

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith be extended upto the first day of the next Session.

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be extended up to the first day of next Session."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be extended up to the first day of next Session."

The motion was adopted.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Before we proceed to the business of the House, I want to draw your attention to a matter in connection with an item mentioned in the Order Paper, namely, the Life Insurance Corporation Bill. In order to facilitate the debate, the Select Committee decided to lay the evidence on the Table of the House. The evidence has been circulated. On a perusal of the evidence, it will appear that it refers to memoranda, etc. submitted by the respective parties and without receiving them, it will be incomprehensible to those who could not attend the Select Committee meetings. Therefore, may I request you to see that the memoranda, etc. presented by the parties, may also be published and circulated among the Members of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has been said by the hon. Member is correct. They have not been circulated. That was done according to the decision of the Select Committee. His suggestion will be conveyed to the Speaker who shall decide whether the memoranda also shall be circulated. He is arriving today. Perhaps he may give directions so far as this is concerned.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN BUDGET

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the discussion on the Travancore-Cochin Budget for 1956-57. The time-limit on this along with the other stages, Appropriation Bills, etc. is six hours. Now, would the hon. Members like to divide this time between general discussion and discussion on cut motions, or would they like to grapple with the cut motions straightaway?

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): May I suggest that you may be pleased to look into the time-schedule and find out whether it is possible to allot one more hour for debate on these Demands? Irrespective of party considerations, we feel very strongly that more time should be granted to this subject. In that case it would be possible to set apart one hour for cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two things that we have to consider. There is a half-an-hour discussion at six o'clock today. If that can be postponed to some other day, we can have that half an hour as well. Then, if the hon. Members are anxious to have some more time, we will have to sit a bit longer. I have no objection to that. If the hon. Members so desire we can sit up to half past six today.

Shri Punnoose: I am sure, Sir, that this House being the only custodian of democracy in that part of India will be pleased to sit half an hour more on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, if we sit up to half past six with this subject, we will have one hour more. I wanted to know whether hon. Members would like some part of it to be allotted for general discussion and the rest to deal with the cut motions. May I know whether the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

time should be divided into 4 hours for general discussion and 3 hours for cut motions?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I submit that 4 hours for general discussion and 3 hours for cut motions would be all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One thing more that ought to be noticed by hon. Members of this House is that there are 305 cut motions received, but all of them are in the name of five members—Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Velayudhan, Shri Punnoose and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. So, the first request that I would make is that the hon. Members might direct their energies to particular cut motions and particular Ministries. They might suggest within the next 15 minutes, what particular cut motions they are keen about pressing. When that list is received, we might concentrate on those cut motions alone and not on all of them, because it would not be possible to go into all the 305 cut motions that have been received. Therefore, it would be desirable that within the next 15 minutes hon. Members send in the list of cut motions they are keen about pressing.

Then again, if by informal discussion within the next half an hour we can decide whether we want to concentrate on particular Ministries or discuss all of them together, that would facilitate matters. Otherwise, even if the time is extended up to seven hours it would not be sufficient to discuss every aspect of the subject. So, now we begin with the discussion.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): Sir, I rise on a point of information. I would like to know whether you are giving up the usual practice of allowing all the cut motions to be accepted as moved and then allow selected cut motions to be taken up separately?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only those cut motions, in respect of which the Members have expressed their intention to concentrate, will be deemed to have been moved. Members will have to indicate their intention within the next 15 minutes. Only those cut motions will be taken up for discussion and not all the 305. I suppose the hon. Member does not want that all of them should be discussed. If all of them are deemed to

have been moved, then we will have another difficulty while putting them to vote. Therefore, we should restrict ourselves to important ones only.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): There is another difficulty. We have no other way of pointedly bringing these facts to the notice of the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin, except by way of cut motions. If we pick and choose certain cut motions, they only will go on record and only such cut motions as we press here will go to the Government for further consideration. If, on the other hand, you say that all cut motions will be deemed to have been moved, all of them will go for proper action. In that case we need not press for the various cut motions, individually.

I would also submit that instead of 4 hours and 3 hours for general discussion and cut motions respectively, the time may be re-allotted as 5 hours and 2 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. I have only made a suggestion. Is the House in favour of having 5 hours for general discussion and 2 hours for cut motions?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Then we will have 5 hours for general discussion and 2 hours for cut motions. If hon. Members think that it would be to the advantage of the State and to the hon. Members, if all the cut motions are to be taken as moved, I have no objection at all. But the difficulty would be, how to put them to the vote of the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: All of them may be put together to the vote of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I have no objection. Even if I ask hon. Members to move all cut motions, some may not like that all their cut motions should be moved. So, those hon. Members, who want that only some of their cut motions need only be moved, may indicate their intention in 15 minutes. Others, who want that all their cut motions should be deemed to have been moved, may also indicate the numbers of their cut motions and send in the list within 15 minutes.

In the meantime we will proceed with the discussion.

Shri Punnoose: Sir, thankful as I am for being called upon to speak first, it is with a deep sense of regret that I take part in this debate. The House is aware that these six or seven hours allowed for discussion on the budget is the entire time allowed for more than a crore of people to assert their rights, to ventilate their grievances, and to get their demands granted. In fact, these six or seven hours of democracy given to our people is—I may call it—a 'symbolic democracy' without effective control over finance and without an effective representation for popular demands. However best we may try it can at the most be a successful farce; nothing more than that.

Sir, I regret the circumstances that have conspired to produce these conditions. Our State, though small, had representative institutions for more than 25 years past. In India it was in T.C. State that adult franchise was first introduced. In 1948 we had our elections based on adult franchise. The people there, who are politically conscious and aware of their rights, have now been asked to look up to Delhi for these six or seven hours, where what may be called an apology of a debate has to be conducted in their name. I believe, circumstances did not warrant the taking up of the administration by the President in that State. I may be permitted to state here what the outgoing Chief Minister—the last Chief Minister of the State—said, when he appraised the Assembly of the fact that he had sent in his resignation to the Rajpramukh. He said: "a series of ministerial debacles, a series of ministerial disasters have happened in the State not because of the activities of the Opposition parties, but because there were cliques and factions working within the ruling party." Sir, there is a saying in our language:

*"Kakanikkam chekka kotuthal melil
namukkoru dosham"*

I am sure the Finance Minister will be very much interested in its meaning. It means this. If a crow is allowed to build its nest in a tree, in course of time it will prove harmful to the tree itself. I am sure the people of our State will now remember this proverb. We are paying dear for putting the Congress in power.

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The Congress is not prepared to get down from power even after the people have declared that they don't want it. That is at the root of the present difficulties.

The Congress had a progressively declining record in that State. It is not true today that we never had a strong majority party in the State. In 1948, when that State went to the polls for the first time out of 108 seats, the Congress got 99. They swept the polls. In 1951, they got 45 seats out of 108, and in 1954, 45 seats out of 118 seats. So, here is a procession of gradual decline or an inglorious retreat on the part of the Congress.

Take the question of the municipal elections, that took place immediately before the resignation of the Ministry, out of 28 municipalities, the Congress lost 19. On the other hand, three years back, the Congress had captured 19 out of 28. Therefore, I want to make it clear and I want this House to understand that it is not due to any fault of our people, as the Home Minister wanted to suggest when he made his speech the other day, but because of the unwillingness of the Congress to abide by the verdict of the people that we had to lose our democratic rights and to put up with an advisor's regime.

Our State is called the France of India. Within the past eight years, we had six ministries, the average life of a ministry being ten months. During this period we had three general elections. Now, why has all this happened? I am sure, Members from the other side will point the finger at us and we from this side will point the finger at them. But when all is said the only historical or the only correct and objective explanation of the process is that the Congress Party has been weighed and found wanting. They were in power. But they have not been able to tackle the vital problems of the people and naturally they have to go. The Congress has failed the people there and therefore the people are now failing that party.

Now, what are the problems which the Congress has failed to solve or tackle? Let us try to understand them from a non-party position. It is from that non-controversial position that I want to examine the budget.

[Shri Punnoose]

When I look at the budget, I am not looking for the solution of our problems. That is impossible. I do not mind either if all the necessary measures are not taken to improve the position and in solving the problems, is there a sincerity of purpose, is there an effective start for tackling these problems? Is there a sense of urgency, whatever else there is, whatever political differences there may be, I will be prepared to support the budget if there is the proper approach and start towards solving the problems. The President's rule is there. I detest it. Nevertheless I am prepared to support the measures taken by Shri P. S. Rao if he is able to tackle some of these problems, because ultimately the benefit will go to the people. I am sure that the Finance Minister will support me when I say that our land is one of the most beautiful regions in the whole of India. It is called the garden of India. Even this morning, I was attracted by certain quotations in the Travancore State Manual, Vol. I. Here is what Lord Curzon once said about Travancore:

"Here nature has spent upon the land her richest bounties; the sun fails not by day, the rain falls in due season and an eternal summer gilds of scene. Where the land is capable of cultivation, there is no denser population; where it is occupied by jungle, or backwater, or lagoon, there is no more fair land-*scape*".

Sir M. E. Grant Duff described it as 'one of the fairest and most interesting realms that Asia has to show'. So, everything is beautiful there. Her forests are beautiful. Her backwaters are beautiful. Her charming landscape is attractive, but human lives there are, I am sorry to say, miserable. That remains unattractive. I am deeply pained to point out this fact. It is with a sense of shame that I stand in this House to point out these facts—that our people are the most ill-clad, ill-fed and what not. Most of the people never use slippers and live in the worst shambles of this country. It is from that part of India that I come to speak in this House and that feeling is acute in my mind.

We are the most literate State in India. 63.7 per cent. of our people are literate as against 17.21 in the whole of India. 92.8 per cent. of our children of school-going age attend schools. In 1953-54, 18 lakhs of students were attending schools and colleges. Remember we

are only a little more than a crore in population. Out of the number 18 lakhs are attending schools and colleges.

We are growing a lot of commercial crops. When I complain about the sad fate of my land, please do not misunderstand that we are coming to you with a beggar's bowl. We have got a right to place the matters before this House, because the people of Travancore-Cochin and for that matter the people of Kerala, give much more to the Central revenues than any other part of India. Therefore, let us not be misunderstood that we want some concessions. We are asking only for our rights. Our State has suffered from certain acute problems. One of them is the density of population. We have got 1,800 people per square mile, as against 380 in the whole of India. In our coastline it comes to nearly 2,000. The total land available for cultivation is only 34 lakhs of acres and thus the land *per capita* is only a third of an acre. Various figures are contained in the speech of the Finance Minister of the State and I do not want to quote from it extensively. I hope the hon. Members will look into those figures and understand the position.

Unemployment is our biggest problem and I shall quote some figures with regard to it, and read out that portion from the Finance Minister's speech:

"Coming now to the pressure of dependency in the State, out of 61.71 lakhs of persons aged 15 years and over, only 18.63 lakhs are earners, 15.03 lakhs are having irregular employment and the remaining 28.05 lakhs are complete dependents. A further analysis of this problem reveals that in the most impressionable young years 15 to 24, only 3.47 lakhs out of 20.26 lakhs have regular employment and almost 13 lakhs are complete dependents. . . . Actually, 30.77 lakhs of persons—10.28 lakhs men and 20.49 lakhs women—are able to work but have no openings to earn a livelihood".

So, practically 31 lakhs of people are able to work but have no opening for it. That is the position.

I now refer to the position of the educated unemployed. It is almost repeated every day that Travancore-Cochin and for that matter Kerala, is suffering from educated unemployment. But is it really recognised? Very often it is said that

communism, socialism and leftist movement are the result of educated unemployment. All the blame is shifted on to the Opposition Members sitting on the left. I would request the Finance Minister to examine in what way that problem has been met in the Budget.

Let me take, for instance, education. We are spending Rs. 7½ crores over education which is more than one-third of the total amount. What is the pattern of education that now obtains in my State? As I said, in 1953-54, 18 lakhs of students attended the various schools and colleges. There are 46 colleges in that area and in 1953-54 nearly 25,000 students attended these colleges. What is the proportion given to technical education? There is one engineering college with 361 students; there is one technical institute at Trichur with 62 students; there is another technical institute near Alwaye with a strength of 100 students or a little more. There are certain vocational colleges. The number of students in the medical colleges is 503. In the Ayurvedic College, the number is 500—I had better not speak about that college, because it is closed down for the last so many months; perhaps Dr. Jaisoorya knows more about it. Therefore, out of a total of 38 lakhs of pupils, only 3,000 receive any sort of technical or professional education. Professional education includes teachers' training courses like L.T., B.T. and everything that is absolutely useless, unless he is employed as a teacher and lives at a semi-starvation level. For industrial development, you have to plan out; you have to find the resources; you have to examine the availability of raw materials and so on. But where is the particular difficulty in switching over to technical institutes? Let us look at the speech of the Finance Minister of the State. He is giving us in a nutshell the blessings which are going to be presented through the Budget:

"The Department proposes to undertake a wide and varied programme of new activities in the ensuing year. The most prominent among them are: introduction of M. A. courses in English and Malayalam in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; introduction of science degree courses in the Government College, Chittur; starting of a Malayalam Akademi. . ."

over which presides a gentleman who does not know one word of Malayalam.

"the starting of a Public School in the hills; provision of a hostel and play ground for the Physical Education College, Trivandrum; the starting of a State Central Library"—

as if it is the first library to be started—

"the establishment of a Central Technical Institute and Junior Technical Schools. . ." etc.

The old damn thing is there; there is nothing new. There is no innovation. Therefore, I deeply regret that our Finance Minister has brought this Budget into this House. Technical education is what is needed most.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Punnoose: I would like to have another 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 20 Members who would like to participate; the hon. Member can divide the time himself.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There are 12 Members in the House from Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members from Travancore-Cochin want that no other Members should participate, they may say so.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): All the twelve members from the State and some other also should be allowed to participate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the number would come to 20 and the hon. Minister will also have to reply.

Shri Velayudhan: There are certain interests also; the time should be divided between the 19 or 20 Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know the interest that the hon. Member represents and I do agree that his interests are represented quite adequately. But others also want to speak.

Shri Punnoose: I would crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to give me ten minutes. Otherwise, there is no use of my standing. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He should try to finish in five minutes.

Shri Punnose : I will try to finish in 5 minutes.

Rapid industrialisation is the only possible salvation for our people; everybody will agree with that. Whenever the question of industrial development is raised, the charge is made that in Travancore-Cochin there is strike, industrial disharmony and all that is hampering progress. The argument is that because of labour unrest, no industrial undertaking can be established. During the last year 1.88 lakhs of man-days have been lost due to strikes and the Finance Minister deeply regrets it! There is the Indian Labour Gazette before me, but unfortunately there is no time for me to quote from it. But please note that Travancore-Cochin comes only after West Bengal & Bombay in the member of man-days lost. Please look at another fact. What are the strikes due to? If you go through the Indian Labour Gazette, you will find that the average annual earning of a factory worker in Travancore-Cochin drawing less than Rs. 200 per month is Rs. 683, which is the lowest in India. Even in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the figure is Rs. 864. What I want to say is that our wage-scales are not higher than those in the rest of India, and in certain cases much lower. From page 43 of the Indian Labour Gazette, you will find that the number of labour disputes that took place in Travancore-Cochin in the year 1953-54 was 783. They say it is a large number, but look at the reasons: "Discharge, bonus, leave, etc...." I want to assert with all sincerity that 98 per cent. of the labour disputes in my State are either to retain the existing conditions or to implement the existing provisions of law. I am appealing very seriously to the Members on the other side; I am addressing the Finance Minister also. Let us make an enquiry into the whole matter. Let us find out the real causes of Labour troubles in the State and make an earnest effort to remove them. The fact is that Travancore-Cochin or in Kerala for that, the working class is a powerful force. It has developed into a political force, occupying a decisive position; Unlike in many other parts of India the working class had always been in the vanguard of the national movement. Even in 1938 (when the national movement was only taking shape the working class in my State was in the forefront. After that, they have stood firm and

fought for national freedom and developed the movement itself, with the result that today they are near the throne of power. This is realised by our friends not the other side—Congress. Therefore, efforts are made to put down the workers. I can cite so many instances. I challenge any hon. Member on the other side to share that a fair deal is given to the workers. Sir, even the smallest and the most legitimate demand of the workers is denied and big struggles are provoked with the object to tire out the workers and weaken their unions. This is at the root of present labour situation in the State.

Let alone the new industries. Take the old ones, for example, the coir industry. The story of the coir is the story of Kerala. Twenty one lakhs of people live by that industry directly or indirectly. Do you know what is their present plight? Government has taken three steps: it has spent money and set up a coir board; it has organised coir co-operatives; it has declared minimum wages. We had discussions about the Coir Board some time ago. Even Shri A. M. Thomas said that the record of the Coir Board was not good. The Commerce Minister promised to look into the matter. What is the export position? They say that it has increased. We know that our raw materials are being exported increasingly to other countries. Factories are being put up in Holland, France and other countries. Every year, our exports in Coir goods is declining. Our whole industry is facing a big crisis practically reducing the whole of the coast line to starvation. I would request the Finance Minister to come to our rescue. True, we have the co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 36 lakhs—I do not remember the exact figure—has been spent. What happened? This money was spent little by little for some time. On the day previous to the speech, more than half of the money was about to lapse. The whole money was somehow distributed in a hurry. The conflict in the coir industry at the cottage level is between the husk owner who sinks the husk and the producers who convert it into coir. These co-operatives have put money into the hands of the husk owners. The Government has placed some money at the hands of the husk owner. There is a big crisis in the industry. Coming to minimum wages, 80 per cent. of the industrial disputes arise out of the non-implementation of the minimum wages. I do not want to go into the question further.

Take the rubber industry. Malayala Manorama,—I think Shri A. M. Thomas will agree that it is the conscience keeper of the Congress party in that State—writes in an editorial the other day expressing deep anxiety on the fact that while Travancore-Cochin accounts for 96 per cent of the entire rubber produced in this country, that a tyre factory that was contemplated to be started in the State is not going to be there and that it is going to be taken to Madras. If that happens it will be extremely unjust. Let it also be understood that we will strongly oppose any partnership with the Dunlops or the Goodrich in the establishment of this factory. Already these foreign companies have a monopoly of the business. I want the Finance Minister to reply to this point why we should not have a rubber factory producing tyres in the T.C. State in the public sector itself? The speech of the State Finance Minister is sweetened by promises: He holds out the prospects of starting industries like Heavy Electrical goods, shipyard, development of fisheries and so on. Let me know what the Central Government is going to do in these things.

Conditions in our State are unbearable and they are being made more unbearable. I would be failing in my duty if I do not tell in two minutes . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute.

Shri Punnoose: Two minutes and I shall finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only one minute; he will have to conclude

Shri Punnoose: We have got a police administration: absolutely unbearable, most rotten, about which any man with a little conscience will be ashamed. I would request my friends including Shri Matthen to get up and claim that we have got a decent police. It is written in the State Manual that 100 years ago—I have no time to read—the police was corrupt, high-handed, aggressive, etc. Exactly the same conditions prevail there today. I have got a bundle of paper with cases in which people have been beaten, murdered in lock-ups, women raped, all sort of things done. Shri M. N. Govindan Nair M.P. and Shri Achutha Menon, well-known to all coming from Kerala, along with Shri A. K. Gopalan gave a memorandum to the Home Minister of the Central Government. But, it has been thrown into the wastepaper basket. Do

you know who rules in the State today? The I.G. of Police is the real man who wields power. I have no personal grouse against him. I would claim to be a friend of his. But, until and unless that I.G. of Police is removed,—he is the greatest disappointment in my life;—and total reform of the Police Department is undertaken, no good can come to the State. After Shri Rao went there, there have been 8 cases of manhandling, one at Mundakayam, another at Varkala, one at Kommi, etc. So many people have been beaten. I am quite sure. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if you are arrested in my State no one can be sure that you will not be insulted. Even Shri A. M. Thomas will agree with me about the conditions existing there. If you want to help us in any way, if you want to be of sure benefit to us,—for heaven's sake, clean our public service, at least bridle the police and do something about it so that the generations to come might say that they did a little good. Every dark cloud has its silver lining and even the President's rule can do us a good turn if it chooses.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset, I must say that the speech of my friend Shri Punnoose who initiated the discussion on this budget has been disappointing. When I hear him I thought that he was making an election speech.

Shri Valayudhan: He could not get much time.

An Hon. Member: You make another.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Shri Punnoose said that the time allotted for discussion was limited and justice could not be done to the subject. He spoke for about 40 minutes. I expected that he would devote some time to make constructive suggestions as to how our economic conditions could be improved, how our economy should be developed and how our unemployment problem could be solved. Except for some reference to the setting up of a rubber factory and the development of the coir industry, I should say that his speech was mainly delivered with an eye on the next general elections.

From 1952 onwards, after this House was formed after the general elections, I do not think that any area in this

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

country has been shown in this House as deserving attention from the Centre as Travancore-Cochin. It has been a complaint of several Members of this House coming from other States that it would appear that India consisted of only Travancore-Cochin and Rayalaseema. Now, we do not heard much about Rayalaseema. But we still hear about Travancore-Cochin. While the people of Rayalaseema have been able to turn the corner, I do not think the people of Travancore-Cochin have been able to do so. Shri Punnoose devoted a major part of his speech to abuse the party that was in power in Travancore-Cochin, namely the Congress Party to which I have the honour to belong. When we judge the achievements of any Government, we have to judge them in the light of the background in which that Government is working, the difficulties that that Government had to encounter. And if we evaluate the achievements of the Congress Party in Travancore-Cochin in that spirit, let alone the frequent Ministerial changes in that State, I make blood to assert in this House that that Government can stand comparison with the achievements of any Government in India.

Shri Punnoose: Facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to one's own views. Let us also differ.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In spite of the difficulties that the Congress Government in Travancore-Cochin was labouring under, I again assert that the achievements of that Government can form a chapter of legitimate pride to any person coming from that State.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even you.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may at outset mention some of the facts that have to be borne in mind when we assess the achievements of the Congress Government in Travancore-Cochin. It may be borne in mind that there is a party in Travancore-Cochin called the Kerala Socialist Party and that party had certain Members in the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly too. The principal objective of that party was an independent Kerala State, and the election manifesto of that party indicated that it stood for an independent Kerala Socialist Republic. It also advanced certain arguments although they cannot stand scrutiny, and some telling facts which might

appeal to the ordinary layman of that State. That party used facts such as that although we are deficit in food, we are rich in cash crops, we have got strategic materials in abundance of which the whole country is in short supply. In cocoanuts and arecanuts the country is in short supply, but the quantity that is produced by India is produced by Travancore-Cochin. Ninety per cent. of the raw rubber in India is produced by Travancore-Cochin. We have got other export commodities like pepper, tea, ginger, cashew, lemon grass oil of which we have got practically a monopoly. And there are our mineral resources too which have not been exploited. These are some of the arguments that that party used to advance during election time, and on other occasions, in favour of Kerala being an independent and autonomous State free from the Centre. I just mention this fact only to indicate that there are parties in that State the like of which we do not see in any other part of this country, which instead of trying to co-operate with the Centre and work out the Five Year Plans, want to throw obstacles in the way.

The party to which my hon. friend Shri Punnoose belongs was saying at the Palghat conference that the Five Year Plan has to be worked. But its previous position was that it was only a paper plan and was of no use.

Shri Punnoose: This is news.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They once said that it was of absolutely no use, it was not going to bring any good to our country.

Shri Punnoose: Wrong.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But when that party found that the Plan has worked tolerably well, that the targets mentioned in the Plan have been almost achieved, now at its Palghat conference it seems to have stated: "We should try to co-operate in the working of the Plan". So that, when Members like Shri Punnoose attach the party that was in power there, may I ask Shri Punnoose whether his party or any other party in that State has offered any co-operation to the party in power in that State? Co-operation was practically nil.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There was only corruption for co-operation.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They were only creating law and order situations, organising strikes and putting all sorts of

obstacles in the way of the working of that Government, so much so we could not have expected the same smooth working of Government there as the Congress Party could enjoy in the other States in the country.

I would invite the attention of all the hon. Members of this House to the forthright, simple and frank speech of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri A. J. John, when he introduced the budget in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly in March, 1956.

Shri Velayudhan: Is he still alive ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would say that this speech of Shri John, in spite of the criticism offered by Shri Punnoose, is unrivalled in its simplicity and its frankness.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Oh, yes, we know that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some circumstances may kindly be borne in mind by the Central Government which is now in charge of the administration of Travancore-Cochin. We have reached a very critical period in that State. We find a new State is going to be formed and it has been argued with force that the transfer of Malabar to Kerala would be inadvisable on financial and administrative grounds. A very gloomy picture has also been drawn with regard to the financial prospects of the future Kerala State, and it has been termed the problem State of India. This is what has been said in the latest report of the Home Ministry: (Central Government)

"With a fast increasing population which made the pressure on the limited supply of land very acute, the *per capita* area of cultivation being about 30 cents . . . Travancore-Cochin among the Indian States presented very peculiar and difficult problems to be handled by a popular Government".

It is generally thought that there is something rotten,—and it has also been pictured by Shri Punnoose like that,—in the State of Denmark. In spite of lack of comparative stability, on closer scrutiny we will be able to find that the record of that State in post-independent India is something of which, as I said before, anybody can feel proud.

What are its peculiar problems ? One problem Shri Punnoose has referred to. There is no other part of India where the density of population is as high as in Travancore-Cochin. The density of population, according to the 1951 census, is 1,015 per square mile. The all-India average is only 285, per square mile of inhabited area, the density will come to 1,829, and according to the indications, in 1961, 2,192 will be the density, and that will perhaps be the highest in the world.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI *in the Chair*]

In the picture of the component units of the Indian Union which has been drawn by the States Reorganisation Report, we will be able to find that Kerala with 14,980 square miles will have a population of 1316 millions and Karnataka with 72,730 square miles will have only a population of 19 millions, so that Kerala State would have more than four times the density of population of Karnataka.

Since I may not have time to come back to this aspect, I may just mention one fact before passing. It has been stated that inter-provincial settlement will be one of the solutions for the overpopulation of Kerala. That is one of the remedies suggested. I have also been saying, and many Members from that State were also emphasising that fact, that inter-provincial settlement has to be planned and executed by the Centre on a national basis. An attempt has been made by the Centre in this direction and some families have been settled in Andamans and some in Bhopal. With regard to the conditions in the Andamans, I am not now in a position to say anything.

An Hon. Member: It is very bad.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But with regard to the conditions in Bhopal, I must as a person coming from T.C. say, if this is the type of inter-provincial settlement that the Centre wants to plan, we would "dwell in the midst of the alarms there than reign in this horrible land ?" The land may be quite all right. There may be tremendous scope for exploitation of resources, but I understand that the conditions of the families that have gone from Travancore-Cochin to Bhopal are really miserable. Those settlers have been given an abode which is worse than what is given even to cattle. That is what I am

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told. If that is the way in which Government want to organise this inter-State settlement in order to deal with the problem of overpopulation of a particular State, I would say that we do not want such inter-State settlement at all. I understand that those persons have no supply of pure water; they have no supply of the implements necessary for husbandry. After having purchased a pair of bullocks with what they have been given, they have nothing more to live upon till they invest some money, do some labour and then reap the benefits thereof.

Another aspect which has been dealt with by the Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin in his speech is that he was intending to put the available land in Travancore-Cochin at the disposal of the deserving section of the community, and that he had also a proposal in hand, namely, the appointment of a land commission for that purpose. I invite the attention of the Finance Minister as well as the Home Minister here to the necessity for setting up such a land commission, and then distributing the available land in that State to the deserving section. That would be a very desirable proposal.

In this connection, I would also like to tell Government that there was an attempt made some time back for giving about five to ten acres of land to some families there. But since there was no proper planning, and there was no proper development of that area, very fertile land, and very beautiful land, has been exploited in such a way that there has been soil erosion, and the land that was entrusted to these people is now lying like a desert. As the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Rubber (Production and Marketing) (Amendment) Bill, I along with other members had an opportunity to visit these areas and I found that very good and fertile land had been spoilt on account of the sort of distribution that had been adopted, and the scant attention given to the colonisation scheme in that State. I would, therefore, submit that a proper plan should be drawn up, and there should not be any waste of the resources of that State, and the available land in that State should be distributed in such a way among the members of the deserving section of the community as not to result in any public waste.

I shall now make a reference to the nature and size of the unemployment problem in that State. There is a colossal accumulation of unemployed persons, which is not a feature that figures anywhere else in India. 60,000 job-securers are added every year by the growth of population alone. The number of unemployed persons at the end of 1955 has been estimated at 14.5 lakhs, and the number of under-employed 10 lakhs. If 7.25 lakhs of women are left out, then we are left with a balance of 10.25 lakhs of unemployed persons, and 10 lakhs of under-employed persons, as we enter into the Second Five Year Plan. Even to keep up the current level of employment, we shall have to find job openings for three lakhs and more.

In the Second Five Year Plan itself—I do not want to refer to it in any great detail, but I shall say only this much—the gravity of the situation has been recognised, and specific mention has been made of two States, namely, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal. The situation in Travancore-Cochin is complicated by the fact that there is a lot of educated unemployment also there. To have nearly half the working population with no work to do is a problem which faces no other State in the country.

We have also to bear in mind that Travancore-Cochin with all the poverty that it is under, is perhaps the most advanced State in India. Both the States of Travancore and Cochin enjoyed very progressive and good governments. Both the States were following a forward policy in the matter of nation-building activities, especially, health, education, and communications that state enjoys the highest literacy today among the states in this country.

From the statistics that have been supplied to us, we find that in that small State, we have got 50 first-grade colleges, among which there is only one medical college, one engineering college, one agriculture college and one veterinary college. I do not think that even in Britain there are so many college students per lakh of population.

There are 5,872 educational institutions in that State, among which 613 are high schools, 855 are middle schools, and 4219 are primary schools.

The problem of educated unemployment in that State faces us with a very menacing situation, and I should say that it has got very explosive possibilities also.

When I am on the question of the progress achieved I should also make a reference to the advancement made in the matter of public health and other developmental works in that state. There are 52 major hospitals in Travancore-Cochin, 116 dispensaries, and 35 grant-in-aid hospitals. Ayurveda has not been neglected. There are 16 Ayurvedic hospitals, 81 dispensaries and 320 grant-in-aid Ayurvedic hospitals.

In regard to mileage of roads, Travancore-Cochin has led the rest of India. It is 0.82 per square mile as against the all-India average of 0.16 per square mile.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All made by Congress?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes. If you go through the statistics at the time when the Congress Party came into power in 1949, and compare it with the statistics now, you will be able to find that in many respects, the figures have been doubled. There are 550 panchayats in that State.

I mention all these facts only to indicate that Travancore-Cochin State being a very progressive State, when we devise plans for that State, those plans must be in keeping up work the progress which it has achieved so far, that is to say, when we adopt or apply any plan to that State, it must not be a plan which will stagger the progress that it has been maintaining throughout.

I should also say, and I should think that the Central Government also have come to know about it, that it is not a very dormant and tame type of people that we get in Travancore-Cochin. It is a vigorous type of people that we get there. They are a vigorous and vociferous set too. Temperamentally also.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: They are rebellious.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are very rebellious like my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar; although many persons there do not possess the facial characteristics that my hon. friend possesses, yet in demeanour and other features Shri V. P. Nayar typifies several people in that State.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am glad.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is an insatiable urge for progress and a better standard of living in that State. That is an important aspect that we have to bear in mind.

Another point that must be borne in mind is that there has been a great trade slump in that State. The Finance Minister may say that there are inflationary tendencies because of the purchasing power that we have been able to inject into the people of this country. But when we take into account the conditions of Travancore-Cochin, we shall find that because of the trade slump and because of the low price of the articles which it was able to produce during the last four years about Rs. 70 crores—and that sum had to go to that portion of the country—is the extent of short fall in its income. That is to say, the purchasing power of the population of that State has been reduced to that extent.

