

NOES

Alvares, Shri	Kumaran, Shri. M.K.	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Bade, Shri	Lakshmu Bhawani, Shri	Ranga, Shri
Bagari, Shri	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Mahato, Shri Bhajajhuri	Shinkre, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.	Misra, Dr. U.	Singh, Shri J.B.
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Singh, Shri Y.D.
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar	Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan	Sivasankaran, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Pottekkatt, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri	Raghavan, Shri A.V.	

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I pressed the button but the machine was not working. I am for 'No'.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I wrongly pressed the button 'Neutral'. I am for 'Aye'.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I am also for 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: All that is recorded.

The result of the Division is: 'Ayes'96; 'Noes' 26.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a tangible victory for us.

13.49½ hrs

**DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—
KERALA, 1965-66**

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for the year 1965-66. Those who want to move their cut motions may do so within 15 minutes.

Demand Nos. I to LIII and LV are before the House.

**DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME
TAX AND SALES TAX**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,21,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,02,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,20,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,21,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,86,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Registration Fee'."

DEMAND NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,81,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,12,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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 State, Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,44,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,82,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,20,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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. XIV—STATE INSURANCE
AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPART-
MENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,44,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No.—XVI—UNIVERSITY EDU-
CATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCA-
TION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,69,23,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No.—XVIII—TECHNICAL EDU-
CATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,01,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Technical Education'."

DEMAND No. XIV—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,01,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,70,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,71,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,87,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,52,300 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,97,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,53,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,67,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,98,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,50,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,61,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,26,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. XXXI—STATISTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,09,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,82,64,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,26,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ports'.

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT
SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,68,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of "Transport Schemes."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Famines'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,66,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—STATIONERY
AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,15,500 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,13,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS
COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'National Emergency'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,27,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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 the Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,84,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,52,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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 Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,23,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,25,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,65,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Com-muted Value of Pensions'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,26,76,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,90,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary 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'."

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैरना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल के मामले के लिए सरकार खुद जिम्मेवार है कि वहां डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट नहीं बन सकी है। इन 17 सालों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने कोई काम ऐसा नहीं किया कि जिससे जनतंत्र के लिए अनुकूल वायुमंडल तैयार हो सके।

13.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

न जनता को जनतंत्र की ट्रेनिंग मिल सकी है और न जनतंत्र का एटमास्फियर है। इस हालत में सरकार को यह चाहिए था कि खुद लोगों से पूछती कि इस मामले में क्या किया जाये। हम लोग मुखालिफ नहीं हैं, हम तो सरकार के हितैषी हैं, यहां सरकार

को रास्ता बतलाने के लिए बैठे हुए है। ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जो अपने यहां 17 सालों में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न कर सका हो कि उसके यहां किसी भी प्रदेश में डिमांडिक सरकार कायम की जा सके। यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकी, यह इसकी सब से बड़ी भ्रष्टाचारिता है। चाहिए तो यह था कि सरकार खुद वहां में इस इश्यू पर हट जाती, लेकिन ऐसा न करके वहां की जनता का गला घोंटा गया और वहां की जनता पर राष्ट्रपति के शासन का भार लाद दिया गया। जहां पर भी कांग्रेस को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं होता वहां ही इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो जाती है। पटियाला, पेप्सू में ऐसा हुआ, केरल में दो तीन बार ऐसा हो चुका है, राजस्थान में जहां उनको बहुमत नहीं मिला वहां यही हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में यही हुआ। जनता की शक्ति को मान्यता न देकर अपने को कायम रखने का प्रयत्न इन स्थानों पर किया गया। इस हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से सरकार यह मांग ले कर सदन के सामने आ सकती है। कांग्रेस सरकार या यह कर्तव्य है कि पहले देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण कायम करे जिसे वायुमंडल में कि जम्हूरियत पनप सके। क्या इस हालत में वहां जम्हूरियत पनप जायेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कांग्रेस सरकार से कि क्या इस हालत में जम्हूरियत पनपेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 430 एम० एल० ए० बोट डालने गये विधान परिषद् के लिए, अगर उन 430 में से 14 एम० एल० ए० के बोट इसलिए खारिज हो गये कि उन बेचारों को यह पता नहीं था कि निशान दायी तरफ लगाना चाहिए या बाई तरफ लगाना चाहिए। यह एटमॉस्फियर नक पैदा नहीं हो सका। यही ही हम देखते हैं कि जब बोटिंग होता है तो कुछ हमारे साथी नहीं समझते कि किस जगह निशान लगाया जाये और इसलिए उनके बोट इनबैलिड हो जाते हैं।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश के घन्दर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा नहीं किया कि जनता में आत्मविश्वास पैदा हो। आज जनता में कोई सेल्फ कानफिडेंस नहीं है। जनता को डरा डरा कर उसमें बोट लिये जाते हैं।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री होशी) : यहां बोट डालने के लिए बटन दबाना होता है, उसमें गलती हो जाती है, निशान नहीं लगाना होता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अमरीका में पिछले पचास सालों में एक दफा भी निरीह जनता पर गोली नहीं चली, लेकिन इस देश की जनता पर 17 सालों में चार हजार दफा गोली चल चुकी है। सरकार चाहती है कि गंगीनों के साथे में जनतंत्र कायम रहे। नाबालिगों पर गोलियां चलीं, मजदूर ने रोटी मांगी तो उसको गोली दी गयी, अगर किसान ने लगान घाटा करने के लिए धावाज उठायी तो उसको गोली दी गयी, अगर बोनम मांगा गया तो गोली दी गयी। जनता को गंगीनों से डरा कर सरकार चाहती है कि देश में जनतंत्र कायम रहे। ऐसा हरगिज नहीं हो सकता।

आज जो हालत है उसमें भी सरकार दूसरों का कहना नहीं मानती, हम लोगों से इस बारे में राय नहीं लेती, खुद में जान नहीं है, और जान वाले से पूछनी नहीं कि क्या किया जाये। इस अवस्था में केरल का शासन अच्छी तरह कैसे चल सकता है ? आज हमारे उप गृह मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको देश में पूछना चाहिए कि इस केरल के मामले को कैसे हल किया जाये। 45 करोड़ जनता को धावाज को अकेली कांग्रेस नहीं दबा सकती। आज वहां कोई पार्टी नहीं है, वहां पार्टी बनने नहीं देते; वहां लोगों को नाश दिया गया है, बाकायदा रुपये से बोटों को खरीदा गया है। ऐसा कहा नहीं हुआ ? क्या राजस्थान में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

नहीं हुआ। सारी जगह ऐसा हुआ। आज सरकार बड़ा लाखों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी सफल नहीं हुई है और किकर्तव्य-विगृह हो रही है। उसे जनता से पूछना चाहिए कि इन हालात में क्या किया जाये। वहाँ ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं हो सके हैं जिनमें कि जनतंत्र पनप सके। ऐसी हालत में यह ग्रन्था नहीं लगता कि वहाँ की जनता को दया कर वहाँ डिमांडों के म्यान पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन कायम किया जाये।

आज से पचास साल पहले तो यह बात ठीक थी, अंग्रेज के जमाने में यह चीज हो सकती थी क्योंकि उनका एक वाइसराय बन करता था, और वही अंग्रेजों का प्रतिनिधि था। उस वक्त आर्डिनेन्स जारी हो सकते थे। लेकिन आज तो देश में अपना शासन है। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि गरीब जनता को बिलेट बाक्स तक पहुँचने नहीं दिया जाता। अभीर आदमी खड़े हो जाते हैं और गरीब जनता को बिलेट बाक्स तक नहीं पहुँचने दिया जाता। ऐसी हालत में सरकार को चाहिए कि गच्चाई और ईमानदारी के साथ, देश भक्ति के साथ जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के अनुसार, जनता के नुमायन्दों से पूछे कि कैसे इस समस्या को सुलझाया जाये। हम सरकार के हीरो हैं, हम सरकार को सच्ची बात बतलाने के लिये यहाँ बँटे हैं।

पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रिय वादिनः ।
प्रप्रियम्य तु पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रंता च दुर्लभः ॥

हम सरकार का हित चाहते हैं, हम देश का हित चाहते हैं, अगर सरकार गलत रास्ते पर चले तो हम उसको रोकने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। चाहे हम से सरकार नागरिक भले ही हो ले, लेकिन हम उसको सही रास्ते पर साने का यत्न करते हैं, जैसे कि अगर किसी शरूम ने शराब पी रखी हो और वह नशे में कुएं में गिरने जा रहा हो, तो हम उसको

वैसा करने से रोकने का प्रयत्न करेंगे चाहे वैसा करने में वह हम पर ही अपना गुस्सा क्यों न निकाल ले और और चाहे उससे हमारी टक्कर क्यों न हो जाये। हम चाहेंगे कि उस शरूम को बचा लिया जाये चाहे उससे हम को कुछ कष्ट भी हो। तो इसी तरह हम सरकार को गड्डे में गिरने से बचाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए बजाय इसके कि सरकार हमारे सामने डिमांड ले कर आवे, उसका चाहिए कि पहले केरल में ऐसा एटनामफियर पैदा करे जिसमें कि जनतंत्र पनप सके।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):
In the first place, I have to express my regret that the time allotted for this budget debate, which covers about 55 demands, is only 2½ hours. Sir, the whole State budget is to be covered within a period of 2½ hours.

Sir, when the budget was introduced here, a statement was circulated on the 8th March. In that statement it has been stated that, considering the limited object of the presentation of State budget to Parliament, it is hardly necessary to dilate on the economic and other developments in the State during the current year. Sir, again Hon'ble Members will, however, appreciate that I am presenting only a provisional budget of Kerala Government for the next year. I am sure they will not expect me to propose measures at this stage for covering the budgetary deficit of Rs. 82 lakhs which has just been revealed. When this budget was originally introduced and the motion for Vote-on-Account was discussed here, even then the Finance Minister said that a detailed budget would be prepared and presented to this House if it became necessary and events subsequent to that have made it necessary that the Central Government should take over the duties of administering that State. The present proclamation imposing the President's rule came subsequently. Regarding the financial, economic and other developments in the State during the pre-

vious year or the current year, no mention has been made. The Members of Parliament who are deemed to be responsible for the administration of the State, for evolving schemes for the development of the State, are left in the dark and I think that the responsibility vested in the Parliament cannot be discharged properly if things are allowed to be done like this. Anyhow, Sir I do not want to go into details regarding those matters. On various occasions here, several Members have represented in this Parliament regarding the economic backwardness of the State and the funds allotted for various Five-Year Plans.

14 hrs.

