

during these days, because We could not attend to the passengers' conveniences etc., that should really be condoned. It was not due to any fault on our part because that was the time when these things could not be attended to.

With these words, I commend these two Bills for the acceptance of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. K. PATIL: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1965. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok

Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. K. PATIL: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next item on the Order Paper is the Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965, and the Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1965. These two Bills will be taken up together.

I may announce here that the House will sit through the lunch hour.

THE KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1965

THE¹ KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1965

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR SAHU): Madam, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the Demands for Excess Grants relating to the year

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu.] 1961-62, in respect of the Kerala State, voted by the Lok Sabha on the 13th September, 1965 and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala and incurred in excess of the sanctioned appropriations for that year. The reasons which led to the excesses have been explained in the foot-notes below each Demand of Appropriation in the Statement of Demands for Excess Grants which has already been circulated to the hon. Members.

As the House is aware, the excesses as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts are, in the first instance, required to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament or of the State Legislature, as the case may be, and then only after the Committee have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is brought before Parliament or the State Legislature. The Public Accounts Committee of the Kerala State Legislature in their Second Report for 1963-64, recommended the regularisation of these excesses. The Demands for Excess Grants, which would have normally been presented to the State Legislature for regularisation, had to be presented to Parliament under Article 205(1) (b) of the Constitution read with the Proclamation issued by the President on the 24th March, 1965, under Article 356 of the Constitution. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House to explain these excesses in detail.

Madam, I move. Madam,

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The present Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Rs. 59.04 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 13th September, 1965, and the expenditure of Rs. 9.54 lakhs 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of Kerala State. The Supplementary Demand Statements presented to the House give the explanations in support of these proposals. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to go into these in detail except to make a brief mention of the important items included in the present batch of Supplementary Demands.

Of the total voted expenditure of Rs. 59.04 lakhs, Rs. 45 lakhs are required for a loan to the newly constituted Kerala State Road Transport Corporation for its initial working capital; Rs. 6.01 lakhs for the implementation of the Special Development Programme for Fisheries and Rs. 5.5 lakhs for the construction of a sea wall at Purakkad, Alleppey District to combat the severe sea erosion and to protect the National Highway.

The 'Charged' expenditure of Rs. 9.54 lakhs is mainly required to make payments in satisfaction of court decrees against Government in various land acquisition cases.

Madam, I move.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras) : Madam, conscious of the fact that we are racing against time, I will try to be as brief as possible. We have here two Bills called the Kerala Appropriation (No. 3), Bill, 1965 and the Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1965. In Bill No. 3 there is a demand for excess amount of Rs. 1*4 crores and in Bill No. 4 there is a demand for Rs. 68 lakhs. It is not at all surprising to see the Government acting like this, in the name of Kerala coming out with demands for fee over-expenditure that they had incurred. It is said that bad governments, when they present their budgets, wantonly underestimate the expenditure and later come to Parliament again with

supplementary demands. Our Gov-
ernment is notorious in this regard.

There are a few facts which I have to put forward when we discuss about Kerala. Firstly, such an advanced State is now without a legislature for such a long time and there is no guarantee from the Government how soon they are going to hold the elections. If there is no legislature there, it is not because the people did not want it but it is because the Congress hierarchy could not have a government of its own. So, it indulged in this sort of thing by not giving a proper legislature to the people of Kerala and here, 1,400 miles away from Kerala, we have to discuss the budgetary demands of that State.

The crying needs of Kerala are two. One is that they want that the food ration is increased. I am told that the people of Kerala are given only six ounces of rice, whereas the other States are given more. I do not understand this discriminatory attitude of the Government. Is it because Kerala does not produce food that they are given less? If that is the theory, if that is the logic, behind this decision, then there is no use of talking about the unity of India—India, that is Bharat and all that. If this were true, then Kerala too has got a claim to say that whatever it produces may not be made available to the rest of India, I remember, Madam,—On one occasion, the former Governor of Kerala, Shri Giri, made a statement at Trivandrum or so in which he said that if the rest of India was not prepared to give enough food to Kerala, then it must have the right to export all its exportable goods and get foreign exchange and with that foreign exchange, the people of Kerala could purchase any amount of rice that they wanted.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) :
Spices.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: He said they
could get any amount of rice

that they wanted in that way. And if Kerala takes up that attitude, then the other States also would follow it and the discriminatory policy of the Government would certainly lead to the disintegration of the nation.