Let us now see how these big questions in Travancore-Cochin have been handled by the Centre. In the First Five Year Plan, although based on population, we were entitled to an allotment of Rs. 60 crores, yet even with the additional allotment on account of the unemployment problem and other things, the actual allotment available was only Rs. 30 crores. And what was the condition of the finances of that State, when the Congress Party came to power? You know the difficulties that we had to face in the matter of food situation. During the four or five years prior to 1954, that State had to incur Rs. 16.76 crores of expenditure by way of subsidies for the distribution of foodstuffs and the Centre gave Rs. 8.57 crores. Investment on the education side served as the heaviest draft on the State exchequer there. Out of the 1956-57 budget, of Rs. 31 crores 38 lakhs, inclusive of capital expenditure Rs. 7 crores 11 lakhs have been set apart for education alone. No other State in this country utilises so much proportion of its total expenditure for the purpose of education.

I referred to the nature of the discussion in 1952. Some Members spoke then about the problem of unemployment in that State. It has been recognised that the panacea for the ills of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin is industrialisation. It has been frequently stated, 'industrialise or you perish'. I just want to read one sentence from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister in 1952. I

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would like to ask whether having diagnosed the disease, he has exerted or moved a little finger in the direction of the requisite treatment. Shri Matthen, when he spoke on the budget, said that a little more of industrialisation was needed. He referred to the slump in the coir industry. Referring to what Shri Matthen said, the Finance Minister observed :

"He did not merely step at drawing attention to the depressed state of the coir industry, but went on to make suggestions. He made two suggestions, as a matter of fact. One was that that area was in need of a certain amount of industrialisation as a sort of a permanent solution of the problem. I believe he has hit the nail on the head there".

I respectfully ask the Finance Minister what investment he has made for industrialisation in that State, I would ask him what portion of the Central outlay has been invested in that State, what industries have been started there and what Central projects have been started there. Except the location of the DDT factory there, which will absorb about 200 persons, we do not find a single pie of the Central outlay in Travancore-Cochin. So I would just like to remind the hon. Minister about what he said in 1952.

The hon. Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin—I do not know whether Shri Punnoose will like to call him 'honourable' . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: He has proved himself dishonourable.

Shri Velayudhan: That is a very bad aspersion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has stated that the T.C. Government had suggested the installation of very many factories. One is a heavy electrical factory. It has been later decided to be located in Bhopal. Then he has suggested that the second shipbuilding yard should be located in Travancore-Cochin—I do not know what is going to be its fate. Then he has suggested the setting up of a Central Press there—I do not know what is going to happen to that also.

Shri Punnoose : Everybody knows.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What I want to emphasise is this: when we criticise that Government, when the Centre also do not appreciate the difficulties of that

State, I would submit that the Central Government have not done their duty by that State. I just want to ask Shri C. D. Deshmukh and the Home Minister whether they want democracy to succeed in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri P. S. Rau is reported to have stated at a Press conference in Travandrum very recently that because of his interview with Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, he has been able to get three industrial estates, one each at Trivandrum, Quilon and Trichur, two major workshops at Tiruvella and Ettumanur and 3 small workshops located at Atingal, Moovatupuzha and some other place. I would ask whether these demands have not been pressed on the Central Government by the Government of that State also. What was the reason for the delay in giving sanction to those schemes?

I just want to say that the approach of the Centre in this matter is not correct. When a popular Government comes and approaches the Central Government, the latter adopt a particular attitude, but when the government is taken over by the Centre and President's rule is established and an Adviser is sent the Central Government adopt a different attitude. I want all these projects that the Adviser initiates to be executed, but I also want to emphasise that the approach of the Centre in this matter has not been fair or proper.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): You deserve the Government you got.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I just want to ask of the Finance Minister one question before I close. When he introduced the Budget on the 28th March 1956, he said that he was only introducing the Budget introduced by the Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin, and he was not committed to the figures mentioned therein. He also mentioned that instructions had gone to the various States to the effect that they must balance their budgets, at least the revenue side should be balanced. I ask the Finance Minister, which of the revenue budget of any State, except of Part C States, has been balanced? Take the budget of West Bengal. Take the case of the budget of Bihar. So that Travancore-Cochin was no exception.

I would say that the Centre is also committed to the size of the Plan that has been approved by the Planning Commission, namely, Rs. 71.2 crores or so,

after deducting the 5 per cent and without including other Central schemes for unemployment and other things. What has been done, as I gather from the Budget papers that have been distributed, is that instead of carrying over the amount to the last years of the Plan, they have phased the Plan in such a way as to spend about one-fifth of the outlay in the first year of the Plan itself. The Budget has been framed with that object in view. So that I would say that if we vote these figures, it should not be open to the Centre to say that it is not committed to these figures. The Centre must be prepared to come forward with the aid that is expected from the Centre in the form of grants, loans and other things. It should not be open to the Centre to say that there has been over-budgeting or something like that. The new administration is being geared up to the task. If it is given a chance, it will be able to spend the entire amount. So the Centre should not be found wanting as far as that State is concerned when the Second Five Year Plan is implemented.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: About one and a half months ago, this House passed the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill in respect of Travancore-Cochin State for about Rs. 10,00,89,000. Now, we are dealing with the General Budget with an estimated revenue of Rs. 18,89,90,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 21,98,28,000. There is a deficit in this Budget of Rs. 3,08,48,000. We have to go into the details of this in 6½ hours and pass the Budget also. In the meantime, President's rule is going on in the State. Shri P. S. Rau has started his regime with a fanfare of trumpets. I now also hear that a co-Adviser has been appointed, and in addition, an anti-corruption officer has been appointed. To add insult to injury, I am told, he is a pensioner from the Central service. Such imports are very unpopular in my State.

We had the tragic experience of officers being imported in hundreds during the Diwan period, among them some pensioners also. They were certainly appointed to propitiate some God in the Olympiad at Delhi in those days. I would like to know which God in this Delhi paradise is being propitiated by this appointment of one Bambiawala—whether it is any Minister or any Secretary, I do not know. Anyhow, a Bambiawala has been sent to us to root out the corruption in the whole State.

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Anyhow I feel that the President's Administration has been forced on the State and the other parties were not allowed to come to power mainly because the Government did not want the Leftist Ministry to expose all the corruptions of the Congress Ministry. Naturally, the anti-corruption officer is not expected, nor is he capable of, exposing the corruptions of Ministers, that went before. Then, what is he going to do? Perhaps he may try to haul up some of the small fry in the Government service. If he succeeds I have no complaint. But to bring in a fairly good administration in the State we must understand what are the basic causes of all these defects.

Two things have been pointed out in this House: one is the unemployment question; the other is the shortage of land. But the other things that count actually in the administration are the police atrocities, the one which has already been referred to by my hon. comrade Shri Punnoose, and then nepotism and thrifidly corruption. These three are inter-related and they are, I consider, a legacy from the times of Sir C.P.'s administration in the past. The police administration in the State is the most rotten as has been pointed out.

Before I come to that I want only to point out one or two facts, which have been left out in the calculation and the real assessment of the unemployment position. When the whole thing is calculated we will find that about 26.1 lakhs of wage-earners have to support 75.45 lakhs of non-earners so much so every earner, every worker, has to provide for three non-earners, or three people who cannot work. The total number of unemployed, people who are prepared to work, but who cannot get work, has been pointed out to be 30.77 lakhs. Families who get below Rs. 50 per mensem are estimated to be 29.4 per cent; families getting between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per mensem are 36.4 per cent; those between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per mensem 6.2 per cent. and those who earn Rs. 300 per mensem is only 5.6 per cent.

If we look at the distribution of land also, we will find that over 82 per cent. of the wet land and 75 per cent. of the dry land are plots below one acre and only 3 per cent of the plots are plots

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

above 5 acres. When we consider the low standard of wages and income on the one side and the low acreage of land in the hands of the cultivators, and when we also know that there has been in the recent past, within the last two years 21.2 per cent. fall in the actual prices of agricultural commodities, we will realise that the loss of the peasant in the State is certainly very very inferior to that of the worker and, that itself is worse than in any other State in the whole of India.

There has been a reference, which has been stated by my hon. friend Mr. Thomas also, that the attempt to limit the holdings and give land over to the landless has been held up. By whom? That is a very pertinent question. Who framed these land laws? It was the P.S.P. Ministry which had a short span of life. They framed the Bills and it was the look out of the Congress Ministry, the Panampalli Ministry, to explode those Bills, not to allow those Bills to be passed into law. It is very clear, because we know that the Congress in our State, why, all over India, is a party of the vested interests. They cannot allow such a Bill to be brought in, because they will lose all their support.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It has also been pointed out, Sir, that in spite of the poverty, in spite of the unemployment, in spite of the paucity of land, the quantum of money we received from the Central Government for the first Five Year Plan has been only 50 per cent. of what we ought to have got even if only the actual proportion of the population is taken into account, without taking into consideration the high level of education and the backwardness of the State, in the matter of heavy industries and other industrial concerns. If these are also taken into consideration we must certainly get a much higher amount. But we have got only 50 per cent. of what was due to us in the first Five Year Plan.

In the Second Five Year Plan we get Rs. 71.2 crores as has been pointed out by Mr. Thomas. What is our desert? What are our dues. We ought to get according to mere calculation of percentage Rs. 125 crores for the second Five Year Plan. We have got only 56 per cent. of what we ought to get even in the second Five Year Plan. The Central Government claims that even this is too much. Is it because we are down in the

far South? Is it because we are an educated set of people? Is it because we have got, as my hon. friend just now said, more roads than any other part of India? But with regard to railways our position is much inferior to that of any other part of India. The schemes which have been submitted by the State Government, which are very insignificant, have been almost discarded and they are not being taken up, I am informed, in the next Five Year Plan. With this Rs. 71.12 crores the *ex-Finance Minister* of the State hoped that we would be able to provide 1.81 lakhs jobs. But even if this anticipation comes true—which I doubt very much—there are 60,000 additional job-seekers every year. So, for the next five years there will be 3 lakhs job seekers, so much so, not only the number but even the percentage of unemployed in the State will be much higher, with the result that instead of the ratio 1:3, one man will have to work and support four others: that will be the position at the end of the second Five Year Plan period so far as our State is concerned. All these calculations have been based on the false hope that the seven industries suggested by the Finance Minister like the heavy electrical machinery, ship-building yard, the steel processing plant, the Government of India Press, the coach building factory and other factories would all be put up there. If they are also not put up there, as has been already decided in most of these cases, what would be the fate of that State?

Sir, there is another very interesting factor. Two years ago in the Central Budget there was a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs to set up a titanium metal plant. It was only a skeleton plant. But nothing has been heard of it. The raw material for titanium is ilmenite. Ilmenite is our monopoly. Other countries are trying to powder rock to get it. But that is being sent out from our State in large quantities. Titanium is the metal of tomorrow; it is the metal of today for all high-powered aeronautic parts. But there is no scheme even to start a titanium metal factory in our State, in spite of our holding a monopoly of the raw material. It is at this critical juncture, when we have to fight against the Central Government for our legitimate share in the allotment for the second Five Year Plan, when we have to decide the boundaries of the Kerala State, when we have to decide the question of integration of the services between Madras State, the

Centre and the Travancore-Cochin State and so on and so forth, that I.C.S. officers have been sent to the State and that President's rule has been established there.

It is claimed that they will administer the State in such a way that all the outstanding evils now prevalent in the State would be removed. As a matter of fact, there is neither the time nor the facilities to make any radical change in the social or organisational set-up of the State. What they can do at best is to bring some reforms in the administrative machinery. Even for that, as I said before, there are three evils to be overcome. The story of police excesses is a tragic one, as has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Punnoose. Our Inspector-General of Police is a very good friend of mine, of Shri Punnoose and, not only that, of all of us. But, what I wish to bring to your notice is that he started as a Police Inspector and he rose from that position by a judicious manhandling of the citizens of my State. He still believes in third degree methods, long after democracy has been established in the State. Unfortunately, when the Congress bosses, came to power, they thought that they could use the same old repressive machinery. They forgot their own lessons. They forgot how they came to power. They forgot how they got so much sympathy of the people. They got the sympathy of the people because they suffered, they sacrificed. They forgot all these lessons and they utilised the same Inspector-General of Police to beat and murder people, in lock-ups and in the streets. What is the result? The result has been, as has previously been pointed out, the gradual decline of the Congress. Just after coming out of office, what happened? The Congress General Secretary was a candidate for the Rajya Sabha elections. From 45 Congress men his votes came to 36. If he had lost one vote, he could not have come to the Rajya Sabha. Hence at least these police atrocities have got to be stopped. Will the Government dare to stop it? If they do, well and good and I will congratulate them. If they do not, it will be the death-knell for the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should soon finish.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have just started, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should finish his observations within 5 minutes. The time put down here is 12:58.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I may be given at least 10 minutes; I thought I would get 30 minutes. Anyhow . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should try to finish within 5 or 6 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The police has been interfering in any and every industrial dispute. Any employer may put in a petition and immediately the police comes down and he is taken into custody and taken to the police station and kept there for 4 or 5 days and manhandled. Before he comes back, he is removed from the rolls on the plea that he was absent without leave. This is the attitude that is generally taken in industrial disputes. It is a most ridiculous thing that the police can interfere in any industrial dispute in our State.

My friends have been complaining that there have been strikes and that labour has been vociferous. The Finance Minister said that there has been a loss of 1.88 lakhs man-days. I claim responsibility for the loss of 1 lakhs man-days. Why was it brought about? There was an illegal recruitment, recruitment of the I.N.T.U.C. workers, workers who have never been workers before. A hundred and twenty-eight of them were recruited and entrenched workers were not re-employed. We protested against it; we went on strike. On the 85th day, the State Government started negotiations with us. We agreed upon the terms of reference and represented jointly to the Central Government for adjudication, under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. After getting this request, the dispute was referred under section 10(1)(c), and the terms were changed to the prejudice of the workers. The workers filed a Writ Petition in the Punjab High Court. But, ultimately, what happened? The Punjab High Court has become an object of ridicule to the workers in my State. The Central Government has refused to file a Reply Statement before the High Court and it has lowered their prestige in the eyes of all democratic people. It is this attitude of the Central Government towards trade unions and the deliberate attempt of the Congress Ministry in the State to break up trade unions wherever they are controlled by opposition parties and to substitute the INTUC for them, that is behind all these strikes.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

I was referring to the Chawara incident. By this attempt at recruiting other workers, what does Government gain? The Government has lost terribly; the workers have lost terribly and there was a loss of a lakh man-days for the nation. The case is pending and to conduct the case, the brief was given out to a friend of the Chief Minister at exorbitant rates and all sorts of misappropriation is going on.

The revenue estimated from the State owned industries for 1955-56 was placed at Rs. 19 lakhs and the revised estimate is 12.01 lakhs; only about 63 per cent. For 1956-57 it has come to Rs. 6.55 lakhs or one-third of the previous year's estimate. Where has all this money gone? It has been misappropriated. There has been deliberate corruption.

In the Ceramic Factory at Kundara—I have been the President of the Union for several years—the entire contract of the produce has been given at 35 per cent commission. Not only 35 per cent. Commission, but it is after it is transported and loaded in the trains. This comes to more than 50 per cent. of the total price. Originally, it was only 7½ per cent. This is the parting gift given by the Panampalli Ministry to the Agents—the Bawa Crokeries. Do you mean to say that this is a philanthropic act? I dare allege that it is an act of corruption. There have been thousands of such instances which were brought forth in the State Legislature when the no-confidence motion was discussed. Discussions continued and none of them were met by the Chief Minister; but there was a majority of 2 or 3 at that time. They got through. That did not help them to continue for long because the whole system was rotten and there was corruption and nepotism. What happened? The few remaining stalwarts, Shri Kumpalathu Sanku Pillai, Shri T. M. Verghese, Shri K. M. Kuruvilla—two of whom were Minister for a long time—who were with us in the Congress, are going out of the Congress because even they could not stand the corruption of the Panampalli Ministry in the State. Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon and his master brought down the Congress from the highest pinnacles of prestige. They have brought down the name and prestige of the Congress for the building up of which they did not shed tears or blood. It is we people sitting here, people like Kumari Annie Mascarene, Pattam Thanu Pillai

and others that have shed tears and blood and people like myself and Punnoose who have built it up. They have not spent their time and energy for the building up of the Congress organisation. The State machinery was utilised against the workers; to smash them and to build up the INTUC. In an answer given to a question of Shri Vittal Rao, in this House, it was said that the workers belonging to INTUC was 2610 whereas it has been accepted that the number of workers of the U.T.U.C. and the A.I.T.U.C. is 6 and 10 times that of the INTUC.

When the question of nominating two representatives to the Tea Board came up, both the A.I.T.U.C. and U.T.U.C. were left out. When the question of the Rubber Board came, the A.I.T.U.C. fought it out and they got one of the two seats. The U.T.U.C. was completely left in the lurch. Is this a fair type of administration; is this justice? When this is the type of corruption prevailing, how do you expect the Congress to win the support of the working class; how do you expect any honest and honourable citizen living in the State to say that strikes are not justified? How can Shri Thomas himself say that he is in agreement with the policy pursued. He does not like that; I know that. All the Members of Parliament sitting here do not like that but they are compelled to put up with it. This is the kind of administration which has been taken over by Mr. Rau. I feel that Shri Rau is a big talker and bluffer. He has started talking about a number of schemes. For every Government officer, how can he build residential quarters? Are these included in the Second Five Year Plan? Where else can he get the money? I do not know how he can do all these unwarranted things!

Another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of this House is that he has been infringing on the rights of this House. He has been insulting this House. Last week he convened a meeting of the members of staff of the secretariat and told them, "I have given you freedom to work without ministerial interference for ten months." What does it mean? Is it not an insult to the institution of democracy? How can he say that? How does he know that the President's rule is going to be extended? Is it not an insult to this House? Are we Members of this House expected to bow down to what he says and extend the terms of the President's rule? It is adding insult to injury. It is better both for the State

and the Centre to see that the President's rule is stopped there as early as possible. The earlier it is stopped the better. I am sorry the Prime Minister is walking away with his back towards democracy. He is again going back or going up the ladder of fascism; but that is not going to work in my State. We shall fight if democracy is not brought back, if better government is not brought to the people, there.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): In 1956, as was the history of our Parliament, we have the undesirable duty of discussing the Travancore-Cochin Budget in this House. I am not proud of it. It so happens that in our State things have come to such a position that the President has to take up the administration of the State. But taking things as a whole, Shri Punnoose, a communist Member, has said, that Congress was responsible for this state of affairs. There is some truth in it. But what is the position that it has taken. The Congress Party in Travancore-Cochin is losing. But what is their lot in Andhra? I mean the communist party. All the parties in Travancore-Cochin have their own different ideologies. The R.S.P. has got its own ideology; the K.S.P. has its own ideology; the P.S.P. has its own ideology. Now the question is this: are they going on proper lines with regard to the education of the people, in the political sense? Let the Communist Party itself think about this matter, instead of mixing up matters. How can that Party now come here and try to attack the Congress? I do admit that we are at fault. Otherwise this undeserved incident would not have happened. I am sorry for it, but what can we do? Let all of us, when the next election comes, stand up on our own legs and tell the people what our objectives are and ask them, if they have confidence in us, to give us the power to govern or administer the State. Let those people who are now in the Opposition go and tell the people their objectives and seek election. That is the way to solve the problem.

Coming to the Budget, when I looked into the Budget papers and the speech of the ex-Finance Minister, Shri John I thought it was one of the best speeches ever made in any of the State Legislatures of India. We are not proud even now that we have done so much, because in this country we have to do a lot. Even from the very beginning I am not of that calibre or pattern to say that we are over-confident or complacent about

what we have done. We have done a lot during the last five years. Are we proud of that? When the Finance Minister explained the financial position of the State, he stated that a small State like Travancore-Cochin is going to spend in the next year a sum of about Rs. 21 crores. He did not say that he was proud of it. He simply said that these are the promises of the State, these are the things they wanted to do. Stage by stage we have to deal with them in a democratic way. But that chapter was closed and the President's rule has now come there.

What led to the Adviser, Shri Rau, to have an Assistant Adviser, we do not know. We ought to have been consulted before any such appointment is made because we, as members of that particular State, are about 18 in number in both Houses of Parliament and we are equally responsible as Shri Rau or anybody else throughout India. Before his request came to the Home Ministry, before that request was granted, the Home Minister should have consulted us by asking us, are you in favour of an Assistant Adviser being appointed as requested by Shri Rau. That is the best way of dealing with the question, so that we may go and tell the people the correct position that conditions may improve due to the President's rule.

Coming to the anti-corruption officer, I have nothing to say against the appointment of an outsider as head of that department. It is better to have an outsider in charge of that department instead of having a very senior, capable official from that State itself. It is immaterial to me whether he comes from Bombay or Calcutta. There are a number of departments where some officers are corrupt.

Coming to the police department, I must agree with many of the speakers, particularly Shri Punnoose and Nair, who stated that it requires some sort of reform. I have been thinking of this matter for the last ten or fifteen years when I used to be in the Assembly. How are we to recruit police inspectors? For the posts of police inspectors, we must have proper personnel. We see graduates and matriculates between the ages of 20 and 25 being inspectors having responsible work to do. They are youngsters and they fall a prey to temptation easily. We know about all these things in detail from one station to another and we are complaining about it

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to the authorities concerned. There must be some scheme devised by which, when inspectors are placed in charge of particular stations, they must be the best men for the job, with some character and not easily liable to fall a prey to the attractions offered. If steps can be taken in some such direction, the reform of the police can be achieved.

Coming to the services, there are a number of grievances of the officers coming from Cochin State and to those coming from Travancore State. The integration of the services has not been done on a proper basis. Therefore, let us examine the question if there is any genuine grievances with regard to the officers coming from the Travancore or Cochin State. Moreover, as we are shortly going to have the officers from Malabar integrated into this State, say, after six months or so, we should see that before then the grievances of the officers are looked into and remedied. We should find out a method by which the legitimate grievances of the officers will be remedied so that they will serve the country for its betterment.

Coming to the general scheme of the Budget, I have to welcome it. I am not one who will consider that because the Travancore-Cochin State has certain commodities which are exported to outside countries, it must be given prior consideration in the Second Five Year Plan. If such an argument is allowed, then Assam will come and say, "Give us all the money that we earn for the country out of our tea". So also, West Bengal will adduce a similar argument in respect of jute. So, I suggest that the peculiar conditions and position of the State must be looked into in deciding this question.

The main thing referred to by many hon. Members is unemployment. How can that be remedied in a day?

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair: In five years.

Shri Achuthan: Even after five years, the present position of unemployment will continue, because every year we are adding about 1.8 million people. After five years, even if we succeed in absorbing a large number of people every year, there will be 9 million more people and so the present position of unemployment is bound to continue after the Second Five Year Plan period. What are the

remedies you suggest? Take agriculture and the stage of agricultural development in that State, and the facilities that are given to the agriculturists. Intensive cultivation has to be given encouragement by giving manures and seeds at subsidised rates through co-operative societies on easy instalments. Government must give top priority for extending electric power to all places. I am not saying that Government must take upon itself the responsibility to lift water. But it must make power available so that the people may instal motors. Thousands of acres will be benefited if power is made available to the people for irrigation purposes. It is a matter which could be looked into.

There were some remarks about the Coir Board. I have to say something about that Board not because I am a member there. It has done its best. There was a criticism that we were not sending finished goods. But the foreign countries are not requiring the finished products. How can we send? The Coir Board has been attempting to export finished products but they say that they wanted only fibre and yarn and not finished products. In our trade agreements, it is not a product for sale. We have contacted the people concerned. We have also stressed this point. The whole of the coir industry must be brought under co-operative operations. I know there are in some places some societies but the position is not as good as one would wish it to be. I may say that I am proud of the Coir Board's work. I am sorry because Shri Thomas had not looked into the papers.

I now come to fisheries. Shri V. P. Nayar was always asking questions about this. Something must be done. We must have a plan for this purpose so that we may help the fishermen there. The catch must be well-stored. There must be cold-storage facilities and also transport facilities so that the interior parts may be able to get the products.

The second important industry in Travancore-Cochin is the hand-loom industry. I have the Report of the Hand-loom Board here and I am sorry to find that the State has not made much use of the loans and grants made available. From the statement showing loans sanctioned up to 31-1-1956 and the expenditure up to 31-12-1955, I find that the Madras State gets Rs. 30 crores while the Travancore-Cochin State gets only Rs. 35 lakhs. So also, I find from this

book that with regard to the working capital for the weavers' co-operative societies, yarn distribution societies, etc. Madras gets Rs. 13 lakhs while the Travancore-Cochin State gets only Rs. 1,90,000. It is so with regard to the other grants and loans from the Centre. There is a suspicion in my mind that our State Government is not trying its best to get as much as possible from the Centre for distribution to the hand-loom weavers. I have heard some complaints that the inspectors of the Coir Board or the Hand-loom Board are insisting on formalities and technicalities and harass the working of these societies. They should guide and must not hinder their progress. They should not themselves be stumbling blocks in the way of co-operatives.

I now come to irrigation. I do not know if the Central Government is considering the Idiki scheme. It is one of the major schemes. I do find that the Central Government has not taken up this scheme. If this scheme is implemented, a number of people will get employment. The people of Nemmara and other areas are suffering from drinking water scarcity. There is a scheme here called Pothurdi scheme. If these two schemes are taken up, it will greatly relieve their distress. The Mangalam scheme has been taken up by the Madras Government. So, let the Travancore-Cochin Government consider the Cheerakuzhi scheme which has been included in the Second Plan and the Pothurdi scheme. It would cater to the needs of certain areas which are coming to Kerala State after October or November when the Kerala State is formed. There should not be any double-spending. Utmost benefit should be available to the people.

I now come to other questions. I am proud of the roads available in that State. There are also a number of big bridges. I am proud of the Pultut and Cherai bridges. I understand there are a number of other roads under contemplation by the communications department. There is no connection between the northern portion of Crangannur taluk which is the southern portion of Ponnani taluk of the Malabar district with Trichur Taluk. Let the Government take up this thing and construct a bridge so that the people of that area may have the advantage of communication with the other areas.

About drinking water supply. I have to say this. The whole of the coastal area of my constituency is suffering,

from a scarcity of drinking water. It includes Muthukunnam, Parur, Vypin, etc. Even now, there is dearth of water supply. There appears to be some scheme. The people knew that the Budget is going to be discussed today and so I have got telegrams from them that this question must be taken up.

There are a number of other points which have to be looked into. One Member said something about the colleges. There was only one medical college. We should have another medical college. It may be at Trichur. I am not very particular about the place. Malabar is going to join Kerala. Let it be at Malabar. Let it be in Calicut. But there must be one more medical college for Kerala. Let there be more agricultural and engineering colleges. It will be difficult for us unless we have more technical institutions in our country. There is no use of having more arts and science colleges. An hon. Member said that there were more than 46 colleges in that State. In my State primary education means school final examination. In other parts of India the conditions are different. Within two miles radius there will be a high school. There will be no other explanation for saying, because it is overeducated, no more schools will be opened there. There are a good many numbers of schools but they must be converted into basic schools. Technical schools must be provided. You must call a halt to this growing number of arts colleges. If one community starts a college, then the other communities—Nair community, Christian community and others—will also start colleges. There is actually a race for opening colleges. Due to that, the unemployment problem there is in a virulent form. I understand that the whole Parliament is seized of that situation and Travancore-Centre must be prepared to come forward. All these things that I have pointed out can, therefore, be considered.

I am not very happy with the President's Rule there. But, what are we to do? I hope the Central Ministers will devote special consideration to Travancore-Cochin and see that, if possible, they spend the whole money that has been allotted. Let the Central Government spend some ten crores of rupees there and see what improvement can be done. The people are well educated there. If employment facilities are offered, that will raise their standard of living. The

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Government must see that technical education is given to the people there and see that they are kept on a level obtaining in other parts of the country.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Home Minister and to the Finance Minister to give special attention to this State. When the President's Rule ends the people must feel that the Central Government was alive to the situation and, in spite of the faults of the parties there, on account of the President's Rule the people have been placed in a better position than they would have been if they were under their own Ministries.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not for the first time that the budget of Travancore-Cochin is coming for discussion in this House. But this time the budget of a problem State has come into the hands of the Central Government, which by itself is a greater problem than the problem of Travancore-Cochin State. In English language, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have a figure of speech called synecdoche, where a part is put for the whole. But, here, we have got the whole put for the part.

Democracy functioning in this country of ours had taken such a curious turn that Travancore-Cochin, which had an organised democratic government long before the Republic of India was formed, has now lost its legs. It can't stand on its own legs and has come for help to a so-called Government which is more oligarchal in character and reality than democratic. The budget will show clearly that it is the budget of a nebulous State, a State, which is Travancore-Cochin today, expecting to be a Kerala State tomorrow, with a legislature not in existence, not consulted to form a Presidential State and yet on the remaining and on the way to become a Kerala State. The budget has to be considered in the light of these facts.

I heard a Member of the Congress Party speaking about the Finance Minister's speech there and saying that a single and at the same time—I forget the other word—perhaps, an intelligent Finance Minister's speech shows the achievement of the Congress administration. I wish to bring before you, Sir, facts and figures to show the state of administration in that State during the last phase of the Congress administration. On page 2 of the Finance Minister's speech you get a

tabular form showing the productions of the country—paddy, coconut, arecanut etc.—from 1953 to 1956. If you go through that statement you will see that the production has steadily decreased from 1954 to 1956 except in the case of cashewnut and ginger, thanks to the Congress administration. Again, if you look at page 10, you will be surprised to note the great difference in the budget accounts of the Congress Government that was functioning there lately, and the P.S.P. government that was functioning just a few months back. You will note that what was hitherto a deficit budget suddenly loses its deficit character on account of the lifting of control. The P.S.P. Government, which was mainly responsible for the lifting of controls, had brought such enormous changes that the Finance Minister said:

"Thus instead of an expenditure of Rs. 205.17 lakhs originally anticipated there was actually a credit of Rs. 223.19 lakhs which accounts for a difference of Rs. 428.36 lakhs between the budget estimates and the actuals. But for this welcome, but unexpected turn of events, the budgetary anticipations would not have been totally upset and the year would have closed with a comparatively small surplus of Rs. 54.74 lakhs."

It is quite a clear case to show the difference between the administration run by the PSP and the administration run by the Congress. No sooner the controls were lifted the heavy deficit turned into an excess and the gap is filled up to the surprise of the Congress Ministry. That is really something which has to be remembered.

Today we are imposing controls again. One by one we are retracting our steps. We have controls on everything except self and that is the point where we have to curb ourselves.

I was just, telling you about the decrease in the production figures during the time of the Congress Ministry. Now I am just calling your attention to page 8 of the Explanatory Memorandum where a list of income is shown. During the last few years—say from 1954 to 1956—the income is steadily decreasing except in State excise duties. On the other side, on page 9 you have got the figures of expenditure which shows a steady increase from 1954-55 to 1956-57. Here is a case of revenue decreasing on one side

and the expenditure increasing on the other side. Is this the kind of democratic administration, I wish to ask the Finance Minister.

On page 47 of the same Explanatory Memorandum, you have dealt with Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and headquarters staff. The figures here show that from 1954 to 56 the expenditure on pay and allowances has increased from Rs. 9.8 lakhs to Rs. 11.71 lakhs in respect of President, Heads of States, Cabinet and Ministers and from Rs. 19.86 lakhs to Rs. 26.99 lakhs in respect of Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments. The revenue is falling; agricultural production is falling, and the expenditure is increasing. That is the expenditure that the poor tax-payer has to incur in Travancore-Cochin for the maintenance of the democratic institution.

Coming back to the budget, I do not find any difference here or any difference there. All the corruption, all the exploitation, that are complained of in the Centre are seen in a miniature picture with greater effect in the Travancore-Cochin State. My friend on this side was speaking about police administration. I endorse every work of his. I am only sorry that he knows so very little about corruption, manhandling, manslaughter, etc., that are going on under the police administration. He has only had a cursory glance. I am living next door to the I.G. and I know much better.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The others also are of the same opinion.

Kumari Annie Mascarine: As for that matter, the I.G. is a common factor. I have been seeing an I.G. in that part of the State who is a counterpart of an I.G. we see elsewhere. Therefore, the defect is not in just one State. The whole police administration has to be reformed and moralised in order to maintain the stability of administration in any country.

