. Perhaps the question of policy also comes in here. I have received a letter today that two Muslim women—very poor people—were arrested and detained, following the Indo-Pakistan hostilities. Actually this is from my friend, Mr. Raghavan's place, Tellicherry in Malabar. Maybe Government has got some reports about them.

The husband of one of these two women is dead and gone; she is living in Kerala. In another case the husband has left her and gone to Pakistan. She is in wilderness, with a child 3 years old. That woman has been arrested and detained. I want the Home Ministry to look into these two cases. If they are really innocent—as it seems from the face of it—this should be looked into. I cannot believe that it is necessary to detain such people especially women like these for the sake of the security of India. The impression goes round that perhaps every action is like this. There may be the possibility of interested parties carrying on a campaign pointing out such cases. Government has to be very careful in dealing with such matters. I want the Minister also, immediately, to look into this case. I will be sending this letter to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs so that he can know the details.

13 hrs.

Finally, I should like to join, again, with my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, on the last point which he raised, which is a very important

point as far as our State is concerned. That is about the question of cattle development. There is a demand about animal husbandry. He referred to the point about census. Here, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to a statement laid on the Table of the House day before yesterday in answer to a Starred Question about the cattle development programme, about intensive cattle development programmes in all the States of India. In the statement, I was surprised to find, three States were left out. In 1964, the Government of India inaugurated an intensive cattle development programme and Kerala, Assam and Rajasthan were left out, when all the other States are going ahead with the intensive cattle development programme. Maybe, this Government is under the impression that there is no necessity for further development because Kerala and the other two States are so rich in cattle wealth! If that is the impression, they are thoroughly mistaken, because these are perhaps the three States—I do not know about Rajasthan, but at least about Assam and Kerala I can say, and I am sure about Assam my hon. friend Shri Barua will agree with me—where the people are having the least consumption of milk and milk products in the whole of India. At least that is the situation in our State. And, our cattle are such poor stuff that something has got to be done. An intensive programme of development has to take place there. I hope and believe that the Government will take steps, in the Fourth Plan, for the development of cattle, dairy and other products in our State.

I would request the Finance Minister, sometime, to read again the statements and the speeches that he and his colleagues have made in this House off and on expressing all sorts of sympathy for this unfortunate State of Kerala, but we are sorry to say that they are statements only on paper.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंनेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये मांगें इस सदन के सामने इस लिए आई हैं कि केरल में जनाधिपत्य खत्म हो चुका है।

श्री न० प्र० घाबच (सीतामडी) : श्रीमान्, कोरम नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि केरल में जनाधिपत्य खत्म हो चुका है और विधान सभा को बर्खास्त किया गया है, इसलिये ये मांगें यहां पर आ रही हैं। श्री माननीय सदस्य, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा, ने कहा है कि भगवती वार वित्त मंत्री व्यापक मांगों की सूची ले कर यहां पर आयें। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री भविष्य में केरल की मांगों को ले कर यहां आयें ही न और दूसरे राज्यों के बारे में भी ऐसी नीति इस सदन पर न आये, क्योंकि राज्य में जो खर्चा होता है, उस का नियंत्रण एक हजार मील की दूरी से दिल्ली में बैठने वाली लोक-सभा नहीं कर सकती है।

केरल में जो शासन है, उसमें यह वहां की नीकरवाही और कांग्रेस के केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व, इन दोनों, का शासन है सिर्फ नाम है राष्ट्रपति के शासन या राज्यपाल के शासन का। सबसे पहले मैं कहूंगा कि वहां पर प्रजातन्त्र की जो हत्या हुई है उसको अब खत्म करना चाहिए। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहां जल्द से जल्द नये चुनाव किये जायें। इस महीने के प्रारम्भ में यहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में एक संकल्प आया, किंग वस्तु राज्यपाल के हम रपट की चर्चा की गई कि अगर वहां पर चुनाव किया जायेगा, तो किसी भी दल को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं होगा। उसके तुरन्त पन्द्रह दिन बाद प्रखबारों में खबर छपने लगी