I am very happy that Members from all sides of the House take interest in the Kerala affairs, whenever they come up here for discussion. But to my dismay I find that the interest that they take is more in political matters than in the economic or social matters concerning that State. I hope my hon. friends in this house from all parts of the country will look into the real problem that faces the State, will consider what the economic condition is, how to develop it and how to bring that State to the all-India level. I hope that these matters will be given more attention to and that during this period when the President's rule is there and when Parliament is directly responsible for the welfare of that State, Members will leave aside politics and personalities and will take more interest in the affairs connected with the economic and social aspects of the State, because if they do so, then that will be for the good of the State and of the country as well.

I suggest that Finance Minister may send a team of officers or persons who are capable of doing something to study these problems, and study the potentialities of the State regarding industries and other developmental activities and suggest and implement schemes for the development of the State.

One thing that I have to bring to the notice of this august House is the heavy debt position of the State. From the papers supplied to us we find that the service charges of the debts, mainly debts from the Central Government are very heavy. Some time back, a suggestion was made by the State Government that loans given by the Central Government to the State might be categorised into three types in other words, that they may be classified according to the nature of the scheme on which the capital expenditure is incurred from out of the loans. The scheme of capital expenditure may be classified under three categories, productive, partially productive and unproductive. The suggestion of the State Government to get over the present predicament into which the State has fallen, is that the loans for productive expenditure may be returned with interest in a reasonable term. As regards partially productive loans, the suggestion is that they may be returned, of course, without interest. As regards those loans which are being utilised for unproductive enterprises, the suggestion is that they may be considered as outright grants. Unless this step is taken, my submission is that it will not be possible for the State to continue to pay the interest that is being paid now.

In this connection, I am happy to not that the Union Government have agreed to consider the loans that are being paid for the work to prevent sea erosion as outright grants and treat the work as a national scheme. Similarly, I suggest that all loans for purposes of unproductive enterprises in the State may be considered as outright grants.

Regarding the working of the Third Five Year Plan of the State, from the papers supplied to us, we find that in two main sectors, namely the agricultural sector and the industrial sector, there have been very heavy shortfalls. The Third Plan provision for the whole of the Third Plan period, that is, for 1961-66 for agricultural programmes is Rs. 3171.70 lakhs includ-

[Shri Maniyangadan].

ing Rs. 677.87 lakhs provided in the budget for 1965-66 the total expenditure comes only to Rs. 2452 lakhs. This leaves a gap of Rs. 719.70 lakhs in the agricultural sector throughout the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly, under the head 'Industries and Mining' an amount Rs. 380.41 lakhs has been the shortfall in expenditure. Though the amount has been allotted for the State under the Third Plan, we find that the amount has not been utilised. I do not blame the Finance Minister or the Union Government for this. But what I would submit is that this is a matter that must be seriously taken note of. We speak of unemployment there; we speak of food scarcity in the State, and yet we find that this amount has not yet been spent. I do not know why they are not spending it and why they are not even thinking of spending it. This is a matter that has to be looked into. As we see from the papers now, there is only a small deficit, but recently I have got certain information to the effect that about Rs. 15 to 20 crores had been requested for the State Government for the developmental activities of the State during the current financial year. I hope that the Finance Ministry will very sympathetically consider this request.

Then, there are various other matters which are going by default for want of foreign exchange and for want of sanction of foreign exchange. There are several irrigation projects in the State which had been included in the Second Plan and which had spilled over to the Third Plan but on which no work has yet been started, the main reason being want of sanction of foreign exchange by the Finance Ministry. My submission is that these matters must be looked into.

In this connection, I would like to stress about one particular project. I have referred here several times to the Idikki hydel project. Recently there have been certain reports in the papers that there is a move on the part of the Union Government to slow it down. My information is that there had been a conference recently bet-

ween the Finance Minister, the officers of the State Government and some officers of the CWPC and it was almost decided there that only the minimum essential unavoidable expenditure should be incurred on this project and it should be slowed down to the maximum extent. If this is true—I do not know whether it is true; I do not vouchsafe for it but I have got certain information to this effect from certain reliable quarters—and there is a decision to slow it down to the maximum extent possible, then it would mean that the Idikki project is not going to be taken up immediately. The State Government, the Governor Shri A. P. Jaiu who has gone there, and all the officers of the State Government have tried their best to impress upon the Central Government, the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the CWPC the absolute necessity of taking it up. But now it seems that Government are thinking of slowing it down. If that is true, then I may be pardoned to say that the people of Kerala would not forgive this.

From the explanatory memorandum circulated to us we find that the income from factories and from industries was low last year. The reason given is the lack of power; and it has been stated that because of the power-cut during the summer season there, several industrial could not work. Several industries in the State under the Central sector had to stop work for nearly six months or so. In such a contingency, when we say that there is power available, and if the project could be taken up, power could be produced at the cheapest rate in India we do not know why it is not taken up and why it is said on the other hand, that they are not going to take it up. If it is true that the Idikki project is going to be slowed down then that is a great wrong done to the State.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is about the land-tax. The Land Tax Act there had been struck down by the High Court, and the matter was

then taken up to the Supreme Court, and there it was struck down in 1961. Subsequently, that was revalidated by Parliament by including it in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. Under the Land Tax Act, the amount could be collected from the agriculturist as tax from the land.

In this connection, I may also bring to the notice of Government that the agriculturists are paying various other types of taxes. One is the land tax, then there is what is called the plantation tax, then there is additional tax on land, then agricultural income tax. The Finance Minister in this statement says that the increase in revenue is largely due to the anticipated arrears under the New Land Tax Act which has since been revalidated. For three years, because the Act was struck down as unconstitutional by the High Court, no tax could be collected. If the intention of Government is to collect all the arrears in a lump sum, my submission is that the agriculturists would be put to very great difficulty. To avoid that, they must be given time to pay the arrears in instalments. Their failure to pay is not due to any fault of theirs. It was due to a defect in the legislation. Of course, Parliament has revalidated and it could be collected. I have no objection to that. But what I submit is that some time must be given to the people for paying it in instalments and instructions must issue to the revenue authorities accordingly. Unless this is done, the people will be put to very great difficulties.

Regarding sales tax, I have nothing to say against the Sales Tax Act. Of course, there is a big controversy there whether it should be single-point or multi-point. But what I have to say is about the sales tax administration. In various towns, in many places, there are people who pay both sales tax and Central income tax. They say that as regards the Central income-tax they do not find any difficulty. But with regard to the sales tax, there is a rumour—I

do not know whether it is true—that every officer in an area has been asked to collect so much amount. The merchants and traders are not assessed to sales tax on the basis of any accounts. The officers are told to collect so much amount from each place. Of course, they do not make this public, but the rumour is that this is what they do. There is a lot of harassment from these officers. I submit, this matter must be looked into. Since the Finance Minister is in charge of these things now, he could see that the administration of the sales tax department is brought in line with that of the central income-tax department.

You have rung the bell again. As I submitted earlier, this is Kerala's budget for the year. We have only 2½ hours for this debate. I would earnestly appeal to you to allot some more time to it, though I would not take much more time.

Another thing is regarding the rubber plantations. Recently a paper circulated by the Rubber Board says that during the period ended January 1965, the utilisation of natural rubber as against the utilisation of synthetic rubber in the whole of India was found to be less than what it was during the same period the previous year. My submission is that this is because of the increased production of synthetic rubber. Government have adopted certain measures to compel the manufacturers to use synthetic rubber. This has become a troublesome thing. As regards natural rubber, Kerala enjoys a monopoly because of climatic and other conditions. Natural rubber production has increased and every step is being taken by Government and the Rubber Board to increase the production of natural rubber. At the same time, we find the utilisation by industry of natural rubber is decreasing while the use of synthetic rubber by it is increasing because of the activities of Government. This is a matter that must be looked into. I hope the Ministry will do so.

[Shri Maniyangadan].

So many other things remain, communications and the like, but for want of time I do not go into the details. But I would say one thing. There are distressing reports reaching us that the price of rice has gone up tremendously in the state. Last time when the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry were discussed, I referred to this. This is a matter that has created a lot of heart-burning among the people of the State. I do not stand for statutory rationing. But I want that the levy system must be abolished. What exactly happened, I do not know. But my impression is that it is because of this unnecessary harassment and troubles caused by police and village officers that all these troubles have arisen. As I said, the levy system must be abolished. The present cordoning of the State from the neighbouring states of Madras and Andhra should be removed and free flow of rice from Madras and Andhra allowed which will, I am sure, bring down the price. There is only informal rationing in the state. As I submitted on a previous occasion, informal rationing presupposes a quantity of rice being made available to the public in the open market. If this condition is not fulfilled, it is not possible to work this system. There may be unsocial elements who will make capital out of such a situation. That must be avoided. So I suggest that free flow of rice from the neighbouring states must be allowed, the levy system must be abolished and there should not be any statutory rationing at all. If these things are not done, the people of the State would suffer.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): My hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan, and several other Members dealt with the political aspect of the crisis in Kerala today and the other day and I do not wish to cover the ground already covered by my hon. friend. I wish to say that the problem of Kerala is mainly an economic one, but that does not mean that we have no other problems. There are political problems, there are communal

problems and there are many other problems. But the basic problem troubling the people of the State is economic. How are we going to solve it? That is the challenge now facing this Parliament and this country and the political parties also.

If you study the budgets of the past five or six years, that is after the Kerala State came into existence, you will find that the predominant feature of the budget of Kerala is its deficit character. All the Finance Ministers of the State have been struggling hard to present a balanced budget, but they have not succeeded. This chronic deficit of the State shows the weakness, the illness of the economy of the State. Of all the Ministers of the State, the Finance Minister is the most unpopular because he has to bring new taxation measures every year in his attempt to present a balanced budget. Thus, this state has now come to a stage where it cannot go any farther. As regards taxation, the State has reached the saturation point. The maximum taxation level has been reached. This aspect of the economic condition of the State should be seriously considered by the Central Finance Ministry, and some way should be found to change this financial condition of the State.

As my friends have pointed on many occasions, Kerala is backward in industry, backward in agricultural production, backward in employment, and backward even in generation of electric power. As you know, Kerala State is very rich in water resources. If these resources can be utilised properly and efficiently, not only can the State have very cheap power, but it can also supply cheap power to the neighbouring States which are deficit in electric power. We know, and the Central Government also knows, that Kerala is industrially very backward, but the main pre-condition for the industrialisation of the State is avail-

ability of and self-sufficiency in cheap electric power, but in this matter during the last three Plans, the State has been neglected. During the Second Plan, because of the non-availability of foreign exchange, so many important projects had to be postponed, and work could not be carried on. That is the condition today also.

So many friends have referred to the importance of the Idiki project in the State. That is the most important power project not only in that State, but even in the southern region taken as a whole. But the foreign exchange component of the project has become a hurdle to the implementation of it.

The Government of Canada has agreed to help that project with foreign exchange. Their engineers came here, and they had consultations with the State and Central Governments and also submitted their report. The only thing that remains to be done is the conclusion of an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. The Government of Canada has provided 5 million dollars in their budget for the current year for this purpose, but the Central Government, the Finance Ministry of the Government of India, has not so far taken any steps to conclude that agreement and to make that foreign exchange available for the implementation of the Idiki project.

