

[Shri Datar]

informed by the Ministry of Production here that a D.D.T. factory is actually under construction at Alwaye at a cost of about Rs. 45 lakhs and there are other schemes also. I am also told just now that the Ministry would be prepared to help to the fullest extent possible the starting of village industries and giving some attention to khadi, handloom and other industries. Therefore, it is for the new Government to take into account all these things. Now the position has changed to a certain extent. Till now, it was open to the hon. Members opposite, especially of this party, to criticise us as heartily as possible, because they were never aware, except during the last few days, that by an irony of fate they will have to take over the administration and perhaps eat away a number of criticisms which they were levelling on us for so many years. After all, I am quite confident that they will try to carry on the administration properly. Perhaps they will have to undo whatever they have stated to a certain extent, because what is stated by way of criticism or by way of opposition is entirely different from the attitude or policy that one has to adopt when one takes over the Government. I would refer to the change of tone my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar. I am accustomed to hearing his speeches. I saw what importance he was giving to that great virtue of self-restraint. He always used to condemn us, criticise us in an un-restrained a manner as possible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I can assure the hon. Minister that it will continue always.

Shri Datar: Let me finish, Sir. I must say to his credit, today I found that he was full of self-restraint and all appeal to all people, to the other parties also. This is what is called the irony of times. Otherwise, these friends were at logger heads with all. They were carrying on criticism in

as understand a manner as possible. In view of the dawn of their own Government, they have developed a sense of great responsibility, at which I rejoice. After all, Kerala is a part of India and a beautiful part of India. It is our duty to help them. But, they have to help themselves by unlearning a number of things, by undoing a number of things. I am quite confident that they would do all this and further the interests of the poor people of Kerala.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS* ON ACCOUNT—KERALA

Mr. Chairman: Now, we take up the Demands. What about the time limit?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): I would suggest that all the Demands be taken together, so that the Members who want to speak on the various demands can speak for a few minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I was going to say that the scheduled time is over by 2-25, which is just over. We may finish the whole thing including Appropriation Bill by 3 o'clock. Keeping that in view,...

Shri V. P. Nayar: You may ask for all the cut motions to be moved

Mr. Chairman: All the cut motions may be moved together. I think Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair have got cut motions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Frank Anthony has a cut motion. He has already spoken on it.

Mr. Chairman: How will you adjust the time? I want to know whether any other Member besides the two who have given cut motions wants to speak on this.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): If there is time.

Mr. Chairman: Half an hour in all

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Irrigation'".

**DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES,
MINISTERS, SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED
OFFICES.****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices'".

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'State Legislature'".

DEMAND NO. XI—ELECTIONS**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Elections'".

DEMAND NO. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'".

**DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND NO. XIV—JAILS**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Jails'".

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Police'".

**DEMAND No. XVI—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Scientific Departments'".

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 214,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Education'".

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Medical'".

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Public Health'".

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Rural Development'".

DEMAND No. XXII—VETERINARY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Veterinary'".

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Co-operation'".

DEMAND NO. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Industries'".

DEMAND NO. XXV—LABOUR AND
MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'".

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Civil Works'".

DEMAND NO. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Electricity'".

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. XXIX—STATIONERY
AND PRINTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND NO. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'".

DEMAND NO. XXXI—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Community Development Projects'".

DEMAND NO. XXXII—TRANSPORT
SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Transport Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'".

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

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'".

DEMAND NO. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'".

DEMAND NO. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'".

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'".

DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'".

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'".

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

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account'".

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

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'".

**DEMAND NO. XLII—COMMUTED
VALUE OF PENSIONS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'".

**XLIII—CAPITAL OUT-
LAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERN-
MENT TRADING**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'".

**DEMAND NO. XLIV—LOANS AND
ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'".

*Need to have a Vice-Chancellor
knowing the language of the State.*

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

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

*Need to ensure identical scales of
pay for teachers in private colleges
and Government colleges.*

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

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

*Lack of medicines and equipment
in hospitals and dispensaries*

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

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

*Lack of adequate facilities for the
students of the Trivandrum Medical
College in the matter of their studies*

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

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

Necessity to provide more funds to the Leper Asylum at Nooranad, for the benefit of the patients

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

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

Inadequate superintendence by Director of Health Services

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

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

Inadequate salaries of nurses and subordinate staff

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

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

Hardships of contingent employees

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

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

Inadequate provision for soil research

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

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

Inadequate provision for duck farm

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

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

Inadequate attention paid to the important problem of fisheries

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

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

Necessity of a uniform policy for the whole State on the question of prohibition

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Top-heavy administration in the State