कि वहां चुनाव वरण कुछ बदल रहा है और शायद वहां पर चुनाव होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल, कांग्रेस पार्टी, की सुविधाओं को देख कर ही चुनाव की तिथि निश्चित की जायेगी? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहां पर तत्काल चुनाव कराये जायें।

चुनाव के बाद वहां पर लोकतांत्रिक शासन बन सकता है या नहीं, इस पर विभिन्न दलों के साथ बातचीत करके उस की जांच और निर्णय करने का काम राज्यपाल करते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि राज्यपाल को यह जिम्मेदारी अपने सिर पर नहीं लेनी चाहिए। उनको तुरन्त विधान सभा की बैठक बुलानी चाहिए दो दिन के लिए और विधान सभा को कहना चाहिए कि उस को दो दिन का मौका दिया जाता है। विभिन्न दलों के नेता विधान सभा के सामने आयें, अपनी नीति और अपना कार्यक्रम रखें और जैसे हम अधिश्चाम के प्रस्ताव की कार्यवाही करते हैं, उसके अलावा विश्वास के प्रस्ताव की कार्यवाही भी प्रारम्भ हो जानी चाहिये। जैसी कि फ्रांस के प्रशासनात्मक राज्य में होती थी—हर दल के नेता विधान सभा के सामने अपने दल की नीति और कार्यक्रम को रखें और कहें कि वह उस के आधार पर सरकार बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर दो दिन की कोशिश के बाद यह साबित हो जाता है कि वहां पर प्रजातांत्रिक शासन नहीं बन सकता है, जाकर तब राष्ट्रपति के शासन की चर्चा करनी चाहिए। उस से तबीजा यह होगा कि आज हम राज्यपाल की बुराई करते हैं, लेकिन अगर दो दिन तक विधान सभा की बैठक हो जाती है और विधान सभा के सदस्य इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निभाल सकते हैं तो साबित होगा कि लोक-प्रतिनिधि नालायक है और वहां पर प्रजातांत्रिक शासन नहीं बना सकते हैं।

वित्त मंत्री की मार्फत मैं गृह मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल में पुलिस की व्यवस्था पर करीब-करीब जो

[श्री म. मिले]

पांच कराइ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, उसका एक हिस्सा बिल्कुल फालतू है। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सैकड़ों लोगों को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर बन्द करके रखा हुआ है। अब जब लड़ाई खत्म हो गई है, तो ऐसी हालत में मेरा निवेदन है कि उन नजरबन्दों को बिल्कुल छोड़ देना चाहिये। और अगर उन के खिलाफ कोई आरोप है, सबूत है, तो अदालतों के सामने उस सबूत को ले कर उन के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा चलाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह जो फालतू खर्चा इस वक्त पुलिस के इन्तजाम पर हो रहा है, नजरबन्दों पर हो रहा है, वह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए।

वहाँ पर बिड़ला सेठ जी का एक रेयन का कारखाना है। उस कारखाने का गन्दा पानी अल्बे के पास की नदी में जाता है, जिससे उसमें मछलियाँ आदि खत्म हो जाती हैं। दिल्ली में बैठने वाले जो हम लोग हैं, उन को इस समस्या का महत्व नहीं दिखाई देता है, लेकिन अगर त्रिवेन्द्रम में इस बात की चर्चा होती, तो शायद विधान सभा के सदस्य इस बात पर जोर देते और इस कारखाने के व्यवस्थापकों को यह आदेश दिलवादे कि गन्दा पानी नदी में न आये, और उसके अन्दर की मछलियाँ आदि न मरें।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री की मार्फत असेनिक उड़ान मंत्री, श्री राज बहादुर, को एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री उन के पास यह संदेश पहुँचा दें। बम्बई-कोचीन का जो हवाई मार्ग है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। कोचीन के हवाई अड्डे के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस के ऊपर वाइकाउंट जैसे बड़े विमान नहीं उतर सकते हैं। मुझे बताया गया है कि वह हवाई अड्डा इतना बड़ा तो है कि अगर वाइकाउंट विमान पर माल और आदमी न हों, तो वह भी वहाँ पर उतर सकता है। उन को और थोड़ा लम्बा किया जाएगा तो हो सकता है कि बम्बई और कोचीन के मार्ग पर