Coming to the industrialisation of the country, there is a common complaint. It is a reality that in Travancore-Cochin State you have got educated unemployment. My friend who was speaking here has said that there is a remark that parties are formed because of educated unemployment. He said that it is not true. On the other hand, I contradict him and

say that that is exactly the real reason why we are having so many parties in Travancore-Cochin State and we are unable to have a majority party to run the administration. We have got so many leaders and various parties there exploiting the educated unemployed to such an extent that each party captures a few and the result is we have too many parties and not a single majority party to run the administration. That is really the reason. As for that matter, hitherto, even in the Centre, we have not come across a solution for unemployment. In Travancore-Cochin, it is still worse. I know the Employment Exchange and the unemployment bureaux and how they are functioning. It is a mere camouflage. The problem can be solved only by industrialising the country. We have got scope for heavy industries. But, unfortunately, it was not given consideration by the Central Government. For instance, I have got in my constituency the titanium products industry. It is run on a partnership basis between the State Government and the British Titanium Company. I find that we have got more scope for developing the paint industry side by side with this titanium industry, and arising from the same titanium industry. But the British company is very careful to see that the paint industry is not developed and so much of paint is imported every year from abroad. We are encouraging the paint industry abroad more than we do within this country.

This is not the only instance. There are many industries in this country which have been deliberately kept down by foreign industrialists so as to see that we do not develop. I wish this Government had the backbone to resist that attempt and to resist such foreign exploitation in our country. The Coir Industry, for instance, has got its major industrial operations abroad. While we have the Coir industry in Kerala, which is the backbone of the labouring classes, that industry is as much discouraged as possible in order to encourage the industrialisation a coir abroad. Take, for instance, the soap industry. Soap industry is one of the few industries in Travancore-Cochin which are run by the Government and the Government are running it on a loss, as all public sector industries worked by Government are running on a loss. That is why the other day I suggested that the private sector should be given all encouragement.

[Kumari Annie Mascarine]

I understand that the Government is intent on starting a printing industry in Travancore-Cochin State. I have got petitions from Sastancotta that the surroundings are quite agreeable to start the industry there and that Government have already come and examined the place and those people expect me to put in a work for them to this Government saying that they should be given all chances of starting that industry there.

We have got minerals also. It is one of the rarest industries that could be run in the whole world. I think we have got only three or four mineral companies dealing with mineral sands. We in Travancore-Cochin can command monasite and ilmenite to such an extent that we can exploit to the full all that Nature has bountifully given to us. But they want to start the industry in Bombay. Why? Because Travancore-Cochin has not got a godfather in the Central Government. Similarly, we have got so many industries which can be easily started. Timber is one such industry. Again, the ceramic industry is run by the Government on a loss. It must be given to the private sector. For the paper industry also, we have got all the raw materials there. In the second Five Year Plan, they have recommended the starting of heavy industries in Travancore-Cochin State. Steel, electrical equipment industry and so many other heavy industries have been recommended in the second Five Year Plan. I wonder whether they will ever reach realisation.

Now, it is very interesting to note how the Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin ends his speech in the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly. I have so far shown the facts and figures regarding the deterioration of the revenue and the income and the increase in expenditure as well as the deterioration in agricultural production. The Finance Minister there was very highly appreciated by Shri A. M. Thomas. This is what the Finance Minister says:

"In surveying our achievements of the past we have found some ground for satisfaction."

The satisfaction is, the income is decreasing and the expenditure is increasing! That is the satisfaction of the Finance Minister who is so very highly

appreciated by members of his party. The Finance Minister continues as follows:

"I feel confident that with the experience which we have gained in the past,

—that is, with regard to the increasing expenditure and decreasing income—

"We can look forward to the future with optimism."

If injustice is done to any State, it is in Travancore-Cochin. We have got there the highest literacy in the whole of India. We have got resources for starting many industries. We are known for our commercial products. When we are speaking about schools and colleges, I wonder how many of the Members know most of the schools or say, about 50 per cent. of the colleges and 60 per cent. of the schools are run by private people? That has brought our literacy to such a high percentage. When we speak about the NSS College and the SNDP College, do not think that anything is wrong there. Nothing is wrong there. Private people started those colleges and have given education to all students without any speciality to one's own community. Therefore, it is not on account of the Congress administration that education has spread there or that literacy has increased there. Similar is the case with industries. If you allow private capitalists to start industries we need not go to the Government for so much of patronage. The unemployment problem could be solved very easily. If only the unemployment problem could be solved, the next general election will show that there will be a solid majority. I do not say which party will get it. People will take to any party. There will be a solid majority to run the administration so as not to entrust the administration of a highly educated State in the hands of the Central Government as if we are unfit for democracy.

2 P.M.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): I was listening to my friends on the right side and I am glad that I can very well agree with something of what they have said. Mr. Punnoose read a passage of Lord Curzon's description of Kerala. Of all the English snobs I have heard about, Curzon seems to have been the worst: but then, he had a knack of writing poetic prose and that is what he has done in this description of my State.

Shri Punnoose: I thought it will appeal most to Congressmen.

Shri Kottukappally : I quite agree with Mr. Punnoose that my State, is a fair land, a picturesque land, a beautiful land. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let not private conversation go on for a long time.

Shri Kottukappally : There is another portion in the description of Kerala that Mr. Punnoose has left out. That is, Kerala is a land of laughter, of ancient songs, of drama and dance. More famous of them all is the *kathakali*. My friend Mr. Punnoose is an experienced actor in the *kathakali* dance. My friend Shri Sreekanth Nair joins with him on the stage, but not always. I love to see them at this theoretical performance. I believe the Hon. Member in this House will not take Mr. Punnoose and Mr. Sreekanth Nair seriously when they have gone into personal allegations about the Congress Ministry and about the different departments there. Such things form part of the drama they perform.

I will come to more serious things.

An Hon. Member : Why not start with Budget ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That is exactly the more serious thing.

Shri Kottukappally : I consider this Budget as a sober, sound and sane document. It has the stamp of the personality of its author, Mr. A. J. John, whose integrity has never been questioned by any one during 8 or say twenty years of his public life.

I have not found that the figures shown in the Budget are the result of any flight of imagination. Look at the figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 and compare those figures with the figures for 1956-57. For 1954-55, the revenue was Rs. 17½ crores; for 1955-56 it was over Rs. 18 crores for 1956-57 it is estimated at Rs. 19 crores. The expenditure estimated for 1956-57 is Rs. 22 crores. What are the previous corresponding figures of expenditure ? In 1954-55, expenditure was over Rs. 12½ crores. In 1955-56, it was about Rs. 20 crores. My friend, Kumari Annie Mascarene mentioned that the income has gone down and the expenditure has gone up. I do not think these figures show that tendency. It is the other way.

Shri A. M. Thomas : We want expenditure to increase; then only there will be national development.

Shri Kottukappally : Not always. What are the main sources of income? They are excise duty, agricultural income-tax and other taxes, stamps and registration. Excise duties amount Rs. 230 lakhs; agricultural income-tax including land revenue comes to Rs. 200 lakhs; forests yield Rs. 214 lakhs and other taxes and duties amount to Rs. 275 lakhs.

The Members on the other side of the House have pointed out that the major item of expenditure in the Budget is education. The amount to be spent for education is Rs. 7 crores which is almost one-third of the total estimated expenditure. We take pride in calling our State as the most literate State in India. We take pride in the fact that Travancore-Cochin is one of the most educated States in the whole world, whether it be America or Europe. Show me another region of the world where people are more educated and more enlightened. The past experience has shown the wisdom of spending money, you may call it "lavishly", for the education of the future citizens of the State. I find that the Congress Government have continued that policy of putting more and more money into the education of the children of the State. Knowledge and intelligence alone are the best guarantee for the future prosperity of a State.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur) : What about the pay of school teachers ?

Shri Kottukappally : I am coming to Mr. Sharma's relevant question. Then additional expenditure on education has been caused to some extent by the fact that a large part of Rs. 1½ crores is being paid to the Government school teachers and also to the private school teachers. It is universally acknowledged that all these years the condition of these teachers was pitiable, poor and that they were ill clad, ill-fed and lean-looking. I am happy that Mr. John had the courage, the boldness to be good to these forsaken, abandoned men. I am sure that he and his colleagues will earn the gratitude of the innumerable teachers in every town and village and in every corner of the State.

Kumari Annie Mascarene : After years of strike.

Shri Kottukappally : You did not do it when you were a Minister.

Another major item of expenditure is public works. I think the expenditure on this item amounts to Rs. 218 lakhs. The

[Shri Kottukappally]

next item is, medical aid, where the expenditure is Rs. 171 lakhs and community development, where the expenditure is Rs. 118 lakhs. Provision has also been made for capital outlay on electricity schemes. That has been done, with an eye to the future, at Rs. 330 lakhs. Civil works would amount to Rs. 293 lakhs; irrigation, drainage, etc Rs. 100 lakhs. In the budget, provision has been made for the health and education of the citizens of the country, for the development of the countryside by opening roads, constructing bridges, improving agriculture, and for hydro-electric schemes, community projects and for new industries. In the allocation of funds, the present needs and the future requirements for development have been carefully considered. The deficit estimated is Rs. 3 crores. I am glad that the revenue estimate does not include any new measure of taxation. In a State where two-thirds of the families are living on an income of about Rs. 100 per month . . .

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

An Hon. Member: Per month or per annum ?

Shri Kottukappally: It is there in the Finance Minister's speech—two thirds of the families in the State and living on incomes below Rs. 100 a month.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One rupee below or above.

Shri Kottukappally: So I say Rs. 100 or 99. With this income any measure of further taxation would be the last straw on the camel's back.

Every one is agreed as to the basic trouble of Travancore-Cochin; to whichever party he may belong, every one is agreed with the basic analysis of things. One thing is the pressure on land. I hope the Government of India will take into consideration this point which has been repeatedly stressed here. This is a State having 1800 people per square mile of cultivated area. Grown up children there ask their parents, where is the land for us to cultivate. About 97 per cent. of the families in Travancore-Cochin own holdings less than 5 acres in extent, and mark, 85 per cent. of the families in Travancore-Cochin own less than one acre each. The Congress party has been accused and the people of Travancore-Cochin have been accused. Men everywhere question, what is wrong with Travancore-Cochin? The angel in heaven.

if they are faced with these conditions, will feel frustrated, will feel discontented.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have had experience of the devils.

Shri Kottukappally: The Central Government have many national problems: Kashmir, frontier troubles, rehabilitation of refugees, exodus from East Bengal, Goa. These are important problems. This question of pressure on land and then of unemployment of the educated in the State must be considered by the Government of India as a central problem and should be dealt with at a national level.

You might ask what can be done for Travancore-Cochin. With goodwill much can be done, and in five years the face of Travancore-Cochin can be changed and changed for the better. Mr. A. J. John has given some suggestions: establishing a Central Government printing press, heavy electrical equipment industry, a shipbuilding yard, . . .

Shri Punnoose: Please get assurances from the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Punnoose: I am persuading my hon. friend to get assurances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This kind of asking the Member directly is not correct.

Shri Kottukappally: I commend these schemes to the Government of India.

As regards railways, the rest of India has about 8 and odd miles of railway line for a lakh of the population. In Travancore-Cochin, there are 2½ miles line for a lakh of the population. There are ever so many lines which could be opened there. One is the Cochin-Ettumanoor Mundakayam-Mandura route. The Madras Government is as much interested in this line as the Travancore-Cochin Government. The produce of the highlands of the State can be carried to the exporting centre, the Cochin harbour, along this line. It could be a pilgrim line also. Sister Alphonzo's illustrious tomb at Bharanamganam, the temple at Ettumanoor and the temple at Vaikkam are on this line. Further, it can be considered a tourist line. The Game sanctuary at Peermade and the lovely Periyar lake are on this route. Shri C. P. Mathew also referred to this line previously. I think top priority should be given to this

railway route. There is another line—Cochin-Alleppey-Mavelikkara - Kayankulam. These are vital links for opening up the State.

There is the Iddiki Hydro Electric scheme. My hon. friend Achuthan and also others have referred to it. All the Members from Travancore-Cochin, without differences of party affiliations, went in a deputation to the Planning Commission for including this scheme in the second Five Year Plan. But very little has been done so far. This scheme can produce, according to two surveys, 180,000 k.w. The cost will not exceed Rs. 30 crores.

Then we can have a rubber factory, and textile factories, starch factories, lemon grass processing factories, cement factories, plate glass factories, a cigarette factory, a soap factory, wood work and paper factories to mention just a few. Inland and deep sea fishing can be developed. We can establish a corporation for rubber plantations, for tea plantations, for cashew plantations for cardamum, ginger, lemon grass and other plantations. A geological and also an industrial survey of Travancore-Cochin should be ordered at once. A new Engineering college, another agricultural college and another Medical College and some technological High schools are some of the essentials for bringing prosperity to my State. Whatever be the wealth and natural resources of the State I say, the prosperity of Travancore-Cochin ultimately lies in our abundant, enlightened manpower. It is not the gold, it is not the silver, it is not the precious minerals that we might have but it is our rare type of robust young men and women that fill up with hope as to the future of my State.

Shri Velayudhan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it happens that I have to speak after my hon. friend Shri Kottukappally has finished his observations on the budget. I represent the working classes in my State, I mean the untouchables of Travancore-Cochin, where my hon. friend Shri Kottukappally who comes from the same place from which I come, does not belong to the working classes, but belongs to a class which has spoiled the working classes in my State.

An Hon. Member: What is that class ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Velayudhan: This is the difference between myself and the Treasury Benches or the Congress friends on the other side.

This is not the first time I am speaking on Travancore-Cochin. I have had the privilege of speaking from this side ever since I came into this Parliament, from 1950 onwards, about the conditions in my State, about the situation in my State, and also about the future that is now before my State.

I am very much ashamed of standing here to speak on a budget which has come here through the State Government of Travancore-Cochin. As far as I am concerned, this budget is only a corpse of the Congress Government in that State. The Central Government should have taken up the administration of my State. The budget which was not passed in that State because the Congress Government resigned should have been recast in the new set-up, and a new light and a new spirit should have been injected into it, and it should have come in that manner before this House for Members of Parliament to accept it. But they have produced the old corpse here. They have brought the dead body of the Congress Ministry here and they want to resurrect it through the approval of this House. Herein lies the irregularity or anomaly or the moral attitude of the Congress Party.

My State was never a problem State for a democratic people. My friend Shri Kottukappally and all the other Members praised the people of Travancore-Cochin or Kerala. They said they are very advanced. Then, why is this State being now ruled by an ex-I.C.S. officer or the President's representative? It is a shameful not only to myself but to the people of India. We are not afraid of suppression by the Central Government or anybody, because I know a day will come when democracy will triumph in my State, but I must tell you it is a shame for the Congress Party, it is a shame for the party in power, it is a shame for this great party that rules India and which is successor to the independence movement in the country.

My friend Shri Thomas was saying that there is a large population in my State. All the speeches from the Congress side are now concentrating on this particular point as if over-population is the main problem in my State. I do not believe in the laissez faire theory. If you

[Shri Velayudhan]

compare my State with the other States in India on the basis of natural resources, my State is the richest State. I can show that with any statistics available in the country. Then, why should there be this poverty and starvation, this unemployment, this frustration in my State? Why has it happened? My friend Shri Thomas and Shri Kottukapally may be thinking that the population of Travancore-Cochin should be driven away to other parts of India or the world itself. I know they will not like it, but there are resources in the country. There is wealth in the country. But you should utilise it in a different way, not on the basis of the laissez faire theory but by following a socialistic system. I do not believe in the socialism of the Congress because the difference between their socialism and the socialism which I believe in is the differences between chalk and cheese. If we follow the laissez faire system in India, certainly there will be difficulties, we cannot solve any problem in India, whatever slogan you may bring before the country. I am a believer and I was a believer from the very beginning in Marx and Engels.

An Hon. Member: In what?

Shri Velayudhan: I do not know if you have studied it at all.

Without finding a solution on the basis of Marx and Engels, it is very difficult to solve the Indian problem today. Today Travancore-Cochin is the ripest State in India for experimenting on the socialist pattern. My friend was only speaking about the estates in Travancore-Cochin. We have got some of the largest estates in India in Travancore-Cochin,—for example, tea estates, cardamom estates, rubber, coffee, copra and other estates. If the Central Government is courageous enough to find a fair solution for the problem of Travancore-Cochin, it will have to nationalise all these estates forthwith. That is the first method that they should adopt. I know this Government is not going to do that because it has not got the courage to do that. It stands for vested interests. It is hand in glove with the vested interests in the country. Therefore, how can they solve this problem? How can they bring socialism when they are standing for only a slogan, and I personally have never seen such a slogan-mongering Government as the Congress today in the whole world. This is what I feel.

Why have these difficulties come in? We had a corrupt Government from the very start in Travancore-Cochin. The Congress is responsible for the demoralisation of my people, the demoralisation of the whole Government set-up in my State by introducing corruption, by introducing communalism, by introducing favouritism and nepotism. It is the Congress Party alone that is responsible. I know the Congress people at heart will accept it. I am not blaming them individually because they are a prey of the vested interests from which they cannot escape. That is the difficulty. Why have these difficulties not been removed? Because the Congress and Government have failed to discharge their responsibility. The Congress Party Members themselves brought 22 charges of corruption, nepotism and favouritism against the last Congress Ministry. What have they done with it? Are they going to take any action over it? I challenge the Congress Government, the Treasury Benches. Let them appoint an impartial commission and bring forth for trial the Ministers and ex-Ministers in the State. You will discover the great havoc these people have done. They have demoralised, they have exploited and misused their power, they have earned money, they have earned material and given to their own followers, to their own community people and to their own caste people.

Coming to the people whom I represent, namely the untouchables of Travancore-Cochin, I should tell you there is a great history behind the untouchables of Travancore-Cochin. The Kerala State that is now being formed has a patent history. What we call Kerala was not Kerala. History says it was Cheraman Peruman's country that is now going to be Kerala today. It is not legend or mythology. History says Cheraman Peruman was an untouchable king in Travancore-Cochin State. History says very plainly that it is he who introduced the elective system of Government in Kerala, the elective system of the Princely Order also. At the same time, the socialist system also he had started, if you read the history. Of course, the present communal leaders of Travancore-Cochin or Kerala, the communal elements will not agree. They will ignore it.

When the Prime Minister went to Travancore-Cochin he was hailed and received by all the people with colourful culture and all this, ignoring all the past culture of the people of Kerala there, and he was shown

different picture altogether. Of course, I told the Prime Minister and other friends there that Travancore-Cochin has got a different culture. It is not a feudal culture that exists in our State. We want only the people's culture for which the people are ready to make any contribution.

In the budget, about Rs. 30 lakhs have been set apart for the amelioration of the untouchables. But out of that sum of Rs. 30 lakhs, how much is actually going to the untouchables? I must tell you that excepting the sum of Rs. 19 lakhs or so which has been allotted for the educational facilities to be given to the untouchables by way of scholarships and so on, the rest of the amount will merely go to the Congress favourites and to none else. Again, what is the position of the grants given to colonies started in Travancore-Cochin? The money was given only to certain individuals who wanted to institute a sort of vested interest in the State among the Harijans or the non-Harijans there. The lump sum grants from the Central Government were made available to certain individual Harijans only, because they were supporting the Congress. The position in regard to the model welfare centres is still stranger. The aid in this regard has been given to their own henchmen, who have exploited this money for themselves, and not for the benefit of the untouchables of Travancore-Cochin.

Now, what about the grants given for the eradication of untouchability?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): That has been eradicated there.

Shri Velayudhan: I do not want to answer my hon. friend who is putting me a question in an irresponsible manner.

For the eradication of untouchability, the Government of India have set apart a sum of more than Rs. 7 crores during the current year. But for whom is this money actually going to be spent? Not a single pie is being spent for the untouchables, and not a single pie is being given to those who are actually working for the removal of untouchability. It is given only to those who are the henchmen of the Congress Party, and they exploit this money for their own use. I know of cases where people have built mansions with the money given to them for doing propaganda against untouchability. And yet we are told that Government are spending a lot of money for

the amelioration of the untouchables in my State or in India. This is the position so far as untouchables in my State are concerned.

Finally, I would say a word about the police atrocities to which my hon. friend Shri Punnoose has already made a reference. We, untouchables, are the worst victims of police atrocities in my State. I have got hundreds of letters with me saying that the police are now oppressing and molesting people. They have molested people. If we bring these things to the notice of the Congress Government or even before the Adviser's Government, I do not think they will give a proper hearing to it. I do not think even the Central Government would give their attention to these things. But the fact remains that we have a police State in Travancore-Cochin. We have been having that police State ever since we got Independence. This is not the first time I am mentioning it. I have mentioned it several times in the past on the floor of this House. It is a police State, it is a terrorist State that we now have in Travancore-Cochin. There is a large number of politically awakened people in that State, but they are being suppressed and oppressed. How long can this sort of thing continue?

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Can the hon. Member illustrate his wholesale condemnation?

Shri Velayudhan: I have illustrated it in this House when the hon. Member was not here, in the previous Parliament. My hon. friend is ignorant of these things, because he shuts his eye towards them. That is the difficulty. He has no mind to hear these things. That is the difficulty. What I am saying is not confined to just one instance only. Thousands of people have died in the lock-ups in the Travancore-Cochin State on account of police oppression and police atrocities.

My hon. friend, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, who is a colleague of mine not only in Parliament but who was a colleague in the college too, had a lot of trouble at the hands of the police. He was branded as a thief who had stolen five or six coconuts. That is how he was charged. Again, what about my hon. friend Shri Govindan Nair, who was the leader of the Communist Party in Travancore-Cochin? Then, what about my hon. friend Shri Punnoose? I do not want to give any further instances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may say something for himself.

Shri Velayudhan: The lot of the untouchables there is miserable. There are so many people who have been suffering on account of police atrocities. I do not want to give names

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. friend wants them. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Velayudhan: I can give those names to my hon. friend, I can give those names to the Congress Treasury Benches and let them investigate into the matter. But I know they will do nothing of that kind. They will only give prizes and favours to the police officials. They will give nothing but prizes to them for these atrocities.

We, the people of Travancore-Cochin, have decided, and we are determined to get rid of this oppression and this political terror. We have decided to put an end to the present dictatorship that is there; either with the help of the people of India or by ourselves, we shall get rid of this oppression and terror.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the people of Travancore-Cochin will never tolerate President's rule or any other rule. We have been having self-government for the last eighty years; we had a bicameral legislature there for the last so many years. The Travancore-Cochin State was the first State in India to introduce responsible government. Therefore, we shall never tolerate this. We are going to have a government of our own after the next elections, if they come about at all, and they are conducted in a fair manner by Government. We shall create history in Travancore-Cochin. There is a saying by one of the South Indian preachers that history will be written only from South India onwards. I say that history will be written in Kerala, and we are going to be a model for the other parts of India.

Shri Matthen: My hon. friend in the Opposition—I am referring to my friend the communist cousin Punnoose—started his harangue by condemning the President's rule. I was in my State for nearly three weeks after the advent of the President's rule, and I am in a position to tell you today that 99 per cent of the people of Travancore-Cochin welcome it very enthusiastically. In fact, I remember having said here before that most of the people there appreciated it very much.

Shri Punnoose: May I put one question? Does he mean that people like President's rule to that of the Congress?

Shri Matthen: I am coming to that. My hon. friend Shri Punnoose was saying that there was a steady downfall of the Congress. I admit that there has been a decline in the prestige of the Congress. But let my hon. friend have the patience to wait for a year more. When the general elections come, he will find a different story. The people of Travancore-Cochin are intelligent. But my hon. friends on the other side were fishing in troubled waters. But when the people become free from frustration, they will be intelligent enough to show which party they want to support. My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas has pointed out already that three industrial estates, three major workshops and two minor workshops are the shadows of things to come. When once the people realise this, they will know which party to support.

As my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas pointed out this morning, my hon. friends opposite attacked the Five Year Plan with all vehemence when it was first launched. They did not want to give their co-operation. But now I am glad they are realising the position. They are becoming realistic as the portents in USSR are giving a new look. I am sure, therefore, that when the Second Five Year Plan is launched they will give their support to the industrial ventures contemplated in that State. When once the people of Travancore-Cochin get ample employment opportunities suited to their talents, as I said before, they will understand which party to support.

My hon. friend had referred to the industrial disputes and the conditions of labour in Travancore-Cochin. For his information and for the information of the other Members, I would like to say that one main reason why industrialisation has not started properly in Travancore-Cochin State is because of the destructive policy which they have been adumbrating in regard to labour. Everyone who wants to start an industry there is 'shied' away by this destructive labour policy. I could give three instances of major factories, where capital has become shy on account of this policy, and the factories have been started elsewhere, because of the existence of indisciplined labour in that State.

My hon. friend by way of protest referred to the rubber factory which is going to be started in Madras. We and some of our colleagues here have been trying to get three rubber tyre factories established in Travancore-Cochin. On two occasions, we were almost promised, but on finding the unruly, indisciplined, unpatriotic conduct of labour over there, on finding that the climate of labour over there was such, they were shied away (*Interruptions*). I am saying this from my own experience.

Shri Punnoose : Is it proper for him to say that they are unpatriotic and so on ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should listen patiently to what the hon. Member has to say.

Shri Matthen: I have no vested interest. In the matter of vested interest, I am poorer than my friends on the other side. But I can objectively consider a proposition. That is the difference between them and myself. I can tell you that even the Dunlop Company, which is reported to be starting a factory in Madras, really wanted to start its rubber factory in Travancore-Cochin because there is rubber available there, but the destructive policy of our friends on the other side was responsible for shying those people away. I can tell you that the climate in Delhi, I mean in the Treasury Benches, is so good and so favourable to Travancore-Cochin . . .

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair: How much did we get for the First Plan ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Inside the House, freedom of speech is regulated by certain restrictions. Every Member shall not speak at the same time.

Shri Matthen: We have got three industrial estates . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member addresses me without hearing interruptions from other Members, he might fare better.

Shri Matthen : If only there is a truce between labour, Government, and the industrial or private sector for five years, I am sure after five years you will find a different story. Then Travancore-Cochin will be the most industrialised State in the whole of India. The climate here is good. I know that the hon. Ministers

including the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister, the hon. Production Minister, and the Home Minister, are very very anxious to industrialise Travancore-Cochin. The only thing that stands in the way is, I am afraid the danger of the unruly conduct of labour which our friends are capable of developing. I hope in their own interest they will desist from following such a policy.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Is labour affiliated to the INTUC unruly ?

Shri Matthen: I would ask my friends to come to a truce. I am second to none in supporting the interests of labour, not even my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, but consistent with the larger interests of the country. If this is accepted, I am sure they will find a different story.

I heard my communist cousin, as well as my friend, Shri Velayudhan, attacking the I.G. of Police. I do not know much about it.

Shri Punnoose: Then please do not speak.

Shri Matthen: I can tell you this much from a very reliable source. During the last election, three important Congress members and a Minister, had doubts about the loyalty of this IG towards the Congress. They had reason to suppose that he was supporting the Opposition as against the Congress. At any rate, this is the information given to me by four people, one among them a Minister. This is not something said for eye-washing or to convince somebody. The Opposition members were saying that he was a stooge of the Congress, but on this side they were afraid he was supporting the Opposition.

As my hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan, is not in his seat. I need not bother about him. But I can assure him that he will once again try to come into the Congress Party at the next elections.

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair: Will you take him ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be seen when that opportunity comes. Let us not anticipate it.

Shri Punnoose : Those who live in glass house should not throw stones at others.

Shri Matthen: The most important problem in my State, as has been repeated by every hon. Member who spoke, is the educated unemployment that is prevalent. Shri A. M. Thomas was kind enough to invite the attention of the House to speech I made in 1952 and to the reply of the hon. Minister. I take it as a compliment. As Shri A. M. Thomas said, even they had realised that industrialisation is the solution of the problem in Travancore-Cochin. I agree with him that the Centre neglected Travancore-Cochin. As I said before, one reason for this was the policy of our friends opposite.

I was discussing with an important Member of this House about heavy industries, the machine tool industry and others. Then he said: 'On account of the present labour situation, if we start a factory which is vital for other factories in India, and production is held up by labour troubles, not only would that factory suffer but other factories which expect particular tools from that factory would also suffer.'

Shri Punnoose: Will the hon. Member give the name of the gentleman who said that?

Shri Matthen: If you want, I will give you the name, Sir, but not to my friend.

Everybody knows that we are short of paper. One of the most important raw materials for paper is bamboo. We have got on the banks of the Periyar lake plenty of bamboos. There was a proposal in Travancore-Cochin, as early as 1921, to start a first-class paper mill. We have a small mill, I think the first paper mill in the whole of India—still a small thing. But a large paper mill in Travancore-Cochin, where natural facilities are available, is a vital necessity. Even though in the Karnatak area two mills are coming from the point of view of availability of raw materials and other factors, our part of the country is better suited for the establishment of paper mills. I hope the Government will seriously consider the prospect of starting a paper mill and also a rubber factory there.

Then I come to the necessity for the establishment of a titanium factory there. We have got the largest deposit of ilmenite in the whole world. From that titanium is manufactured. It is called a 'miracle metal', lighter than aluminium

and stronger than steel. It has revolutionised not only the construction of aeroplanes, but metallic manufacture altogether. Countries like UK and USA importing our ilmenite have already started this titanium metal manufacture. We have the largest deposit. It is a pity that it has not been exploited so far. I hope the Government will consider this proposition.

Another thing which, I believe, the Government are already considering is the establishment of training centres for merchant navy ratings. We in the south are a maritime nation from the ancient days. Our Government have started training centres in Kandla, Vizag and Calcutta, but they never think of the most maritime race in the whole of India. I have been taking up this matter with the hon. Minister of Transport who has been very sympathetic. I believe they will expedite it.

As regards a shipbuilding yard in Travancore-Cochin, I have already made my submission at the time when the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport were under discussion. If the Government of India desire to have another shipbuilding yard, which they have to set up if they want to implement their plan, because they cannot build ships elsewhere before 1960 or 1961, then I am sure an objective committee will decide on no other place than Cochin.

Another very small thing. There are a number of unofficial, private, so-called engineering colleges in Travancore-Cochin teaching surveying and other civil engineering subjects and coaching up students for the technical examinations of the Madras Government. There are hundreds of such schools and the students are getting employment, if not in India at least outside. If the Government takes it into its head to organise these schools, have definite syllabi and to institute engineering diplomas and certificates, then the unemployment problem in Travancore-Cochin would be solved. It will also provide these people with jobs elsewhere.

About female unemployment. There are a good number of nurses in several parts of India. The pioneers were girls from Travancore-Cochin. There is much scope for this. A representative of the WHO who visited Travancore-Cochin said that there should be a training centre for 5000 nurses. Somehow or other

it was turned down by our Government. They cannot get better nurses anywhere than from Travancore-Cochin; intelligent girls, graduates and under-graduates. Only training centres have to be provided.

Tourism is another thing. I hear my friend Shri Thomas referring to the game preserve at Edappalam. It is one of the greatest and most attractive things in the world. I saw there once a herd of elephants moving for about half an hour and they consisted of 40 elephants, from babies to huge tuskers. I do not know whether there is any film which has been taken by our Films Division showing, or rather advertising, the set-up of the lake, the mountain, the wild animals etc. I understand that one great defect is that international planes do not touch Madras. So, people come to Bombay, come to Delhi, visit the Taj at Agra, go to Calcutta and go back. American tourists come here—every year the number is increasing—and they do not at all go to the south though South India has much better promise from the tourists, point of view. One lady who had visited Travancore wrote in a New York paper that in the matter of beauty and in the matter of tourism the south offers great promise. But, that side has not been developed. I would therefore request the Minister to see that the Madras aerodrome is strengthened. In another two years, all the international planes would be jets and there are only two aerodromes where jets can land, Bombay and Palam. If you want to develop tourism, you should develop places like Edappalam.

A word about our University teachers. The University teachers in Travancore-Cochin are drawing the lowest salaries. The Commission over which our Vice-President presided, touched the point particularly. Even the Grants Commission recommended upgrading of some Universities. Though 28 Universities were upgraded, the Travancore-Cochin University was not upgraded. The pay of lecturers there is Rs. 100 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 while, in other places, the lecturers get from Rs. 300. The salaries of the college teachers in Travancore has been very low.