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and attached offices be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of implementing the Jail Reforms Committee Report.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of providing free education upto Secondary School Leaving Examination

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of implementing the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in Kerala

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of enforcing equal pay for the staff of private and governmental educational institutions.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of providing more medicines to the Hospitals.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of providing greater amenities to the inmates of the leper asylum.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of supplying manure on credit to the peasants.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of establishing scientific agricultural farms.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure to enforce the non-seasonal declaration of the Cashew factories.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide relief to the unemployed cashew workers.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure to enforce Minimum Wages in the Coir Industry.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure to start at least a few cashew factories on co-operative basis.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of co-ordinating the working of the two Ceramic factories in Kundara.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Government owned T.M.C. to meet the statutory obligations as per the Labour laws.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of establishing a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is good that you are restricting the scope of the discussion of the cut motions. Otherwise, we should have, I personally would have had to give certain replies which some hon. Members richly deserved. Now, I do not want to go into that.

I want to deal with the cut motion of Shri Frank Anthony. I do not want to say anything about the particular person or type of person to be nominated. But, I want to point out to the House that simultaneously with Shri Frank Anthony's speech here, the Governor of Kerala also made an announcement from the other end of India from Trivandrum,—I reliably understand, subject to contradiction, that the hon. Member Shri Frank Anthony gave a list of two or three names—and made an interpretation of the Constitution like the one....

Mr. Chairman: On that point, the hon. Home Minister has already replied that his statements are all recorded. You also rub the same point.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only wanted to say that it is quite understandable, the Governor having been in Delhi till day before yesterday, Shri Frank Anthony and the Governor releasing the same type of interpretation of the Constitution. I do not want to make any more comments on that.

I have given some cut motions on the question of fisheries. I know that it is by and large a State subject. But, I want to focus the attention of the Government of India on the paramount need to help the State Government in the matter of finding more funds for the fisheries. They have got a scheme, the Indo-Norwegian scheme. I have had an occasion to study the scheme in detail recently and also to take a trip in one of their motor boats. I find that the whole scheme will be worthless if certain arrangements are not made and made immediately. For example, there is the necessity to have a fishing harbour at least in the place called Neendakara. It must be the Central responsibility to develop that port. It is not good if the State Government is asked to construct a harbour there. Without a fishing harbour, I am afraid, knowing as I do a bit of the problem of fisheries, the Indo-Norwegian scheme itself will go out. I would request the hon. Home

Minister to look to this. It is not a matter pertaining to the administration of the State. The Central Government should immediately send one of their most competent experts and also draw up a scheme by which we shall have a fishing harbour of the modern type at Neendakara.

There is also another question which is not strictly coming within the scope of this. The fishing community has certain problems which, it is not possible for the State Government to tackle. My hon. friend Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, who knows the place well, will, I think, corroborate me when I say that owing to the removal of the much coveted ilmenite sands from the coast of Karunagapally, the sea is making constant incursions into the land making it impossible for the entire fishing community to live there with any sense of safety. That is also a matter in which the Central Government should devise ways and means of preventing erosion by sea. It is not a very simple question, I know. The washings are removed from this place. Perhaps, if you put bunds or breakwaters in the sea, the tidal flow may be different and the sands may be available in some other place. It is a highly technical matter. The point is, hundreds of houses stand in constant danger of being washed away, by sea, because the only bund which stretches from one end of the taluk to the other and even beyond is being slowly corroded by this removal of sand for the purpose of taking ilmenite and monazite. In view of the importance of the material which we gather from there, I want the Government of India immediately to devote special attention to this problem and see that some permanent way is devised by which despite the removal of washings and sand, the people in the first line beach may also live safely there.

We have a leper asylum there. My hon. friend Shri N. Sreekantan Nair has also joined me in giving a cut motion on this. There are 800 or 900 lepers, very unfortunate people, in that asylum. This institution, I gather

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

is the biggest of its kind in India. There are about 400 women. Has the Central Government given one pie by way of special assistance to this institution where there are hundreds of these unfortunate people, who cannot see the world, who have to be looked after with as much care as we can bestow? The Central Government has not chosen to spend one pie on this asylum. I have been there for election campaign and after that, I know that quite a number of things could be done if only they cared.