Shri Maniyangadan referred to another thing, a thing which has been brought to my notice also, namely the double talk of the Central Ministries here. On Friday Shri Hathi, who had something to do with Irrigation and Power previously, stated that he loved the Idiki project, and that the Government would do everything possible to implement it speedily, but as has been pointed out, there is a conspiracy going on behind the people of Kerala and behind this House against the implementation of that project.

Recently there was a meeting in the Finance Minister's room in Delhi, which was attended by very important officers of the Finance Ministry and also the Chairman of the Electricity Board of Kerala and one of the Advisers. At that meeting it was decided that this project should be slowed down to the maximum extent possible, and that the funds allotted to it should be diverted to other projects. This decision was imposed on the Chairman of the Kerala Electricity Board. Of course, the Adviser is a Central Government man, he also accepted it. This is how things are being done behind the back of the people of Kerala. The Government of India is trying to cheat them. They are given very nice, sweet promises here, but they are doing other things behind their back. This should not be done. The people of Kerala will not tolerate this.

The Electricity Board of Kerala demanded Rs. 6 crores for the fulfilment of their plans for the last year of the Third Plan regarding this Idiki project, but only Rs. 1 crore has been allotted to it. My information is that the authorities in the State have to meet contractual commitments to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs this year. If they do not fulfil them, the contractors will sue them and claim compensation. This Rs. 160 lakhs is for work already done, but only Rs. 1 crore is allotted, and the Central Finance Ministry wants to divert funds to other projects. That is the game going on here.

Shri Hathi was saying so many things, giving so many sweet promises, but the people of Kerala have their own bitter experience. The other day Shri Sreekantan Nair referred to the ITI building now being constructed very close to the aerodrome at Trivandrum. From the very beginning of the construction of the building, there was a public protest, and very eminent citizens of Trivandrum brought this issue to the notice of the Government and told them that if they constructed that building, the airport could

[Shri M. K. Kumaran]

not be converted into an international one as promised by the Government of India. But in spite of the warning and notice given by responsible citizens of the State, some Government officers took it into their heads that it should be completed. Unlike other projects, the construction work went on very speedily, and now the building is near completion.

Shri Sreekantan Nair referred to Lt. Col. Goda Varma Raja, brother-in-law of the Maharaja of Travancore, who took much interest in the matter. He was thinking of going and offering satyagraha before Raj Bhavan. He also wanted to go to the spot with a hammer in his hand and demolish the building. He was prepared to go to such lengths because his patience came to an end. He represented the matter to the Governor, Shri V. V. Giri, who promised that the construction would be stopped, but later the officers gave a different version of the subject to the Governor who had to submit to their persuasion, because things are done by bureaucrats there, not by Shri Giri or Shri Jain who can understand the feelings of the people. Things are done by the bureaucrats who do not understand the feelings and interests of the people. That is how things are being done there under President's rule.

This kind of thing goes on in many many other spheres also. We have given notice of cut motions regarding certain issues, and I do not think I will get time to refer to all those issues. But one particular issue which has been made the subject-matter of a cut motion is about one PWD engineering workshop at Chakaj in Trivandrum. That engineering workshop was started by Shri C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar while he was the Dewan of the Travancore State. That engineering workshop had a pride of place in the sphere of engineering industries. There were 700 very skilled workers working in that workshop. Now, under the popular Gov-

ernments and also under the President's rule it has developed so much that now 240 workers are working there! And a very funny aspect of the position of the workshop is that to manage these 240 workers, the Government is having a staff of 125 members—a factory which is employing 240 workers is managed by a staff of 125 officers and other employees! That is how public undertakings are run in our State. This matter should be gone into and action should be taken to remove all these difficulties.

The Governor, Mr. Jain, is now touring the State. We read in the papers that he is giving promises everywhere to the people. People naturally crowd to see the new Governor. When his car passes, people come and crowd around it, and he stops the car, gets down and asks them 'what do you want?' and so on. The people want so many things, and he promises them offhand. This is good; this having contact with the people, that is good, and his giving promises to them, that is also good. But a day will come when the people will turn round and ask the Governor "what about your promises?" Then Mr. Jain will land in difficulties. Sir, this is a warning that I want to give to the Governor, Mr. Jain, because I think that he is a well meaning man; he wants to do something for the State of Kerala. But if this kind of attitude is taken by the Central Government and this is the attitude of the bureaucrats under Mr. Jain, then he will not be able to do anything there.

Sir, immediately after the arrival of Mr. Jain the food situation has become very serious in that State. He was Food Minister of the Government of India. He had to resign that minister-ship because of the food crisis, because of the production crisis in this country. So now he is facing another crisis in the State of Kerala. The prices had gone so high that the price of one kilo of rice which was 120 paise a few days before is now

170 paise. That is how the price of foodgrains has shot up.

In this connection I wish to impress upon the authorities, upon the Government of India and also the State Government, that statutory rationing should be introduced in the State. The informal rationing has become informal starvation for the people of Kerala. At least, the starvation should be formalised. So, statutory rationing should be introduced. There is no other way.

The levy system has failed completely, because there are certain persons in the Kottayam and Alleppey districts who are very powerful. They can challenge any government. And Mr. Maniyangadan and others belonging to the Congress Party are very much afraid of them. If they do not try to please them, they will go to the Kerala Congress. So there is a race between the Kerala Congress and the Congress for appearing these hoarders and profiteers in the Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The Government's measures to impose levy upon the agriculturists and take paddy from them have now failed. The Governor is faced with a very serious problem there. Only by imposing statutory rationing can the Government cope with the very serious food situation that is developing there.

Another thing. The price of kerosene oil which is used by our common people, that also is going high. The prices of other commodities are also shooting up. That is a very serious problem, and the Government should take immediate steps to check the rise of prices.

There was some report in the papers that the Central Government has consented to take up the sea erosion work as a Central work. That is a good move. If that is something beyond a mere promise and is going to materialise, the people of Kerala welcome that decision. That is a national problem. As we have a

border problem here in Kashmir and Kutch and other places, that is also a border problem. There the danger is not from Pakistan or China but from the sea. Therefore it should be treated as a national problem and all amounts required for constructing the sea wall running along the coast of Kerala should be given by the Central Government.

Then there are matters relating to industrialisation and other things. But, as has already been said, two and a half hours' time is not enough for us to go into the details of the Budget and to deal with the various economic problems of the State. I wish only to say, as I said earlier, that the main problem of the State is an economic one, and if that is not solved, not only the Congress party but all parties will fail there and democracy also will fail there. Otherwise that is the best place where we can successfully implement parliamentary democracy and we can progress towards socialism, and that State will be a model for other parts of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of Kerala State, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay the share of basic tax due to the various Panchayats in Kerala. (1)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reported attempt to rationalise prohibition in Kerala. (2)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Vehicles' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the tax on motor vehicles in Kerala. (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Vehicles' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage transport co-operatives in Kerala. (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take early steps to conduct election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly. (5)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to associate the representatives of Muslim League in Delimitation Committees. (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Growing number of police atrocities in Kerala State. (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in getting cooperation of popular representatives in the administration. (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give representation to all shades of political opinions and all sections of population in Committees formed by Government. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make effort to bring Malabar to the level of Travancore Cochin in the educational and industrial spheres. (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the quantum of assistance given to Burma evacuees from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,500. (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for relaxing the conditions of loans given to Burma evacuees. (12)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct quarters for all judicial officers in Kerala. (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the police verification of candidates selected by the Public Service Commission. (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance the T.A. of Police Officers in Kerala. (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the compensation claim under the State Insurance Scheme. (16)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for appointing Arabic Lecturers in the Calicut College and Palghat Victoria College. (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of introducing Arabic in the oriental college Pattambi. (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of starting an arts college at Tirur. (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reported move not to sanction more schools even in the educationally backward areas. (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint Arabic teachers in many schools where there are required number of students. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of upgrading the part time Arabic teachers to full time. (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of a large number of craft teachers. (23)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply X-Ray films to the Calicut Medical College Hospital. (24)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide water supply to Tellicherry, Cannanore and Badagara municipalities. (26)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala. (29)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of developing Tanur into a first class fisheries centre. (30)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to revive the mineral industry. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay off the 5-year dues to the workmen of M/s Hopkins and Williams Limited. Chaora. (32)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start new industries in the Malabar region of Kerala. (33)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting more industries in Malabar area. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting fishery based industries in West Coast. (35)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the Pazhassi and Kuttiyadi irrigation scheme. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct approach road to the Kuyyali bridge in the Tellicherry municipality. (37)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving top priority to Melattur-Ferok Railway line in the lines to be recommended to the Central Government. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for meeting the State share of the proposed Tirur over-bridge. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a direct road link between Alwaye and Calicut through the coastal area. (40)]

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work in connection with the Badagara pier and lighthouse. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the completion of the Badagar-Mahe Canal. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of the West Coast Road in Kerala. (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce regular tourist stage carriages from all District Headquarters in Kerala. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce catering establishments at Calicut and Cannanore by the State Transport Corporation. (45)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to sustain the 25,000 country crafts as financially viable units in Inland Waters Transport. (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to develop Trivandrum Aerodrome so that it can receive jet planes and be a connecting link between New Delhi and Colombo and the Far East. (47)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to acquire private forests in Kerala. (48)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'National Emergency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting an aerodrome at Calicut. (49)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a sub-station at Badagara to meet the shortage of power. (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work in connection with the establishment of a Junior Technical School in Badagara. (51)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agricultural income tax and sales tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue the sales tax on essential food articles. (52)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rationalise prohibition. (53)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage toddy tappers co-operatives through negotiated settlement of auction amount. (54)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take proper steps to eradicate corruption in the excise department. (55)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop harassment of toddy tappers by both excise department and police. (56)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to convene the State Legislature after the recent elections in Kerala State. (57)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the increasing police high-handedness. (58)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala State. (59)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest rise in prices of consumer goods especially food articles. (60)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Arrest and detention of political workers on the eve of recent elections in Kerala. (61)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to release twenty-nine elected representatives to Kerala Legislature. (62)].

"That the Demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more powers to District authorities to implement plan schemes. (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end isolation of women political prisoners. (64)].

"That the Demand under the 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving family allowance to all the political detenus. (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take suitable action against the police officials responsible for strike of the transport employees. (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the complicity of police with goondas who assaulted well-known public workers at Chavara. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the machinery to detect corruption cases. (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the Police verifications before appointments to Public Services. (69)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the fees in private colleges and bring them on a par with the rate in the Government colleges. (70)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for admitting all the students who desire admission for University education. (71)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start new schools in Malabar area. (72)].

"That the Demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee jobs for the untrained teachers who are already in employment. (73)].