Then there are part-time teachers like teachers of music in Hindi. They are getting only Rs. 25 a month. They are not permanent and a good proportion of them are spending their time in the

schools just as the permanent teachers all through the five days in a week. I would say that they should be made permanent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Matthen: One word about Railways, Sir. There is a line proposed between Ernakulam and Quilon passing through my constituency. A connecting line to develop the rubber and industrial area was recommended by our State, connecting Punalur to Tiruvellah. I am sure the hon. Minister is considering it favourably and I stress that point. My time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But for the respect which I have for this House, I would have used some adjectives about this Budget which it very richly deserves. This so-called Budget, according to me, is only a jumble of figures and it is the most stupid budget I have ever seen, even including the previous Budgets of the Congress ministry in Travancore-Cochin.

I was amazed when I heard Shri Thomas, of all persons, saying that one should feel proud of the record of the Congress Government in Travancore-Cochin. I do not want to answer Shri Thomas, but I would tell him this that a writer of the 18th century wrote something about 'pride' which Shri Thomas may do well to hear. 'Pride', he said, 'is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least'. Sir, I do not want to add anything to it.

What is a Budget? A Budget, according to us, must have a reasonable anticipation of the revenues and expenditure of the State. I was going through every document supplied to us and I could not find any reasonable anticipation or intelligent anticipation of either the expenditure or of the revenues.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then, what is it?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will tell you; please wait. Please do not interrupt me. Unfortunately, I could not get more material from the library. I have got the Budgets of the last 4 or 5 years. You find that the original estimates are at a particular level; then, they undergo revision and when actually the amounts are spent, the accounts are very much less. I would ask Shri Thomas and I would ask the Treasury Benches to

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

point out a single item, a single demand during the last 5 years in which the budgeting had been reasonably correct. There is not a single instance in which the predictions in the Budget came anywhere near actuals. In most cases, the amounts allotted were grossly underspent. There were very heavy shortfalls even including the amount for the first Five Year Plan. How then can you call this a Budget? At the time the Budget is presented, the Finance Minister would say that they were expecting a deficit of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 lakhs. But, as the year went by and when the accounts were settled, you will find that instead of a deficit, there would be a surplus. This has happened every year after the Congress assumed power. How is it? At the time the Budget is . . .

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Is this the Central Budget or the Travancore-Cochin Budget?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Shah will please wait. In the Central Government Budget we very often find a margin of error which is considered to be reasonable. If the error is about 3 to 5 per cent, it is reasonable. The Budget estimates are bound to err in some degree because you cannot have a very accurate prediction. It may be an error of 3 or even 10 per cent. But, look at the Travancore-Cochin Budget. In almost every item, you will find that the margin is not less than 30 per cent. It is not a joke. That is why I said that it is nothing but a stupid budget—the most stupid that I have ever seen.

I have not the time to read all these. But, if Shri Shah would refer to the demands for the P.W.D. for 1950-51, he would find that the estimates were for Rs. 319 lakhs and the actuals came to Rs. 230 lakhs or so, a saving of about 30 per cent., against 3 per cent. which I understand is considered to be a very reasonable variation. Then, take the case of the demand for Education; take the case of even the Police where the number of police forces is known, where almost everything can be anticipated. Even in the P.W.D. there is a shortfall of about 30 per cent.

I myself have been connected for 8 long years with those who draft these Budgets. I have been there in the Secretariat. I know there were only four Division Officers in the Travancore-Cochin Government at the time when I was

there. Today, there are 56 persons. Division Officers and yet you find that in an investment which has very great employment potential, there is a shortfall of 30 to 40 per cent., in planning. This is why I say so. If Shri Shah wants some more instances, I can give them but I have not the time for it. I cannot choose between the Budget and the Finance Minister's speech as to stupidity. I do not know which is more stupid. There are taxation proposals in the Budget.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved. Scn. Castes): On a point of order, Sir; is 'stupid' parliamentary?

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am carefully watching the words used. 'The Budget is stupid', 'the speech is stupid' and such things can be used and it is not being used directly in any way against any person. The speech may be said to be like that. All the same, I would request the hon. Member not to take pleasure in using it again and again.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There was no reference to the taxation policy of our Government by Shri Thomas, who is a studious member. I want him to go through the calculations made in regard to the tax proposals. I had the proportions of direct and indirect tax calculated by the Reference and Research Section of our Secretariat and they have given me the following figures. An analysis made by the Reference and Research Section shows that whereas the indirect taxation was 86.15 per cent. in 1954-55, it has increased to 88.7 per cent. this year, while the direct taxation has declined from 13.84 per cent. in 1954-55 to 11.3 per cent. in the current year. There seems to be a plan for raising Rs. 4.8 crores as the first year's contribution from revenues to the Second Five Year Plan. I ask whether it is possible for the people of Travancore-Cochin to subscribe Rs. 4 crores by way of indirect taxes? Where is the chance of raising another Rs. 4.8 crores when the indirect taxation has reached a saturation point? Therefore, the burdens of State expenditure have been increasing the unbearable burden on the shoulders of the poor people.

The State today has certain peculiar problems but I do not consider Travancore-Cochin as a problem State for ever. It has problems, but those problems can

be solved provided you have a proper perspective. You will have a glimpse of the economic position from the speech of the Finance Minister—I do not use any adjective. It is seen that about 85 per cent. of paddy land and 75 per cent. of garden land are under the ownership of people who have holdings of less than one acre. This is a fragmentation of land unprecedented anywhere in the history of India. With such uneconomic holdings, you will be surprised that the Travancore-Cochin peasant is doing much better than in any part of India. We still account for some of the best dollar earning commodities. We have a monopoly of certain commodities which earn for the Government of India their most precious dollar—coir, pepper, ginger, cardamom, cashewnuts etc. What is the Government doing for us? They get the very much coveted foreign exchange. When the prices of these commodities go down, Government sits idle. It has done nothing.

It is stated that there is a price fixation and all that. Shri John, the Finance Minister, has given a statement in which he has stated that the prices of many commodities, pepper, cashewnuts, tapioca, sugarcane, ginger, bananas etc. have gone down for the last two or three years.

Much was talked about the First Five Year Plan. Shri Thomas said that we were calling it a paper plan. It is worse than that. As far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, the Plan is nothing, because the entire investment comes only to Rs. 24 crores in the First Five Year Plan. Dr. P. J. Thomas, one of the most conservative economists of the country and till a few years back, the Economic Adviser of the Government of India has stated that the peasants of Travancore-Cochin has lost Rs. 60 crores in the first 3 years of the Plan. It is not my figure; it is not Shri Thomas's figure; but it is Dr. P. J. Thomas's figure. When you have invested a sum of about Rs. 25 crores, the peasants in Travancore-Cochin have lost Rs. 60 crores in these three years due to the price fluctuations, which either the Government of India or the Government of Travancore could not prevent. Then, what is this Plan if it is not a paper plan? What is the effect of this investment of about Rs. 30 crores? The poor peasant for whose benefit this is done has lost double that amount in half the

time. This is the way our Government is functioning. I do not have time to go into more details.

The problem of unemployment was discussed. There are 10 lakhs of men and 20 lakhs of women, all able bodied even according to Shri John, who could not find avenues for employment. Is it not because the Government of India has completely neglected the Travancore-Cochin State for the last so many years? The other day when we were discussing the Finance Bill, I pointedly brought to the notice of the Finance Minister that when in this year's Central Budget they were providing Rs. 500 crores as loans and advances to the various States, including about Rs. 10 crores for iron and steel companies, they were charitable enough to provide Rs. 4 crores, that is, 1/125th part of the entire loans and advances, for our State. In spite of the fact that we contribute as much as any other State, to Central fund in spite of the fact that they do not give back to my State what they get, only Rs. 4 crores out of Rs. 500 crores has been provided, and the Finance Minister in his usual way did not touch that point but pleaded that he had no time to discuss other details and concluded his speech. I want a categorical answer to this question: Is it not possible for the Government of India to give my State, which contributes as much as any other State in India, where the problem of unemployment is more acute than any other State, the share which is its rightful due, even on the basis of per capita principle? I am very glad that the neighbouring State of Mysore has a Machine Tool Factory and also the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Telephone Factory. I am also very glad that Madras has the Integral Coach Factory. What has happened in Travancore?

Time and again Government has told us that there is no chance of exploiting lignite. I have a document of the Government of India here before me which proves to the hilt that so far as mineral resources are concerned, Travancore-Cochin will be second to no other State in India. We have an abundant supply of lignite buried in the bowels of the earth. But we do not take it, not even a pound of it. We have the rarest graphite of the best variety available in any quantity. Only this morning I asked a question about the phlogopite mica. We have a monopoly in regard to monozite, as Shri Matthen was saying. The Government says that the development of

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minerals would be in the public sector and should be taken up by the Central Government. Why is it not possible for the Government to develop at least one project? The report of 1910 says that in one particular cliff in my constituency, 286 million tons of lignite can be collected. This is the way in which we have been treated all these years. In the Second Five Year Plan, there will be Rs. 4,800 crores to be spent in the public sector. I put this question to the Finance Minister who, I presume will be replying to this debate. In view of the very peculiar problems of the Travancore-Cochin State which require special attention, why is it not possible for the Government to give us at least *per capita* allotment? Our allotment is round about Rs. 70 crores. We are a crore of people, and if you spend Rs. 4,800 crores, normally we should expect about Rs. 150 crores. Our problems are very basic; our problems cannot be tackled at the top. There can be no panacea for the unemployment problem of Travancore-Cochin State by introducing a birth control scheme or the rhythm method—it is fantastic nonsense to think in the way the neo-Malthusians are thinking. We have got enough resources, to exploit to our immense advantage.

The other day, I asked the Planning Minister whether any other place is more ideally suited for the location of a shipyard than Cochin. We have got the connection of two systems of Railways. We have got connection with motor transport system and we have also got the best timber resources all round. With all these, the 2nd ship yard seems to be going away. The heavy electric factory has already been taken away and it has been given to Bhopal. What did the people do for all this?

I was very sorry to hear Shri Matthen's observations about the working class of Travancore-Cochin. He does not know them and he has never had any association with them. Yet he said "unpatriotic nature of the working class". There can be nobody other than Shri Matthen who will say that the working class of Travancore-Cochin are unpatriotic. Let him remember what he has said today at the time when he goes to them again, they will show him who is unpatriotic. The figures from the Government's own records shows that the labour troubles are at the minimum in Travancore-Cochin, Comrade Punnoose and I went through the Indian Labour Gazettes and found that the maximum

labour troubles are found in West Bengal, accounting for 51 per cent. of all India figures. I am not saying that West Bengal should not get any project. I am very happy that every other place is getting, but I am sorry that my State is not getting it. 51 per cent of the labour troubles are in West Bengal. Next comes Bombay. Why is it that in those cases the Government did not put forward this case. As comrade Punnoose pointed out, the working-class in Travancore-Cochin has become a decisive political force and, therefore, they want deliberately to reck vengeance.

Sir, here is a State which has its problems. Even the Finance Minister cannot deny, nor can the Minister for Planning deny, that Travancore, with its special topography and perennial rivers, has the chances for developing the cheapest hydro-electric power in the whole of India. We have got the best ceramic resources in India. Dr. M. S. Krishnan—again, I am not quoting directly—said that in a region in Kundra 13 million tons of refined clay can be taken from one square-mile and several such square miles have the clay. He estimates that several hundred million tons of refined clay can be produced from Kundra alone. You know, Sir, the British Ceramic Industry, for example, in 1936 employed 2½ lakhs of people and consumed about 3 to 4 million tons of coal. If our Kundra develops into a major ceramic centre, can we not absorb 20 to 30 thousand people in that industry? Therefore, I would say that the Government of India has neglected this question. The Congress Governments in my State has done nothing in this respect. I can understand the reasons. I remember, Sir, in 1953 one of the Congress Ministers came to my house and not being courageous enough to telephone the Finance Minister, asked me to fix up an interview with his Private Secretary. Ministers of the State Government were not able to face the Central Government, because inside the Congress Cabinet there was so much of bickerings and they were fighting each other. They say they did not take up the case of Travancore-Cochin to the Centre, because they knew that there were 12 people here, in the Parliament, who knew something about the State of Travancore-Cochin, will be alert.

Sir, I would take up another point and then conclude. I have never found in any other budget where there is an arrangement, very peculiar to Travancore-Cochin, in which the service personnel

are divided. The Travancore-Cochin Government service people are the lowest paid in the whole of India. Most of them have the lowest pay in India. You will find, although we are talking of a socialist pattern of society, although we are embarking upon the Second Five Year Plan, there are a large number of categories in the Government services the like of which you do not see in any other place. There are contingent service employees, there are temporary employees and others. There are hundreds and thousands of them. How can a temporary employee have enthusiasm in the working of the Second Five Year Plan when he knows that his temporary service will not give him pension and other rights which a permanent employee has? You get large number of contingent employees even in education department, in the police department, in the agriculture department, in the fisheries department and so on. Take any department and you will find them in large numbers.

There is a classification called 'menial servants'. Who are menials? Is it not a shame that we are having "menial servants" when you talk of a socialist pattern of society? That shows the spirit in what they say.

Therefore, I want that the Government should immediately have a programme by which, within one year at least, every contingent employee and every temporary employee will be declared to be in permanent service with retrospective effect. This must be done in all departments, from the Secretariat-general to the conservancy department, the municipalities and the panchayats.

I do not want to take up some other points and take more time. I only want to put forward some concrete suggestions for the Finance Minister to consider.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have another opportunity when the cut motions are taken up. He must conclude now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will just read out my suggestions and then conclude. Firstly, I demand with all emphasis to scrap the Travancore-Cochin Budget. Send a team of officers to find out the position and prepare an alternative budget. In the meantime, make arrangements to disburse the pay of all officers. My second suggestion is that the proposals under the Second Five Year Plan

should be altered with a particular bias to the development of key industries like mining and metallurgical industries, the heavy chemical industry, engineering industry and so on. Thirdly, the Government must pass immediate legislation regarding land-holdings which has been held up for so long. Fourthly, the Government must take over the plantation industry. The biggest of the plantation industry should be immediately nationalised. Fifthly, as I said before, they must declare every contingent and temporary employee as permanent so that people in the Government service will have enthusiasm to work for the completion of the Second Five Year Plan. Sixthly, the pay of people in the lower grade services should be enhanced. Then Sir, the State must also start State trading, with immediate effect, in exportable commodities. That will be the best way of revenue for them. That will also prevent price fluctuation and robbery committed on business.

These are only some of the suggestions that I have to make.

I have only one more word to say and I am done. There was almost an unanimous agreement on one point and that is about the repression by the police. Most of the Members referred to it. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, rightly intervened and said: "It seems, he, the I.G. is a friend of all". He is not merely a friend, but a very close relation of mine too. All the same, I would very much wish to say that the police in Travancore-Cochin are not put under his charge. He has been, as Shri Punnoose said, one of our most bitter disappointments. If you go to Travancore-Cochin, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, even if you are known as being the Deputy-Speaker—I mean no offence to you Sir, or the Lok Sabha which is discussing the budget, and if a constable or a police inspector sees you, he will not talk with you, he will not talk with me, without talking of our past, present and future generations. That is the "culture" which has been inherited by our police. I cannot be more plain than this. I would very much wish that the Government of India overhauls the police department immediately and punishes all guilty people. When we ask questions, the Home Minister says, we do not have enquiries. Travancore-Cochin today has the largest number of cases under the security proceedings. You do not find even a single Preventive Detention case, because the police of the

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State know how to foist security proceedings. Almost every trade-unionist has ten or fifteen cases and one or two security proceedings cases. I asked a question the other day as to what is the number of security proceedings. The reply given was that the information is being collected.

I would, therefore, conclude by urging upon the hon. Minister not to treat this budget, this stupid bundle of papers, as a budget at all, but to tear them up if he can, and then send a team of officers in whom he has confidence to prepare another budget. At least let us find out what the position then will be. Till that budget is presented and discussed in this House, the Central Government must arrange for funds which will keep the employees going.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): It is not necessary for me to repeat many of the things that have already been mentioned in this House. But, there is one subject on which I want to say a few words, and that is with regard to the question of unemployment in our State.

Our State, after all, is the tiniest in the whole of India. At present its area is 9,144 square miles with a population of 92.5 lakhs.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: 101 lakhs.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: My figure is based on the last census. It will work out to 1,015 per square mile. If the area under mountains and hills is left out it will work out to 1,600 per square mile. That is the position.

In that State we have got as many as 600 high schools 4000 and odd primary schools and middle-schools of more or less the same number as that of the high schools. Therefore, the population there is well educated.

When the question of displaced persons came up, the Centre went to their help and rendered all kinds of help. That is absolutely necessary; I can understand it. The displaced persons deserved that kind of help. But, when the people in our State find it difficult to earn a living, what is it that the Central Government has done? Has the Central Government come to the rescue of the people of that State? About Rs. 600 crores has been spent on big river valley schemes. I agree it is very essential that large amount of

money should be spent on those schemes, because India is one and Travancore-Cochin is only a limb of that. If there is any trouble to the people in that limb, certainly the other people must go to their rescue.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the foot of India.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: Has the Centre gone to the help of that small State? As a matter of fact, the people of Travancore-Cochin have tried their level best to solve the problem by sending their educated people all over the world. You go to Borneo, Philippines, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Africa or any other place in the world, you will find the people of Travancore there. Merely to make a living and because they are educated, they go to those places. If they are given a job, they would do it properly and therefore most of the people have gone there. What is the present position? Those people in those foreign countries now say: "We do not want you. Please go to your place." That is what Ceylon says and that is what probably Malaya says and the other countries also say so. Now, we have started a number of banks. But the Finance Minister will come down upon us and ask, "Why, what is the fun in having 150 banks when the total number of banks in the whole country is just 500 and odd?" But we have been trying to see that we should pool our resources and help the people in encouraging the benefit of small savings and we have done it. Now, they say, there is the western system of banking and we must accept it. What for, I do not know. We have been lending money to all sorts of people, agriculturists, peasants, industrialists, etc. We have been liberal and trying to do our best and yet, we have got a large population of educated unemployed. So, what are we to do? Will not the Centre come to our rescue? Should not the Centre come to our rescue? What is it that our people want? They want jobs. We have been trying our best to give job to all those who are there. Yet we have not succeeded. So much of money is given to the displaced persons for rehabilitating them. Five or six big schemes have been sponsored by the Centre and they have spent about Rs. 600 crores. For the educated unemployed, what are the Government going to do? Why don't you establish a few factories there in Travancore-Cochin?

Of course, I do agree with Shri Matthen that our labour leaders are to a certain extent responsible for allowing or not inducing all people to go and start factories. That is true. That is with regard to the private sector. But I certainly cannot agree with Shri Punnoose and Shri Sreekantan Nair with regard to these matters. I know it is true that they have got certain grievances of their own and they must certainly represent their grievances. That is right. But suppose a man is getting twelve annas and he is asking for Rs. 1-8-0. or something like that, and he is given Rs. 1-4-0, that man must be satisfied for a time. But you cannot insist that he must be given Rs. 1-8-0 at once and you cannot make all kinds of demands. That is the whole trouble.

Here, I shall just answer one question put by Shri V. P. Nayar. A few years ago, when there was shortage of food materials in Travancore-Cochin, which is a great deficit area as Shri A. M. Thomas himself has said, there was a deficit of Rs. 16 crores. Only Rs. 7½ crores were sanctioned by the Central Government. The remaining sum of Rs. 8½ crores had to be met by the State Government. It was collected from the State itself. During that time, a large contingent of people were entertained in the services for a temporary purpose. Now, it is very well to ask why you cannot make them permanent. As a matter of fact, we have no need for such people now. So, how can they all be made permanent? This raises a hue and cry. They know this position but they do not seem to realise it completely.

The revenue of Travancore-Cochin was only about Rs. 3½ crores just 25 years ago. The average in those years was Rs. 3½ crores. Now, it has come to about Rs. 19 crores. It is Rs. 18.99 crores to be exact. Within the course of the 25 years, that amount of money has been collected. It is all collected from the people. Money will not come by itself. It is not something that will grow by itself. Money has to be drawn from the people and it has to go back to the people themselves. But if all the contingent army, if I may say so, of the people who were entertained years before are to become permanent, it would cause difficulties. Not that I am against making them permanent. But I would suggest that they must all be engaged in factories. They may be absorbed like that. I can understand that.

So, till all the people are absorbed in factories, they would continue in their present position. That is what is being done now.

My first request would be that the Travancore-Cochin State or the new State that is going to be formed—Kerala—must be treated as a speciality.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Don't you know that while you were holding the portfolio of medicine in Cochin, there was a large army of contingent employees there who were not recruited for the war services?

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I was never having this medical portfolio under me. There is an end of the matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is speaking with such emotion and he should not be disturbed.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I beg to submit that the basic problem so far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, is the problem of unemployment. What are the various steps that are to be taken to remedy the defect or the difficulty and how are you to encounter it and overcome it? If it is solved successfully, there is an end of the whole matter. It is easy for the Government to provide a number of factories, whether in the private sector or in the public sector.

I wish to say a few words regarding the railways. As a matter of fact, we have only about 200 and odd miles of railways. If the population is taken into account and an average is struck, we must get at least 700 miles of railways. At present we have only 200 miles of railways. It is just and proper that some new lines should be opened up, because, in the first place, it will afford work for the people who are unemployed now. In the second place, the means of communication will fix the price of commodities at a reasonable level.

I would make one more suggestion with regard to the question of unemployment. A very large number of people, technically qualified, will be necessary at so many places where you are starting industries and projects. Because there are a number of educated people in Travancore-Cochin State,

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you can give them some sort of technical training so that they can be easily absorbed. On the contrary, if you take the rest of India, such as Uttar Pradesh or West Bengal you do not find so much of educated people there and so, if you take the people from the Travancore-Cochin. I should have thought some sort of training, some technical or technological training, that will be the best thing. Because they are already educated, you can easily train them for specialised work. I would even go to the extent of saying that some of the arts schools and colleges may be scrapped and in their place technical or technological institutions should be started.

The Government, even in the Second Five Year Plan, has not set apart an amount for colonisation. It is something like this. There is a proverb in Malayalam the meaning of which is this: there is a cow. That cow is being pestered by small insects. That is always a nuisance to the cow. Now, there is also a crow. To the crow, these insects constitute food. So, if the crows take away the nuisance that is created on the body of the cow, it is good both to the cow and to the crow. Similarly, there is a Five Year Plan. They want a lot of people. We have got plenty of educated people there. Therefore, there is need for educated people. Similarly, in the case of land. We have got 65 cents of land *per capita* and 30 cents of culturable land whereas in India, the average is 225 cents. There is too much pressure on land here. If some of the people who are a burden on the land here could be transferred to some other places where their presence is necessary, we may develop agriculture. Why should not that be tried? For that, the Central Government and the Travancore-Cochin Government must unite and work out co-ordinated schemes. But, so far as the people who have gone to Bhopal and Andamans are concerned, their conditions are not quite satisfactory. What could be done? We feel very sorry. The Central Government must see that the people who have been sent abroad are treated well and they get at least two meals a day, a house to live in and other conveniences. If that question could also be seriously considered at least now under the Second Five Year Plan, the people would be mightily pleased.

Shri Matthew: Attacks and counter-attacks by members of political parties are perhaps a necessary part of budget discussions. Therefore, when my hon. friend Shri Punnoose began to speak in the way that he did this morning, I had no reason to feel altogether surprised. It would have been too much on my part to expect that attention would be concentrated on constructive and helpful suggestions. Shri Punnoose spent a good deal of time in deploring, if I understood him aright, the rapid decline of the Congress party in Travancore-Cochin. I should have thought that he should have welcomed it, that he should have rejoiced over that. I can understand a friend of a party examining why his party was weaker than before, and why it was not able to amass greater strength. But, for the opponent of a party to ask that Party "why is it you are not stronger" is rather a strange thing.

Shri Velayudhan: He is generous.

Shri Mathew: The Congress ought to have been stronger than it actually is, I do admit. But, I am thankful that though there were frequent changes in the Ministry in my State, so far Shri Punnoose's party has not been able to form a Ministry. The future is a sealed book. None of us can speak with great authority or certainty about it. I do hope however that the partial good fortune which has followed Travancore-Cochin so far in this particular respect will pursue it further.

Apart from all the fretting, fuming and froth, when Members on the different Benches here passed on to make constructive suggestions, there was substantial agreement. I do not say cent per cent agreement, but substantial agreement. That is heartening and in a way, it is not surprising. May I make a digression for a moment into the field in which I was working for 30 years? I was teaching ethics for the whole of that period to my students. I had to deal with different schools of thought especially in western philosophy, utilitarian, rationalist, idealist, etc. Their theories are all different. But the author of a very interesting book says if all the founders of the different schools or their votaries were to give some practical instruction to their younger brothers or their children, as to how

they should behave in this world, there would be substantial agreement. The utilitarians would not give instructions altogether contrary to the instructions given by rationalists. Even so, it is not altogether surprising that the different Members who have spoken so far from different sides—practically all the Members from my State have spoken—have agreed substantially in the constructive suggestions put forward.

Shri Punnoose himself said that there ought to be more technological institutions of various kinds at different levels. My hon. friend Shri C. R. Iyyunni went to the extent of saying that some of the arts colleges should be scrapped. That is his own enthusiastic way of expressing what I might put in a milder way: not that they should be scrapped, but we want more technological institutions. I am in complete agreement with Shri Punnoose and Shri C. R. Iyyunni and Shri "every-one-else" here who is concerned with the question. When over 30 years ago we started a College in North Travancore, that was the only First Grade College besides the Government colleges. It is only during recent years that a large number of colleges have sprung up in Travancore. I do not deplore it. But, I do repeat, without scrapping any of these, we ought to add technological institutions at different levels. I would like to add one thing in this connection. In Travancore-Cochin, most of these colleges are run by private agencies, Hindus and Christians; now Muslims also are starting a new college. Somehow or other, these private agencies are not enthusiastic or are not confident of starting technical institutions of a higher order, say for instance an Engineering college. They are afraid of the tremendous financial resources that would be required, the expenditure that would be involved. That may be part of the reason. But, partly, I think, it is the inertia of the people to tread a new path, but we want to have more colleges of that kind. I think if the Government would help some of the private agencies and give generous assistance, then some private agencies may take courage to start technological institutions of a recognised higher type. Anyhow, I would underline what Shri Punnoose said that another Engineering college somewhere in the North, in Travancore-Cochin, is an urgent

need. There is only one college in the State at present. With another Engineering college, we could turn out hundreds of graduates a year who could be absorbed in service without difficulty. My own students write to me, often asking me to help them in getting admission to some college outside Travancore-Cochin because they could not all get admission in the only college in Travancore. I endorse heartily this demand put forward by so many of the Members who have spoken before me.

With regard to the problem of unemployment, everyone speaks on it and quite rightly. It was the famous humourist Mark Twain, I think, who said, "everybody is complaining of the weather, but nobody seems to be doing anything about it". It is not possible for us to do anything about the weather. We cannot rectify that; we can only complain about that! But, the problem of unemployment cannot be equated to weather. It is possible to do something, though not something which would solve the problem at one stroke. There is no panacea; there is no cheap shortcut. There are theories of all kinds on this matter, I know. Some one says, we want heavy industries. Another says, if you have heavy industries, how many could be absorbed in them after all, it is cottage industries that we have to develop. I am not a theoretical economist. My approach is what I would call a commonsense approach. This has been referred to by other speakers also. We have to tackle the problem all along the line. It is easy to use the slogan "more cottage industries". What are the cottage industries which are most suited to Travancore-Cochin, to what extent could they absorb more labour? One has to go into the dry but necessary details of the question. If we ask for heavy industries, we should not be told, "no, no, that does not help, you want various kinds of cottage industries only. New types of cottage industries on a larger scale should be popularised, as also heavy industries started. I do not want to go into the question as to what has stood in the way of the actual starting of some new industries. There may be many factors. I do not want to go into the question of labour strikes in our State. Truth has different aspects. It may be that some people have been tempted to exploit the labour situation to some political advantage of their Party, to put

[Shri Mathew]

it mildly. It may be that there are also genuine grievances. Therefore, I said, truth has a many sided character. Anyhow, whether it is labour trouble or whatever it is that has partly stood in the way of the starting of heavy industries in Kerala so far—all this has to be taken into account and faced—nothing can be given as a final excuse or justification. We want heavy industries to be started in our State. I do not want to go into details of the praise of industries. Some of my predecessors have referred to it already.

We were all agreed on one thing, again in the main outline, that we want greater attention and considerate attention, from the Centre. Whether we have been altogether neglected, and neglected without justification, to what extent we have been neglected—these are questions into which I do not propose to go at this stage. It may not be very fruitful. We live in the present and act in the present and have to be concerned with the immediate future. Whatever might be said about the past in justification or in partial condemnation, there can be no question that now Travancore-Cochin State, for various reasons, demands greater attention, and I may say, considerate attention at the hands of the Central Government. What might go wrong in Travancore-Cochin in the immediate future may affect the neighbouring States also. Let them not take up a somewhat superior attitude. Only this morning in casual conversation some of my friends from a neighbouring State were saying, light-heartedly I would say: "Let Travancore-Cochin be declared a Union territory. It is not fit enough to continue as a State. So let it be made a Union territory." They did not say it seriously, I know. There is a proverb in my own language that when the ripe, dried leaf falls to the ground, the green ones may laugh at it. I would tell my friends from the neighbouring States that if anything seriously goes wrong with my own State, these neighbouring States may also in due course be affected.

Leaving aside controversial questions which I have only lightly touched if at all, I want to make an observation which is not exclusively true of Travancore-Cochin, but is true of the whole of India, a point of view which would be conceded in theory at least, and that is that the rural parts of the

country must be given the attention they deserve and should not be neglected out of over-consideration towards big cities. In Travancore-Cochin we have not got the kind of villages which are seen in North India. The villages of Travancore-Cochin are entirely of a different kind. The people in the rural part are enterprising, keen and intelligent. I was surprised to recall recently that some of the things which are now advocated in the Five Year Plan or in the community projects and National Extension Service projects were anticipated in my own part of Central Travancore some 40, 50 years ago, like villagers joining together and opening new roads etc. And the complaint was that even when these new roads were opened, the Government would not always agree to come to the help of the villagers by at least undertaking the maintenance of the roads. I shall not go into this question further. I only touched on that as an illustration that the rural parts must be given greater attention. I know there is some justification for devoting greater attention to cities. The tourist from abroad and the big people in authority from outside come to the cities and are taken up by the splendour of the cities, the neatness of the roads there etc. They do not penetrate to the inner parts, the rurals parts. Therefore, some greater attention may be given to cities. That is natural. But then, the rural parts have to receive much greater attention than they have received. This is recognized at present.

With regard to the many concrete suggestions that were put forward, I think there was practical agreement. My friend Shri Nayar asked the Finance Minister: "Is not Cochin the best place for a second shipyard?" I think it is conceded by all. Why should the question be put? Why that doubt on the part of Shri Nayar? We are all in agreement that it is the best and I hope that it would certainly be the site chosen for the second shipyard.

About railways, perhaps some Members are thinking that the construction of the Ernakulam-Quilon line is a big thing. For 30 years or more, no new railway line was constructed in our State except the Quilon-Trivandrum line perhaps. What has been done is quite a small thing therefore. I am in entire agreement with my friends who have urged that we want ever so many new extensions of lines. I shall not go

into details. A line between Tiruvellah and Punalur, and one to connect the Ernakulam-Kottayam line with Madura, and a number of other lines are to be taken up in the near future. We agree in commending all these concrete suggestions to the earnest attention of the Government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am glad I have been given some time though at the fag end of the discussion. I wanted to speak because there have been some grave charges levelled against us. I do not want that all those policies and programmes of the party or the Palghat congress should be explained here as it has been said by my friend Shri Thomas.

As far as this budget is concerned, I think it is a kind of punishment, as it were, visited on the people of Travancore-Cochin State. I say this because this budget shows no signs of the understanding of the people there. There is no appreciation of the key position of Travancore-Cochin State and the contribution that it can make to all-India advance. The education of the people and their talents have turned out to be their undoing in the eyes of the Government. I do not want to go into all the facts, though I do not say that all the facts and figures mentioned in the Finance Minister's speech are correct.