We know that the State Governments' budgets for this are limited. So, it is necessary that the Central Government should come to the help of this institution, because it is the biggest institution of its kind in the whole of India. Especially in view of the fact that leprosy, as recent investigation shows, is spreading, and a very sizable population of our State is showing symptoms of leprosy. I submit that in the interests of the general health of the State and also in the special interest of the particularly unfortunate patients there, the Government of India should rush and give some special help to this institution.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall skip over the points that have already been referred to my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar.

The first cut motion that stands in my name is in regard to the question of prohibition. I would like to state that it is a very foolish policy that is being followed at present in most parts of India. There is an imaginary line beyond which one can drink as much as one liked, but within that line, one cannot drink. That seems to be a foolish thing, according to me. I do, however, concede that drink is an evil, and that has been the source of many family quarrels among the labour classes and the poor people, and has also been the cause of their ruin. So, the drink evil has got to be controlled. For this purpose, some effective

method of controlling it has got to be devised. I hope that the new Communist Government will be able to do it, and the Central Government will render them whatever help they can to control the ludicrous situation that exists in the State at present.

My next cut motion is in regard to the heavy overheads on administration. All unwanted officers from the Madras area have been dumped on the Kerala State. We have had so many officers imported from outside, pensioners and so on and so forth, that the administration there is really becoming very top-heavy; as has been pointed out already by Shri A. M. Thomas, there are five or six heads for every Department. If this is the situation, then how can that poor State function? Our administrative expenses come to about Rs. 18 crores, with the result that there is nothing left for other items of expenditure. This is a matter which has to be looked into.

Regarding the cut motion of Shri Frank Anthony, I have to state that I am very sorry that I have to refute some of the allegations made by him on the floor of this House. I am very sorry that the floor of the House has been utilised to ventilate communal and sectarian passions. I have nothing to do with Mr. Louiis, who had been nominated to the previous State Legislature. He was a Congressman, and he belonged to the Congress Party. But I must say, with all due respect to Shri Frank Anthony, that I do not agree that only that person whom Shri Frank Anthony or his organisation accepts is an Anglo-Indian. He claims that there are only 500 members of his organisation. But there are hundreds of thousands of such persons in my part of the country. I do not know much about the definition of an Anglo-Indian; I have heard only a negative definition, which I do not want to repeat in this House. So, let us not speak about *Feringis*, and Anglo-Indians and the subtle distinctions between them. If by *Feringis*, he means people who are Portuguese origin then we do not have anybody

of that type there. As a matter of fact, there are tens of thousands of people in that State who have English as their mother-tongue, and who have some sort of admixture with the culture of the British in the Indian nation. And I think that is what is meant by 'Anglo-Indian'. And if that is what is meant by the word 'Anglo-Indian' in the Constitution in article 333, then I say that Mr. Louis not only was competent to be nominated, but is competent to be nominated in future also. Of course, I do not want to express any opinion on the question whether he should or should not be nominated now. That is a point into which I shall not enter now. But what I would say is that to call him a *Feringi* on the floor of the House and say he is not an Anglo-Indian, and to use libellous appellations against him was very wrong on the part of Shri Frank Anthony. I say that there are not only 500 Anglo-Indians, but we have got tens of thousands of Anglo-Indians in that State. Their interests also have got to be looked after. If the representation is only for two thousand persons, then I strongly object to giving them representation, for, that is not democracy; that is not right and that is not fair. But since no Anglo-Indian has been elected, I am rather sympathetic on this question of representation for Anglo-Indians. But I would not like to give my opinion on the matter, because, naturally, politics comes in there.

As regards the question of implementation of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, I find that something has already been done, according to the news item that has appeared in the papers already. There has been revision of the pay-scales, but that is not sufficient. I hope the scales will be improved upon in the future.

Regarding the salary of those in the private and governmental institutions, the argument has been advanced by Shri Mathew that it will injure the institutions if Government do not come forward to help them. I am

worried only about the standard of living of the staff and their real capacity and ability. The students who go to the private institutions should not be deprived of the benefit of education from efficient educational staff, and, naturally, they can get the best of the education only if the staff are paid properly. So, the question of support, help and contributions from Government etc. are all extraneous matters. The fundamental question is to pay them properly, and get proper hands to impart good education to the students. So, whether there is more help or not from the Centre, the new and increased pay-scales have got to be enforced.