"That the Demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more technical institutions. (74)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient number of doctors and nurses in hospitals especially in the village areas. (75)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient medicines in the hospitals and dispensaries. (76)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more hospitals and dispensaries. (77)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take urgent measures against the cholera epidemic. (78)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more encouragement to Ayurveda. (79)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the large-scale retrenchment of Malaria surveillance workers. (80)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take urgent steps to increase agricultural production. (81)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore the cut in the ration to hotels in Kerala. (82)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the ration of rice to 12 oz. per head per day. (83)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage co-operative movement of fishermen. (84)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to expedite the establishment of the Precision Instruments Factory. (85)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to start Petro-Chemical Industries in Kerala adjacent to the Refineries. (86)].

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure steady supply of raw materials to industries in Kerala. (87)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Petro-chemical industries in Kerala. (88)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revitalise the coir industry. (89)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of the Tharakan Committee about the industrialisation of Alleppey district. (90)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start industries in the Public Sector. (91)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate effective schemes to eradicate the menace of unemployment. (92)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop further construction of the I.T.I. building at Chakka so that it does not stand in the way of the expansion of Trivandrum airport. (93)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Harijan Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the anomalies in the classification of certain Scheduled Castes and Tribes. (94)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the anti-sea erosion Projects. (96)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get sufficient funds for the Idikki Project from the Central Government. (97)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the irrigation Projects in Kerala. (98)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to reorganise and revitalise the P.W.D. engineering workshop at Chakka at Trivandrum. (99)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Transport schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the water transport Corporation which is under liquidation. (100)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Loans and advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to allocate more funds for urgent power generating schemes. (101)].

Shri Achutan (Mavelikkara): *** I rise to support the Demands of Kerala Government for the year 1965-66. I am not at all happy that the Kerala Budget had to be presented and discussed in this House. At any rate, I don't propose to make any more comments about that. A popular Government has its own advantage. There is a feeling among the people that during President's Rule, their problems will not be looked into properly. This fear has to be dispelled with. During President's Rule, every effort should be made to ensure a feeling of security and satisfaction in the minds of the people. The officials-in-charge of Administration in Kerala should be made to realise their duty and responsibility. All their actions should necessarily be guided by high principles of justice, economic and social.

Sir, it is a matter of disgrace that considerable amount set apart for various activities in the last year's Budget has been lapsed. The officers who are responsible for these lapses should necessarily be taken to task. The Kerala State as we all know is a problem State. The officers responsible for solving various problems are creating more problems as a result of their failure in implementing the various schemes. I request Sir, that a probe may be made as to how it happened that funds set apart in some departments were not utilised during last year. This is a very important matter. The Officers should be made to understand that they have no right to draw their salary, if they don't discharge their duties properly. Sir, I request that effective steps may be taken to ensure administrative efficiency in the State.

Sir, I am not going into the details of Demands made under various Heads. I shall try to confine myself to the provisions made for Harijan Welfare. We have in our country numerous problems. We have various schemes for the economic development of the people as a whole. But, Sir, Harijan Welfare is also a very important matter. More than 20 per cent of the total population of our country fall under the category of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. They were subjected to untold miseries for no fault of theirs. Even today they are backward, educationally, economically and socially. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring them to the level of others, as equally as possible. We thought we might bring them up to the standard of others in ten years. But after ten years, we found them still backward. A further extension of ten years more was allowed. We have covered half the period. But the achievements so far made are not satisfactory. Are we to plan for the welfare of Harijans indefinitely? No Sir, better we intensify our efforts, improve our efforts, integrate Harijans with the general community as quickly as possible and stop this special treatment for ever. Then only we can be happy that we realised Gandhiji's dreams.

Sir, it is surprising that funds provided for Harijan Welfare in Kerala Budget for 1965-66, is less than what was provided in the last year. This shortage to the tune of 10 lakhs is insufficient. What does this mean? For all other purposes provision made in the Budget is more than what was made in the last year Budget. In the case of Harijan Welfare, there is serious apprehension that their needs will not be looked into. This is not creditable to the President Rule.

Sir, majority of Harijans in Kerala are even today living under sub-human conditions. There is a scheme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Last year, the provision for housing for Scheduled Castes was 4½ lakhs. But this year it is less than 2 lakhs.

Incidentally, I may mention Sir, in this connection that the beneficiaries under Housing Scheme are being selected by Committees. This practice should be put an end to. The Committee may lay down general principles, but the selection should be kept out of their hands.

Sir, under Education, the amount provided is inadequate. The number of students in all naturally be on the increase. The monthly stipend given to Harijan students is not sufficient for their subsistence. The rate was fixed ten years ago. Prices have gone up. Sir, the rate of stipend should be increased.

Again, Sir, I am glad that the State Government quickly responded to my suggestion made in this House, on the previous occasion, regarding the transfer of special Harijan Schools to the Education Department. Sir, there are as many as 300 schools under the Harijan Welfare Department, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In most of these schools, I understand, Sir, that majority of students are non-Harijans. There is no point in wasting money set apart for Harijan Welfare, for the management of these schools. My suggestion is that all these schools after transfer to Education Department should be treated as general schools, meeting expenditure from the Education Department.

श्री हुकूम खन्व कलवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में इन समय गण-
पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Achuthan: Now Sir, I understand, that with the transfer of these schools to Education Department, only the management has been changed. Funds provided in the Harijan Welfare Department are being placed at the disposal of Education Department. This is objectionable. This amount for Harijan Welfare should be used

[Shri Achuthan]

for Harijan Welfare and not for another purpose.

Sir, it appears that there is something wrong somewhere with the Harijan Welfare in the Kerala State. The amount set apart for the previous year was not fully utilised. A substantial portion, Sir, I understand was made to lapse. Now the provision made for the current year is less than that of the last year. Sir, this neglect does not stop here. In the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for Kerala State, the Harijan Welfare has been neglected. Only 300 Lakhs have been proposed, as against the provision of 195 lakhs in the Third Plan. But in the All India Plan it is expected that the provision for Harijan Welfare should be not less than 250 crores as against a provision of 114 crores in the Third Plan. Sir, I fail to understand why proportionate enhancement is not proposed in the Fourth Plan for Harijan Welfare in Kerala State. Sir, this is very serious matter with far reaching consequences.

Sir, in Kerala State, educated Harijan youths are finding it difficult to get employment. Of course, the reservation is there but it is allowed only in initial recruitment and not in promotion. I understand that reservation in promotion is being allowed in Government of India Service at least in some categories. Sir, while referring to the question of representation of Harijans in service in Kerala. I cannot but recall how their claims were ignored or protected in the past. Sir, the temples in Travancore were thrown open to Harijans years ago. It was an epoch making proclamation. But the fact remains that the inner shrines of public service in the State were kept closed till recently. Till 1955 in the matter of recruitment to posts having salary of Rs. 150 or more, reservation was not allowed for Harijans. This bar was removed in 1955, before the Communists came into power in the Kerala State. But unfortunately the Com-

munist only cared to ignore the claims of Harijans. Out of more than 200 posts filled in during the course of 28 months, not a single post was given to Harijans. But, a special scheme was formulated subsequently during the last President's Rule. In every Department, it was ordered that at least one Gazetted post be filled up, by reservation to Harijans. Accordingly during Sri Sanker's Ministry, as many as 23 Harijans were recruited and appointed as Gazetted Officers. But, Sir, what has happened to that useful scheme? I doubt whether the concerned file is shelved somewhere. More Harijans should secure jobs under Government and I urge that that useful scheme may be pushed through.

Sir, the condition of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is really pitiable. The tribals in Kerala are, perhaps, the worst neglected group in India. Except some of the Pilot Schemes taken up, there is no other scheme for their economic uplift. Many of the Tribals do possess land. But, they don't know how to cultivate it scientifically. The non-Tribals are grabbing their land. The alienation of Tribals lands to non-Tribals should be stopped. Sir, I suggest that yearly Legislation may be taken up nullifying all such alienations with retrospective effect. Again, Sir, the practice of banded labour prevalent in Wynad should be prohibited by law.

In conclusion, while supporting the demands, Sir, I requested that efficient administration may be ensured in Kerala and that the problems of the poor people, especially of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be looked into with special care and sympathy.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I would like to confine myself to some of the cut motions moved by me and I shall not enter into any controversy because the time at my disposal is so short. We, members from Kerala, do

not have enough opportunities for expressing the various demands of the constituencies in the neglected State of Kerala. We feel as if we are political orphans. We have no government and we hope our grandfathers at the centre will bestow special care on the orphaned child of Kerala.

I will first take up the reported attempt of the Governor for rationalisation of prohibition. This cannot be done in a haste. This may wait, because we have no popular government there. I admit there are difficulties in enforcing prohibition. Before prohibition, you have to go to the toddy shop to drink toddy. After prohibition, toddy will come to your house. That is one difference, because of the poor enforcement of prohibition. In spite of it, I feel prohibition was responsible for improving the condition of the working people. Those who spent all their earning on drinking are now purchasing cows and their financial position has improved. In the houses of the poorer people, there is more peace; especially the women folk are having peaceful lives. So, in his anxiety to have reforms, the Governor should not rush in with rationalisation, but must wait and leave it to the government is coming after the elections.

Regarding the food situation, our food prices are going up very high and the poor people are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. I am afraid it will be very difficult for Government to control the situation unless they take immediate steps to see that sufficient food is stored in Kerala. We are going to face lean months—heavy monsoon will be there and nothing will be available to eat. In many villages, the people will be forced to starve. So, it is the duty of the Government of India to store sufficient food. Otherwise, there will be a crisis there the like of which we had seen earlier. There is no use in saying that government were not told earlier. So, I

want that sufficient food should be stored there.

As a long-term solution to the food problem, the Government of India should improve the fisheries there, because fish is one of the main items of food in Kerala. If Government can use their good offices with countries like Norway, Sweden and Japan, which are advanced in fisheries, and enter into collaboration arrangements with them for their schemes, the food problem of Kerala can be solved to a large extent.

Coming to communications, in Kerala we have a large number of rivers which are not bridged and people find it difficult to go from one end to another. From Calicut or Malabar side, we can go to Madras the next morning by the express train, but for going to Trivandrum, which is the capital of Kerala, we have to change three trains and it is an ordeal. Government officers also find it difficult. This has added to the neglect of Malabar area.

Government is under the impression that Kerala has progressed in many things like education, communication, etc. But when they speak about Kerala, they think only about Travancore-Cochin part of Kerala. Malabar, which was formerly under British rule, is still backward. I am shocked to find that Kerala Government has decided not to open any more new schools and colleges to Kerala, because they have reached a super-saturated position in finances. But the people of the backward taluks of Ernad and Tirur in Malabar are really shocked. Just now an awakening has come there and people are thinking of joining schools. But Government says no schools, just because there is educational progress in Travancore and Kottayam. This is illogical and unkind to say that they would not give facilities to send children to schools. Government of India should come to our rescue and give money to start more schools so

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that certain backward areas of Kerala may improve.