Taking the Finance Minister's speech, the economic situation in Travancore-Cochin can be summed up as follows. The Finance Minister in his speech says that there has been considerable variation in the price of agricultural commodities such as cocoanut, pepper, tapioca etc., which has affected to a great extent the agricultural economy of the State. There is no change in the production of money crops, but money crops have been the worst affected as the slump has been very heavy. The prosperity of the farmer has been on the decline for the past three years, the number of earners is small and two-thirds of the families are living on an income of below Rs. 100 a month. There are no big industries in the State, even the small industries of coir and cashewnut are fading away and the workers in these industries are very few.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

The State's is an agricultural economy and according to the Finance Minister's figures, production in three important articles, viz., tapioca, pepper and cocoanut in 1955-56 was more than in 1953-54, but the value is less.

As I have no time, I will give only two examples. Production of pepper in 1953-54 was 15,000 tons and the value Rs. 1,093 lakhs. In 1955-56 the production was 17,000 tons but the value was only Rs. 523.4 lakhs. Though the production has increased by 2,000 tons, the value is only half. As far as cashewnut and other crops are concerned, production is more, but the value in some cases is 50 per cent less and in others 30 per cent. So, the income of the farmers and peasants with small holdings has fallen. So, the economic situation, though the whole picture has not been given, is very bad.

The most important question, as conceded by Members of all groups, is that of unemployment. I do not want to go into the details of it. But it is said that 26.17 lakhs of persons who are earners have to bear the burden of dependency of 35.52 lakhs non-earners, and among those 35.52 lakhs, 30 lakhs are those persons who are able to work but who have no openings to earn a livelihood. These figures will go to show the gravity of the problem in the Travancore-Cochin State. So, any budget that is presented before us must tackle immediately this problem of unemployment.

In the course of his speech, the Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin has stated that after the end of the Second Five Year Plan, about 1.5 lakhs of people could be absorbed. That means that out of 35.52 lakhs of people, only 1.5 lakhs could be absorbed, if the schemes are worked out properly. That is my first point of criticism in regard to this budget.

The Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin has also stated that this problem had been noted by the Central Government, and even the Planning Commission had made a special mention of it. This is what he has said:

"It is gratifying to note that the reduction of disparities in levels of development as between different regions in the country has also been accepted as one of the main

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directions of future developmental activity... It is also gratifying to note that the Planning Commission has taken note of the intensity of the problem in this State and singled it out for specific mention in the draft of the Second Five Year Plan of India."

Though this problem has been taken note of by the Planning Commission, and though it has been stated that the industrially backward areas and the areas where there is acute unemployment, will receive special consideration, yet when the question of allotment of money comes, we find that this part of the country has been ignored altogether.

As other hon. Members have pointed out, I would also say that rapid industrialisation is the best solution of this problem. Besides, there can also be cottage industries. We do not say that there must not be cottage industries, but we feel that so far as industrialisation is concerned, full justice has not been done to Travancore-Cochin. In the Second Five Year Plan, we are going to have one spinning mill only at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs. So far as the First Five Year Plan was concerned, in regard to industrial development, we had an allotment of only Rs. 1.1 crores. Though that sum has now been increased to Rs. 6 crores under the Second Five Year Plan, yet we find that there is not even a promise of one big factory so far as that State is concerned.

One hon. Member had pointed out that even the private industrialists do not want to come to Travancore-Cochin because the labour leaders are creating troubles, and they are following a destructive policy, and this he had stated pointing to us. So far as the question of representation goes, and so far as the question of recognition of the union is concerned, it is the INTUC which is recognised, and it is the INTUC which is given representation. But when the question of destructive policy comes, everybody starts pointing to us and says, 'It is these people who are creating trouble'. If you say that we are really the people who control the labour there, then certainly our union must be recognised, and our union must be given representation, and not the INTUC.

Now, what is the destructive policy that we have followed? I want to say here as the Leader of the Communist Party in Parliament, representing those people for whom I speak here, that if there is any policy which comes in the way of industrialisation of Travancore-Cochin, certainly we are ready to declare here and now that we shall be prepared to remove that destructive policy. But what is the destructive policy that we have followed? If Government had fixed a minimum wage, but that wage has not been implemented by the plantation owners, and if the workers then say that it must be implemented, then is it a destructive policy? If that is a destructive, then I say that we shall continue that destructive policy, because we think that it is not a destructive policy. I would like to tell my hon. friends that we can easily talk many things between ourselves, but let them think of the people in our State, the people who are starving, and then let them say where the destructive policy comes in.

The people of Travancore-Cochin are literate. Out of the unemployed about 14.52 lakhs are literate. They can read and write. So, the workers there read the papers, and they know that they have certain basic rights. When they know that there is a certain minimum wage fixed by Government, they feel that it is their right to get that minimum wage. So, they send petitions and memoranda to Government. If even after that they do not succeed, they feel that they ought to strike. I would ask my hon. friends: Is that destructive policy? If my hon. friends say that that is destructive policy, then we say that we shall follow that policy. Certain rights have been given to the workers, and there is provision for conciliation. We are ready to have conciliation, but Government must see that when there is conciliation, the factory owners also give something to the workers. When once there is conciliation and some decision is arrived at, then we are ready to obey that decision. But if that decision is not respected by the factory owners, then certainly there is bound to be trouble. We are not responsible for that. We have been saying time and again that a minimum wage should be fixed for each industry. Let Government understand this, and let them appoint a wage board to fix minimum wage for each industry. If a fair minimum wage is fixed, and the Act passed by Government is implemented, and there is no attack on the rights of the

workers, then I say that we shall be with the workers and we shall ask them to co-operate with you. Let anyone who goes to Travancore-Cochin not try to exploit the workers, but give them their minimum demand, give them the minimum wage which Government have fixed for them, and also give them a share in the profits which they are getting. If that is done, then I say that we shall not be destructive, but we shall co-operate with every party in the country, including the Congress Party, for the development of industry and for the improvement of the lot of the workers.

I would tell my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas and others that let us not quarrel here in words. Let us see whether these things are being done in practice. I can show him plantations where even the Plantation Act passed in 1951 has not been implemented so far. I say, let us work together for the implementation of this Act. Let us work together and fight together when the rights of the workers are attacked. Let us fight together and fix up a minimum wage for each industry. If that is done, then we are prepared to co-operate with you for the industrialisation of the State. After all, we do not want to destroy industrialisation, because we know that unless there is industrialisation, and unless there is expansion of industry either in the public sector or in the private sector the 35-52 lakhs of unemployed persons in our State will have no work at all. If you give minimum that is due to the worker, then I promise that we shall all be for co-operation. I would even go to the extent of saying that let there be one union. We had urged that point at the meeting of the labour panel also, namely that the workers should be allowed to decide which union they want. If the majority of the workers want to recognise a particular union, then let us recognise that union as the representative union.

My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas was angry with Shri Punnoose and certain other Members on this side of the House. I would say that it is not we who are saying these things about corruption, nepotism, favouritism and squandering of money. It is not even Shri A. K. Gopalan or Shri P. T. Punnoose who is saying that. But it is the ex-president of the Congress Party in Travancore-Cochin, the ex-Minister of Travancore-Cochin and some other

Congressmen, who, I suppose, are even today in the Congress who have been saying—in fact, we were very sorry to read it in the papers—that there are 22 charges against the Ministry that has fallen. If those charges are false, if Government think that those charges are unfounded, then why should they not come forward to dismiss them from the Congress and file a defamation case against them and thus prove to the country that they have made those charges on account of party politics or party quarrels?

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They are still in the Congress. You keep them still in the Congress. They say that there are 22 charges. Shri Punnoose and myself say that this is what we hear. Why should you be angry against us? Why not be angry against your own people? You can be angry against us because we are the scape-goats. You can do that. But if you are patriotic, if you love this country, if you want to see that when a charge is brought against not only the Congress but against any Party in the country, you should institute an inquiry. Here is a charge brought against not by ordinary members of the Congress, but by an ex-Minister of the Congress, and by an ex-President of the Congress. It is no use abusing us for repeating this charge. Why don't you tell the public, 'these people have said this; this is not correct'? You do not want to do so, because you have a vested interest.

Mr. Chairman : It is already four o'clock. The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs was to be called at this time. The hon. Member has already taken the time allotted by the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : Five minutes more. They have allowed it.

Now, I want to speak about the police atrocities in Travancore-Cochin. It is not because the Congress Party was in power that we are saying this about the police. Here is a memorandum submitted to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs by myself, Shri Govindan Nair and Shri Achutha Menon. Here the names are given and certain instances are given. If you find there is no case made out, call us and we are ready to give evidence. Not only that. Here is a statement of a

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Congressman, Shri K. P. Hormus, B.A. B.L. The statement made by Shri A. J. John is there. This is about the Kaladi incident where one Papu was beaten to death. It is indicated there that Papu's death was due to police repression.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Was there not a judicial inquiry into that?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I only say this. Let the Government launch a prosecution against the ASP and three other officers on the charge of getting three women into the travellers' bungalow, stripped them naked and raped them. Let the Government themselves find out whether these allegations are true or not.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On a point of order. This allegation is the subject-matter of judicial proceedings. Is it in order and proper to refer to it here?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not go into the merits of it. If there is a prosecution launched, what does it show? There were for or five serious charges against one of the ASPs given by us. Let the Government prosecute him and hold an inquiry. Whether the allegations are right or wrong, will be known afterwards.

So let us not hide the fact that there is very strong police repression. There is the case of the death of a man who was kept in the lock-up for two or three days. On the fourth day, he was found hanging on a tree. Then there is the case of Surendran of Kottarakkara. He was beaten to death. There was agitation. There was a departmental inquiry held. Let the Government publish the report of that inquiry. Let the Government tell us that the result of that inquiry is that that man was not beaten to death.

Then there is the case of the burning of the Sabarimalai temple. They said that the communists had burnt it, because that also could be attributed to the communists. Then there was an inquiry. Why do not Government publish the results of that inquiry? When the PSP Ministry was there, it published the results of an inquiry. But the Government do not do it now. It is because the results of the inquiry are not published, that people draw their own conclusions.

I tell my friends on the other side. These are the things that are there—corruption, nepotism, everything. Here is a book—I will translate it and give it to the Finance Minister. This is taken from the Government audit report about the finances of the State, how lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been wasted. Will the Government make an inquiry on the basis of this audit report? I request the Finance Minister to do so. This is an article written in a paper, printed in book form, called *The Wrongs in the Treasury*. Serious charges have been levelled about the way money has been wasted. Even my friends on the other side know that there is corruption, nepotism and everything in the departments. So many things are done. If an inquiry is not made and matters set right, I say there is no future not only for Travancore-Cochin but for the whole country. I do not blame anybody. Let us put our shoulders together and remedy this State of affairs.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Which is the publications the hon. Member was referring to?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is the State Public Accounts Committee's report.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So I request that this inquiry be made. This state of affairs must be ended.

Then there is the question of industrialisation. The people of Travancore-Cochin are highly educated. But there is a lot of unemployment. If the question of unemployment is not solved, certainly there will be no stable Ministry in the State; even if there be one, it may not be able to carry on.

So the problem of the Travancore-Cochin State is a very serious problem. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government can tackle it in the way they are doing. The responsibility for this state of affairs is mainly that of the Central Government. They talk of the unity of India and say that we must all be together. I have no time at my disposal; otherwise, I would have dealt fully with the treatment Travancore-Cochin has received in respect of development projects. In the First Five Year Plan, no allotment was made to Travancore-Cochin. In the Second Five Year Plan also, not one industrial project is sanctioned for Travancore-Cochin. I ask if it is as a result

of prejudice against certain sections of the people of this country who are highly educated. If this is a punishment for our high education, then certainly it is bad. If you do not take the grievances of the people into account, if you do not revise the allotments under the Second Five Year Plan in respect of Travancore-Cochin, if you do not see that the problem of unemployment is solved, if all this is not done, I do not know what will happen.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the course of this debate, a number of points were made by hon. Members. I would like to confine myself to examining and meeting those points.

In the first place, it was contended that President's rule was imposed on the Travancore-Cochin State. A few weeks ago, we had a long debate and then it was pointed out to this hon. House that President's rule had to be introduced in the Travancore-Cochin State because there could not be any popular Ministry. The President had not stepped in for the purpose merely of preventing any popular rule but when it was found that in the larger interests of the State, the pretty State, it became absolutely essential to carry on the administration, as there was no Ministry that could share this burden with confidence from the members of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly. It was then pointed out how it became absolutely inevitable that the President should take over the administration. Under these circumstances, it would not be correct to say that President's rule was imposed on the unwilling State of Travancore-Cochin.

Then so far as President's rule is concerned, a certain policy is followed. According to that policy what we are always doing in this respect is this. Whenever President's rule has to be introduced and the administration has to be carried on, what the Adviser does on behalf of the President is to see that proper, impartial and good administration is carried on. Whenever there are instances of inefficiency or of wastage of money, immediately Government would take strong steps to see that all these evils are immediately put an end to. Therefore, the Adviser and the Rajpramukh will take care to see

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that on behalf of the President the administration is carried on in an absolutely impartial manner. Still the insistence will be on maintaining, and if possible, enhancing, the efficiency of this particular administration. The House knows that in all cases wherever President's rule had to be introduced, when the President's rule came to an end, on all these occasions the administration was handed over to popular governments in a far better and more efficient condition than what it was when the President had to take over. I would assure the House that all proper steps would be taken to see that the administration is efficient and also impartial.

Some hon. Members have suggested indirectly that there were certain classes of government servants who were taking part in politics. But, I would point out that no government servant, either of the police department or of any other department, has a right to take part in politics or to deal with party matters. All government servants have to be above parties and above politics. And, if any instance is found, the Government would take very strong measures against that particular person or against those government servants. Therefore, the House can rest assured that the administration will be carried on properly and the general elections will also be held in a free and independent manner, so far as the administration is concerned. Every care will be taken to maintain the proper standard of efficiency.

The more important point is that all the developmental plans would be carried out speedily and satisfactorily. In this connection, the House will note that the President took over the administration only on the 27th March, 1956. Before that, there were numerous discussions and consultations between the State Ministry and the Planning Commission and the Ministry had placed certain proposals. Some of those proposals were approved and now they are being implemented. I would, therefore, assure the House that though President's rule is going on, the developmental activities will go on with the same tempo, if not a greater tempo than what would have been possible under a popular government, because there are certain peculiar problems in Travancore-Cochin.

[Shri Datar]

As hon. Members on both sides have pointed out, Travancore-Cochin is a pretty State, one of the most beautiful States in India; it has natural scenery and also has gifts given to it by God. It is our duty to see to it that all the modern resources that are needed are made available. To a large extent, I would agree that industrialisation is, as my hon. friend Shri Thomas pointed out, one of the panacea for meeting all the economic difficulties through which this State has been passing. I would assure the House that all that is possible would be done during this period.

I would now pass on to certain specific complaints placed before this House. One of them was in respect of certain categories of government servants; in particular, the clerks, typists or those who belong to what is known as the lower cadre of services, as also in respect of graduate teachers, primary teachers in high schools and middle schools. It was said that their pay scales are very low and inadequate.

Shri Matthen: Including colleges.

Shri Datar: I would point out to this House that the popular ministries of Travancore-Cochin were aware of this. Therefore a Pay Commission had been appointed by the Travancore-Cochin Government, as a result of which, various recommendations were made and those recommendations have been accepted so far as graduate teachers and primary teachers and lower rungs of government servants are concerned. Effect has already been given to them.

One point that may be noted is that the present pay scales, which have been introduced after the acceptance of these recommendations, compare favourably with the scale for similar posts in Madras and Mysore which are the neighbouring States. You will thus see that whatever was necessary had been done and there ought to be no complaint on the ground of inadequacy of pay scales.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I interrupt the hon. Minister in regard to a particular point. In regard to graduate teachers, the hon. Minister may know that the scale is Rs. 55-5-75-74-150 whereas the corresponding scale in Madras is Rs. 85-5-125-10-175 and in Mysore, Rs. 60-150. That means there is a variation in every figure which I have said before. The hon. Minister may kindly check up once again before he commits himself.

Shri Datar: I have got figures to show how the pay scales, especially of the graduate teachers to which the hon. Members made a reference, compare. He would find that according to the new scales we have Rs. 55-150 and also Rs. 150-250. What possibly the hon. Members has in view is only the pay and not the allowances, which are given to the various classes of government servants. I would again repeat that the present pay scales of those to whom I made a reference compare very favourably with the scales for similar posts in Madras and Mysore. (Interruption) :

I would pass on to the next point that was raised namely, minimum wages. It was contended that minimum wages had not been fixed or that the Minimum Wages Act had not been made applicable so far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned. I would point out here that there are a number of industries in which minimum wages have already been fixed. I would read the list of this House. They are rice and flour mill, *biri* making, plantation, oil mills, employment under municipalities, employment under village panchayats, road construction or building operations, stone breaking and stone crushing, public motor transport, tanning and leather manufacture, cashew, coir and others. I may also point out that so far as agricultural labour is concerned Government have already constituted a committee to go into the question of fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour. The report of the committee is awaited and I am quite confident that whatever is necessary will be done.

Shri Punnoose: May I point out that our complaint was not that minimum wages have not been fixed in several industries but that in most of them the minimum wages have not been paid, and that Government had not got them implemented.

Shri Datar: It would be a contradiction in terms if the Minimum Wages Act had been applied.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All the struggle is for that.

Shri Datar: Anyway I would point out that so far as these industries are concerned, the minimum wages have been fixed.

Shri Velayudhan: The question is whether it is paid.

Shri Datar: I would pass on to other points because the Finance Minister is speaking soon.

Reference was made to technical education. I would point out to the House that the total allotment for technical education in the second Five Year Plan is Rs. 289.84 lakhs out of which Rs. 40.09 lakhs have been provided this year. The programme is to introduce the teaching of crafts in schools introducing technical courses in second schools and the opening of a central technical institute and junior technical schools.

I would not deal with the question of unemployment, but would leave it to the Finance Minister. So far as the coir industry is concerned, it was said that proper attention was not paid to it. I may point out to this House that during the first Five Year Plan, the programme was fully implemented in the physical target and 99.6 p.c. in respect of financial target and 160 primary coir co-operatives and 25 husk societies, 2 central coir marketing societies have been established with a share capital of Rs. 6.35 lakhs, enlisting 30,880 members. Thirty-eight per cent of the total number of families engaged in coir work have been enlisted in these co-operative societies. The total outlay in the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 64 lakhs, out of which Rs. 55 lakhs are towards loans and Rs. 9 lakhs are towards grants.

Something was stated about fisheries. I would point out that all the governments of Travancore-Cochin have always been careful about developing fisheries because fishery is one of the most important subjects in which interest has to be developed because it constitutes one of the main sources of livelihood of the people there. Therefore, I would point out that fishery development is one of the main activities both under the First and the Second Five Year Plan. The total provision for fishery development in the Second Plan is Rs. 52.9 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 6.85 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current year. This is exclusive of the provision made for the Indo-Norwegian projects, the rough expenditure on which during the current year has been estimated at Rs. 4.19 lakhs. The Norwegian expenditure will be very much more. It will thus be seen that a liberal provision has been made for the development of fisheries.

It was pointed out that so far as drinking water facilities for fishermen were concerned, nothing was done. I may point out to this House that provision has been made for good drinking water and for adequate sanitary and public health requirements so far as the fishing communities are concerned. There is one of the new schemes introduced known as The Indo-Norwegian Scheme and the Department of Health has also a large programme of providing good drinking water in coastal areas. We would give adequate relief to fishing villages.

Then I come to a subject which has enabled Members to make charges which, in my humble opinion, are not only vague but also unwarranted, and that is the police administration. In the case of police administration, there is the report of the Home Ministry and in that report details have been given about the manner in which organised attempts were made to disturb law and order

Shri Punnoose: By whom?

Shri Datar: Naturally certain steps had to be taken when there were strikes and other demonstrations which were of a serious nature and constituted what can be stated to be a violation of the principles that have always to be maintained. Government had to step in naturally. In addition, it was contended by some hon. Members and they used words and epithets which in my humble opinion are absolutely unwarranted and some of them were rather wild. Usually a reference is made to nepotism, partiality, favouritism and all choice words or epithets are thrown at us.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether he is answering after specifically enquiring into the charges we have made or is it a general way of supporting the Government policy?

Shri Datar: It is not my general way; it is the general way of the hon. Members on the other side. I am pointing out that whenever any specific instances are placed before the Government, we shall be ever ready to take action and in proper cases to see that law is maintained and that the offender is duly punished. In the case of these changes.

[Shri Datar]

I am rather sorry at the way in which words were used. One hon. Member opposite in fact stated that there were man-slaughters . . .

Shri Punnoose : Yes, murders.

Shri Velayudhan: Butchering of men.

Shri Datar: Then it was stated that there were rapes and other things. I wish that the hon. Member had used some discretion and self-respect in making such charges, but I would only tell them that such allegations are absolutely unwarranted. Whenever there are any such cases, they are duly looked into.

So far as corruption is concerned, I would point out that in respect of the anti-corruption department, we have sent down an officer who was in charge of the Special Police Establishment in Delhi for nearly eight or ten years. He was an Inspector-General of Police of the Delhi Police Establishment which deals with offences of corruption so far as the Central Government employees are concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does he talk Malayalam?

Shri Datar: He does not come from the Malayalam area; he comes from Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh. So far as his work is concerned, he carried on the work with great credit to himself as the head of the Delhi Police Establishment. We have sent this officer to Travancore-Cochin because we are anxious that corruption has to be met at whatever level it may be.

Shri Velayudhan: Does it include the ex-Ministers?

Shri Datar: So far as corruption is concerned, it has to be eliminated for the purpose of purifying the whole administration and Government are absolutely anxious in this respect. That is the reason why such a high officer was purposely sent down to Travancore and I am confident that in the next few years corruption to the extent that it is prevalent will be rooted out. I have never stated that there is no corruption. It is mostly at the lower levels and sometimes at the higher levels also, but every attempt is made in as heroic and sturdy a manner as possible to bring the offenders to book, either by proceeding against them by way of prosecution and getting them

duly convicted if we have sufficient evidence so far as the requirements of law are concerned or by taking action under the disciplinary proceedings under the Government Servants Conduct Rules where the evidence is not sufficient to satisfy a court of law. The Home Ministry report has been placed before the House already and it points out how Government has taken action regardless of the persons against whom charges have been levelled to see to it that a full investigation is made and that in proper cases stern action is taken against the Government servant concerned. Wherever possible, they are prosecuted and brought to book in a criminal court.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I made a request to the Minister that there was an open charge against some Ministers by the Congress ex-Ministers and others. Will the Government make an enquiry about it? I understand there are about 22 charges.

Shri Datar: I am not aware of those charges which the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri Mathew: Replies have been given to those charges already.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When there are grave charges about Ministers by ex-Ministers, we want the Government to enquire by whatever method they like and then give an answer to us.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may state that those charges have been denied. Not only that it was denied by the persons concerned by the general impression in the public mind and the opinion of the Press were that the charges are silly and baseless (*Interruptions*).

Shri Datar: If, for example, they are baseless, as my hon. friend has pointed out, that is an end of the matter. If, for example, any charges have been made in an open manner, any charges have been made in an open manner, then certainly it is the duty of the Government to examine them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no corruption charge there. Among the 22 charges, there is not a single item which will indicate corruption.

Shri Datar: I am very happy that my hon. friend has given a direct answer to what another hon. friend stated.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not want an answer from another hon. friend here however great he may be, but I say that the Minister has to say something about it—either he may deny it or accept it. When there is a charge not by an ordinary member but by an *ex-Minister*, I request the Government to make an enquiry into it and then deny it and not sit satisfied because my friend here has denied it.

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, (*Interruptions*) whatever my hon. friend has stated has to be taken into account. Just as we have got certain unrestrained allegations on one side, there is on the other hand a sober but firm denial to all these.

Shri Velayudhan: Whose denial?

Shri Datar: Under these circumstances, I shall consider whether there is any case at all for examining this matter. That is all that I can say at present.

There is only one other point about which I want to say something. It was contended that temporary government servants continued to be so for years together. In respect of this, already orders have been passed that those who are in service for three years or more and whose performance is satisfactory, should be confirmed to the extent it is possible.

There was one other point made for which I shall not take more than a minute. It was pointed out that a number of people from Travancore-Cochin had been brought over to Bhopal and that they had been settled there. One hon. Member, again using a piece of highly unrestrained language, stated that these people had no good housing conditions and that they were living in miserable conditions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You may believe it, because it is Shri A. M. Thomas who has said it.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, If such interruptions are continued, I think there will be no end to the debate.

Shri Datar: So far as this is concerned, I had occasion to discuss this question with the Chief Minister of Bhopal when I had gone there a few weeks ago. He told me that so far as these persons are concerned, there were

about 2219 people who were brought in, but a few could not bear the summer—about 40 people—and they have gone. The rest of the people are still there. There is a vast programme according to which all these people will be settled on a very large piece of land measuring about 1500 acres. The House will kindly note that there are labourers from Bhopal proper, there are labourers brought from Travancore-Cochin and all of them will be properly settled, as I stated, over an area of 6800 acres which is partly irrigated and partly unirrigated. Therefore, no discrimination is made. In fact, the Chief Minister of Bhopal requested me to convey his desire to the hon. Members of Parliament from Travancore-Cochin to kindly go there and to see how the conditions are there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We have gone there.

Shri V. P. Nayyar: All of us have gone there. You have not seen that place.

Shri Datar: I want to point out to the hon. Members here that the conditions are not miserable there.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would respectfully request the hon. Minister to pay a visit to that place.

Shri Datar: All right. That I shall do whenever it is possible. In the meanwhile if any hon. Member has any specific instances of complaints, he may kindly pass them on to me and I shall have the matter duly enquired into.

I have dealt with some of the points raised here and it would be found that most of the criticism is either exaggerated or unrestrained.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): It has been stated and denied on the floor of this House that it was the Congress Government that brought about the President's Rule in Travancore-Cochin. My Party had been for some time the palanquin bearers of the Travancore-Cochin Congress Government and, for some time, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the P.S.P. Government. Nobody mentioned anything about the P.S.P. Government which was in power for a period. Everybody said it was the Congress Government that was always in power. Personally I have nothing to choose between the two, though under the P. S. P. Government we had

[Shri Nesamony]

suffered the most and the Central Government turned a deaf ear to the representations while the P. S. P. Government was perpetrating all sorts of atrocities and shooting us down like birds. Whatever that may be, at the time when the Congress Government fell, everyone of the Legislature in Travancore-Cochin wanted to become a Minister, a Speaker, or a Deputy-Speaker. From personal knowledge and intimate knowledge I know that one day 60 members signed for Pattom Thanu Pillai. The next day that number had dwindled down to 57. Then it swelled up to 59. Then they went on going about hunting for another man to make up 60 so that they may have the majority. While they went about hunting for the 60th man, a few people dropped out, because the promises were not honoured. Such was the state of things and, I believe, the President did the right thing in putting in an administrator for the time being. I believe that would create a very healthy situation and, at the same time, teach a lesson to our people who speak so much about democracy.

It was stated that there had been police atrocities. We had suffered enough, and now that we are getting away from the clutches of the present I.G. it may not be fare on my part to say anything. I put it to the Central Government that as long as the present I.G. continues there, there cannot be a stable Government in Travancore-Cochin. But the Central Government passed it over. I do not exactly remember the reply that I got from them. If my information is correct, a C.I.D. of the Central Government was sent down to Travancore-Cochin. It is said that he was lavishly feted by the I. G. and his subordinates. He had not the courtesy to call upon me or any members of the organisation which I have the privilege to represent. Here is Shri Matthen's evidence on the floor of this House that he dabbled in politics and that the Central Government closes its eyes and says: "Well, police, they are the best men on the face of the earth". This attitude of the Central Government towards that I.G. there emboldens him to indulge in all sorts of atrocities. I can give you an instance. As soon as the petition was presented by me on behalf of the organisation which I represent, the President rewarded him with a President's Medal, and to congratulate him the whole police force was up collecting funds to fete him. They did so in Tri-

vandrum. An attempt was made to fete him in the area from which I come from the area that is now proposed to be integrated with Madras State. When I heard of the news I said I was opposed to it. I understand the present Government had the wisdom to turn that request down, though, while I was coming to Delhi last week, I heard it was being pursued.

Unless that I.G. is removed, it will not be possible for any political party to thrive upon that land. He is the man of the locality. He will set up one party against the other. He will set up one group against the other, so that it makes it inevitable for any Government to dispense with his services. For the last seven years, the Congress Government—one Minister or the other—was trying to oust him from Travancore-Cochin. That Government has not succeeded. This present importation of Shri Bombawale is the thin end of the wedge by Mr. Rau. I hope it were so.

Now, Sir, coming to the Budget, I had occasion in the local Assembly to deal with these budgets. But it has been the order of the day—and this Budget is also in line with that order—where expectations are roused in the minds of the people that various things are going to be done, mostly public works, and in the end a deficit budget would always turn out to be a surplus budget because there is always a shortfall in expenditure on major items. The shortfall would be on the utility side of the budget. Therefore, I am not surprised at this budget because, I am sure, if the Congress Government or any other Government had operated on this budget, it would have proved to be a surplus budget and not a deficit budget. But my present purpose at this moment is to bring to the attention of the Finance Minister certain aspects of this budget which require very careful consideration. In the first Five Year Plan, a scheme known as Neyyar Scheme was set out and it was expected that the dam and the two channels—the right bank channel and the left bank channel—would be executed simultaneously. But it so happens that the right bank channel which will remain part of the Kerala State is being completed. In spite of the several representations that have been made to the Planning Commission and to the local Government the left bank channel scheme has not been undertaken yet. In the second Five Year Plan, Rs. 137 lakhs have been provided for the left bank channel. I wish to bring to the notice of

the hon. Finance Minister that this left bank channel feeds mainly the four southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin which are proposed to be merged with the Madras State. This being an item which has been carried over from the first Plan to the second Plan, particular attention has to be paid by the Central Government to the execution of this work, without the danger of minimising the contents of it, because some of the works that have been budgeted for and are being executed are not executed in the manner that they have been planned and when Government want to execute a plan they reduce the size of the plan and the scheme sometimes becomes useless in the end. I can give an instance of a water-supply scheme which has recently been opened.

In the second Five Year Plan, we pressed for the inclusion of an irrigation project known as the Chittar Pattanam Kal. The Finance Minister would be pleased, I hope, to go through the second Five Year Plan that has been submitted by the Government of Travancore-Cochin. That is the only scheme included for the benefit of the four southern taluks in the second Five Year Plan. The first proposal was for a channel at a cost of Rs. 63 lakhs. Finally, our Minister had been to Delhi and when they returned, they said that the Centre had reduced it by Rs. 30 lakhs and that the scheme will be executed in 1959-60, thus diverting Rs. 30 lakhs from this scheme to a scheme known as Pothundi in Cochin. It is a matter that requires the attention of this Government. This scheme which has been drawn up and which has been put off till 1959-60 to be included by the Madras State after the integration of the four taluks with Madras should not find a place in the late years of the Plan but should be pushed through from the beginning of the plan period.

There are two schemes which are being executed in the four southern taluks. One is the drinking water supply scheme to Cape Comorin and the villages on the way. The water is taken from the reservoir which serves the Nagercoil town which is the southernmost town in this country. 12 miles of pipeline have to be laid. 9 miles have already been laid, 3 more miles remain to be laid. I understand that in the budget there is no provision for 1956-57. Whether the amount allotted in 1955-56 has not lapsed is open to doubt. That is a matter which requires urgent attention

because it was a scheme that was budgeted in 1955-56 but not included in 1956-57 and it is now absolutely incomplete.

Then there was an extension of the water supply scheme to the Nagercoil town itself which is extending. For that, the Nagercoil Municipal Council has been pressing upon the Government to give it a loan or a grant or at least to expend from their own funds from year to year. The Government would not agree to sanction any loan or grant nor would they allow any extension.

There is the Vilathurai lift irrigation scheme for which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was budgeted for during the year 1955-56. The scheme is still in execution. We cannot find from the budget whether the amount proposed in the budget for 1955-56 had lapsed or not, but there is no amount allotted for 1956-57 for this scheme. I wish to draw the particular attention of the Finance Minister to this scheme. Neither the content of the scheme nor the size of the pump house nor the pumps and the flume should be reduced, and all of them must be according to the original dimension as planned by the engineers before this question of integration came up. These are the two schemes which ought to be looked into by the Central Government when the amounts in the budget are spent.

In the matter of tar-creting and shell-creting of roads, in respect of which lump sum provisions have been made, the four southern taluks must have their due share.