So far as the supply of medicines is concerned, it has already been pointed that what we generally get is 'aqua' mixed with some salt. That is given as a medicine for almost all diseases in all the hospitals and what little medicine is there is perhaps stolen or taken away by the doctors. I hope that the declaration of the Communist Party that they would eradicate corruption would be applied in the matter of medicines also so that medicines may not be stolen in the future.

I would, however, like to point out that the existing stock of medicines is not sufficient for serving the people properly. So, a greater allotment has to be made for medicines. I hope it will be made, and good medicines will be made available to the people in the future.

As regards the cashew industry, there has been a declaration that the cashew factories are non-seasonal. Government had issued a communique to that effect. But the employers took the matter up to the High Court, and there was a ruling by the High Court against this declaration. The result is that the position of the workers continues to be as it was before. For more than four months in the year, nearly 60,000 workers have no work, and they have no unemployment benefit either. In all, about 25,000 workers still continue to be unemployed, because the factories have not been opened. Dur-

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

ing the elections, there was a declaration that the cashew factories of at least Mr. Thangal Kunju Musaliar were going to be opened again.

An Hon. Member: Vote-catching device.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Perhaps, that was a vote-catching device. But I would urge is that these factories have to be reopened. Government have made a declaration that they are going to start co-operative societies for this purpose. I would urge that the factories should be reopened, these societies started, and the workers re-engaged.

Then, there is the question of enforcing some of the labour measures affording statutory and other rights to the workers, which are being denied to them at present.

14.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If these rights are not restored to them, then the workers will be obliged to resort to other courses of action. Of course, I hope that the new Communist Government that is coming into power would be able to do something to improve their lot, because it is but right and fair to give them these rights, and it is compulsory also under the existing State Laws. I do not want to expatiate on this point any further. But I would only say that if the new Government do not do anything in this regard, then things will have to continue, as Shri Matthen said, as in the Chavara area, where the workers went on strike. As long as the rights of the workers are ignored, the workers have the right to go on strike, and they will go on strike. And we shall fight it out. This is a matter which is the concern of not only the State Government but also of the Central Government. In fact, I have brought to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Labour many of these issues. Indeed, I have personally met him and explained to him the whole

position as to how even the statutory rights have been denied to the workers, and nothing has been done till now in that regard. I am afraid we are heading towards a major strike in the mineral industries also. But since the Communist friends have come to power, I am put in a very awkward position.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Why awkward position?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: If I go on strike, the Communist friends will say that I am trying to fight with them. If I go on strike, the Central Government will say, 'You better fight it out with your State Government', though it is a Central subject. So, I am placed in a very delicate predicament. I hope both the Communist Government and the Congress Government at the Centre will look into these matters, for the present situation is one of flagrant violation of the laws enacted by this House. There is nothing more to it. It is statutory rights of the workers which have been denied to them. Whether it is the Congress Government or Communist Government, if they at least do not observe this much of law, the workers have their rights. Even if in order to enforce their rights, they have to be in the wrong, they would rather put themselves in the wrong than in the right.

I commend my cut motion to the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri V. P. Nayar referred to fisheries. This is another department to which proper attention has not been devoted. The remarks that I made about the Industries Department are equally applicable to the Fisheries Department also. According to the 1956-57 budget, the total plan provision for T. C. States for fisheries is Rs. 50.26 lakhs and the budget provision for 1956-57 is Rs 6.82 lakhs. I understand from the Report of the President's rule that the amount that would be spent for

fisheries in Kisala is Rs. 4:32 lakhs. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Fantastic nonsense.

Shri A. M. Thomas: While on this point, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister one fact. There is the Norwegian project. They are using mechanised vessels. I understand that because of the use they put these mechanised vessels to too near the coastline, many poor fishermen in the coastal areas are deprived of their means of livelihood. I understand that a restriction was put that they are entitled to fish only beyond a seven-mile-radius. But actually, on account of their fishing too near the coastline, many poor fishermen are deprived of their means of livelihood. I hope the hon. Minister would look into the matter.

I wish to refer to another matter that relates to the question of scales of pay of University teachers. I understand recently an order has been issued to the effect that all government college teachers would be entitled to the revised scales of pay from the grants being made by the University Grants Commission—that is, 80 per cent of the extra expenditure that would be necessary. I need not dilate upon the demoralisation that would set in among the staff of the private colleges if this benefit is not extended to that class of teachers also.