15 hrs.

Kerala had connections with Arabic long before British came there. India's relations with the Arab countries are very cordial now. We have got abundant goodwill in the Arab countries for India. So, the time has come to encourage Arabic education there. Arabic like Sanskrit is a classical language. The additional benefit for Arabic is that Arabic is a language spoken in many countries. Unfortunately, the Government has not realised this. There is only one teacher for Arabic at Trivandrum for the University College, Women's College and Intermediate College combined. No other subject is taught in more than one college simultaneously by any single member anywhere in the State. The posts must be separated and three persons appointed in his place. For five Sanskrit students a teacher was posted to Kasargode College, but for 30 students nobody is yet appointed for Arabic. There are a good number of students willing to offer Arabic in the Government College at Calicut. A post may be sanctioned in that college also. A post of a lecturer in Arabic may be sanctioned in the Victoria College, Palghat where also there will be a justifiable number of students willing to offer Arabic. Oriental title course in Arabic may be sanctioned in the Pattambi Sanskrit College, as was suggested by the College Advisory Council. It will be a step forward in the way of national integration if a new course in Sanskrit main and Arabic subsidiary and *vice versa* can be started in that college. That will go a long way in our national integration.

May I now bring to the notice of the Government of India the need to develop the airport at Calicut. Calicut, as you all know, is a very important station. It is an international point. The Portuguese, the French and others came to India in search of

pepper, ginger and cardamom through Calicut. Even now it is important. I think with the possible exception of some place in Conda, Calicut is one of the biggest timber centres of the world. Even now we have got European plantations and European business companies there. But, unfortunately, for some reason or other the promise given by the Government of India as far back as 1959 that they will start the Calicut airport has not yet materialised. We are still agitating for the aerodrome. I do not know why the Government has not included the construction of that aerodrome this year. I hope the Government will consider this point and it will be included in the next year at least and the PWD Department of Kerala also will realise its importance.

Lastly, I am very glad that Shri Patil, a friend of Kerala, is present here, even though he has come for a different reason. I must bring to his notice the fact that this time our State has not even been allotted a single inch of railway line. This was the case in the last budget also. I am told that the Kerala Government has not recommended certain lines. At least we must be given the 30-mile railway line from Nilambur to Calicut. Even now we have a line from Shoranur to Nilambur. But I am told that it is running at a loss and the Government may take it away as they have done during war time. If this line from Nilambur to Calicut is sanctioned, then the line will not run at a loss and the technical argument of the Government of Kerala having not recommended it also should not be there because it is only an extension of the existing line.

I do not want to take more time of the House. There are other cut motions also. Even if it is not possible for the Minister to reply to all my cut motions, I hope he will consider them and let us know the action taken by the Government.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in Malayalam:

*"Onam vannalum unni piran-
nalum koranu kumbilil kanji"*

It means this. Whether there is a feast because of the birth of a new child or there is Onam which is a national festival, the poor man, the labourer will get only his usual rice gruel. This is the fate of Kerala today. We hear much about a bumper crop this year, we hear of grains flowing into the market, we hear of wheat prices going down, we hear about reaching the target and the creation of buffer-stocks by import of large quantities of foodgrains from outside, and yet we are to be content with six ounces of rice. Even that rice which is supplied to us is of such a low quality that the people who eat it get sick and to normalise their stomach they have to purchase from the open market (*Interrup-
tion*). If you go to the open market the price has gone so high that a measure of rice which could be purchased from 9 annas in May last has got to be purchased at Rs. 1.50 or even Rs. 2.00. When the people of Andhra, Madras or Mysore can have 16 or 17 ounces of rice, we have to be satisfied with six ounces. I do not know what crime we have committed. Is it because we are not producing enough for our consumption that we should be starved like this? We say we are a nation. Are we really a nation? We speak of national integration and we speak of removing regional disparities. I ask: is this the way you are removing the regional disparities? You have cordoned off Kerala by the creation of new food zones so that Kerala may have a deficit of food always. Added to this comes the question of scarcity of kerosene with the result the poor man in Kerala today is living in darkness without food.

This is an inequitable, unjustifiable thing. There is no justification for continuing this. The present zonal

system has to be abolished and free flow of rice from other States to Kerala must be allowed if Kerala has to be saved from the difficult food situation in which it is now.

Coming to the Budget, a look at the Budget would produce an impression that the person who framed the Budget did it in an irksome mood of doing a duty which he was not supposed to do. Sir, our Finance Minister is the apostle of brevity. Last time he wound up the debate in one sentence. If brevity is a virtue, all hats off to him. Not only on the question of food, but with regard to other matters also much interest was evinced in this House for Kerala. But I find that those people who took that much interest just a few minutes ago are not here to take up any real matters concerning Kerala. They have no interest in them. The political question is kept in the forefront so that they can get a snipe at the Government. The real problem in Kerala is not political, it is economic. Considering the density of population,—1250 per square mile—considering the huge unemployment in that State—a survey conducted on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan showed that 4.2 per cent of the total population of Kerala are openly unemployed and the figure for all India was 0.58 per cent at that time—considering the scarcity of land for cultivation and other things, the only solution for the problem of Kerala is rapid industrialisation.

But when the question of rapid industrialisation comes, for industrialisation certain basic factors are necessary. For example, the presence of natural resources, the overhead facilities and some kind of industrial fuel are necessary so that industrialisation may be possible. Kerala is rich in natural resources. Kerala has reached a standard of providing better facilities as compared to other States. The agricultural sector is much more advanced, better organised, than in other States of India. If all these things are

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taken together, there is the climate for industrialisation. But there is one *sine qua non* of industrial progress, this is the presence of some industrial fuel. So far, no deposit of industrial fuel has been found in Kerala. But it is offset and compensated by the great potentiality for hydro-electric power production. There are 44 rivers in Kerala out of which 41 run west and the short distance within which they fall into the sea is so sharp that there are a number of cascades, steep falls, which afford great potentiality for hydro-electric power development. The cost of production is the lowest in India. The initial investment required is also very low as compared to other States in India. The initial investment required for 1 k.w. of installed capacity in Kerala is Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 whereas it is Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 elsewhere. In spite of all this, as Mr. P. G. Menon pointed out the other day, we have to go to Madras with a begging bowl for electricity. The Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech, in his statement that in spite of the power cut that had to be imposed, the industrial production has not been hampered. That is an optimistic note for which I am thankful to him. But the fact is that many of the industries had to be closed down for a period and had to suffer great loss because of the shortage of supply of electricity. Why does this happen?

Then, some mention was made about Idikki project. It is a project in my constituency which is expected to produce 500 MW of power and that project has been working properly. All the initial work has been finished. It was progressing very well but somehow or other, for some reason or other, the Finance Ministry has decided to slow down this work. Well, I cannot vouch for it but there is a feeling growing in Kerala that because of the water dispute between Madras and Kerala, Madras demanding the water from the Idikki pro-

ject, it is being slowed down. If it is a fact, I do not get words to express what is rising in my mind. Therefore, I do not say anything more about it.

An hon. Member: You must say it.

Shri Kappen: The Canadian Government, as has been pointed out, has promised to give 25 million dollars for this and in this year's budget of Canada, they have provided for 500 million dollars for the Idikki project. The only thing that is wanting is the matching grant from the Central Government and this Government is parsimonious to provide it. Last time, while we were arguing the Kerala case Mr. Tyagi who has got a heart, cried out here, "We will do something for Kerala this time" but here is the Finance Minister who is slowing down the project. I can assure him one thing that he will not die of heart failure.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): He has no heart.

Shri Kappen: I need not answer it.

Why is this scheme being slowed down when the Canadian Government have appointed Consulting Engineers who have come here and they have provided 25 million dollars for this? This Government is parsimonious and it cannot find the matching grant even. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to change this attitude, to understand the feelings of the people of Kerala and to read the writing on the wall. There is a feeling growing that it is because of the water dispute between Madras and Kerala that this project is being slowed down. It will be no good doing that I urge upon the Government to take proper steps to see that the Idikki project is not slowed down.

Then, Sir, many things have been pointed out here as a remedy for the

food problem. Mr. Kumaran was saying that statutory rationing must be established in Kerala. I do not agree with Mr. Kumaran. There is no necessity for it. Statutory rationing means corruption; statutory rationing means lot of difficulty for the people. Therefore, that is not necessary. The only thing to be done is to abolish this present zonal system and to allow free flow of rice into Kerala and then the problem will be solved.

Another thing is about the question of levy. They have now introduced informal rationing. The very idea of informal rationing involves the other idea that there is rice in the open market for purchase because, if it is statutory rationing, the Government takes up the entire responsibility of supplying food to the people. But in an informal rationing, they give only a part of the food and the rest is to be found from the open market. Now, if the surplus paddy from agriculturists is taken and levied, where will the poor people go for finding rice in the open market? There will be no rice coming to the open market because of that. Therefore, it is against the very idea of informal rationing to insist on levying and taking paddy from the agriculturists. And then, no proper price is paid to the agriculturist. Not only a remunerative price is not paid, even the cost price is not paid. I thought when Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain who was with us, went to Kerala, he will be able to solve this problem. In fact, we told him that this levy system was going to create trouble and, therefore, he should see that the levy system is abolished. But our officers are very clever and they have somehow or other managed to hoodwink him and this levy system is being insisted upon. I would request the Government to see that this levy system may be abolished as early as possible so that there may be rice in the open market and the zonal system also may be abolished so that the free flow of rice to the Kerala State may solve the food problem of that State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the Minister at 4 O'Clock. Shri Sree-kantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been pointed out that this is only a provisional budget and that a serious study of the problems of Kerala has not been undertaken in this budget.

Sir, the hon. Members from all sides of this House, including the Congress Members, have been complaining about the treatment meted out to the State of Kerala. Why? The financial condition of Kerala even today, after three Plans have been completed, is so bad and so backward. I can give you some of the features of the economic position of that State. The *per capita* income from industries in Kerala is Rs. 124 as against the all-India figure of Rs. 544. The investment from income in Kerala is 3.4 per cent as against the all-India figure of 6.5 per cent. The *per capita* tax in Kerala is 11.6 per cent whereas the all-India figure is 10.3 per cent, that is, 1.3 is paid more per head than anywhere else throughout the country. 30 per cent of the families get only Rs. 8 *per capita* income. That is the position. And the climate of the industrial development of the State is not warm. Out of 2700 so-called industrial units, not even 10 have a complement of more than a thousand workers, not even 2 employ any affective machinery and not 1 unit constitutes basic or heavy industry. Out of 4 industrial undertakings that had been proposed to be set up during the 15 years, only two have materialised, and the third one, the ship-building project, is in the stage of field survey and the fourth one, the Precision Instruments Factory, is in suspension.