In the matter of development of fisheries, the Indo-Norwegian agreement contemplated starting of a scheme at Neendakara. The scheme is now to be extended but the extension steps beyond the four southern taluks. In Cape Comorin we have a fish drying yard, a fish storing yard and a fish curing yard. The best place to develop it further would be the southernmost tip of the country—Kanya Kumari—where facilities are available and where different modes of deep-sea fishing are possible and where the fishing launches of Ceylon freely travel to fish in our waters.

Finally, I would submit that in the allotment that is being made in the budget for the execution of public works, for the health schemes, for the expansion of education by introducing basis schools or basic training schools, etc., these four

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southern taluks should not be neglected. A proportionate amount ought to be set aside for being expended in these four taluks lest before we merge with Madras we should go without any benefit of the budget though we pay the taxes regularly.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Have I any time left now?

Mr. Chairman: The discussion should have ended by now, but it has exceeded the time-limit.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Do I reply or not?

Mr. Chairman: Certainly. But I would request the hon. Minister to be as brief as possible. After his speech, we take up the demands.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The speech of the last speaker illustrates the difficulties that one has in piloting the budget of a State under certain circumstances. He has referred to various local problems and various projects affecting his part of the State which will now probably be transferred to another State. I can only undertake to draw the attention of the Adviser to his observations. I say this because I am not sure in my own mind if the projects to which he has referred are part of the plan of the State or are not part of the plan of the State.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are part of the plan of the State.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If they are part of the plan of the State, then I should say there should be every justification for ensuring that those projects are added on or begun as the case may be. I am sorry that I have no answer to give him in regard to the non-inclusion of one particular scheme which he mentioned and which he said was provided for in 1955-56 but apparently does not find a place in the budget for 1956-57.

I shall now go on to make a few general observations in regard to the position of this State. I have had the good fortune of seeing the State for myself and I have seen something of this beautiful land and its fairy landscape although I kept back

from the charming backwaters. Nevertheless, my predominant feeling was one of sadness and depression. I had opportunities of meeting the first speaker Shri Punnoose and discussing some of the problems in regard to this State with him. I came back with the impression that this State, endowed as it is both with men and materials has, certainly, a peculiarly difficult problem. How peculiar it is, it would be presumptuous for me to say. I would say this that it is not entirely a unique problem. I am inclined to think that the State furnishes perhaps an extreme example of the relative poverty that one would probably find in the southern and eastern parts of this country as compared with the northern and western; but such comparisons are very misleading. I can think of taking one example, the U.P. They have a population of about six times as much as the Travancore-Cochin State. The eastern part of it has a density of population which certainly is very formidable although it may not be as great as the density of the inhabited portion of Travancore-Cochin. One might take various indicators of how populations affected by this are faring under our Plans or annual budgets which only reflect the plan. It is my impression that in the U.P. for instance the revenue and expenditure per person is about Rs. 10 to 12 whereas in the Travancore-Cochin State, it is Rs. 15 to 17. There may be some States which come in between and there may be some States where the revenue and expenditure lie between Rs. 20 and 25.

Secondly, it is very difficult, at least at the moment when we do not have statistics, to know what exactly the national income of a State is, if one might use that word, the quota of national income furnished by a particular State. May be after our statistical apparatus has been strengthened a little, we shall have some evidence in this regard. Till then, I find it very difficult to deal with the general propositions like this that any particular State is making a far more massive contribution to the national production than any other. Taken at its simplest, a proposition like that means that that particular State taken as a whole is richer than any other State which does not make such a contribution. It may be, of course, that that production is divided up between two peaks. It may also mean that because of disparities in income, certain fortunately placed individuals have a far larger

share of that particular product than others. But these must be matters of estimates at the moment. I would submit that we should not place too much reliance on random figures like this.

Then, there was some reference to the dollar earning capacity of the Travancore-Cochin State. There again, we lack exact statistics. What we do have is statistics of goods exported from the ports. That does not necessarily mean that all the goods came from that particular area.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Goods exported from the Cochin Port cannot be from any other State.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I was under the impression that coffee from Mysore found its way to Cochin.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Madras.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : Coorg?

Shri A. M. Thomas : Coorg does not. We mentioned with regard to pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil, rubber and such other articles.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Which are not found in any other State.

An Hon. Member : Which is the monopoly of Kerala.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : These are figures to be examined. At any rate, I cannot make the same statement in regard to the other States. I cannot say that what leaves from Bombay comes only from the Bombay State. Therefore, how the contribution of the Travancore-Cochin State stands in comparison with the contribution made by Bombay or Calcutta, I cannot say.

Shri V. P. Nayar : For the information of the hon. Finance Minister, if he will kindly yield, I have got prepared a statement by R. and R. Branch which is exclusive for pepper, ginger, coir, lemon grass oil, rubber and tea to the extent each is exported from Travancore-Cochin. These supply dollars and sterling to the tune of not less than Rs. 50 crores every year, according to the figure before me. That is why we said that probably the *per capita* contribution of foreign exchange is the highest in Travancore-Cochin. I can understand the point of the hon. Minister in regard to Calcutta

and Bombay, that it may come from some other States. In this case, all these products must necessarily come from the State of Travancore-Cochin, or the Malabar district of Madras which together will from the new Kerala State.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I do not deny. This is rather a fruitless discussion as I am going to say. Manufactured goods, of the value of Rs. 126 crores leave from Calcutta. We know that they come principally from West Bengal and to a certain extent from Assam and to a smaller extent from Bihar and Orissa.

Shri A. M. Thomas : According to article 273 of the Constitution you give a portion of the export duty to West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : We are not discussing the distribution of the revenue. That is a matter for the Finance Commission. I am not the Finance Commission. It is open to the hon. Members to make representations to the Finance Commission. We are not discussing the sources of revenue of Travancore-Cochin State. What we are discussing is, if in the first place, it is a fact that their contribution *per capita* to the dollar earning or, as the hon. Member says, foreign exchange earnings is the largest and if so, what should be done to such a State. It must be remembered that these are not sold free. In other words, the rupee equivalent of these cash crops must come back to the State. Therefore, if its foreign exchange contribution is the highest, probably its income is the highest. Therefore, it appears to be a very rich State. That would probably be a wrong conclusion. Therefore, all I was trying to do was to enter a caveat against random figures taken like this. There is no complaint, for instance, that in a particular dollar allotment what Travancore-Cochin wanted was denied to her. It may have been an occasion for saying that since Travancore-Cochin yields so many dollars, there should be no question of sparing the necessary dollars for her in order to make her purchases. That is not the case put forward. Therefore, I go on to make the statement that when one considers the Plan for a State, one should take the general economic circumstances into account and in doing that one would certainly be obliged to take into account the fact that, whatever be the reason,

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the pressure of population in Travancore-Cochin is probably the highest in India, and in making the plan, allowance must be made for that.

As hon. Members said, education has advanced far more in this State than in any other State and therefore, for practical reasons and for human reasons, the problem of educated unemployment must receive special attention in this State.

5 P.M.

Those are very valid points and ought to be taken into account in framing plans. Now, I shall give a few figures in regard to the size of the first Plan and the size of the second Plan. The magnitude of the First Five Year Plan for the State amounted to a little over Rs. 30 crores, that is out of a total of perhaps Rs. 1400 crores for the States if one includes the expenditure which was included in certain Centrally-administered schemes. That has now been corrected and portions of these Centrally administered schemes are now added to State plans and therefore there is easy way of comparing the first Plan with the second Plan. Nevertheless, if you take roughly Rs. 1400 crores as the Plan in the public sector for the States, then about 1/36 or 1/40 of that ought to have been the plan for Travancore-Cochin State. Therefore, Rs. 30 crores is perhaps just a share under the proportion that should have gone to the State. But as against this, the actual expenditure during the Plan period amounts to Rs. 25 crores. Therefore, the State has not been able to utilise to its fullest extent the Plan allotment made for the first Plan, and I cannot imagine what grievance there could be. There might be a grievance against the various Governments that handled the affairs of the State but certainly there cannot be a grievance against the Central Government.

Secondly, one must remember there is a little fallacy in this business of taking the Plan to be in proportion to the population. There is an area of 10,000 square miles blessed with a population which is perhaps twice as large as it should have been, let us say.

Shri V. P. Nayar : More than that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I should say you should get less because for the area you are really having per person. You

have too many heads to count and for every person you are getting your share. You did get under the First Five Year Plan. Therefore, you are more fortunate than you imagine.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The Plan is for the people, not the area.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The Plan may be for the area or the people. The people who get the Plan although twice as many in *pro rata* ought to consider themselves fortunate rather than as aggrieved.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Strange logic.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : If you have any other comparable area of 10,000 square miles...

Shri C. R. Iyyanni : What about the revenue that you get from the area?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The revenue does not contribute. I do not know what the hon. Member means by revenue. By Plan we mean primarily the investment portion of the Plan for which capital is borrowed and loans are made and so on and so forth. So far as revenue is concerned, I have already shown that Travancore-Cochin is not behind the average State in India. That again is per person. In other words, although you have a population twice as large as you need have, shall we say, for the area, for each person you are getting as much on education, as much on health, as much on police and other things as any other area. Therefore, although you are twice as many, all your needs are met and indeed, you have admitted that so far as education is concerned you are about three generations in advance of the rest of India.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon) : Should you stop further education so that the other parts of India may come up to their standard?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : That leads me to my next point (*interruption*).

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South) : More education, more needs.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I say it is very fortunate again that Travancore-Cochin is having a field day to day and in a sense what we are discussing is the Plan for Travancore-Cochin. We know

that five days are being allotted for discussion on the Plan, and Travancore-Cochin, on account of concatenation of circumstances, is having five or six hours for an intensive and critical examination of their own Plan for their own population which is 1/36th of the rest of India. What is more, the rest of these gentlemen here belonging to the other States have been very polite, very courteous very understanding and sympathetic and not one of them has interfered to say: "But, my dear Sir, our problems are still more serious than your problems". I do not want to set one State against another, but justice compels me to say that if really the U.P. people or Bihar people were to be as introspective as hon. Members opposite, then I am quite sure that they will have as valid points to bring forward in regard to the inadequacy of their Plan. I say that because I come from the West of India which is not doing so badly. But I go further. I say, nevertheless we find the Planning Commission has not treated Travancore-Cochin badly in regard to the Second Plan.

The Government of Travancore-Cochin submitted proposals like all Governments very much in advance of what could be fitted into the Plan frame as we knew it. They submitted proposals totalling to Rs. 132 crores for the Second Five Year Plan of the State. These proposals were discussed between the representatives of the State Government and the Planning Commission and Central Ministries in September, 1955 and a tentative ceiling of Rs. 75.6 crores was communicated to the State Government for redrafting the Plan. In the discussions in the Planning Commission for fixing ceilings on State Plans, the following three criteria were generally followed: (1) the magnitude of the First Five Year Plan plus 40 per cent—that is what we thought we should be able to afford, (2) the distribution of the amount of Rs. 2250 crores which was taken as the tentative magnitude of State Plans on the basis of population, and (3) the financial resources that the State Government could contribute on its own. On the basis of these three criteria the ceiling for the Second Five Year Plan for Travancore-Cochin was found to be Rs. 55.5 crores, but taking into consideration the special problem of Travancore-Cochin, namely the unemployment situation, the ceiling for the State's Second Five Year Plan was fixed at

Rs. 75.63 crores. I am sure this is going to create a lot of trouble when the Plan comes for discussion later. Of this amount, Rs. 6 crores was specified for village and small-scale industries, Rs. 3 crores for technical and vocational education including measures which will promote diversion of students at the secondary levels towards technical and vocational courses. After a five per cent. efficiency cut on this tentative ceiling applied to State and Central Plans, the magnitude of the Second Five Year Plan for the State has finally been fixed as Rs. 71.95 crores, which again is on a population basis at Rs. 72 per person. When the Plan comes here for discussion, you can work out the proportion for any State. You will probably find that the Bombay Plan is the largest, so to speak, both absolutely and on a *pro rata* basis. I think the Plan for that State is Rs. 288 crores for a population nearing about 39 or 40 crores, which comes about Rs. 70 per person. I say that Travancore-Cochin has been brought on a par with shall we say, the most advanced and prosperous State in this respect so far as the Plan is concerned. Therefore, I think there is really no cause for grievance. That is not to say that we should not take any opportunity of reviewing the position to find out what is happening in regard to the various targets, particularly the target in regard to employment, that is to say, the additional jobs created.

Here again, hon. Members have given certain figures. They ask how it is that out of 80 lakhs of jobs in all, 1.45 lakhs of jobs are to be created in Travancore-Cochin, because if one takes it again as 1/36th, then one ought to have 2½ lakhs of jobs. Now, that illustrates the danger of taking figures at random. The eighty lakhs of jobs represent the total job potential of plans both in the public and in the private sector. It has been arrived at by first taking what we know of the direct employment provided, plus a fraction representing the estimated indirect employment. And that does not take into account another two million jobs which we feel would be found in the countryside by way of better employment and so on as a result of increased agricultural production in the countryside.

Unless, therefore, one knows what the job potential of Central expenditure and Central plan expenditure in the State is, and unless one is able to work out—and those statistics are not available—

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the job potential of any private expansion in the private sector in the State, one would have no basis for comparison. My own feeling is that Travancore-Cochin will not have done worse in this respect than other parts of India. But I would go on to say that if possible one ought to do better. After all, if one recognises that there are certain parts of the country which have a special problem of their own,—and in this, I include Travancore-Cochin, I include West Bengal, I include the eastern part of UP, and I include some parts of Bihar; they have certain problems because the density of population is very high there—then in these areas, certainly one ought to do a little better than the average for the rest of India. And seeing that the plan is a flexible one, I should imagine that it would be the effort of all authorities, whoever they may be, to see that better results are obtained than are taken credit for in this Second Five Year Plan for the State.

That leads me to the ways by which employment can be increased. Here, it seems to me that the attitude of some hon. Members is somewhat contradictory. They complain that heavy industries do not come their way. It is patent that the heavier the industry is, probably the greater is the investment per person employed, and therefore for any given expenditure the less the number of jobs created. Apart from anything else, therefore, I doubt whether it is in the interests of the State itself that it should have many heavy industries at this stage, if one is to concentrate attention on a solution of this problem of unemployment. This is apart from the fact that the choice of heavy industries, or for the matter of that, the choice of location by private enterprise, does not follow any mathematical laws. Much depends on the location of resources, and much depends also on the other facilities that are available, as for instance, distance from the markets, cost of transport, ancillary raw materials like coal and so on and so forth. It is after considering all these that decisions are taken.

A general statement I would like to make in this regard is this that when the plan as a whole comes before the House, I think it would be possible for us to demonstrate that we have taken into account the claim of every State, the claims of every locality, and the claims of every category of expenditure.

Although no plan is perfect, and no plan would therefore be free from criticism in minor matters, I hope, the House will be satisfied that we really have done the best, whether it is the question of distribution of the plan expenditure among the various States, whether it is the question of distribution as among the various priorities or allocation as between the States as a whole and the Centre as a whole.

Take, for instance, the question of Railways. Only this morning, I think, the papers gave details of the various railway lines that we are planning to undertake. I think it was a total of 870 miles or something like that. They gave details for the Central Railway, for the Northern Railway and so on and so forth. It would have been clear to hon. Members that the very minimum that was necessary was going to be achieved as a result of this expenditure. And why? It was not because my colleague, the Railway Minister was somewhat contrary in this matter—in fact, if he had had his way, he would have planned at least 50 per cent higher than this—but we know the reason why larger sums could not be made available to him.

Therefore, without going into the question whether particular lines are badly needed here, there and everywhere, or whether particular areas have per person or per square mile less length of railway mileage than anywhere else. I would say that so far as this five year plan is concerned, we seem to be fettered in all directions, and there does not seem to be very much of a choice left to us, and therefore, if any adjustments are called for, they could be minor adjustments. That is one observation which I would like to make.

The second observation I would like to make is more relevant to the situation in Travancore-Cochin. After I came back, I formed a definite impression that the future for Travancore-Cochin lay not so much in cottage industries, to which one hon. Member made a reference—I do not believe very much in them as gainful methods of employment—but I think it lies in small-scale industries, that is to say, industries which could be carried on with a little power.

As far as I can see, the State is extremely well situated for the creation of an electric grid. I believe that the work has gone forward fairly considerably.

Much more could possibly have been done. But I think all their electrical schemes have been completed. The shortfall of Rs. 5 crores, I believe, is largely in minor irrigation works. But so far as electricity is concerned, I think they are well on the way to having an electric grid or a network of electric stations. And once that comes from the hills which run as a backbone to the State, then I have no doubt the very big spurt can be given to the promotion of small-scale industries in the State, and I believe, taking a view for the next five or ten years, that will be the salvation for the State, and not so much this question of settling people in other lands. After all, if you look at these figures for Bhopal,—we may quarrel a lot about the character of the huts and the conditions of the labour and so on, or whether the wages fixed should be Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per day—the total number of labourers, I believe, is only about 200, or about 500 families. What is 500 families in a population of one crore?

Shri Matthen : It is about 200.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : So, my first impression was right.

It is only about 200. And huts have been built for two hundred families there

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is 248.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : 248 huts is the latest figure. But what is 248 huts in a State for which figures in lakhs have been given for the unemployed persons?

Therefore, although I say that it would be to the advantage of India to have these people—they are endowed, they are gifted, and in spite of all appearances to the contrary, they are very law-abiding; I have formed that definite impression; and I would rather work for a person from that State than for any other

Shri Punnoose : Please come and settle down there.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : They appear very fierce, but I do not doubt their patriotism—and although I sincerely mean that it would be of advantage for the rest of India to have a leavening of the people from that State, I repeat that that is not going to solve the problem for that State. The problem for the State must be solved in the State itself.

It must become some kind of a Switzerland or something, where you can by small-scale industries teach people various new skills, for the utilisation of power and so on. Much can be done in that respect. Today, we find that although they made a beginning, they did not have large scope, because the markets failed them. There is this case of the Neyantikara technical school where I found that some allotment for education was diverted to technical education and teaching people how to manufacture pumps and so on. The thing went on swimmingly for one or two years, and now they find that the pumps cannot be sold any more. The State is overflowed with pumps, not with the water, but with the pumps themselves. So, here is a question of detailed and precise organisation. After having said that the future of anything lies in small-scale industries, one has said nothing at all, because the organisation of small-scale industries is a difficult one, and it must be remembered that a small-scale industry means a capital of about Rs. 5 lakhs, and it takes an immense amount of organisation both on the production side as well as on the marketing side. I think if there is one goal that public workers, authorities and everyone including the Central Government Ministries would set before themselves in respect of this State, it would be to ensure that small-scale industries, are promoted and developed in the State. To the extent to which they succeed in doing so, I am quite sure that they would have made the maximum contribution towards a solution of the difficult problems that confront that State.

There was reference to the choice for the location of a heavy electrical plant. I do not know whether my hon. colleague, the Minister of Production, gave an answer. But a particular site had to be chosen principally because of the climatic features. Technically it was explained to us that temperatures—the average or mean temperatures—have to be maintained at a certain level. The competitors for that were Travancore-Cochin, Naini near Allahabad, one place in Hyderabad and one or two other places including Sindri. They are good from certain points of view. For example, water was available in one place. In another place, accommodation was available and so on and so forth. But the governing factor was the average temperature over the year. In that respect, we found that Bhopal scored

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heavily over the others. For this, you want a dry climate with fairly low temperatures. Those conditions, we were advised, were not fulfilled in the case of the other places. Hon. Members are shaking their heads; they may or may not join issue there. I can only explain why this decision was taken. I am only trying to show that full consideration was given to the merits of these various sites.

Actually, I think hon. Members will admit that Travancore-Cochin is one of the free, old princely States which did foster a fairly satisfactory level of industrial development through a policy of State participation. It induced the establishment of some major industries like the aluminium smelter at Alwaye, through development of the hydro-electric power resources of the State. Now, it is true that because of the lack of resources of the right kind—coal, iron and so on—it may not compare with highly industrialised States like West Bengal, Bombay and Bihar, but it certainly is ahead of many of the other States of the Indian Union in the matter of industrial development. Nevertheless, owing to the high density of the population, as I said, the rate of industrial development is not and cannot be regarded as commensurate with the requirements.

Hon. Members are aware of what is provided in the Second Plan. The following schemes are expected to be implemented either as public sector projects or with the help of loans from the Central Government: the establishment of a DDT factory at Alwaye and the expansion of Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited. I referred to coal which does not exist. The hon. Member, Shri V. P. Nayar, countered by saying—or he anticipated this objection by saying—that in his constituency there is plenty of lignite. I do not know whether he means the Varkala deposits or the Vaikom deposits.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Varkala.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The lignite deposits in Travancore-Cochin were investigated by the Geological department of the State several years ago. The figure of 275 million tons was arrived at then. At the same time, they found that the outcrops were poor. No drilling has been done. The estimate has yet to be proved not only with regard to the quantity but also with regard to quality.

Samples from the exposures are very variable in character and contain upto 40 per cent of ash. The Geological Survey of India has during the last few years conducted a supplementary examination of the clay deposits near Kundara and south of Quilion. More detailed work will have to be conducted and it may be necessary to put down a few shallow drill holes for proving the extent and thickness of the deposits.

There was a report some years ago on the occurrence of some precious stones in South Travancore. Geological examination proved that occasionally semi-precious stones were found there, but nothing of commercial importance.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Many people have become millionaires right in front of our eyes.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : Dimensionally I do not think it may amount to very much. Wealth of a few people always appears enormous.

Shri Matthen : Was an investigation conducted recently by the Geological Department in respect of lignite?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : This is the result of a recent examination.

Some preliminary work has been done on the ground water resources of the State. Systematic work on this can be taken up only when there is sufficient staff for undertaking it by the Geological Survey of India. In general, systematic geological mapping is expected, not only of this State but of many others—parts of which have yet to be mapped—to be commenced during the Second Five Year Plan.

So that is the general situation in regard to resources and in regard to the Plan. I would advise hon. Members, therefore, to concentrate on the completion of the Plan in hand which, I think, will go a very long way towards at least laying a foundation for solving some of the more pressing problems of the State.

So far as this Budget is concerned . . .

Shri C. R. Iyyunni : What about the second shipyard?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : That is one of the sites, the merits of which will have to be considered. We have not started

the second shipyard yet. Usually these matters are referred to a technical committee. I am not permitted, and indeed I am not in a position, to say in advance—it would be a very arbitrary thing, and I am not the Minister in charge either—that a particular place will be selected. But certainly if there is substance, as there appears to be, in the claim made by the hon. Member that there could not be a better place than Cochin for this purpose, I have no doubt that the merits of that particular port will force themselves on the attention of the technical people who will be asked to examine this matter. But I am not aware of all the elements that go into this decision. Therefore, all I can say is that the claims of this port, and therefore, of the State, will be considered in regard to the second shipyard.

As I was saying, so far as this particular Budget is concerned, very revolutionary suggestions have been made, that we should scrap the whole of this and send some trusted officials in order to frame a new budget and make a new beginning. I cannot refrain from saying that these are wild suggestions, wild for two reasons. One, as I have explained, is that Travancore-Cochin has not been treated badly in regard to the Second Five Year Plan. The second is that really President's rule is a kind of caretaker rule. It is not possible to make a clean sweep of everything that fails to appeal to hon. Members of certain parties or groups. We have to carry on; we at least have the satisfaction that we are now presenting a budget which seeks to represent the first stage of a Plan which they themselves will have the opportunity of approving within the next ten days.

Then there were some figures again flung by Shri V. P. Nayar about our reluctance to advance loans to the State. Surely, that is a question connected with the total size of the Plan. So far as the First Five Year Plan is concerned, I do not believe that there is any State which can legitimately complain that the implementation of its plan was held up because of lack of finance. Anyway that matter is self-evident from the fact that for administrative reasons, out of a plan of Rs. 30 crores only Rs. 25 crores will be completed so far as this year's budget is concerned. I did say that we might not be able to underwrite all the expenditure that has been provided. The reason is this—it also ought to be clear to the hon. Members

who have taken part in the passing of the main budget. It was made clear to them that for certain reasons which are in the interests of the people themselves, we had to limit the total deficit financing which, they know, is roundabout Rs. 360 crores. Now, that limit weighed heavily on everybody, both the Central Ministries as well as the State Governments. It was known that in the first year of the Plan, we shall not be able to do more than one-sixth. That does not mean that the Plan would not be completed. Maybe that we shall be able to spend something more than one-sixth in the third year or the fourth year or the fifth year. The same process was followed, if you will recall, with regard to the first Plan. I believe, the first year's total expenditure was about Rs. 250 crores—I give the figure roughly—and in the last year it was Rs. 650 crores. Therefore, in the first phase, the Planning Commission circularised the State Governments that they should not provide for more than one-sixth. Therefore, if any State Government provides for one-fifth, it takes the risk of finding that some of its schemes cannot be proceeded with only to a smaller extent. It comes strangely from hon. Members of the Central Legislature that the Centre is committed to financing the Plan. It is certainly over-simplifying things when he says

Shri A. M. Thomas : We have not made any modification in the figures and we are passing it as such. It should not turn out to be a farce.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The present figures merely permit them, if funds are available to undertake expenditure up to that extent. I am free to say this that today we are in April or May. I have only estimates to go upon and I proceed on certain figures for grants and loans to State Governments. Every year, it is my experience that somewhere or other there is a shortfall in expenditure. In that case, it becomes possible for the Central Government to transfer some amount from one State to another. Now fortunately the Travancore-Cochin State has about 1/36th of the total population and its plan is proportionately small. I may say, it is about 1/30th of the total plan. Therefore, it is a matter of a few crores. If towards the end of the year, one finds that there are savings, it might be possible for us to transfer some of the savings to the State,

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having regard to the special difficulties and to say, 'Yes, you go ahead'. I cannot make a more specific promise than this. I certainly mean it when I say that if I have a saving, the needs of a State like Travancore-Cochin will have a high priority, because I have visited it and I flatter myself that I understand its problems, and the sums involved are small. If it is a matter of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores, I would not feel so foolhardy as to make even this. I believe that with the best of intentions of the spending Ministries or the spending State Governments, some savings become available and Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 crores in the present context is not very formidable for the Central Finance Minister. Therefore, with this assurance, I would ask the hon. Members from all parties of the State to have a little patience and to have trust in our good intentions.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The Demands will be discussed. Demands Nos. XII, XV, XXIV, XXVI, XVII and XX. All the cut motions Nos. 1 to 305 will be treated as moved.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Which Ministries are we dealing with, Sir?

Shri V. P. Nayar: If we know the Ministries instead of the Grants, it will be easy for us to follow.

Mr. Speaker: I have got a note here from Shri Punnoose that the following Demands may be allowed to be discussed. They are XII—General Administration, XV—Police, XXIV—Industries XXVI—Civil Works

Shri A. M. Thomas: XLIII will also come along with this, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: . . . XVII—Education and XX—Agriculture. The rest will all be guillotined. Hon. Members will note that we have to conclude at 6-30.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: XXV—Labour also, Sir.

Shri Matthen: What about XXIII, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It will be a general debate; it will be one hour.

Shri Punnoose: May I know how we discuss this; can we speak on all these things?

Mr. Speaker: Yes I have been given the names of Shri Gopalan, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Punnoose, Shri Sreekantan Nair and Shri Velayudhan. I will call these hon. Members.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I also want to speak.

Shri Velayudhan: Intending is different from giving a cut motion.

Mr. Speaker: At 6-30 we will close. We will have 10 minutes for each. I will place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,61,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III.—EXCISE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,08,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. V—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,55,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,31,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Act'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,82,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES MINISTER SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,76,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers Secretariat and Attached Offices'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,61,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

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will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,97,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,02,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,51,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,31,95,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVIII—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,61,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,59,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XX—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,85,900, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,92,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,26,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,54,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,24,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,20,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,72,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,74,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,11,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,67,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

[Mr. Speaker]

Fund of the State of Travancore Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,60,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,77,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,85,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,97,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvements'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,98,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,89,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,72,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND NO. XL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,48,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STAGE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,43,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,46,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

Policy of the Magistracy in regard to security proceedings

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to declare temporary employees as permanent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Department in properly investigating the crimes committed by Police Officers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inefficiency of the Department in detecting serious crimes

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Training given in police training schools

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of provision for sports

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Disparity in pay of I.P.S. and local police officers having equal duties and responsibility and doing equal work

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of police constables

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Misuse of official telephones by police officers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of exploration for coal lignite and minerals

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Policy in regard to exploitation of mineral resources

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Lack of a co-ordinated and integrated plan for developing the mineral wealth of the State

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Indifference of the Government to utilise the resources of refractory clay in the Quilon Kundara Region

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Indifference of Government in working out plan to exploit the Graphite in Nedumangad Taluk and Moovatapuzha Taluk

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Lack of a plan to exploit lignite in the Warkalan and neighbouring places.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Policy of Government in allowing private owners to exploit the chryso-beryl stones in Nedumangad Taluk

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to promote a scheme for the extraction of Ionone from lemon-grass oil

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to have a development scheme for the utilisation of crude drugs to make modern chemicals for medicines.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Appalling condition of the contingency staff of the Zoo and the Museum

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to absorb menials in the permanent service with improved conditions of work and pay

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for research work

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Lack of any effective control over the mismanagement of private colleges

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Need for better scale of pay to graduate teachers and to make all temporary teachers permanent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to raise the pay scale of primary school teachers and make all temporary teachers permanent, with retrospective effect from the date of beginning of their continuous service

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for starting more fishery schools

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for athletic and other sports organisations and for games and athletics in schools

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Policy in the matter of prescribing text books

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to declare the contingency staff as permanent with retrospective effect from the date of the beginning of continuous service

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of medicines in the Medical College

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Non-availability of qualified anaesthetic specialists for help in major operations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Administration of the Medical college

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Diet given to patients in the Medical College Hospital

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate supply of salt to fishermen at subsidised rates

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of provision for recreational facilities for the youth in fishing villages and especially lack of playgrounds

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide technical help to fishermen in solving their problem

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to open fish clinics to give advice in regard to rearing fish at suitable places

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to raise the pay of contingent staff, menial staff, and other staff of class III service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for developmental work in the field of fisheries

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to organise an efficient sales service of the better varieties of fish to inland cities in India

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to introduce artificial rearing of fish as a means of subsidiary income to peasants, in suitable places in the State

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Condition of work of menial staff of the fisheries Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to declare all contingency staff and menial staff as permanent employees with retrospective effect

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to enlarge the scope and functioning of the Marine Survey Station at Vizhinjam

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to develop the Estuarine, Fishing Station at Ernakulam

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to enlarge the scope of Shark fisheries

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to have a permanent Exhibition of marine products of the State

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate steps to develop marine fisheries

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to develop an internal market in India for dried prawns

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to develop fresh water pisciculture

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to open more fry stations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to start more subsidiary industries in relation to fisheries

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to take effective steps for bringing the fishermen under a system of insurance to help them in times of distress

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide loans on easy payment to the fishermen, to purchase fishing tackle, gear and other equipments

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide the required medical facilities to the fishing villages

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate steps taken to help fishermen get minimum food for subsistence during lean months of fishing

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to supply yarn to fishermen at subsidised prices

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to give adequate warning in advance regarding bad weather to sea-going fishermen

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide good drinking water in the coastal villages of fishermen

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide adequate sanitary and other public health requirements to the fishing community

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to stop the exploitation of fishermen by religious institutions such as churches through compulsory levy of shares in the daily catch of fish from the sea

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to ensure fair and steady prices for fish

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide work for fishermen during non-fishing seasons

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate measures to provide compensation to fishermen for loss of life and property in storms

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to start more fisheries and schools for fish-technology and marine Biology

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to give the Central aid due to the State in the matter of fisheries

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to take positive and effective steps to organise the fishermen under co-operatives

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to have a system of coastal communications etc., to give timely warning to fishermen

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Non-utilisation of allotment made in the budget for 1955-56 for the Department of Co-operation

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to enforce the minimum wages fixed for Coir industry

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of implement of Plantation Labour Act

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to see that adequate housing facilities are provided for plantation labourers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to increase the production capacity of the Shark Liver Oil Factory consistent with the resources

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to declare menials as permanent servants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

High cost of Shark Liver Oil preparations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to punish the manufacturers of coir for violating the provisions of the minimum wage regulation

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Representation of the struggle of coir workers for getting the minimum wages fixed by Government

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

*Failure to implement the minimum wage for coir workers***Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour***Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

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

*Inadequate provision of housing and education for Scheduled Castes and Tribes***Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to collect up-to-date statistics regarding partial and full unemployment***Shri V. P. Nayar:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to collect up-to-date vital statistics***Shri V. P. Nayar:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to implement the Plantation Labour Act***Shri V. P. Nayar:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to get the manufacturers implement the minimum wages proclaimed by Government for coir workers***Shri V. P. Nayar:** I beg to move:

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

*Inadequacy of the development schemes with particular reference to the problem of unemployment***Shri V. P. Nayar:** I beg to move:

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

*Prohibition policy of the Government***Shri Velayudhan:** I beg to move:

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

*Policy of deforestation***Shri Velayudhan:** I beg to move:

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

*Policy in regard to contracts under the Forests Department***Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I beg to move:

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

*Policy of keeping staff required for P. W. Gangs, Loco Staff, traffic staff, telephone fitters, watchmen etc. on temporary basis***Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I beg to move:

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

*Policy of afforestation and indiscriminate (deforestation)***Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I beg to move:

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

*Policy regarding the removal of canes for use by bona fide cane workers***Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I beg to move:

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

Lack of a proper Scheme to collect plants of known medicinal value

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to start an industry to extract alkaloids and the essence of medicinal plants of wild growth in Travancore-Cochin forests

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to make the contingent staff in Government bungalows, permanent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make the contingent staff of the Cape Hotel, permanent.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of recruitment to Law Department

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate pay of menials

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Low emoluments of menial staff under the sub-head contingencies

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to declare the temporary staff of the Board of Revenue permanent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate payment to employees of sub-treasuries for doing overtime work

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Difficulties in getting copies of documents

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Policy regarding recruitment and promotion of Magistrates

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Magistracy to protect the accused held in police custody from being subjected to brutal torture

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Magistracy to put an end to police excesses

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Government to look after under trial prisoners properly

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Administration of the Police Department

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Educational policy of the Government of the State

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Urgency of declaring all temporary staff as permanent with retrospective effect

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to raise the pay of nurses, compounders, attenders and warders

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to improve the diet of patients

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to improve condition of the Mofussil Hospitals, Ayurveda Hospital and Ayurveda pharmacy

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to enhance the grant in respect of Ayurveda

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Policy of Government in regard to the students and their demands

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of a co-ordinated scheme for a complete study of diseases caused by malnutrition

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Unsatisfactory service conditions of conservancy staff

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Urgent necessity to make all contingency employees and conservancy employees permanent with retrospective effect

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of raising the pay of Public Health nurses, conservancy staff, health visitors, midwives and sanitation personnel

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Policy in regard to menial staff and the necessity to absorb them in permanent staff forthwith

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Disapproval of Policy regarding the development of marine fisheries

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Disapproval of Policy regarding the problems of the fishermen

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to exploit the vast resources of the wage bank

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Progress of rural development

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Disapproval of Policy regarding grants to co-operative societies

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

Disapproval of Policy regarding direction and superintendence

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to see that co-operatives of handloom weavers function properly

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to spend even half of the allotment of rupees eight lakhs provided for the quinquennium of the plan

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inefficient direction of the Department providing detrimental to the members of the societies

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

To discuss Co-operation

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inefficient control over co-operative societies leading to defalcations and mis-appropriations going undetected in many societies

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Pay scales of the lower paid staff of the State Co-operative Bank

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defective functioning of co-operative institutes and supervising unions

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Anti-labour measures adopted in the Ceramic factory

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to use the several advantages in the Kundara area to develop the Ceramic industries and enlarge the Ceramic factory

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Question of bonus to the employees of the Ceramic factory

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Waste of money in the Ceramic factory, especially in the matter of new furnaces etc.