बड़े विमान भी चल सकें। इसलिये मैं वित्त मंत्री की मार्फत यह निवेदन करूँगा कि कोचीन का जो महत्व प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस को देखा जाए। जहाज बनाने का कारखाना वहाँ बनने वाला है। मेरा खयाल है कि वहाँ तेल साफ करने का कारखाना खुलने की भी बात चल रही है। ऐसी हालत में कोचीन शहर और बन्दरगाह के महत्व को महँजर रखते हुए कोचीन हवाई अड्डे का विकास किया जाए और बम्बई-कोचीन रास्ते पर बड़े विमानों का घाना जाना शुरू किया जाए।

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many points were raised in the course of the discussion of these supplementary demands which do not cover the demands. But I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members to place the viewpoints of Kerala before this House in the present unfortunate condition under which we have to administer this State.

**My hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma,** mentioned about the need for another budget, because I did say at the time when I presented the Kerala budget that it was my hope that a fresh budget would be presented by a new administration. What little I can do from this end, I have been trying my best to do. In fact, after the presentation of the last budget, I sent a Secretary of my Ministry along with some other officers to Kerala to look into the needs of Kerala. Quite apart from the budgeting that we did, in which the Central assistance was quite significant, because of increase in salaries which had taken place; the administration had put up various proposals under 11 heads and some of them were accommodated. For instance, in regard to agricultural production and soil conservation we have provided another Rs. 21 lakhs. For forests we have provided a token of Rs. 10 lakhs. If that is spent we are prepared to go further.

In regard to fisheries, subject to the overall consideration of shortage of foreign exchange, we are prepared to go as far as we could. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was provided. In regard to irrigation the amount provided is Rs. 110 lakhs. If that amount is utilized I am quite prepared to provide additional funds, if need be. On the question of power, three schemes are now being taken up and for the estimated requirements during the current year an additional sum of Rs. 235 lakhs has been sanctioned. Industries has been given another sum of Rs. 150 lakhs, altogether Rs. 5.53 crores have been given to another Rs. 52 lakhs for other purposes like minor irrigation. I am calling for reports in regard to the expenditure of these amounts and if the targets that have been outlined need more money, or they could do more, I assure this House that I will certainly do my best to find funds for the purpose. I am mentioning this merely to indicate to my hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma and others opposite, that this aspect of the work in Kerala is not being neglected but it is being looked into by the Co-ordination Department of my Ministry very carefully.

A point was raised by my hon. friend opposite about my having mentioned earlier on about the appreciation of the need for a thermal plant in Cochin. I do not mind taking the House into confidence that the decision to have a thermal plant in Cochin was taken quite some time back for considerations which have been urged here, namely, that whatever we might do in regard to power production in Kerala, even if all the projects that we have in hand like Sabarigiri and Idiki are completed, they are all susceptible to the vagaries of the season. It might happen that the monsoon is faulty or it fails as it has done this year. Therefore, the capacity of hydro-electric plants to provide adequate power is always limited by natural conditions and in a case like this we cannot afford to have large industries that have been set up

there to suffer for want of power, and, therefore, production be lost by lack of adequate power. I would certainly say that I think my colleague is conscious of the fact that we should put up as early as possible one 100 MW power station in Cochin. Maybe if the power needs develop we might have to add to it. But it is something on which I need not be convinced, because I am completely convinced about it and I shall urge on the authorities concerned to take further steps in the matter.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Is he aware that something has happened in between when some technical committee went into the matter?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I quite agree with the hon. Member that in proven facts a technical committee is a hindrance. That sometimes happens. As I said, this decision was taken at a meeting held by my colleague, the Minister, and the member in charge of power in the Planning Commission and myself quite some time back and I do not think any technical survey is necessary excepting to assess the nature of the boiler that has to be put up—so far as the generator is concerned, it is the same whether the boiler has to be fired by oil or coal. Maybe, perhaps it is better to have a combination of both.