As for the position of the Railways, we have only about one-fourth of the all India average for railway line or mileage for one lakh of population. So, Sir, the industrial development of

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the State has become a very important point. One of the very effective industries, namely, the mining industry, has been killed by the Central Government. Now it is said that the Kerala Government was forced to hand over the Travancore Minerals to the Rare Earths Limited. I am also told that they are going to have their clutches at the F. and P. Minerals also, which is the last remaining unit. It is working at half its normal strength and is under the Kerala Government. That may also be closed up. This is the treatment of the Central Government whenever it comes to the question of Kerala.

Regarding planning, the backward States can never come up if the Government of India adopt the approach that, on the resources of the State only will plans be formulated.

Secondly, Sir, I do not understand why loans could not be advanced for power projects. The Central Government had been kind enough to spend Rs. 173 crores initially, and Rs. 250 crores ultimately, for Bhakra Nangal. There is also the Neyveli Project for Madras, and there have been other projects also in other States. But when it comes to the question of Kerala, they would not give any loan but would expect the State to depend on its own finances. After all, we are giving the Centre due interest. Regarding the Sabarigiri Project, the Canadian Government is charging only three-fourth per cent interest. Government, if they had received the money and paid it over to the Kerala Government would have got 5½ per cent. Even economically they are taking some profit. We are prepared to give the profit, but they do not want it; they do not want the development of Kerala even in the matter of power projects. For the year 1964-65, the Kerala Government demanded Rs. 30 crores. The Screening Committee, which is entrusted with the work of screening and

rationalising such proposals, recommended Rs. 23 crores. When it went to the Planning Commission—of course Planning Commission's representatives were in the Screening Committee—they reduced it to Rs. 16.75 crores and when it came to the budget, it is Rs. 15.8 crores. This is the state of affairs. There is no reason why electricity projects should not be encouraged or loans should not be given because these loans are given on very solid securities; because the State produces power at less than two pies per unit. We go to Madras with a begging bowl and we get a very paltry quota; at what price? Six pies. Sir, we are bound by contract to supply a few industries power at three pies. So the Government of Kerala, in borrowing power from Madras, lose three pies per unit because Madras levies that much from us. And, Sir, you know that Kerala is a water-abundant State. We can produce power and supply the entire country at much cheaper rates. What is the meaning of planning if you do not have the national outlook on these questions, if you cannot approach the problem in the national spirit and see that power and other natural resources are developed in those areas where they could be developed cheap and supplied to other areas so that the entire needs of India are met. The principle of treating India as one entity and of having one major purpose of development of India as a whole is never applied.

Sir, on the question of important projects, the Sabarigiri project that is financed by the loans from America was stopped last year for twenty days, because there was no cement. This year also the position is exactly the same. The State Government wanted 48,000 tonnes of cement. But you have given only 24,000 tonnes. Now the rains are coming. If cement is not given in time, rains will wash away all the work that has already been done and so much of money will be

wasted. The allocation for the Electricity Board is such that works have been stopped at the level of roofing; if roofing is not put up within a period of, say, three weeks, it will bring down the entire construction. We had demanded only Rs. 4.4 crores. Mr. Krishnamachari, I am informed—because I am a member of the Planning Committee—agreed to consider this in his private talks with the authorities. But, Sir, when it comes to realities, when it comes to the question of appreciating and understanding the problems confronting Kerala, neither the Home Minister nor the Finance Minister is in the House; they send third or fourth deputy; they remain here for some time, give very loud promises and then go away. That really is the position that confronts Kerala. Sir, I would request you to see that at least some of the problems are tackled, so that the people of Kerala may have some relief.

As to the question of police rule, nowhere in the country will you find such a police. The other day one of our very important officers had the audacity to tell me openly that they would later on raze down a building after constructing it now if it was not found convenient. This is the type of bureaucrats that we have. Yesterday, Sir, in a private conversation there was an interesting episode. Somebody in a jocular manner referred to a senior police officer. He said, "If you had been in Kerala, your backbones would have been broken for this language". The police officers at the Centre do realise what is going on in Kerala. A man, who criticises any government officials in Kerala is not safe; his backbones are not safe; his body is not safe; he is taken to the lock-up and is mercilessly beaten up. We have several such instances and very recently. I have written to the Governor regarding a very serious attack on members of the public—a Vice President of a Panchayat. There was also the other story of a man who had been taken to the Police Station and had been returned dead. No action

has been taken against the concerned police officers and the matter is being hushed up.

Therefore, Sir, Kerala is now facing the rule of the jungle. Under the President's rule, Kerala is undergoing the rule of the jungle. If that continues, naturally it affects your Party, the Congress Party at the Centre, and its reputation. At least from that perspective, these matters may be gone into.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY in the Chair]

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): As I told the House the other day, discussion of the Kerala budget in this House will not produce the result we anticipate, first of all, due to the limitation of time and the want of facilities to know the realities of the conditions in Kerala which are necessary for the proper appreciation of the budget as a whole. Certain, Sir, some Members may take interest and look into the budget. But for the House as a whole, to understand the real implications of the budget and to offer constructive criticism to better the conditions in Kerala, the discussion in the House will not be very useful. Various aspects of the budget have been brought forward by my colleagues here and I do not want to go into the other details. I shall confine myself to one aspect of the matter. During this year, the Finance Commission is sitting to allocate revenues between the Centre and the States. The report of that commission is expected to come by next year. But before the preparation of the report and before the award of the commission is made, the representatives of the State have to put forward their case before the commission for fresh allocations. Since the administration is now vested in Parliament

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and it is conducted under the President, and as such, by the Central Government, the representation for Kerala has to be presented by the Central Government to the commission appointed by them. A proper and realistic approach will really solve much of the difficulties of the Kerala Government. I hope that the financial allocation to the State will be done on a rational basis.

Today, the Kerala Government has a loan to the tune of about Rs. 130 crores. For the payment of interest and the loan instalments, the State has to find somewhere near Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 crores per annum. As my hon. friend who had spoken before me had pointed out, we are one of the most highly taxed States of India, and our taxation has reached the upper limit. At the same time, the sources of revenue for the State are very limited. Under the terms of the Constitution, the sources of revenue allotted to the State are not elastic enough. The only source from which some revenue can accrue to the State, and which is in the nature of revenue, is sales-tax. I have heard here the criticism that sales-tax works hardship, but I do not believe so. Although the merchant classes come forward with their criticisms and complaints against the sale-tax, all that they have to do is only to transfer the sales-tax realised by them to Government. They are not being taxed actually. In fact, sales-tax is a consumer tax, which falls on the consumer. One change which was effected in sales-tax in our State in recent years was the imposition of a very small sales-tax on rice. Formerly, under the scheme of sales-tax in the Kerala State, all food-stuffs and the necessities of life were exempted from sales-tax, but in recent years, sales-tax has been imposed upon rice. Sales-tax is elastic

enough and is the only source which can give some revenue to the State.

In our State, under the Directive Principle enshrined in the Constitution, we have enforced prohibition, as a result of which we have lost a sizable income. Then, rightly or wrongly, land tax was rationalised and a basic tax was introduced, and as a result of this, the land tax also lost its elasticity. But recently, on the basis of a plantation tax, land tax has been revised, and as a consequence, land revenue has looked up to a certain extent. But the realisation of land tax was prohibited by the Supreme Court's judgement and there was a stalemate. Now, that has been solved, and the right of the State has been recognised to impose plantation tax on plantations and on land. So, there is a possibility of increasing the land revenue, but only to a very limited extent.

As I have already pointed out, the sources of revenue in my State are very limited. Moreover, we are steeped in debt. We have no assets in the sense that we have no taxable sources from which to realise more revenue. But at the same time, the State has an integrated welfare scheme under which the amount that this State spends on an average on education, public health and communications is much higher than in other States. So, the commitments of the State and the felt needs of the State to finance their budget are such higher than in other States. Unless the Centre come forward to fill the gap with some grants, the administration of the State cannot be carried on. It will be difficult to face the financial situation without help from the Centre. Even now, under the last financial award, if I remember the figure aright, the Kerala State is getting a grant to the tune of about Rs. 3 to 5 crores, I think it is somewhere near Rs. 5½ crores or so, if

my memory serves me aright. But I would like to point out that this grant is insufficient as will be evident from the series of deficit budgets that the Kerala Government had been producing during the last seven years. During this year and also during last year the budgets were, of course, just balanced. But the budgets earlier to these, from 1957 onwards were deficit budgets. In a sense, the commitments made by the State cannot be kept up unless they have some additional sources of revenue for which we have entirely to depend upon the Centre. So, this aspect of filling the revenue gap and suggesting measures to tide over the difficulty, will have to be undertaken by the Central Government as the administrators *de facto*, of Kerala today. That is how I think. There is yet some difficulty in that. Therefore, we have to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the fact that having taken over the responsibility of conducting the administration of that State, the Central Government must discharge that responsibility in the best way possible, in the interests of the people of that State. I trust that the Finance Department of Kerala State will be presenting their demands, as is usually done before the formulation of the Five Year Plan, and as is usually presented before the Finance Commission appointed at that time. Similarly, I am sure that the same thing will be done in the context of the Fourth Plan also and that memorandum in connection with the Fourth Five Year Plan will be prepared and submitted to the Fourth Finance Commission. But I would submit that we have to be represented by the Central Government nominees for this purpose. That responsibility should not be left to the State nominees alone, because it will be difficult for them to do so. The responsibility for the budget is now that of the Central Government, and it is they who have to run the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government have lost their separate corpus or identity. It is a State which is now

managed and conducted by the Central Government. So, the Central Government have to take over the responsibility of finding funds to fill the financial gap. I would therefore, submit that even in the allocation of revenue, percentages on some of the taxes can be changed, but I do not know how far that would help. I would plead that because of the density of population in our State, and because of the poor economic resources of the State, the divisible percentage may be made higher for the Kerala State. Whether a claim to that extent can legitimately be put forward is a matter for consideration, not only for the Kerala Government and the Kerala Government officers, but it is a matter for sympathetic consideration for the Central Government, the Central Finance Ministry and the Central finance experts. If the problem could be approached on those lines and a higher percentage of the divisible pool allotted to Kerala, that may alleviate the acute financial distress in that state. In view of the welfare activities undertaken by that state, the grant-in-aid has to be revised and fixed at a tolerably good level.

There is another factor I wish to bring to your notice. Among the children of school-going age of Kerala, 86 per cent are in schools. If we proceed at this rate, we can reach cent per cent attendance in schools of children as conceived in our Constitution. The Constitution has envisaged universal compulsory primary education within a period of ten years. Though nothing perceptible has occurred in other states, as far as Kerala is concerned, we have reached 86 per cent and shall reach the 100 per cent mark if we go at this rate or progress. That responsibility has to be undertaken by the centre because a few years ago in 1955, when information was collected about the condition of schools, it was found that 50 per cent of the government schools

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are rickety, dilapidated and required renovation or reconstruction.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): He is a former Minister of Kerala. He therefore knows more about Kerala.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: There are between 1500 and 1800 such schools to be renovated. That requires capital investment. This is a factor that may be remembered and sufficient finances granted to the State.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): I am very glad that you, Sir, are in the Chair at this time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): No aspersions on the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Because I am sure you will understand and appreciate the problems of Kerala more than many others.