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Failure to get the due Central aid for industrial development

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Policy of the working of the Industries Department

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of subsidy to tappers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Lack of proper organisation and superintendence which with defective technique makes locally refined clay more costly than imported refined China clay

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

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

Labour policy of the Government of the State

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Government to fix minimum wages in several vital industries

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Working of the Industrial Tribunals

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to further improve the water works, Trivandrum and the conditions of workers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Unnecessarily large number of Executive Engineers in service

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Inefficiency of Executive Engineers as a result of which budgetary grants lapse

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Functioning of the Community Projects

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects' be reduced by Rs. 100."

To discuss Transport schemes

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for intensifying the afforestation schemes in respect of cashew plantations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Policy in regard to the concessions given to F.I.T. Ltd.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Policy in regard to the maintenance of vehicles

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Emoluments of low paid staff in the Forest Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of development schemes

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Delay in getting documents registered in the offices of Sub-Registrars

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate pay of menials

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Corruption in the inspection of motor vehicles

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Motor Vehicles Acts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corrupt practices at checking posts

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Motor Vehicles Acts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corruption in Traffic Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Motor Vehicles Acts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Low pay of menials

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Uses to which the Travancore-Cochin House in New Delhi is put

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to absorb the contingent staff in permanent strength

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Disparity of pay among officers doing same work in I.A.S. cadre and State Cadre

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Low pay scales of clerks, typists, peons and daftries, mochies, gardeners and other low paid employees

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to increase Irrigation facilities in Nedumanjab and Chirayinkil Taluks by harnessing the Vamanapuram river

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to enquire into allegations of official high handedness and misconduct as reported in the press

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination against papers in the matter of giving Government advertisements

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide adequate pension to the low paid employees of the Palace Establishment

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to provide adequate pension to the soldiers who have retired from the State forces prior to and after integration.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to suitably provide for the ex-service men of the Travancore-Cochin State Forces

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to investigate into charges of corruption against high officials and ex-Ministers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to investigate into the earning of high officials and ex-Ministers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Neglect of municipalities in which the Congress; as a political party is in minority

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination between municipality and municipality on the basis of the party or parties in the majority in the Elected Councils

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination between Panchayat and Panchayat based on the majority in the Elected Panchayats Party wise

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Interference of Government in the functioning of municipality and the corporation in which the Congress is a minority

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pass legislation giving complete autonomy to municipal Councils in the State

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to give complete autonomy to Panchayats

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of hostel facilities in the State for colleges students especially those in private-owned colleges

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to enhance the pay of hospital staff, like yarders, attenders, nurses, compounders, sweepers, scavengers, technicians, laboratory assistants and even doctors

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Policy of Government in regard to opening of new dispensaries and hospitals and conditions imposed in that regard

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of a suitably qualified anaesthetist in each of the major hospitals in the State, to assist in surgery

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Hardships of patients to get admission in hospitals as in-patients

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of equipment and staff of Medical College Hospital

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to have adequate stock of anti-venene serum in hospitals and dispensaries

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate number of latrines in public places

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate sanitary arrangements in markets

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to provide latrines and urinals in important market places

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for beds in isolation Hospitals for contagious and infectious diseases

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Ineffective propaganda regarding Public Health and hygiene

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to provide better uniforms and suitable gloves to public health personnel

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide drinking water in coastal areas especially in low-lying areas with brackish water

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity enhance the pay of menials and to declare all such menials as permanent

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Miserable plight of conservancy staff

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to take adequate steps to prevent epidemics of small pox, enteric fever and other fatal diseases

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Condition of staff in temporary service in the Willingdon Island

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to increase the pay of vaccinators, health visitors and sanitary personnel

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to provide at State expense rubber gloves and gum boots to sweepers and scavengers in Public Health Department and Municipalities

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to provide proper housing facilities to conservancy staff

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to extend maternity and child welfare service to remote areas

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to enhance the stipend to pupil-midwives and the pay of midwives in the service of Public Health Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to have a permanent Public Health Engineering Service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to increase the pay and allowances of the water works and drainage employees

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to use all refuse to make suitable manures like compost manure

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for anti-plague, anti-cholera and anti-small-pox measures

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to expand the Bacteriological Laboratory and to provide adequate research in bacteriology

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide drinking water in the coastal villages of Trivandrum, Chirayinkil and Quillion Taluks

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to suitably advise cultivators in preventing diseases of arecanut and banana plants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government in evolving disease-resistant strains of plants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to do adequate research to evolve higher-yielding strains of sugar cane, paddy, etc.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Urgency to equate pay scales of the employees of Panchayats to those of their counterparts in the service of Government

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Interference of Government in the day to day administration of Panchayats and curtailment of the autonomy of Panchayats

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to start exploiting the monazite found in large quantities at Kuzha Kootam

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to equate pay scales of the staff of municipalities to those in corresponding posts in Government service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to declare the temporary staff in the P. W. Workshops and P. W. Department as permanent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Interference of Government in the day to day administration of municipalities and disregard of the decisions of municipal Councils

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Conditions of the work of the staff of the municipalities.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

The powers of the Municipal Commissioners and the use of such powers against decision of Municipal Councils

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to include any scheme in National Extension Service and Community Projects in Nedumangad and Chirayinkil Taluks

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to protect the drivers plying diesel operated vehicles by providing vitamins and milk at Government cost

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Increase in the work-load of drivers and conductors caused by the introduction of Heavy Duty Vehicles of over 5 tons

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of arrangements for the stay of crew in overnight stops

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to issue passes to the members of the family of transport workers, as done in the Railways.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Bad working conditions of the mechanical staff

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of housing facilities for transport workers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to concede the demands of State Transport workers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to give adequate compensation to those workers who were assaulted by police during the transport strike in 1955

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to withdraw unconditionally all cases taken up in connection with the Transport Workers Strike in 1955

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to give better conditions of work for Conductors, Drivers and Fitters in the Transport Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to absorb the porters in permanent service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Waste of funds on Superior Officers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate bonus paid to Transport Workers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move;

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

Inefficiency of the high officials of the Transport Department

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Corruption in implementing the prohibition policy

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Prohibition policy

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Stores purchase policy

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States' Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to pursue a price support policy for agricultural commodities and cash crops

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination against the Daily 'Janayugom' in the matter of giving advertisements of the Government

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in the Civil and Criminal Administration of Justice

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Relations between the Criminal Courts and the Magistracy and the Police

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Poor food and amenities given to convicts and the necessity of implementing the Report of the Reforms Committee in full

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Manhandling of persons in police lock-ups

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Petition enquiry by the Police

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Police intervention in trade disputes

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Low salary, lack of housing facilities and conveyance for Police constables and officers leading to corruption

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Demand for wages and amenities by the contingency staff of the zoo and the museum

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to raise the pay scales of primary school teachers and graduate teachers

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of medicines in all hospitals and dispensaries

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Unsatisfactory arrangements in Medical College hospital

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Poor pay and allowances of Hospital Contingency Staff

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Inefficiency and general slackness in the Puncta Special Office

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Lack of facilities to preserve fish and its transport to interior areas

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to enhance the pay of the staff in the Veterinary Departments

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to start a veterinary college

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide adequate veterinary service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of required assistance to lemon grass cultivators

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Neglect of systematic study of agrobiology

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of provision for improving the cashew crop-yield

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Department to do research to fix alcoholic content of toddy at a low percentage as in beer

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate efforts of Government in the matter of providing agricultural education

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Neglect of soil conservation

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Neglect of research in mycology and plant pathology with special reference to conditions in Travancore-Cochin

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for purchase of livestock

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to improve the activities in the nursery and grafting work

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequacy of the provision for the goat-farm, poultry-farm, dairy-farm and duck-farm

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Miserable condition of the low paid staff of Panchayats

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Urgency of enhancing the pay of menials and bull keepers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision for breeding operations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Lack of adequate number of breeding stations for livestock and poultry

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate veterinary service in the State

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to enhance the pay of establishment and the urgency to declare all temporary employees as permanent with retrospective effect from the date of the commencement of continuous service

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to grant subsidies to deserving Co-operative Societies

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corrupt practices in some Co-operative Societies and the failure of Government to bring the offenders to condign punishment

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Step-motherly attitude of the Government to the Co-operative Department

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to properly re-organise the coir industry of the State

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to ameliorate the condition of workers thrown out of employment by the crisis in the coir industry

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to give adequate assistance to small producers in the coir industry

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government in regard to the prevention of exploitation of coir workers and small scale manufacturers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to conduct proper research into the possible uses of the waste in coir manufacture

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to have a systematic and complete survey of the condition of workers in coir industry and those working in dependent and ancillary industries

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for adopting scientific methods in mining mineral sands in Chavara

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for adopting scientific steps for the coastal protection in Chavara

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for a comprehensive scheme for fishing, housing and mining

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Industries Department to include ceramic goods in the Delhi Exhibition

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

The ineffectiveness of the measures taken to develop cottage industries

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to control the prices of raw and rhtted husks in the coir industry

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Whole-sale contract given to Bawa Crockeris resulting in a huge loss to the ceramic factory, Kundara

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Corruption in Travancore, Mineral Concerns, Chavara

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Briefing of an outside lawyer at very high remuneration to conduct the Minerals Adjudication Case

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Losses incurred in working the Rontail Plant

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Permission granted to private parties to export Ilmenite resulting in loss to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000 of the shipping side

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to expand the rubber factory and to absorb the retrenched workers

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

High-handedness of the management of the ceramic factory, Kundara

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Disregard of legitimate demands of labour in the ceramic factory

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

The Policy of giving advertisements in the plywood factory

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide even the minimum of educational facilities for the children of Plantation workers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to make the management in the plantation industry to provide educational and recreational facilities to the children of workers

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide adequate medical facilities to the workers of the Plantation industry

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure of Government to provide adequate help to women workers in the Plantation industry, especially in the matter of confinement

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Failure to enforce the minimum wages in the coir industry

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure to implement the Plantation Labour Act in full

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Appointment, resignation and non-functioning of the Special Tribunal for plantations.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Inefficiency of the Labour Department in tackling industrial disputes

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Poor pay and allowances given to welfare and conciliation staff and officers resulting in corruption

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity for a full-time commissioner for the implementation of the Compensation Act and a full-time Appellate Authority for the implementation of the Shop Act

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Disregard of proposals made by municipal Councils

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Necessity to place the municipal Commissioners under the sole control of the Elected Municipal Chairmen

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Policy of giving contracts

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House for discussion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to speak on cut motions 272, 273, 274 and 275, the failure of Government to properly reorganise the coir industry of the State, the failure of Government to ameliorate the condition of workers thrown out of employment by the crisis in the coir industry, the failure of Government to give adequate assistance to small-producers in the coir industry and the failure of Government in regard to the prevention of exploitation of coir workers and small scale manufacturers.

As far as the coir industry is concerned, Government had done three things. First, the Coir Board was appointed. Next, minimum wages had been fixed and thirdly, the Government organised some coir-co-operatives. Though these 3 things were done, so far as the industry and the workers are concerned, there had been no benefit.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

It was after the minimum wages had been fixed that there have been bitter struggles because these minimum wages had not been implemented by the factories. Even now, I understand there are certain places where the minimum wages had not been implemented. It is not only in the case of coir workers but also in the case of some plantation workers. I would request that wherever the Government have fixed minimum wages, they may enquire into these things and see whether they are implemented or not.

I do not want to go into details about the coir industry. It is said that it was the only industry that was there as a cottage industry and the purpose of the Coir Board is to see that the industry gets a market and that co-operatives are established by which the workers may be taken into them and also that they may get minimum wages. The coir workers have not benefited. It is the middlemen that have benefited. According to the latest reports, the middlemen with their own people, taking a sprinkling of workers, had formed these co-operatives.

The Finance Minister has explained the problem of the Travancore-Cochin State. Before any new industry is organised, the Government should see that both the industry and the workers are benefited. The coir industry which has become almost decadent should be restored and more markets should be made available.

The next point I want to speak about is general administration. As far as other States are concerned, there have been land reform legislation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : What is the number of the cut motions?

Shri A. K. Gopalan : There are so many items; I do not remember the number.

Mr. Speaker : Does not matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : In other States, there have been some kind of land reform and land legislation; but, as far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, there has not been a single legislation. In the last Assembly, before it was dissolved, there was some land legislation which was discussed. There were about 4 or 5 measures pending before the Assembly. As far as those

legislations are concerned, though the Assembly is dissolved, certainly the Government should take them up and see that as far as land reform is concerned, the Travancore-Cochin State is put on par with other States in India. As far as the legislation of dissolving of Assembly is concerned, it can be taken up here and immediately those other things also may be taken up so that some kind of land reform may be achieved which will put this State on par with the other States of India.

Shri Puzoose : I want to place before the hon. Minister certain aspects of one or two industries. He expressed a certain amount of satisfaction with regard to the coir industry, but I think that that satisfaction is not very wisely founded because the basis is very weak. It is true that our overall export has increased, but if you look into the figures, the export has increased in the sense that the export of the raw material, that is, the fibre and the yarn, has increased, but the export of our industrial products has gone down or rather the decline has been increasing every year. There is an argument that coir goods can be easily substituted and, therefore, we cannot have the necessary pull in the world market. To a certain extent that is true, but if coir goods are not wanted, why on earth the fibre and the yarn are increasingly exported to other places? There are certain barriers placed in the other exporting countries, for example, I am told in France all possible facilities are given for coir fibre and yarn to be imported. But with regard to coir goods, they impose certain duties. Therefore, I should like the hon. Minister to look into the whole thing and not be satisfied with the idea given by the Coir Board in its report that everything is all right. A certain amount of reorganisation of coir industry will have to be done but that will have to be undertaken without causing retrenchment and all the rest of it because that will upset the already precarious balance in the State.

I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister another aspect, not only for this occasion but also for the purpose of planning. In my speech today, I made a mention about the rubber factory. Rubber industry is under the charge of the Government of Inida and we in Travancore-Cochin and Kerala produce nearly 96 per cent. of the total rubber required by India.

Already we require near about 25,000 tons a year but our total production is only 22,000 tons and so there is a shortfall of 3,000 tons. When the tempo of the Second Five Year Plan increases, this gap will increase. It is calculated that we will require somewhere about 30,000 tons of rubber by the end of that Plan. Even as it is, with some sort of industrialisation coming up in the Far Eastern countries, our rubber will be a very good money-earner. Therefore, the Rubber Board, of which I happen to be a member, has now chalked out a plan, and it is something which the Government can undertake without losing a single pie. We have asked that Government may advance money for 10,000 acres to be planted with rubber per year for ten years, that is, 100,000 acres of rubber and the yield per acre will be five or ten times more than what we get today. Our suggestion is that you advance money at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre and you need not lose a single pie on it. When the plant comes of age, to the yielding stage then you collect your money back with a small interest. If this is done, 1,00,000 acres of new rubber will come in and the needs of the country will be met. One acre of rubber can keep one and a half men employed. That is a very good proposition which the Finance Minister should consider.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : What is the total sum involved?

Shri Punnoose : I am likely to commit mistakes. It is for the Finance Minister to find it out.

Mr. Speaker : What will be the cost per acre?

Shri Punnoose : The Rubber Board has recommended Rs. 750 per acre, but I personally would like it to be Rs. 1,000 per acre. I do not want the Government of India to lose on that. This will be a good investment and a very great help not only to India in general but to that part of India where rubber is grown.

Mr. Speaker : 70,000 acres at rate of Rs. 1,000 would cost Rs. 7 crores.

Shri Punnoose : But that is spaced over a period of 10 years.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : About Rs. 50 lakhs a year.

Shri Punnoose : It will be for 7,000 acres this year, 7,000 acres next year and so on. From the seventh year onwards, the peasant will be able to pay you back. There is land also available, and the experts do not disagree on that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : It will come to Rs. 50 lakhs to a crore of rupees a year.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Rs. 70 lakhs a year.

Shri Punnoose : According to the Finance Minister also, this is not a very serious thing.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I want it to sound, that is all.

Shri Punnoose : I come to another point and I am placing it before the hon. Minister now that the State has come under the care of the Central Government. Generally, it is about the police excesses and I want to use very mild words. Even during the time the present administration goes on, the hon. Minister may think that the things are all right, but our experience is not one of improvement. The same tempo of police repression is being kept up. I have got a number of cases before me.

The first one is at Varkala, the place of lignite, where ten men were arrested and beaten on the road and taken in custody and again beaten inside the jail. The allegation against them is serious. But it is much more serious to arrest them and beat them in police lock-up and on the public road.

At Pandalam on 7-4-1956 a poor agricultural peasant by name Krishnan was brutally attacked by two constables of that station, the simple reason being that he is occupying a small property which belongs to one of the constables. He is to be evicted, but the law of the land does not allow it and so the law of the jungle was evoked.

At Thiruvellah, my town, which Shri Matthen also will not disclaim, the Karshaka Thozhilali Union Secretary, Shri P. J. Thomas and a few others were arrested on 6-4-1956 night under the direction of the local inspector and were beaten up. When once arrested, beating automatically follows.

(Shri Punnoose)

At Neyyattankara, there was a dispute over a road or a lane. It was a public path, but then the owner closed it and then there was some tussle over it, in which Gopalan, a kisan worker, was beaten on the public road.

Then, at Parumla Estate in Konni, a satyagraha was going on because 100 workers were retrenched. There was dispute but no violence was there by the workers. The dispute was going on. But the police intervened and the workers were beaten up.

One more incident, the details of which I have got, took place on 26-4-1956 in Mundakayam. There was a dispute—I do not wish to go into the details of the dispute—but it was an infraction of the existing law by the employer. The overtime wages, which have to be paid, according to law, were not paid. The result was that the workers refused to work. Informed of the situation, the General Secretary and the Vice-president of the Union went to the spot and when they were talking to the Superintendent of the Estate, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Meevdakayan with his men came there and arrested the workers. They were beaten inside the van, on the open road and at places near about the station. I myself talked to Mr. Rau over the telephone about this incident. This Police Inspector was my college-mate. After that he has taken a different path. He seems to have become an expert in that line and I do not know whether I have become an expert in this line. An year back he beat up the agricultural workers including women and their organisers. When I met him, he promised—that he will never misbehave in future. But no improvement has been shown.

What I am pointing out is this. I promise to the Ministers concerned, that there is no sort of any party feelings in these things. If the situation in the country improves, if the lot of our people improves, I am a party to that. I will share that prosperity. My children are going to be benefited. We are all going to be benefited by that. Therefore, these things may be taken out of party considerations and justice done.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to focus the attention of the Government in regard to two or three matters. I am

glad the hon. Finance Minister has promised us that in case any amount becomes available, he shall be very glad to give us. But I appreciate the courage of the hon. Home Minister, when he said, without having seen any coastal fishing village in the State and without having had an opportunity to discuss with the officers concerned, to us, who come from the same villages and who see the places during every recess, that every arrangement has been done for the fishermen. It is something in which I really admire the courage of the hon. Home Minister. For his information I may tell him that even today the exploitation of fishermen in Travancore-Cochin is the worst. You will be surprised to find, Sir, that Travancore-Cochin, although it is a very small State, has got an important place in the fishing industry. This is what the chronicler of the Travancore-Cochin State says about fisheries. This is a publication of Travancore State called the *Travancore State Manual* where there is an account about the fisheries. I want the Finance Minister also to hear this :

“The fisheries of Travancore are of considerable importance. Though deep-sea fishing has not yet been tried, the annual catch is not less than that of any of the important fishing countries of the world. The number of people engaged in the fishing industry is proportionately more than twelve times the portion in countries like England and Germany. The annual yield is more than 90,000 tons, a quantity which is nearly one-fourth of the whole of that of the fisheries in India.”

When I gave my cut motions and when I pressed on the Government the extreme necessity to have a better deal for these workers who brave the sea every day to produce the most delicious article of food, the hon. Minister said that everything has been done. We know what the Norwegian scheme has done. It tries to provide drinking water for one or two fishing villages out of hundreds of them.

Travancore-Cochin State is very highly educated. But the education in respect of people in the fishing villages is even today negligible. There is a continuous exploitation by religious institutions. That question has been raised once before also in this House. By that,

the fishermen who go out to the sea, braving the perils of the sea, on their return will have to surrender one-fourth or one-sixth of the fish brought by them as custom to the church or temple concerned. This is the way they are exploited by the middle-men. There is no arrangement for sanitation and public health arrangements are absent in these villages. They are not given any special consideration in the matter of setting up hospitals. In the lean months the fishermen have nothing reasonable to fall upon.

When I was in China, I saw how fishermen's co-operative societies were being developed there. I personally discussed the matter with Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, the Minister for Agriculture, and he said that he shall be very glad to send some of his officers to China to find out how the operations can be combined and co-operative societies for fishermen could be developed. I submit, Sir, that the Government must seriously think of starting such co-operative societies, as one finds in Peoples' China today.

I also submit, Sir, that the Government must seriously think of having insurance for fishermen and even providing them at Government expense during lean months. The fishermen must be given all facilities to get their children educated. They must be given concessions for their requirements like fishing yarn, salt for curing and canning etc.

I do not want to say anything about wage bank about which I have given cut motions, but I want the hon. Minister to consider the question of lignite which, as he said, is in my constituency. The hon. Finance Minister said that the problem of Travancore-Cochin was one of fuel in so far as bigger industries were concerned. I submit, Sir, it is certainly a problem of fuel and it is precisely because of this problem of fuel that I suggested by a cut motion and pressed it again and again, for inclusion of an experiment on lignite in the Second Five Year Plan. In this connection again, I rely on the official publication of the *Travancore-Cochin State Manual* published in 1938, where it is clearly stated that the sample of lignite as analysed at the Imperial Institute, London—it was not in any institute in India—contained only a moisture content of 12 per cent. and ash content of 26 per cent; which, according to me,

compares favourably with any other lignite and even coal. I also found another report when I was searching the records in the geological library here. The hon. Minister referred to the Varkala formations. His is a gross underestimate. Originally in 1920, Dr. Chacke investigated and reported that 276 million tons were available. It was also thought that about 500 square miles were seen with lignite. Subsequent enquiries show, as reported in the *State Manual* as early as 1938, this :

"The extent of the Varkala formation was once taken to be about 500 square miles. Subsequent observations, however, have shown this to be a considerable underestimate. Occurrences have since been discovered in the tracts east of the backwater in north Travancore. It is also believed to underlie the silt in Kuttanad and other backwater tracts in Central and North Travancore. It is reported that the formation exists in South Travancore too."

It is not primarily a problem of Varkala alone. Lignite is available almost throughout my State. If anybody understands geology he will first search for lignite because geological formations of Travancore are indicative of that.

Then, Sir, it is more interesting to note that another substance or mineral, which is a very rare thing obtainable in India, is not being extracted with any success. That is graphite for which we have very many uses under the Second Five Year Plan. That is available in very large quantities in my State. Here again, the *State Manual* is my authority. On page 119 it says :

"From 1898 to 1912 Messrs. Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., were mining graphite and in all they raised about 35,000 tons from the mines at Vellanad, Cullen and Venganur. Since 1912 there has been no mining. Graphite is used for making paints, crucibles lubricants, lead pencils, polishing powder, etc."

Is it not possible, Sir, for the Government to take up the responsibility of developing the mineral resources? It is not possible, in view of the fact that graphite can be used in very many things and also in view of the fact that graphite is not being extracted in sufficient quantities in other places, for the Government to develop the extraction of this mineral?

{Shri V. P. Nayar}

I do not want to talk about chrysoberyl stones, which, the hon. Minister said, are available. I have sent a sample of that to the hon. Prime Minister. It was on his direction that a geological surveyor came there. I accompanied him and subsequently he made a report. I do not know as much geology as he does, but it seems he reported that probably they were not very much mature. Sir, I know that these people who are digging these stones have purchased elephants over-night. They now own several motor-cars. These stones are available in a widely distributed area.

Now I want to refer to certain items of waste. I had written a letter to the hon. Home Minister a few days back about waste in the Government departments. I had also enclosed a paper cutting from *Hindu* of Madras which, you know, Mr. Speaker, is very respectable paper. There is an advertisement in the *Hindu* published by the transport department of the State relating to the auction sale of an old Hercules cycle. For such advertisements, the paper is to be paid Rs. 1|4/- per line. On that basis a single insertion of that advertisement would cost Rs. 56. I found that the same advertisement was repeated in three other issues of the *Hindu*, besides the same being inserted in *Blitz* of Bombay and other papers. The advertisement charges, within my knowledge, must have come to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for the auction sale of an old Hercules cycle! Then, the auction was to be done in Trivandrum for which the advertisement was given in the Bombay papers as if some rich merchants from Bombay were expected to fly from Bombay to Trivandrum to purchase that cycle.

6 P.M.

This is one of the instances.

I found another instance. It was a case of advertisement in which the Chief Minister had given a certificate for a soap. It came in all the papers.

Mr. Speaker: Is it after the Administrator took charge?

Shri V. P. Nayar: This was after 15 days of the arrival of the Administrator. If I remember correctly, the Administrator took charge on the 23rd March and this advertisement came on

the 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1956. I have sent it to the Home Minister and he has acknowledged the letter. This is a type of waste. The hon. Ex-Chief Minister had given a certificate for a soap which was supposed to be a very good tonic for skin. I was wondering why he had to say this, because we in Travancore-Cochin have always been wondering about the thickness of the skin of certain people.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Including the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No. Of the person who issued the certificate. I do not think Shri Thomas wants me to say that—

Mr. Speaker: Let us not make personal references.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only pointing out that in the matter of distributing advertisement to the papers, certain papers take advantage of the fact that the Chief Minister has given an advertisement and they publish it in the papers. Therefore, other people will also get advertisement in the papers. The point is, the Government spends several hundreds of rupees for auctioning an old cycle. If I had time, I would quote more instances. Of course, the hon. Finance Minister knows that I have been working in the Secretariat along with my officer friends who are seen over there in the official gallery. I can lay my hands on particular blots there. The point is that this colossal waste must be prevented. It is a matter of grave concern for us.

I would also mention one more point and I shall have done. The hon. Finance Minister said that the Centre has not neglected the State. I raised this point during the discussion of the Finance Bill when the hon. Minister did not find time to reply. I am glad that he will reply to me today. I put it this way. When the Government has found it possible, during the current year's allotment from the Central funds, to advance to Tatas a sum of 4.8 crores, to the Indian Iron and Steel Company a sum of Rs. 2.9 crores and a special allotment of Rs. 3 crores and then again another Rs. 3 crores to a pharmaceutical company by name Atul Products—

Mr. Speaker: Are we discussing such points in detail now?

Shri V. P. Nayar : My case is that while Travancore-Cochin has got 1/36th of the population of India it gets only 1/125th of the Central funds by way of loans and advances, and so, it becomes very relevant when we discuss the general administration. Why the Travancore-Cochin Government even if they had worked hard, could not cope with the problems—

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member is entitled to say that the Travancore-Cochin Government is entitled to a larger concession, but he need not go into the other facts.

Shri V. P. Nayar : My cut motion is to the effect that there has been a failure of the Government of Travancore-Cochin to impress upon the Central Government the necessity to have a *per capita* allocation.

Mr. Speaker : That has gone. That Government is gone. There is no question of any cut motion about that.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The Government is not gone. Only the Ministry is gone. Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but the Government continues. I am only suggesting that while it has been possible for the Central Government to advance Rs. 3.5 crores for the automatization of the Calcutta telephones—I am not at all worried about it and I am very happy about it,—

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member has raised a number of other instances and all those instances may be justified. Merely because they are justified, his reference to the telephones at Calcutta may not be justified. Possibly, he wants to say that top priority must be given to certain things in respect of the Travancore-Cochin Government's budget. But he is now referring to some amounts given to Tatas.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I am only suggesting that the Government here should have a better appreciation of our problems and difficulties. When it is found possible to give so much money to other concerns, we also must get something so that we can get over our problems.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member's time is over.

7—123 L. S.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I shall finish in a few seconds. I wanted to end my speech by referring to the tone of the Government of India towards the Travancore-Cochin Government. This tone is in the rhyme which I shall quote—a rhyme in which I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will also be interested :

I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell !

This is the spirit in which the Government of India has been treating the T. C. State.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : The Deputy Home Minister was complaining or rather accusing us of using excessive language with regard to the police. My hon. friend has already fully explained some of his own experiences. I have also some experience. After the Adviser came, about 1½ months back, I sent to him a petition about....