The other point I wish to mention is about medicines. The question of supply of medicines has been raised by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. One complaint of the erstwhile Cochin area people when the integration between Travancore and Cochin was effected was that amenities such as supply of medicines to hospitals, which they were enjoying in abundance previous to integration, were not made available to them. The same complaint is going to be repeated as far as the Malabar area is concerned. I understand, inadequate as

the number of hospitals in the Malabar district is, the supply of medicines to the hospitals is really adequate. But if the same standard of supply be being continued in the Travancore-Cochin area is going to be given to the Malabar area also, there will be a great deal of discontent among the people of the Malabar district.

Here I would also invite attention to the inadequate supply of medicines. In an important hospital like the Ernakulam General Hospital—before integration it was enjoying a very good reputation as a first-class hospital in South India, if I may say so—after integration the patients have to go to the hospital even with such primary requirements as Cotton. I do not think it is a desirable state of affairs. I hope the medical department would look into the matter and the complaint of the people of the locality, which I have the privilege to represent here, would be remedied.

My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, also referred to the Leper Asylum at Noornad. There is another in my constituency, at Varikkoli. There also there are hundreds of patients. It is run by a missionary institution. No help is being rendered by Government to it. There is also another asylum at Adoor. How these asylums are maintained, how are the establishment expenses met—these are questions which the medical department would have to consider, and in deserving cases, to render suitable aid.

The last point is about top-heavy administration. I have collected some figures. Out of a revenue expenditure of 31:1 crores, even according to the statement that is laid before us, the pay of officers and establishment etc. account for 30 per cent. Works take 14:93 per cent. The expenditure of Rs. 31 crores includes Plan expenditure also. Miscellaneous items take 56:17 per cent. I do not know what all is included under this head. As will be seen from pages 114-115 of

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

the budget estimates for 1957-58, out of the total expenditure, a substantial percentage goes to keep up the establishment of the various departments. I concede that officers and staff are necessary, but if such a large percentage is being utilised for meeting the pay of those officers and the staff, it is better that the departments are not run. No substantial amount, would be available to be spent for development works apart from meeting the salaries of officers and staff. This top-heavy expenditure of these departments is a serious matter which has to be considered.

Shri Nambiar: All sides are agreed that Kerala is a problem State. It is a problem State because the population is the thickest in India and it is the least industrialised. Unemployment ratio is at its maximum. Further, it has a food problem. The home production will not be enough for even six months. The administration there is very corrupt.

In this situation, the Government will have to see how the Kerala State can be helped. The new Government will take care of the problems. I do not want to enunciate the policy of the new Government. They are capable of doing it. But I would only say that the help which we ask for from all corners is not asked for for the survival of the new Government. It is for the benefit of the people, because this problem State of Kerala must be helped by Government. The Communist Party got the verdict of the electorate in its favour. Therefore, it will take power. But by the Communist Party's efforts alone, the problems cannot be solved. The problems can be solved only by one and all. It is exactly for this reason that we appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Treasury Benches, as also to other Opposition Members. We ask for their help not because we want to continue in power for five years by their help, but because we want to work for the benefit of the people along with others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Power brings with it responsibility also.

Shri Nambiar: But the responsibility is not to continue in power. Our appeal must not be misunderstood. We do not want to hear: 'Oh, the Communist Party is coming to power. They want to be in power. Therefore, they are asking for help'. It is not in that spirit that we are appealing to others. We appeal because we want to solve the problems of Kerala with the help of all people, because it is a problem State. It was because of the past unsettled conditions there that the people wanted a change of government. Therefore, this should not be misunderstood. The Communist Party will see that it helps to the extent it can but everything cannot be done by the Communist Party alone.

I want to dispel one other misunderstanding that has been created here from the party point of view. It has been said repeatedly here that the Communist Party is anti-religious; and it has been repudiated that the Communist Party is not anti-religious.

An Hon. Member: Nobody said that.

Shri Nambiar: It has been said here; even Shri Pocker Saheb said that and he said that everybody should fight it. I say it is not an anti-religious party; it allows every religion to survive; it allows everyone to carry on his own religious belief. The Communist Party will not interfere with the religious beliefs or activities of any person or section of persons in this country. Therefore, that misunderstanding should be cleared up.

The other charge levelled against the Communist Party is that it encourages communalism. The Communist Party is the last party which would encourage any kind of communalism. It will not be swayed or carried away by communal views. It will not interest itself in communal quarrels. The Communist Party is firm in the matter of looking at the programmes and needs of the people as a whole and it is not swayed by communalism.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a point of order raised.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: May we know on what particular cut motion the hon. Member is speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On all the cut-motions that are coming ahead; he is feeling them.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Is he giving a reply to the whole of the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. The hon. Member may, perhaps, conclude.