In India, there are states which are fortunate and there are states which are unfortunate. There are states which are born poor, there are others born rich. Rajasthan is also in the category of the unfortunate states. Perhaps more states in India are in the unfortunate category than otherwise. It is not because of their fault. For various historical reasons, development in India was such that there was concentration in a few places, and it is because of that that a few are fortunate states in that respect.

Perhaps we from Kerala should now feel very happy and reassured because in this House at least during this budget session, we were hearing so many assurances and reassurances from the Treasury Benches. As a matter of fact, the hearts of the Central Ministers are now overflowing with sympathy for Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Lip-sympathy only.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a matter of opinion. But there is absolutely no dearth of words; millions of words have come out from our Central Ministers. But I am one of those who feel that it is nothing more than lip-sympathy. Let me be very frank and very blunt about it. This is our experience till now. That is why I am talking in this vein. One sign of that is today's debate. I do not know what is the special work that the Finance Minister is doing today. Maybe he is engaged in the other House....

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): He is piloting the...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The party election.

Shri B. R. Bhagat:...the Finance Bill.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: About the Minister of State who is in the House, I can tell you one thing. I was closely observing him. He has succeeded in hearing not even a single word of the speeches made in this House till now, because he was engaged in very serious conversation with his senior colleague.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For five minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This may be a minor matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry. This is very unfair. I have been in the House for a very long time. I do not know. The hon. Member must have come now. I was here right from the beginning. I have been listening and have noted down everything. I had just an urgent business with my colleague for five minutes. That was all. This is very unfair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now they claim that they have formed a sub-committee. Let us see what it is going to do. We from Kerala will wait and watch what is going to happen.

The problem of Kerala is one of industrial development. It is mainly an economic problem, as was put by many other Members. There is no doubt about that. The political crisis that has developed in the state is not a sudden crisis, but is a gradual development, perhaps an offshoot of this deep-seated economic malady.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. After the declaration made by the Minister that the party to which he belongs is earnest about Kerala, let us have at least quorum in the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, only 42.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was decided in all wisdom by this House, that the Central Government and the Planning Commission should see that concrete steps are taken to lift up the backward states. In the allocation of central projects, it was decided by this very House that the Government should see to it that they are distributed in such a way that these backward states are given a helping hand. These unfortunate, backward states were making demands on the Central Government and the Planning Commission right from the Second Plan for central projects, because it was during the Second Plan that we made a start with real industrialisation. During that Plan, as many Members have made it clear in the House now and before, what the poor backward, densely-populated, problem state of Kerala, notorious as a problem state, got was a DDT factory with an investment of Rs. 17 lakhs! At that time, there was a Government, a coalition government, where your party was also a partner.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair has no party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I mean the PSP.

The entire people of Kerala put up a demand that we should have central projects with an investment of Rs. 100 crores during the Third Plan in Kerala. The Minister may turn round and say that Kerala is getting the second ship building yard and the precision instruments factory; that it has already got an oil refinery and the Hindustan Machine Tool plant. I may add that the phyto-chemical plant was also allotted to Kerala. Nearly 400 acres of land was acquired for it, and many people were evicted. There is a story behind it. But all this together will mean only an investment of Rs. 52 crores. All these projects were expected to come up during the Third Plan. You know what period is left of the Third Plan, but up till now, we understand only an investment of Rs. 12 crores has been made out of this Rs. 52 crores.

The story of the ship-building yard is already known to this House. It was expected to come up during the Second Plan. You may be interested to know that we have a Japanese team now on the soil of Kerala, who are going to have a soil test. Shri Raj Bahadur comes before the House and always gives a guarantee, takes a pledge that this project is going to come up, that he is going to have a contract with the Japanese firm, but we have absolutely no hopes despite these pledges and promises.

So, what we request, what we demand, of the Government and the Planning Commission is that when they formulate the Fourth Plan, they should make amends for it. Unless heavy investments are made, and unless industries which are labour-intensive are started in Kerala either under the direct auspices of the Government, or even in the private sector if they can succeed in that, the economic problem of Kerala cannot be solved. No amount of words can solve the problem. We from Kerala would welcome an ounce of action more than a ton of words. I am talk-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ing like this because of our bitter experience for the last so many years.

Coming to some other specific questions again the Minister is engaged in very serious discussion, what can we do? They are not even prepared to hear the Kerala Members even at a time when we are having an occasion to discuss the real problems of Kerala.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are discussing Kerala, I think.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: One of the most serious headaches we have is sea erosion. It is such a problem that it has to be tackled as a national problem. The State Government cannot cope with the heavy investment that is needed for it. It is calculated in expert advice, and advice from some American experts, that 120 miles at least of our coast line will have to be protected. Already the monsoon is coming, and another round of attack by the sea has already started. The sea has already entered parts of my constituency. This is a national issue which has to be tackled at a national level. My friend says that 120 miles are not enough, but even for those 120 miles of sea coast to be protected against sea erosion, an investment of Rs. 30 crores is needed.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

A backward, poor State like Kerala cannot invest this huge sum for the protection of the coast line. So, we request the Central Government to seriously take up and tackle this as their own project, a national project. The Kerala Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, in his recent broadcast over the radio, has claimed that he has succeeded in making the Central Government agree that the anti-sea erosion project should be taken up as a national project. If that information can be confirmed by this Government, we will be very thankful to the Government. All these years we have been request-

ing the Central Government to take this up as a national project.

There is another matter on which we are a little agitated currently. The Minister may not be able to say anything on it just now, but I would like him to look into it immediately. There is a very important hydroelectric project called the Sabarigiri project. I am not dealing with the project as such, but during the last few days a strike has been taking place in that area. Nearly 2,500 employees are working under the Hindustan Construction Co., in this project. They have their union, and they have been requesting the contractor or at least to treat them as human beings not to force them to work for the whole day, round the clock. I understand they are forced to work for 12 hours continuously. No labour laws apply to them. Maybe, being in the hills, the labour laws do not apply to them, I do not know. A worker, after working for three years continuously, is sent out without being given a paisa as compensation or anything like that. I do not know the labour laws, but the workers are treated shabbily or inhumanly by this contractor. They went to the Governor, the Labour Commissioner. There was a conference called, but the representative of the Hindustan Construction Co., refused to attend that conference of the workers and the labour officer, and they were forced to go on strike.

What is the attitude of the police and the State administration in this matter. We have come to understand that the police are there to harass the workers. They are taking sides, they are adopting a partisan attitude. Shri Sreekantan Nair was referring to the attitude of the police and the bureaucracy. Especially after the assumption of office by the President and the Governor, they perhaps think that can behave as in the old days. This will not work in Kerala. That is very clear, because we have seen all this before. So, let not the police and the

Government officials take up this position. Let them try to settle the dispute. We learn that many workers have been arrested and are in custody. Even many trade union leaders were forbidden to enter the project site. Two people, both elected to the Kerala Assembly in the recent elections, were arrested because they wanted to go to the project site to meet the workers, to attend some of their meetings. Even the Congress newspapers report that there is tension developing on the spot. I would like the Government to look into it. As justice is not done to 2,500 workers working on a national project, Government should do something about it. They cannot allow a contractor to act like this, without caring for labour laws passed by this Parliament without their being implemented by the Government.

I shall conclude with only one more point, and that is also an oft-repeated issue. That is the question of police verification. That is also a common problem, not only for Kerala, but in Kerala, maybe because of the peculiar political situation for the last so many years, we are suffering more. I hope you understand what this menace is. A person will not get an appointment in Government service, even if he is selected by the Public Service Commission, unless there is a report by a police constable that he can be appointed. There are thousands of cases, not one or two, where we know that innocent boys are refused appointment even after selection by the Public Service Commission. This is misused to such an extent that this has become another source of corruption, because, if you can give Rs. 25 to a constable, sometimes you can get a good report. We know of many cases, personally I know of many cases where, for example, a boy who is in a college, writes a test and is selected and is appointed; he works for ten months in the P & T Department, but after that one fine morning he is given a notice under rule 5(a) or some such thing that his services are terminated. "Your services are terminated." Behind this is

a police enquiry report. This particular boy did not have any opportunity to go out of the college and engage in any other activity; he was a student and he wrote an examination; he was employed in Government service. This inhuman practice should stop. As for the crying economic problems of Kerala, we are going to wait and watch the real deeds of this Government; till that time we are not prepared to take their words with confidence.

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have ventured to intervene in this discussion because I feel that Kerala has a lesson to teach at the all-India level and I think it would be better if we could give a word of advice and warning to the present administration. It may be an oversimplification to say that Kerala has recorded its strong disapproval of the functioning of the Government but it is crystal clear to me that it has recorded its disapproval of the functioning of both the Governments run by both parties, whether it was the Congress Party or the Communist Party. The first lesson which I feel we should have learnt and about which I have been stressing here at all times is that we should never put individuals above principles and political propriety and integrity. If the Government and the Congress Party had tried to squeeze out the ex-Chief Minister out of power, I think the state of affairs would not have been what they are today. People have recorded their vote against the ex-Chief Minister and the way in which the Government functioned at that time. For any hon. Member to blame the Government for throttling down democracy in Kerala, it was more than unfair. I think the Government was left with no alternative whatsoever. If anything, the Congress Party could have been accused of not having conducted its own affairs in an appropriate and dignified manner. That apart, Government was left with no alternative. All that they could have done was that they could

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

have managed to bring the two factions of the Congress together and put up a Government. I congratulate the Government for not doing so because that would have been a patchwork and the people of Kerala have all the time suffered under this sort of patchwork which has been there all the time.

What I want to stress is this. All these years, whichever Government has been in power, they had worked under certain serious handicaps and their attention was distracted by various extraneous considerations and even though they were the popular governments, they could not devote themselves to the problems of Kerala State and tackle them realistically or effectively. I would, therefore, advise the present administration headed by Mr. Jain to forget that he belongs to the Congress Party. His sole concern should be to give a really sound and good administration to Kerala. He will be doing a great service to the Party, as such even to the Congress Party itself, if he does that. Both the Communist Party and the Congress Party instead of raising an accusing finger against the Government and saying about the throttling of democracy, they should consider these matters. Sometime before we used to say everything in the name of God. Now everything is done in the name of democracy: the attitude is: blame somebody in the name of democracy. It would be much better if both the parties instead of accusing each other tried to be sober and understand their weaknesses and analyse their own functioning and try to see how they could serve the State in a much better manner.