Mr. Speaker : I was trying to look into the rules. There is a rule here, possibly rule 340. I was responsible for this rule. The rule is this. The hon. Member Shri Punnoose referred to a number of excesses. It is expected that the hon. Minister must reply to them. Therefore, the rule says that in all such cases, if some intimation is given, it could be answered effectively. It is only one State concerned here.

Shri Punnoose : We have given notice of a cut motion saying police excesses, etc.

Mr. Speaker : I say the details so that the Minister can look into the matter and get the information and answer. Otherwise it would only be beating the air. In all these cases, they may go to the authorities and if they do not get any redress, write to the Minister and give the details. I shall see.

Shri Punnoose : It is inevitable in such cases....

Shri A. K. Gopalan : We have given intimation some months ago of all the atrocities that have been stated here through a memorandum to the Home Minister. When I was speaking, I was showing that all these had been submitted in a memo exhaustively; not only these points, that have been explained here, but others also.

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking exception. It could only be a one-sided thing. I am going to allow that. It is all relevant. If hon. Members want an answer and effective action to be taken, no answer could be given on the floor of the House offhand.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I only wanted to point out that it was 1½ months ago that I put in a complaint about certain things which occurred, which involve very serious offences like illegal detention, assault and other offences. They were never looked into and even if they were looked into, I was not intimidated. I have not even received an acknowledgment from the Adviser. But, I know indirectly that the paper has reached him because it has come to the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The outstanding avenue for this degeneration of the police is what is called "petition enquiry". Any one can put in a petition alleging that so and so is bad, or he is going to murder me, etc. The next day, the police will come, taken him to the lock up, beat him up, keep him there for 4 or 5 days and then send him out. This petition enquiry should be stopped forthwith. I can assure this House that if that is done, 50 per cent of the complaints regarding the police will cease. This petition enquiry should not be done by the police officers. If proof is sufficient or the issue serious enough, let them proceed under the security proceedings or under other sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Then, the question of police interfering with trade disputes has been pointed out. It is not known in any civilised country. Even in most other States in India, that is never done. Only in our unfortunate State where we have had the misfortune to be ruled autocratically by Shri C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and people like him we have these antecedents and they continue. The democratic procedure was never enforced by the Congress. Naturally these things continue even now. The police should be asked not to interfere in industrial disputes except when there is a serious breach of the peace or commission of serious criminal offences.

I may also point out that the main reason for bribery and corruption is that their pay is very poor. A police inspector who is supposed to be a big officer and who has got large powers,

gets a start of Rs. 70 and an allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. So much so he cannot rent a house, he cannot have a conveyance. They are not allowed any conveyance. The police constable gets only Rs. 50 per month. Naturally, they are compelled to accept bribes. Bribes are not given normally for doing what is right and just. So, they have to go out of the way and do something unjust. Naturally, their self-respect is wounded. They degenerate into a sort of low thinking, and to buck up their courage and to hide their degeneration, they pose a superiority, and to establish their superiority they beat up people. This is the process. This is a vicious circle which has got to be cut. I submit any amount for giving these people reasonable wages, at least comparable with the police forces in other States under the Central Government, may be granted. There should be definite salary, increment, and conveyance for all inspectors, and all constables may be given better pay and housing facilities. There should be provision for the education of the children of the constables, and then only it will be humanly possible for a strict order to be enforced literally that no policeman should misbehave or use abusive language or man-handle any citizen, whatever may be the case. After that, if he commits the same offence, he should be dismissed. If this Government is prepared to take such a very strong measure, after of course implementing the suggestions regarding their wages, conveyance and other amenities, the police atrocities and excesses can be controlled.

Regarding industries, it has been pointed out by almost everybody that most of the industries except Travancore Minerals are working at a loss. Even in Travancore Minerals the profit has gone down tremendously. The working cost has gone up and between last year and this year, the additional expenditure involved is more than Rs. 13 lakhs. All these are, according to me, due to nepotism, corruption and other mal-practices. About the corruption of the General Manager, I have made five or six definite allegations, and given them in writing at the express request of the Chief Minister of the State. It was sent to the anti-corruption officer, but the anti-corruption officer who had a good name at the beginning and was considered to be an honest officer, was given a very high promotion, salary on the basis of an I.A.S. officer. He has been bought over

and from that day he has done nothing. He has been truly a puppet in the hands of the Government. So, all these complaints have been hidden destroyed or suppressed by the anti-corruption officer himself. If these things are sent to the Bombaywalah or Calcuttawalah, who ever he is, and he goes into them, I have no objection for sending them to him.

The position of railways in our State has been admitted by the *ex-Finance* Minister himself to be very insufficient. As against 8.4 miles per lakh of population in India, our mileage of railways will be only 2:8, even after the Quilon-Ernakulam line is opened. We have therefore pressed for the inclusion of the Trivandrum-Cape, Trinnevelly-Cape, Cochin-Bodinaikannur, Ernakulam-Alleppey-Mavelikara or Kayamkulam, Trichur-Kollengode, Trichur-Guruva-yoor, Punalur-Mavelikara, and Ettumannoor-Mundakayam lines. When you hear these lines you may think that they run into hundreds of miles. All these railways lines put together will not be more than 300 miles. Even then we will be getting only 50 per cent of the average mileage that is available to any other part of India. Yet, the Central Government has informed us that it is very difficult to include these lines. Shri Matthen is interested in the Tiruvellah-Punalur line. Of course, it runs through my constituency. The connecting line *via* Alleppey between Ernakulam and Mavelikara is a very important line which will affect the lives of lakhs of people living in the coastal area. Such a railway line will provide, as has been pointed out, not only work, but also some sort of fillip on the economic side. All these lines must be started during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The Labour Department has been vitiated to a very great extent by putting external pressure on the department to side always with the Congress-sponsored INTUC movement. The employers used to know in the past that the Congress Ministry would always support them. So, there have been open challenges by the Plantation employers just after the fall of the P.S.P. Ministry that they would break the trade union movement. It is under such external pressure that the trade unions are functioning. It is not the fault of the workers, but is really the pro-employer bias of Government and the Congress Ministries on the one side, and the intransigence of the employers on the other, that there

have been troubles. As I have pointed out already, even the three major strikes that took place there were due to the ineffective policy adopted by Government by not implementing the existing trade union laws which have been passed by the Parliament of India.

So far as the question of utilising the Labour Ministry is concerned, I would like to point out that the Labour Department employees there get very low salaries, in fact, they get a pittance which is worse than even the ordinary wages given to a labourer. That is the wage of a conciliation officer or a welfare worker. When that is the case, how can he be expected to bring about conciliation, and bring capital and labour together? Naturally, the capitalist will be able to pay him some Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 very easily, whereas the labourer would not be able to pay, and the trade union would not be able to pay him anything. So, it is absolutely necessary that the salaries of all the departmental staff in the Labour Ministry there must be raised, and that department must be converted into a major one, for then alone will the Labour Department be able to function properly.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Within the few minutes at my disposal, I want to touch only one or two points. In view of the future Kerala State which may come into existence by October or November the problems with regard to the integration of services will certainly arise. Although the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin took place as early as July 1949, yet even now some problems with regard to the integration of services between these two States still remain. So, I would ask the Home Ministry to take up this matter immediately and finish all pending cases before this integration with Malabar. Otherwise, there will again be trouble, and the service questions will become a question of politics too. So, I want the question should be immediately looked into.

Then, there is the question of the contingency staff, to which a mild reference was made in the course of the general discussion. There are as many as 4,000 persons who have been working for years together. I understand that this question was pending with Government from 1949 onwards, but no decision has been taken so far. I would request the Home Ministry to

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take up this matter immediately with the Public Service Commission, because I understand that they had raised some questions with regard to communal rotation and so on. Whatever that may be, these persons who have been serving for the last so many years should be made permanent. I would request the Home Ministry to see to this also.

So far as small-scale industries are concerned, it has been recognised on all hands that the setting-up of small-scale industries will be the panacea for solving the problem of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin to a considerable extent. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the amount that had been allotted to us in the First Five Year Plan for cottage industries and small-scale industries. He will find that we had been allotted a sum of Rs. 112 lakhs. But even if we spend the amounts set apart for 1956-57, we would be spending only about Rs. 50 lakhs. Since it is such an important matter where the solution to the unemployment problem is also involved, I should think that greater attention has to be paid to this question.

I would invite the attention of the Central Government to the fact that although there are several schemes of the Small-scale Industries Board and the Cottage Industries Board, yet the investment on those schemes in that State has been practically nil. I would therefore ask what is wrong with the department there. If necessary, the entire department has to be reconstituted. I would even go to the extent of saying that having regard to the top priority that we should give to these schemes, the entire department must be reorganised, and if necessary, a competent officer would have to be sent from the Centre. Otherwise, there is absolutely no hope.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has mentioned that for running the small-scale industries, power is a very important factor and so far as power supply is concerned, Travancore-Cochin is in a satisfactory position. Even at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, only Bombay, West Bengal and Mysore had a *per capita* consumption of electric power more than that of Travancore-Cochin. You will find that if the schemes which we have contemplated

under the Second Plan are completed by 1960-61, the *per capita* consumption would be .100 kw. That is a very enviable figure. We must try to utilise this abundant supply of cheap electric power to run these small-scale industries and solve the great unemployment problem.

With regard to education, a question was raised during question hour two days back. The Education Ministry has now promulgated a scheme according to which with regard to untrained teachers, if Rs. 40 per month is paid, 50 per cent of the extra amount will be met by the Centre, and in the case of trained teachers, if Rs. 50 per mensem is paid, 50 per cent of the extra amount will be met by the Centre. This decision has a history behind it. There was a conference of State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction under the auspices of the Ministry of Education before the promulgation of this scheme. The TC representative also attended that conference. A promise was extended at that conference that if they improved the pay scales, the Centre would come to their aid. On that promise, my Government increased the pay, which was only about Rs. 30 per month, to Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. Now, the position of the Education Ministry appears to be that only with regard to the raised salaries after the promulgation of the scheme they will honour that commitment. The result is that great hardship would be caused to the State. My State was quick to act on the promise extended at that conference. The Education Minister congratulated the Government which took steps to improve pay scales before the scheme was actually finalised. It would be discriminatory if the commitment made by the Education Ministry is not fulfilled in respect of the extra amount needed to cover the enhancement of the salaries effected before the scheme. This involves lakhs of rupees too.

Because of sea erosion in the State, and after considerable pressure and after the visit of the Planning Minister to that State, it was possible to take certain anti-erosion works. Some works are being conducted now. I would mention that the monsoon in the State would start after a month from now. I would ask the Home Minister to direct the Adviser to see that anti-erosion works are given topmost priority so that such works may be finished before the onset of the monsoon.

Then I would say one word with regard to fisheries which are very important. You will find that Rs. 15 lakhs had been set apart in the First Five Year Plan. We have spent in the first four years Rs. 43,000, and for the next year Rs. 2,31,200 has been allotted. I do not know whether that amount will be spent. If so out of Rs. 15 lakhs set apart, only about Rs. 3 lakhs would have been spent.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : It relates to what ?

Shri A. M. Thomas : Fisheries, on which Shri V. P. Nayar hammers on every occasion.

I submit that with regard to these facts which I have mentioned, topmost attention should be given both by the Finance Minister as well as by the Home Minister.

Shri Velayudhan : I have only to mention about a few points with regard to industrial development and co-operatives. It is stated in the Budget that for this year only Rs. 3.68 lakhs are allotted for small-scale industries. Even though the Finance Minister was very kind enough to say that the solution of the unemployment problem of our State lay in the development of small-scale industries, practically little or no allotment is made this year to tackle this problem.

In this connection, I would like to say that there is a history behind this. I was told by the Commerce Ministry that the Government of India wanted to start an industrial estate in the Quilon district. This was by the end of 1954. It is a pity that even after a year and a half, the Government of Travancore-Cochin could not acquire the land. That is the position there. Now that the Government has been taken up by the Adviser, it is said that they have sent a team of officers to survey and acquire the land and speed up the work. I was very much attracted towards the scheme as a whole. If this is spread all over the State of Travancore-Cochin, not only in the coastal area but also in the interior, it will work wonders.

We have got some technicians who have been trained in the polytechnical institutes of Alwaye and Trivandrum. It was stated recently that these students

some 200 of them, have formed themselves into a union to find work. They do not have work in the State. It is said that we are lacking in trained personnel and yet we find these people have formed themselves into a union for getting employment. These people should be made use of for industrial development.

Then, a word about cottage or village industries. Today, in Travancore-Cochin 80 per cent of these industries are in the hands of Harijans. It is their traditional occupation. If you organise them on a cottage industry basis, there is wonderful possibility of not only solving the unemployment problem of the educated but also of the illiterate people. In the villages, the people are getting one anna or one anna and half per day and in the evening it is a pitiable sight to see them purchase some oil, some chillies etc. That is why there is all this unrest. The basic question is economic. I think if we organise this scientifically, we may be able to solve at least 50 per cent of the unemployment problem during the next Five Year Plan.

Then about disafforestation. A lot of area has been disafforested. But what has become of the land? The lands have been given mostly to people who have got 5,000 acres of land and 10,000 acres of land. There have been lots of quarrel for this. The Christians wanted those lands; some Nairs wanted those lands. In this way, there has been a lot of communal conflict going on for this land. Ministries became ill-famed because of this disafforestation policy of the State.

Another thing which strikes me is this. The Central Government has now got an opportunity to study the social and psychological problems of the State, as well as the economic problems.

Shri Thomas was saying that Education was in the hands of private persons. But, how were they doing it? They were paying the teachers only from the grant given by the Government. They started schools in order to get grants. The teachers were paid from 30 to 50 per cent or even 75 per cent and then a receipt was taken for the whole amount. It was a regular trade and the occupation of certain people in the Travancore-Cochin State. There was a

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scheme for the nationalisation of schools. But the Ministry failed because of so many reactionary forces which were at work behind. My submission is that all this communal and class conflict in Travancore-Cochin, which have been the bane for hundreds of years, will have to be erased. If we move like this, it will never be erased because I know the confusion and chaos.

As regards Harijans, as compared with the previous regime, that is, pre-Independence regime, we got 3 per cent of the lands then, and after Independence, even though the lands were allotted to the Harijans, it was not in their name because somebody would take 10 acres of land and they would ask the Harijans to stay over there. They will take receipt for the amount and will continue as tillers. This kind of trick was being practised in Travancore-Cochin for years together. Before the Congress Government came into power, every Harijan was allowed 5 acres; he could not sell that land or transfer it for ten years; he could not even mortgage that land. That rule was amended with the result that even if a Harijan has taken ten acres of land, after two or three years, he will be sent away practically from there. Therefore, the land hunger is still there and people should be given security.

I am not very much in favour of

communal hostels, even though I was myself trained and educated in Harijan hostel. In certain places these hostels are required for example, in a particular area, if there are 30, 40 or 50 boys, they must have a hostel. My present suggestion is that hostels should not be encouraged for a particular community alone. We can put these people into the general hostels, but give them enough money so that they may have their own food. In this Budget, Rs. 19,00,000 has been sanctioned by the Travancore-Cochin Government. Out of this, 62 per cent comes from the Central Government. Why should not the Government allot more money? I know that before Independence our people had better facilities for education. In the Travancore-Cochin State many graduates had been produced in the old regime than in the new, among Harijans. We all were educated in the

old regime, but when the new regime came in, we were practically suppressed. The reason is this. Any Harijan who is educated becomes a communist, socialist and what not. I know it for certain that one of the Chief Ministers of Travancore-Cochin was personally bitterly against Harijan being given education because of this fear.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are spending ten times more on those people's education now than before Independence.

Shri Velayudhan: I know that the demand is more because thousands of Harijans have come forward for educating themselves. I do want to go to the previous era only to emphasise that the facilities and freedom which we enjoyed at that time should be given in the Congress regime also. I know that we are being suppressed or terrorised.

So many of my classmates have the experience of police beating although I might be an exception. It was never an exaggeration. A lot of things can be done by the Government of India official going there, but I am very sceptical about it because I have seen the incidents there myself.

I only want to say...

Mr. Speaker: Is there not a Council to advise the administration?

Shri Velayudhan: There is no Council at all. I saw the Adviser when he came here. I placed before him hundreds of letters relating to the problems of untouchability. Those letters related stories of atrocities committed in the villages. He took it to be a minor thing. He said there are other major problems to be solved. I am not a communal-minded man and I do not want the question of Harijans to be taken up as an individual sectarian question. It is a basic question concerning India as a whole. Unless we are going to solve this problem, I do not think we are at anything going to attain the goal of a socialist pattern of society.

Mr. Speaker: Having regard to the interest that hon. Members are taking, the Ministers will, I think, sit for some more time.

Shri Achuthan : Mr. Speaker, with regard to Cochin area, previously there were no basic tax laws. A law was passed last year and it was intended that all laws must be enforced by which at least more than 50 per cent of the tax which was then remitted to land holdings would be excluded from basic tax. I do not know whether the Travancore-Cochin Government is going to levy so much basic tax is proposed to be levied on the people of Cochin on account of the passing of the Land Revenue Act. This matter has to be looked into and proper instructions given to the authorities concerned to levy only basic tax from this year.

A number of land bills are pending there. I do not know whether the President will be enacting them or not. If those Bills are not going to be enacted into laws, I would request that the Government must see that some proclamation is issued by which certain special tenancy-holders are not evicted. This matter also needs to be looked into.

Coming to industries, I got a letter today saying that the local people organised co-operative societies with a view to start a factory. It is at a place called Mallipuram. There, there are certain buildings known as Mallipuram Salt Godown buildings which are at present vacant. These co-operative societies wanted the release of those buildings for starting a factory. The M.L.A. of that place has written to me saying that the request of the people has not been granted. The people are prepared to invest money and start a factory, but the Government is not releasing buildings which are lying vacant. I would request the Government to look into this matter and see that the buildings are released. This is an area where the density of population is the maximum. It is on the northern side of the harbour and the Finance Minister also may have visited that place while he was there.

Coming to family planning, so many are saying that family planning is not going to be a success. My view is contrary to that. In the Explanatory

Memorandum it is said that a few centres, are there in Travancore-Cochin. That, according to me, is very very meagre. There must be a number of centres opened in every taluk. There must be centres opened to give advice to the people who want family planning. Of course, this does not refer to the Finance Minister, but I want that with regard to Travancore-Cochin this should be experimented on a large-scale. It is a serious problem there. There must be consultants in all hospitals to give advice to the people who go there with regard to operation and other things. Great propaganda must be given to family planning so that it is effectively introduced in that State.

Then I want to say a word about arecanut which is a cash-crop in Mukundapuram and Trichur. Recently a disease has started there; the leaves and roots of the arecanut tree are being eaten away and the tree dries up. The whole area under this crop is becoming a big waste. That has to be looked into. I have written to the Central Arecanut Board and the Agriculture Ministry regarding this. But so far nothing substantial has taken place. I know particularly about my taluk Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapulli. There the disease is spreading and it is becoming dangerous. Special steps should be taken to find out the causes of the disease and stop it from further spreading.

There is another matter regarding the water-supply in Parur and Vypen from where my friend Damodaran Meanon comes. It is a backwater region or a coastal region where during summer it is impossible to have drinking water. Unless we have some pipe water from Alwaye from the Periyar river, there is no help. People nowadays are getting water by paying high costs and they get it through the big boats. Water is taken in these boats and people have to purchase water paying one rupee or so per pot even for drinking purposes. Rich people come away in the summer season and they go back during the rainy season. Rural drinking water supply must be arranged at least during the six months of summer. Even though it may not be possible to complete the laying of pipe-lines, other additional steps must be taken to bring water in barges or boats so that the people may have the satisfaction that for drinking purpose at least, they need not purchase water.

Shri Datar : Mr. Speaker, I would like to meet a few points that were raised here during this debate. It was contended that the pay scales of the police officers were very low. I may point out to the House that the pay scales of police officers have been revised on the recommendations of the Pay Commission and higher pay scales have been given to Sub-Inspector, head constables and constables. I may also point out that these pay scales are better than those for corresponding posts in the Madras State. The revised pay scales have been given effect to from 1-4-1955.

With regard to the coir industry, it was contended that minimum wages have not yet been fixed. I may point out that minimum wages have been fixed.

Shri Punnoose : This is again a misstatement. I never said that minimum wages have not been fixed. I said that they have not been implemented.

Shri Datar : I am coming to that. If you had waited for one second, I would have proceeded to the next point. The minimum wages have been fixed and the revised rates have been brought into effect from 1-2-1956. The revised rates are being enforced, and additional staff has also been appointed to enforce the minimum wages.

So far as the difficulties with regard to fisheries are concerned, I may say, that the Central Government proposes to establish a deep-sea fishing station at Cochin during the Second Five Year Plan period.

I am also very happy to inform the House that so far as the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I find from the note in my hand that the conditions in Travancore-Cochin are better and that the Travancore-Cochin Government have been doing more for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than perhaps many other States in India. It would be found that in respect of college students, though the Ministry of Education have been giving special scholarships for post-matriculation courses, I find that in Travancore-Cochin, college students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are paid monthly stipend at the rate of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45. Lump sum grants are also paid at the rate of Rs. 60, 50, 70

and so on for various classes. The students under going studies in law, medicine, engineering, etc., are given special grants of Rs. 150, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 respectively.

The number of students in these classes has risen from 282 in 1950-51 to 684 in 1954-55. In addition to this, the Government of Travancore-Cochin have been giving grants in other respects also. For example, as an encouragement to practitioners of law belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government are paying lump sum grants of Rs. 500 towards the cost of taking out sanads.

So far as hostels are concerned, for middle school hostels, Rs. 70 lakhs are reserved in the second Five Year Plan. Here also, the number of students has been rising very much. In the middle schools, the number is very large. So far as the primary schools are concerned, the number of Harijan students in Travancore-Cochin State is 1,06,000. In the secondary schools, the number is 16,200. Similarly, steps are taken for spreading adult education and there are also colonisation schemes for housing the Harijans. The present proposal is to construct 5,000 houses at an average cost of Rs. 500 each. Thus, you will find that so far as these steps are concerned, greater attention has been paid.

Shri Velayudhan : The money sanctioned for housing lapsed last year.

Shri Datar : It does not lapse. It will continue.

Shri Matthen : What about the salary scales of college teachers—lecturers and professors, etc. ?

Shri Datar : I have already replied to this question that the pay scales are being revised in respect of all these. I am not sure whether the pay scales of college professors and lecturers are being revised. I shall make enquiries so far as this is concerned.

Shri Punnoose : There is a demand on the part of the lecturers in the Travancore University that their pay scales should be on a par with the pay scales for their counterparts in other parts of India. Will the Minister look into this ?

Shri Datar : This is a matter which has to be considered by Education Ministry and perhaps by the University

Grants Commission. So far as uniform pay scales are concerned, I presume that the Education Ministry has been doing something as regards University teachers are concerned.

Lastly, I would make reference to what you yourself stated very correctly regarding alleged police excesses. As you rightly pointed out, it is not sufficient notice to us merely to give cut motions on the ground that there were police excesses. Police excesses have to be properly described with reference to certain persons, certain acts and certain places. It is not sufficient to make a general allegation that police excesses and atrocities are made. So far as these six or seven cases are concerned, some of them are very old cases and some of them are actually before the courts. In one case, a private complaint has been filed and the matter is being considered.

Shri Punnoose : Which is that case ?

Shri Datar : I may point out that so far as such complaints are concerned, if no enquiry has been made, I shall request the Adviser to see to it that proper investigations or enquiries are duly made provided they have not been made till now. So far as such complaints are concerned, they have to be taken with a great amount of caution.

I would describe to this House the policy that is followed so far as disputes between the employer and the employees are concerned, how the matter has been raked up, how feelings have been inflamed and ultimately when the police have to take action, they are blamed. The police have always taken care to observe an attitude of neutrality in the matter of disputes....

Shri Punnoose : Why should he make such general statements ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister is replying to the various points.

Shri Datar : At the same time, the police have to maintain alertness in the interests of law and order when such disputes arise and give lawful protection to the employers and employees and in only when it is necessary to restore law and order. It has always been noticed that a section of labour, interested in exaggerating things, make wild accusations against the police as

soon as they plan a campaign with a view to deter or scare away the police from taking lawful action to facilitate unlawful....

Shri Punnoose : Very general statement.

Shri Datar : Such exaggerated accusation are given the widest publicity tending....

Shri Punnoose : We have heard

Shri Datar : Kindly hear; we have heard what all you have said.

Shri Punnoose : We have heard this all our life.

Mr. Speaker : Shall I allow the hon. Members to say that all the police are bad? Hon. Members have raised points. The Minister is replying. It is not an one-sided thing. Cases are investigated. The police have been taking a neutral attitude whereas these people want to join one side or the other.

Shri Datar : Such exaggerated false accusations are given the widest publicity tending to create the impression within and outside the State that the police are interfering in labour disputes. In fact the position is different. In some cases, particularly, labour under the influence of one group, I won't say what that group is, take to sudden unlawful activities and conduct propaganda of police interference.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : We must be allowed an opportunity.

Shri Punnoose : I want to make a submission. We discuss these things in this House so that some improvement may be effected. When the hon. Minister comes with a briefing like this, the whole effect is spoiled. He is encouraging those mischievous elements to continue in the old lines. So, I would request the hon. Minister not to make such a statement.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : We are discussing the Travancore-Cochin State budget and events about Travancore-Cochin State. Some of us personally know certain things, and we have made certain points. They may be correct or may not be correct. But the Minister without knowing the facts says generally something that it is not correct. Certain points have definitely been made, and

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

an enquiry cannot be made within two hours. Let the Minister say that he will make an enquiry. Instead of making enquiries, the Minister replies on the spot.

Mr. Speaker : What I find is this. So far as police excesses are concerned, there is a cut motion. Details ought to have been given already to the Minister, so as to enable him to reply—not that I say it is a rule. Otherwise, only general answers can be given. He has answered that so far as the specific charges are concerned, some of them are in court. Some cases have been filed, some are old cases which have been already investigated. If there are any more which have not been investigated or not before the court, the hon. Minister has said that if those instances are brought to his notice, he will direct the Administrator to look into them dispassionately and then come to conclusions and take proper action. That is so far as individual cases are concerned.

Is it open only to one side of the House to raise a debate and make it appear that the police are there absolutely doing the wrong thing, excesses and so on? Is it not the duty of the Government to clear up that matter so as to give information to the rest of the country that there are no police excesses, there are a few here and there which are looked into and that on the whole the police administration is good? What is wrong with it? (*Interruption.*) Are we to accept whatever one section says? It is open to the Government to say that it is equally the responsibility of the administration to see that hooliganism and goondaism do not occur and therefore it is the duty of the police to maintain law and order. He is only explaining what has been done. A section of the public are interested constantly in raising this debate. It is quite in order say that except a few cases, there is absolutely nothing else. And so far as those few cases are concerned, he is prepared to investigate into the matter. He does not whitewash the whole thing. It is also open to him to say that there are a few things here and there. Nobody claims absolute perfection for an administration. To say that the whole thing is rotten is very wrong. I will not allow hon. Members to go on interrupting like this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : If I may say so, a famous French

poet said—it is a couplet—“This animal is wicked, it defends itself when attacked.”

Shri Datar : May I inform the House regarding the present revised pay scales of the university professors? I had no information, but I now find that on the recommendations of the Pay Commission the scales of pay of the university teachers have been revised with effect from 1-4-1955, and pay scale of a professor in the first grade is Rs. 500 to Rs. 800, and of a professor in the second grade is Rs. 450 to Rs. 600. Lecturer's pay scale is Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Shri Matthen : How does it compare with other States?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : So far as the economic and financial field is concerned, I find that hon. Members have made many suggestions and have drawn attention to what they consider as shortcomings, and it will be my duty to draw the attention of the Adviser to all these various suggestions such as speeding up land reform or ensuring that anti-erosion works are prosecuted with dispatch and promptitude, to find out why moneys provided under fisheries and cottage industries and others are being under-spent, to put a little pep into departments which do not seem to be moving with sufficient alacrity and so on and so forth. That I shall be very glad to do, and I have no doubt that the Adviser who is very much alive to his responsibilities will do everything that he can put things right.

Then, there are various other matters such as that of rubber. There are two different aspects of it. One is that of starting a rubber factory there. It was suggested to certain interests that they might investigate the possibility of doing so. They gave it up. Then, the proposition has, I understand, been made to some other interests, and they are considering the matter.

So far as rubber plantation is concerned, I understand that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has two schemes under consideration for assistance to the rubber planters, namely replantation on a basis of sliding scale, and new plantation and finance required for it. They intend to work out these schemes in consultation with the Rubber Board; and since the hon. Member is a Member of the Rubber Board, I believe that they will put forward proposals which will be generally acceptable.

I have had some idea of the finances involved, and all I can say is that if the schemes are found to be administratively and technically feasible, then I do not anticipate that the task of providing the necessary finance will at all be difficult.

As regards the resources of the State, none of us is interested in denying that they exist, and they do exist. All we have been doing is that the hon. Member has been referring to one authority, and I have been referring to another. He has read out the State Manual and the Chronicle of the State; I have read out something that has been furnished to me by the Ministry of Natural Resources. But I shall draw their attention to what the hon. Member has said. If they find that their information is not up-to-date, then I am quite certain that they will be happy to acknowledge that they have been mistaken. After all, it is in nobody's interest to allege that the lignite in the hon. Member's constituency has 40 per cent ash instead of 28 per cent ash.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It was not analysed as he said the other day.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : It may be. But I have made a general statement that a systematic geological mapping of this region is intended to be undertaken during the next five year plan period, and I hope that that mapping will reveal that the hon. Member is right not only in regard to lignite but in regard to precious stones. After all, if there are precious stones, in whose interest is it to ignore the taking of any steps to exploit them, because it encourages the total wealth of the country, particularly, I think, foreign exchange? So, there cannot be any difference of opinion. There may be difference of opinion in regard to the facts, and it will be the business of the technical departments of Government to try and reconcile the information that is available.

Then, there are only two small points. One is in regard to the loans. I am afraid that the hon. Members has indulged, as you almost hinted, in irrelevant comparisons. The Plan is a co-ordinated whole, and Government have to make loans for various purposes. What means have we to find out how a loan of Rs. 4½ crores to an iron and steel works is better or worse than a loan of Rs. 7 crores to the Travancore-Cochin

State for carrying out its State plans? Each sum is decided in accordance with the merits of each case. Therefore, there is no means of comparing what we give to Tatas or to Indian Irons with what we give to the Travancore-Cochin State. And so far as the general dimensions of the loan are concerned, they are covered by what I just said in regard to the First and the Second Five Year Plans.

I have also given an assurance that if moneys become available and if we find that the Travancore-Cochin Government can make use of money on a larger scale than we anticipate under the Adviser's guidance, then later on, in the year, I do not anticipate any great difficulty in diverting savings for that purpose.

Shri A. M. Thomas : What about the education grant?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I have taken note of the point made by the hon. Member. I shall have it examined, that is to say, how to treat this post conference but pre-formal decision in regard to this particular rise in the teacher's pay. I have taken a note of it, and I shall have it examined. If I can stretch a point, and if there are no awkward precedents, so to speak then I do not anticipate any great difficulty in being able to meet particular point.

7 P.M.

Lastly, I would like to end on a friendly note. All of us, I think, have a soft corner for this State of Travancore-Cochin, and therefore, in reply to the hon. Member's rhyme, I should like to quote another. That is :

"I would not have loved thee,
TC so much dear"—this is an
adaption from Loveless?

An Hon. Member : Loveless?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : Lovelace, not Loveless.

"I would not have loved thee,
TC so much dear, Had I not loved
Bharat more."

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Demands Nos. XII, XV, XVII, XX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the sums shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin 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 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. XII, XV, XVII, XX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,51,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,31,95,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,85,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,54,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,24,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,20,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,72,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the other Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin 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, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. I to XI, XII and XIV, XVI, XVIII and XIX, XXI and XXII and XXVI to XLII".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO II—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,61,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,08,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. V—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,55,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,82,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,76,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers Secretariat and attached Offices.'"

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,61,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Elections.'"

DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,97,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. XIV—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,02,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. XVI—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Departments.'"

DEMAND NO. XVIII—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,61,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,59,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health.'"

DEMAND NO. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,92,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXII—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,26,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,74,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,11,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,67,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,60,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,77,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,85,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,97,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvements'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,98,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,89,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,72,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND No. XL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,48,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,43,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,46,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."