Shri Nambiar: Then, with regard to our relations with labour.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore—North) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Member came too late.

It is the last day and a relaxation has been asked for.

Shri Nambiar: The policy of the Communist Party in relation to labour is very clear. Shri Sreekantan Nair raised that point. If there is any labour problem before the Communist Party, he said that he and the party has been able to gather round him and will not hesitate to fight for labour. I will also join hands with him and say that the Communist Party to which I belong will not allow any reasonable demand of labour to suffer. We will certainly stand by labour and if there is any difficulty, the Communist Party, and I hope the leaders in Kerala, those who are in charge of the Government, will seek the help and co-operation from Shri Sreekantan Nair and his party of trade unionists and together we will both settle it and go forward. The Communist Party will not give up the rights of labour and if it does so it is not worth the name. Therefore, we will certainly seek the co-operation of trade unions, the AITUC all the INTUC, and others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These explanations could be made there in the State Assembly.

Is Shri Keshavaiengar very particular to speak on the Kerala Budget?

Shri Keshavaiengar: Just a couple of minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another hon. Member from Kerala, Shri Iyyunni and he may be given two minutes.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since I cannot have any more chance to speak in Parliament, I take this opportunity to wish the Red Party that is coming in our State, well. The reason for wishing it well is this. There has been a general election which was very strongly contested by all the parties in the State and finally the victory has gone to the Communist Party. There is no doubt that in the minds of the voters there must be certain convictions why, they have voted for the communists in large numbers. There is no denying the fact that the administration there was not conducted in a way satisfactory to the people or conducted upto a standard which is desirable.

It is true that the P.S.P. came to power and the Congress also came to power. If the opportunities that were allowed to these two parties were utilised in the way in which they ought to have been utilised, I have not the slightest doubt that the voters would have given the verdict in favour of the Congress or the P.S.P. The reason why they have not given it, in my opinion, is that the administration there was not up to the standard. It is true that in other States also the same conditions prevailed. But, in Travancore-Cochin or the new Kerala State, there is a great deal of difference. There is no State in the whole of India, where in proportion to the area, there are 21 daily newspapers. In Travancore-Cochin alone which is only about 14,000 sq. miles, more than 61 per cent of the population are literate. It is not easy for anybody, however trained, he may be, to go and speak to them in a manner which

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

will appeal to them unless it is proved or verified by the situation today. People gloat over the glory of the past. It is good. But what is the present position of Government there? That is what the ordinary man will look at; and the ordinary man knows because he is a man who is always reading newspapers. If Government does not come up to the level he expects, he will give the verdict that has been given now.

I need not say anything as to how the administration has been carried on except to say that it was not up to the standard. As a matter of fact, I come from that part of Kerala which, about 50 years ago, was extolled as a model State of India, Cochin, by no less a person than Lord Curzon who was then the Viceroy. He said that it was a model State. We were being governed under such conditions. But, after integration our position has considerably deteriorated and there is no wonder the Government has been mismanaged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid this analysis may take long and I am going to ring the bell.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I am not going to take much of the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to ring the bell just now.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I wish the party that has been given the opportunity to form a government there to conduct itself properly so that people in the country may be benefited.

There are so many points on which I might say something as Shri Thomas told us. For example, we were having plenty of medicines and we had plenty of institutions there. But, now, if a patient goes to the hospital, he must go there with all the medicine that is necessary so that he may get the treatment. That is what is generally being done. The doctor says: you bring such and such a thing; even cotton as Shri Thomas suggested. Certainly, that is very painful.

There are many things which we can bring to the notice of the Government now because there is the President's rule. Otherwise, we will have to make all these appeals there in the local Assembly. So, I would like to request the Government to be formed there that they must be fair to all parties, to all sections and to all areas without showing any sort of discrimination. If they conduct themselves properly, my feeling is they might continue there for some time.

But there is considerable difficulty. It has been suggested that they do not do anything with regard to religious freedom. But that is not correct. If they are not to be guided by what is being done in China or Russia then, certainly, I have no complaint. That may be all right. But if they were to depend on what is being done by Communist Governments elsewhere, then there is a certain amount of.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These declarations and professions as well as the fears need not be stated here.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I am thankful to you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Keshavalingar still want to speak?