A point was raised about the addition to the capacity of the refinery. I may inform the hon. Member categorically that there is no question of any immediate expansion of the Cochin refinery, because the refinery itself has got to go under stream, which will take some time. It will take place only next year. What is now being contemplated is not only to expand FACT to the fullest extent but to have a fertilizer plant of a capacity of about 200,000 tonnes of nitrogen to use the surplus naphtha that might be available in the Cochin refinery. Hon. Members will agree that it is necessary, not only from the

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point of view of Cochin but from the point of view of all India, that concentration should be on production of fertilizers. That is a thing which we are taking up almost immediately.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** There we agree with you fully.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That is the point. Any question of expansion has to come later on. The second child must wait until the first is born.

**Shri Warrior:** It is born.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No, it is not born. It is still in incubation and it will be born next year and thereafter the question of expansion has to be considered, whether the expansion has to be of the nature of addition to the present plant, or a totally new plant, what will be the utilisation of the products, where it could go and so on. These are all matters to be considered. Oil economics is a very tricky business and I am told that it is not on the cards at the moment. Therefore, I would like to suggest to my hon. friend opposite that he could press on the Government to go ahead with the refinery quickly, to put up the fertilizer plant and to consider thereafter if there is going to be any surplus from which other things like aromatics could be produced or have some petro-chemical industries, as mentioned by my hon. friend. The expansion of the refinery would come later on.

A question was raised about the mineral resources of Travancore and the progressive deterioration in the export that is taking place. These are conditioned by world forces and since substitutes are always available, unless the exploitation of the particular type of minerals could be done economically maybe we have to slow it down. Hon. Members know that there is an ancillary to the Atomic Energy Commission Plant of Bombay

in Cochin, the Indian Rare Earths. If we can possibly exploit these minerals economically, the Rare Earths are commissioned to do so. So, it is not for want of necessary effort for the purpose but largely because of the economics of the problem that perhaps greater advance is not made.

My hon. friend, Shri Varma, mentioned about a unit for the purpose of exploitation and study of minerals. I shall certainly impress upon the Administration to give this unit a little more head so that they can go ahead rapidly.

So far as the sands contract and litigation connected with it is concerned, I might even confess or admit that some of these things could have been avoided; but when there is a judgment, we can do nothing more about it than pay up.

**Shri Warrior:** Somebody must be responsible for such a huge amount, for committing it like this.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That is being looked into. Also, as my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, mentioned, the Public Accounts Committee is seized of this matter and they will certainly go into it. But I will certainly remind the Administration about taking appropriate action.

One particular point that was mentioned by hon. Members was about police atrocities. I have got a few cases here before me of complaints. Some of them are legitimate. There is a case of chain-snatching. A girl of 14 who did this snatching has been detained and the parents have explained that she has been assaulted. The matter is being enquired into. There is an allegation against a Sub-Inspector of Police in Kundara. The Sub-Inspector was badly beaten up. Whether he was the cause of the trouble is being enquired into. There is also a case in Ernakulam of a person who was arrested—who died. An

enquiry is being conducted into this matter also.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** It is more than one year and nothing has come out.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As I said, I will call for reports and I hope, it will be done soon. There is another complaint against a Sub-Inspector of Police in Ernakulam North Police Station from a post-graduate student of Ernakulam. This enquiry has not yet been completed. Then, comes the question of trouble at Sabarigiri. The point at issue that must be considered is that it is not a case of Government trying to protect anybody by the use of DIR. The DIR is used only to protect the plant because it is in a vulnerable position and it is a very costly one. Therefore it has been declared a protected area. Government really are not concerned excepting for the purpose of settling the trouble between the contractor and labourers; if anything, naturally, Government's bias is to see that labour gets on with its work. The Labour Commissioner is trying to bring about some kind of a settlement in this matter. It is very unfortunate that some hon. friends, who have been here before and who are friends of both the hon. Member and myself, are involved. It is the first time I hear about it. I will certainly convey it to the Home Minister and through him to the Governor to see that harassment of people who occupy high positions should stop.

Hon. Members should rest assured that these matters would be brought to the notice of the Administration and the impression that merely because there is an administration, which is not controlled by a responsible ministry, the police can get a sort of head-on to do what they like would be erased as early as possible.