I have to say one thing more and I shall then sit down. All the arrangements that existed earlier and which had proved to be very beneficial regarding the food zones must be restored. It was the most ill-advised step to separate Kerala from Andhra

and Madras, even if we are going to retain these zones. I am all opposed to these food zones and I have been trying to push this idea at all levels, in the party in the executive and everywhere. The first step which the Government should take is to remove this big barrier of the food zone between Kerala and Andhra. The system which has proved successful in the past should be restored. This will remove most of the difficulties. It may not be possible in consideration of all the relevant factors to have the various industrial enterprises there. When we highlight the industrial backwardness of Kerala, let us not forget that India is one. I myself belong to the State of Rajasthan where we want certain public sector enterprises. But that is only giving one side of the picture. There is great mobility of population wherever you go. You go to any public sector enterprises. You will find thousands and thousands of people from Kerala functioning there. Let us not misrepresent; let us give the full picture before the country. Only the other day, Shri Raghunath Singh was saying that nurses from Kerala had invaded the whole of India. It was not in an antagonistic sense he was saying it. It is just highlighting a fact. Let us not say in the name of national integration only the other side of the picture that is being done and say that this is done and that is not done. Whenever the public sector enterprises are, they must be only at places where economic considerations and national interest demand them. We must see that there is free mobility of people from such States and they are given the fullest opportunity for employment there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that the hon. Member very unfairly charged me with not listening to the debates, I emphatically say that I have been present in the House throughout the discussion and have taken note of all the important

points made about the Kerala budget and I would like to deal with them to the best of my capacity and the information that I have been able to gather after the points were made. I have carefully gone through all the cut motions that had been moved and tried to assess the reactions, feelings of the Members. Though Members from Kerala will always be not satisfied about the Members outside Kerala I can assure all of them of one thing. The hon. Member said that they might express mere lip-sympathies and feelings for Kerala. About myself and about the other Members from outside Kerala, I can say that the feelings and sympathies are genuine. In the new context, whatever responsibility has developed on the Government, they will try to discharge to the best of their ability and sense of duty.

The main burden of the points made was that the problems of Kerala, particularly economic problems, should not be neglected. Now that Parliament has taken over charge, they urge upon Government to give due attention to this. True, in some sense the political aspect has dominated the Kerala scene over the last few years. That applies more to members or politicians coming from Kerala than outside. We here today are more concerned with the developmental activity in Kerala, which should not only be maintained but has to be stepped up. In the last annual plan, we tried to see that the base is expanded in agriculture as well as industry. The problems of Kerala are not such as can be tackled in a year or two, but only over a period. If there is political stability, economic progress is facilitated. Therefore, in the conditions obtaining in Kerala today, all efforts have got to be made to step up progress there. In the annual plan discussions we have tried to see that for agriculture, funds are provided in a larger measure than last year so as to meet the demands for reaching crucial targets in agricultural production. The existing industries in the

public sector are being extended. In the private sector also, the level of Government assistance has been expanded.

I grant that the overall scheme of this assistance for expansion is limited in size, but within this framework, the maximum effort is being made so as to provide a larger base to the economic development. The fourth plan must start with a bigger base. That is the attempt made during the past few months. Whether it is production and supply of food, industrial development or successfully tackling the chronic problems of underemployment and unemployment in Kerala and various other problems which create other social and political problems and tensions there, a major effort has got to be made in the fourth plan. So, all these issues should be considered in their proper perspective while drawing up the fourth plan. The level of activity has to be stepped up to match not only the requirements of Kerala, but keeping in view an all-India picture.

The Finance Minister said last time that he would look into the budget provisions and see to what extent he could augment it this year. We have received certain proposals from Kerala Government in respect of various items like power and other things, which are being scrutinised in the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry and other concerned ministries. Very soon we will send out a team of senior officials to Kerala to discuss on the spot those proposals, so that early decisions are taken and implemented during this year if they are agreed to. This shows that the Government here is very keen to tackle these problems in the light of their capacity and provide such funds as they can within the overall scope of the budgetary position even during the course of this year. The promise which the Finance Minister made last time is being carried out in spirit and letter.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

I will come to specific points. Shri Nair referred to the strike in Sabarigiri project. I have been told that this strike has been withdrawn day before yesterday and everybody is at work.

A number of hon. members referred to the Idikki project. This project, as approved by the Planning Commission is estimated to cost Rs. 49.23 crores. The foreign exchange component comes to about Rs. 12.5 crores which the Canadian Government have agreed to provide. Only a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the third plan. Preliminary works like approach roads and bridges are in progress. The State Government has asked for a larger appropriation. This is being considered by the Central Government.

Coming to the larger issue of allocation of more funds for power generation, more than one member suggested that power development in Kerala has been meagre and more should be done. Actually in the third plan, the achievement is more than what was targeted in terms of financial outlay. That may be due to escalation of costs, Rs. 43.5 crores is that target. This year about Rs. 16 crores have been provided in the annual plan. If this is fully realised, the total would come to about Rs. 57.5 crores. The question of having a larger base for power development in the fourth plan will be gone into in the light of the overall power requirements of the region as well as the country. As the House is aware, now we are thinking of the whole country, having first regional grids and then a national grid. If more power is generated in Sharavathy in Mysore and if it is on the same grid, it could be utilised in Kerala, Maharashtra or some other place. Very soon a major effort will be made in the fourth plan to have one grid for the whole country. True, whatever is possible in Kerala should be done. But the main consideration is that power should be generated,

whether thermal or hydro-electric,—we are also going to have atomic power in the fourth plan—at the minimum per unit cost. If they are put on the national grid, the utilisation would also be very efficient and the wastage of national resources will be less. So, although we look to each region, we are looking to the overall need of power generation. For example, we are producing today 12 million KW of power and we want to step it up to 24 or 25 million KW in five years. If they are put on the national grid I think these difficulties of regional shortages can be taken care of.

Shri Koya: You can have the cheapest power there in Kerala.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then not only Kerala will benefit but the other States also will benefit.

A point was made about the harijan welfare work in Kerala. They say Kerala is one of the States which has done well in this field for a number of years and a considerable amount of money has been spent for the educational advancement of these people. But the complaint was that harijan welfare funds last year lapsed. The largest item, according to the hon. Member who raised this point, was reimbursement of tuition fees to private schools for Scheduled Caste and Tribal students. These concessions are granted automatically by the head of the schools. There is always a time lag. The schools give the concessions and then they are reimbursed. I think it is only a question of adjustment and once the time lag is over this question will be settled.

It was said that there is a shortfall in agriculture and funds could not be used. This is, no doubt, unfortunate. The reason was that in the first two years of the Plan the State Government could not budget adequately in this sector because of their commitments in other items like power, communications, education, health etc. But in the last two years, after the mid-

term plan appraisal, emphasis has been given on agriculture. In this year's annual Plan we have tried to meet the requirements of agriculture and provision of funds has been made. In these two last years there is a higher outlay. This year's allocation for agriculture is Rs. 6.7 crores as against Rs. 2.6 crores in the annual budget 1962-63. This effort has been made to step up the allocations for agriculture.

Some hon. Members referred to arrears of land tax and its collection in a lump sum this year. The Land Tax Act it so happened, was held *ultra vires*. It had to be re-validated. Last year itself a considerable part of the arrears has been collected. It is because of certain legal difficulties. It is expected that there would not be any arrears this year.

A number of hon. Members referred to the food situation. I think at present the food situation in Kerala is easy. Although some hon. Members said that Kerala is a separate zone and the restriction is creating difficulties, that is not the point. The point is that supplies are being maintained. The supply of 6 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of wheat is being maintained and rush on the fair price shops is less. Therefore, along with the crop this year the overall position does not seem to be difficult. But I can assure the hon. Members that the food situation in Kerala is always before the Central Government. I am told in a few days the Food Minister is going to Kerala. He will certainly look into the situation afresh and if anything needs to be done he will certainly do it.

A point was made about sea erosion. It was a refreshing surprise to me that the hon. Members referred to an American expert.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Experts are experts.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think that objectively will help them and us also. It is true it is a national problem. We concede it is a national problem. Both the Planning Commission and the Central Government are agreed on this point. We think that only the resources of Kerala will not be able to meet this problem. More important than that, we must take back what the sea has eaten away. We are trying to take back every inch of our territory from foreign invaders. In this case sea is the foreign invader. We have to take it back. Therefore on the same analogy it is a national question. We are making efforts in this direction. This question is being examined to what extent and in what form assistance should be given. Certainly, I can assure the hon. Member that this will be examined with the utmost speed and the scheme will find its due place in the Fourth Plan to be assisted by the Centre.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Governor has already said that in the Fourth Five Year Plan you have agreed to take it up as a national plan.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is what I am saying. I am only saying that the details of the project, the phasing etc. have got to be worked out. In principle we have agreed to take it up.

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

The question of industrialisation on a bigger scale and other things connected with it will all form part of the Fourth Plan discussions. We are keen that although Kerala has no legislature today the Fourth Plan formulation and its execution should be done with the same thoroughness and speed as in other States. The Governor and his Government there as also the Parliament and the Government at the Centre are keen that it should be done. Whatever assistance is required from the Planning Com-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

mission and the Finance Ministry) we are very keen to give. Both the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission are very keen to see that the Fourth Plan for Kerala is prepared and launched at the proper time.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then a number of small points were raised about Arabic education, improvement of communication, control of floods etc. It was said that prohibition should not be rationalised.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: And some said it should be rationalised.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. I am only detailing them so that hon. Members may not feel that I have not listened to them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then I withdraw my criticism.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Whatever is possible will be done. I will transmit the whole debate to the Governor and his government there. All these call points, specific points—they are important because hon. Members have raised them—certainly will be looked into and whatever is possible will be done.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, may I seek information on a certain point? Shri Bhagat is also Minister in charge of Planning. There are four important new public sector projects assigned to Kerala in the Third Plan—he was speaking of the Fourth Plan. One was Hindustan Machine Tools which has been started and commissioned. The second was phyto-chemicals which has been scrapped. The third was the shipbuilding yard and the fourth was the Precision Tools and Instruments Factory. Could I know the position of the last two—shipbuilding yard and Precision Tools and Instruments Factory—which are projects in the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will give that information to the hon. Member. I do not have that specific information with me. I am in charge of planning but I have to get the information from the ministries concerned. About shipbuilding yard I think an announcement was made by the Minister of Shipping that it is going to be there. About the Precision Tools Factory, generally I can say, the delay is due to certain collaboration and agreements. I can send the specific details to the hon. Member.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): According to the Kerala Panchayat Act 70 per cent of the basic tax or land revenue is to be made over to the panchayats. It is not done today. May I know whether steps will be taken to see that this is done?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the details here. But when the Act provides for it, as the hon. Member says, it has to be provided.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: But it has not been paid so far.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There must be some other difficulty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Any cut motion to be put separately? No. I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective 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 complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that 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. I to LIII and LV.”

The motion was adopted.