Shri Keshavalingar: You have been so indulgent to other hon. Members. I do not think why you should make any exception in my case.

15 hrs.

. It is a very gratifying to note that very recently I have been able to see our communist friends feel delicate for the first time about the position they are placed in. We see the gradual growth of responsibility that is coming in on them.

Even our Constitution envisages a federal government and we were almost having an administration tantamount to a unitary system of government on account of the convenient fact that we had the same

party in power in all the States. I am sure that there is a mixture of both good and bad in this world everywhere, and I feel there is some good in it although the Congress Party has failed and the Communist Party has succeeded in a State. It affords a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate to the whole world that even both these governments can co-exist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will substantiate the principle of co-existence here!

Shri Keshavalengar: So far as the question of fisheries is concerned—Shri Nayar referred to it, I think—I am sure they will endeavour their utmost to improve the harbour, of course, without detriment to the poor fishermen who have complained about the nearness of the activities of the Norwegian Government. I hope they will try to improve the harbour, catch big fish and distribute it to other parts of India also.

One other matter I would like to refer to is about High Courts and Shri Nambiar has tabled a cut motion No. 29 in regard to this. Even though it may be a little out of place, I would like to have an explanation from the hands of our Minister as to why matters connected with the High Courts of several States are neglected. I may be permitted to state that although months have passed, the appointment of judges to the High Court of Mysore has not been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it for this purpose that the hon. Member wanted some time?

Shri Keshavalengar: I wanted to have this opportunity to snatch an explanation from the hon. Minister on this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But not when the Kerala Budget is under discussion.

Shri Keshavalengar: That is all I have to say.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): With your permission, Sir, I wish to give a brief answer to the remarks made by Shri Nair with regard to his three cut motions.

So far as strikes are concerned, we never interfere with them so long as they are peaceful, although they have organised the strikes for so many months together. It is now for the new government, which is soon to come into power in Kerala, to deal with them, and I hope they also will be able to carry out the promises which they have given to the electorate.

About the cashewnut industry and the mineral factories, the hon. Member himself knows that these two matters went to the High Court. The application of the Act to the cashewnut industry has been declared void by the High Court in Travancore-Cochin. Also about the Travancore Mineral Concern, the hon. Member himself went to the High Court in Punjab and the decision given by that High Court was that what the Government did was right and that his contention was not maintainable. Therefore, it is not right on his part to blame us now at least.

About the Minimum Wages Act, it has been already applied to the Travancore-Cochin industry, so far as the coir section also is concerned, as far back as in 1954. Again it was revised, and Assistant Labour Commissioner, Conciliation Officer, Labour Officers and others were appointed and they were specially instructed to see to the strict enforcement of the Act in the coir industry and also to launch prosecutions wherever a breach was noticed.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I would like to make a very brief reply to the various points made by hon. Members in respect of their cut motions.

The first relates to fisheries. So far as fisheries are concerned, I find that

[Shri Datar]

no inadequate attention is paid to this important problem. The matter is receiving very careful attention, and large sums of money have been provided for in respect of the different items. Loans have been given to the fishermen's co-operative societies. Rs. 14,000 has already been given, and another Rs. 35,000 is going to be given. Fishery requisites are being supplied to them, for which Rs. 75,000 has been provided for. Then, there have been the stocking of ponds with fish, construction of breakwater along the coast, introduction of ice plants and cold storages and also introduction of guide lights.

Lastly something was said about the Indo-Norwegian project. It has made some headway. Under the project, 28 fishing boats were constructed for distribution among the fishermen. They were got trained in mechanisation under the project. I believe, therefore, that so far as fisheries are concerned, they are receiving the best attention possible from the authorities.

So far as the leprosy asylum is concerned, I find that large sums are set apart for developing these centres. In the Budget for 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1,91,000 has been provided for increasing the number of beds in the leprosy hospital at Koratti and Noornad. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has also been included for works relating to improvements of these two hospitals. I may also point out that treatment for leprosy is being given on a very large scale and health education imparted. Some subsidiary centres, for this purpose have been established in three places, and grants are being given so far as they are concerned. A considerable amount has been set apart for controlling leprosy in the various parts of the State.

Something was stated about inadequate medical equipment in the various hospitals. I may point out

in this connection that the Plan provision under the head 'Medical' in the State Government's Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 3.55 crores, out of which Rs. 74.71 lakhs has been proposed for the budget for 1957-58. I am quite confident that this will provide the full equipment and medicine necessary. I have before me a long list of institutions, especially leprosy, T.B. and other voluntary institutions, to which grants have been made by the State—the total amount comes to Rs. 2,45,000.