I believe, I have covered to the extent possible the various points raised by my hon. friends. As to the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair, about two Muslim women

being harassed, I shall draw the attention of the Home Department and ask them for an enquiry. It is very unfortunate that harmless people are brought in merely because of suspicion. If the husband had gone away, the wife had nothing to do except to be left in drift. I will certainly draw the attention of the Home Ministry and ask them to call for an explanation in this matter.

The other matter mentioned by another hon. Member, who is not here, that I should not present the Budget, is a matter with which I quite agree. I do not say that the question of placing myself as substitute for a proper administration is something which I am pleased about. I am not; in fact, I am conscious of the fact all the time that I am discharging a responsibility to the people of Kerala which I am not competent to do from this distance. I have no doubt about this. If I were in Kerala, I would have tried to do my best.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Why do you not go?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I happen to know something about that place. I have been visiting that place and staying there off and on for about 20 years from 1920 to 1940.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** You can exchange your position with Shri Jain.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is certainly an area which is capable of a considerable amount of development. Of course, the answer ultimately is power. Power and industry is an answer for most of the troubles of Kerala. I am conscious of the fact that my being here so far away certainly does not make me competent; but I wish a change comes as soon as possible. But, things being what they are, I may assure my hon. friends opposite, if I should get details—there is no point in telling me something like double the refinery; that is not possible—within the limits

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of the schemes that are operating, any expansion or extension of it, any quickening of it or additional amount of money to be put in, if hon. Members would come and tell me about it, I am quite prepared to place my services at their disposal.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan** (Badagara): In the operation of the levy on paddy to a very great extent harassment is being caused in Kerala. You have not mentioned about it.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: I will draw the attention of the Government to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Shall I put all the cut motions together?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I shall put Shri Yashpal Singh's cut motions (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) first. He is not here.

*The cut motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Now I shall put Shri Muhammad Ismail's cut motions (Nos. 4 and 10).

*The cut motions Nos. 4 and 10 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I shall now put the rest of the cut motions.

*All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-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. XIII, XXV for XXVII and XLVII."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

**DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE**

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

**DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

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

**DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES**

"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, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'."

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

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

13:28 hrs.

**DELHI SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL**

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Although we have a large number of secondary schools in the city of Delhi—I will give you the figures presently—we have no control over these schools at all. The number of private secondary schools is 146 of which un-aided schools are 29 and the balance are aided schools; Government schools are 240, making a grand total of 393. I am not suggesting that all the private schools are bad—many of them are good—but quite a few are subnormal and they have been guilty of practices which really undermines the basic principles of good education. Our attention has been drawn to failure of executive instructions regarding timely payment of salaries to teachers failure to create a reserve fund, the recruitment of teachers with qualification lower than the prescribed qualifications, the unauthorised borrowing of money from the pupils' fund by the managements of schools and collecting compulsory donations to meet the managements' share of the maintenance expenditure of the schools. Now, we give aid to most of these schools. But we have not legal sanction to enforce any discipline. The most we can do is to stop giving aid but that harms more the schools, the students and the teachers and brings about no improvement. In order to have better supervision, this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, the scheme of this Bill is very simple. It deals with recognised schools and the aided schools. It provides that all the existing schools shall be deemed to be recognised schools.

Clause 9 provides that the aid will only be given to a recognised school.

Clause 3 provides for the recognition of schools and it lays down the conditions on which a school would be recognised and these are very salutary conditions. It lays down that no school shall be recognised if—

"(a) it does not have adequate funds to ensure financial stability; or

(b) it does not have a duly approved scheme of management as required by sanction 5; or

(c) it does not have suitable accommodation with adequate sanitary and seating arrangements....."

I would like to mention here that many schools are housed in a manner which is a disgrace to education.

**Shri Barrow** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Including Government schools.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Maybe. If there are any, then I plead guilty. Further, it is provided that no school shall be recognised if—

"(d) its premises or any part thereof is used as a shop, an office or a residence unconnected with the activities of the school; or

(e) it does not have the prescribed facilities for physical education, library service laboratory work, workshop practice or co-curricular activities; or

(f) it is named after a sect or caste."

Then, subclause (3) provides that if the school fails to comply with all this, the school may be de-recognised. In other words, the recognition can be withdrawn and if the recognition