Something was stated about the pay of professors in the University. This question was discussed on a former occasion, and it was pointed out that a Pay Commission had been appointed and their recommendations were under consideration. It has been published in yesterday's paper that the pay scales have been revised so far as university professors are concerned. There are private colleges run by non-official or private agencies in Kerala. In fact, I visited two of the biggest colleges in Kerala and I found that they did not receive any grants at all from the Government. That is a matter which has to be looked into by the new Government. I was wondering why in the budget provision has not been made or could not be made for giving some grants to very good private or non-official colleges. In some colleges, the number of students is about 2,000 or 1,800. But it is a question of financial commitment, and I would not like to bind the new Government. That is a question which will be considered, I think, by the new Government.

It will, however, be difficult for the State Government to contribute to the pay of the staff of private institutions. That is a question which should be taken up by the colleges or private institutions with the new Government.

So far as overhead expenditure is concerned, I believe it is within

limits. A complaint was made that there were a large number of officers in Malabar from the Madras State. That is not correct. It will be noted that Malabar, which was formerly in the Madras State, has been taken over into the Kerala State, and that is the reason why a number of officers must have come here. After all, when there is a new Government, sometimes there is a need for taking in very efficient officers so that the whole administration could be placed on a very sound footing. It will not be correct to say that Madras officers are too many in Kerala. In fact, hon. Members will agree that even now, there are a large number of Kerala officers, that is, officers belonging to the Kerala State, who still continue in the Madras State. A similar question was raised and the Chief Minister there, I remember, answered that some of them will continue because, after all, the administration has to be carried on, and officers who remain there are equally efficient like those who have been taken over by the Kerala State.

The hon. Member said something about prohibition. It is enforced in the whole of the Malabar area but in Travancore-Cochin area, it is enforced only in certain taluks. It was the idea to extend it gradually in view of the fact that the Government could not afford to lose the excise revenue which was sizable. The adoption of uniform policy for the whole State is for my hon. friends belonging to the new Government to consider. Prohibition is one of the important points on which all of us ought to agree. There are certain States where prohibition is working; in our opinion, effectively. Some months ago a committee was appointed by the Planning Commission which laid down the stages according to which prohibition has to be put to operation. It is a matter for the new Government to consider whether they would implement it or whether they would, for the sake of some revenue, follow a policy of not having prohibition at all. It is a question to be seriously considered by the Government with a

full sense of responsibility. We have got as one of the Directive Principles that prohibition has to be established. If it is going to be a success anywhere in the world, it must be only in India...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there many other points?

Shri Datar: One or two. I am finishing. One hon. Member said that the population of the Anglo-Indians was 2,000 in Kerala. It is 15,000.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Shri Frank Anthony said so yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ignores certain sections.

Shri Datar: According to the census figures, it is 15,000.

Shri Namblar: He excludes farangis.

Shri Keshavalingar: One word about the Judges.

Shri Datar: I am not called upon to answer on that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mysore could not be discussed here just now. No answer could be given to that. Now, have I the permission of the House to put all the cut motions together?

Dr. Eama Rao: Except the ones that had not been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nos. 1 to 11, 12, 13, and 15 to 29 had been moved. I shall put all these cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1958 in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. I to XLIV

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on account in respect of the State of Kerala 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. 4,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. V—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Irrigation'."

**DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES,
MINISTERS, SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED
OFFICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and Attached Offices'".

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'State Legislature'".

DEMAND No. XI—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Elections'".

**DEMAND No. XII—DISTRICT ADMINIS-
TRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'".

**DEMAND No. XIII—ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND No. XIV—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Jails'".

DEMAND No. XV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Police'".

**DEMAND No. XVI—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Scientific Departments'".

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 214,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Education'".

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Medical'".

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Public Health'".

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Rural Development'".

DEMAND No. XXII—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Veterinary'".

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,58,000 be granted to the

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Co-operation'".

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Industries'".

DEMAND No. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'".

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Electricity'".

DEMAND No. XXVIII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Pensions'".

DEMAND No. XXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'".

DEMAND No. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Community Development Projects'".

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Transport Schemes'".

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'".

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'".

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'".

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'".

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'".

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'".

DEMAND No. XL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account'".

DEMAND No. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'".

DEMAND No. XLII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'".

DEMAND No. XLIV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1958 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'".