Another important need of Kerala is that they want to have fisheries industries. I am told that the fish available on the western coast is far superior in quality and quantity . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Very good quality.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY ... to that available in Norway and Japan I am also told that now only one-tenth of the potential is tapped. The people of Kerala demand that they should have an industry established there at a cost of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 61 crores. If this is done, I am sure that Kerala would certainly beat Japan and Norway who are in the forefront of this industry, and this would also go a long way to meet the food shortage in that State and it can cater to the needs of the rest of India also. But unfortunately, the Government is not in a mood to do that. It is doing something piece-meal, it is not enough. And the demand of the people is there for such a long time, and I do not find any provision in these Appropriation Bills nor in the much-boasted Fourth Five Year Plan.

Also, recently, when there was a famine immediately after the monsoon period, the people were not given sufficient or enough food by the rest of India. As a result, the people living in the coastal areas. I am told, ate some leaves and other things and there were instances of cholera and other epidemics. And even now there is no attempt on the part of the Government to rush food to that area and people there are under malnutrition. But instead of sending food, our Government is celebrating a *mela* there, a peculiar *mela*. You will be surprised to know what that *mela* is. I have got a paper with me which gives out the news. When some two weeks before there was a persistent cry for

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy.] food, the Family Planning Department sent 60,000 'loops' there, with another promise that they would send another consignment of the same number.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): A long-range basis.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: And it appears, like the Kumbh Mela that we have here, in the North, it was a 'Loop Mela' there. And the way in which it was celebrated, it was something really very near 'to obscenity and vulgarity. I am quoting from the paper, Madam—

"Young women returning home from colleges and offices were accosted by loud-speakers in the Sitreets of the capital, 'Dear ladies ! a moment please!' followed by a dissertation on the latest birth control device, the IUCD. Three out of six pages of an issue of a popular Malayalam daily were filled with illustrations, descriptions and commendations of the device. Here is the gist of a news report . . ."

which is in a particular paper which I am not going to read.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Read the name.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: The paper's name is "Swarajya". It is a letter -from Kerala and now the standing joke in Kerala . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I think it is in your favour;

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: The standing joke in Kerala, I am told, is that the people do not call this raj as 'Congress Raj' but they call it the 'Loop Raj'.

Madam, before I conclude my speech, I have to say a few words about the treatment meted out to the political prisoners there. I do not hold any brief for the Communist prisoners . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: Why?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Because we oppose their ideology. But whatever might be the differences, they must also be treated properly and

there should not be any discrimination between this political prisoner and that political prisoner. They are elected members of the legislature. The Government had not given them an opportunity to form a ministry. Immediately after the announcement of the election results, the disappointed Congress got angry and put them into prison. If they are accused or if they are charged that they have done something which is detrimental to the interests of the country, it is their duty to bring them before the courts and let the courts give judgment and accordingly they can punish them, put them in prison or even send them out of the country. But they have not been given that right and now I am told reliably that they are given a very-bad treatment in jail. And that is really bad. The Government has no business to call itself a democratic government and also to say to the world that it has got democratic socialism as its policy. This must be put an end to immediately. The prisoners who are in jail must be treated properly and their families also must be taken care of by the Government. If the bread-winners of those families are put in prison and the families are left in the lurch, this sort of thing is really bad. It does not speak well of the Government.

As regards the Ashing industry, again I insist that the Government must come forward immediately and assure the people of Kerala that their demand will be met in the coming year. I am told that it involves only about Rs. 50 crores. If it is done, then Kerala will be very much satisfied and the food problem also will be solved to a great extent. I am told that the ships coming from Japan, come very near the coast of Cochin to take fish from that area. When Japan takes so much interest, why should not our Government take a little amount of interest and provide them with this industry?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh); Government does not know . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: Kerala is very well known for its mackerel. My friend, Shri Ruthnaswamy, asked a question the other day about it.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: The Government is not only denying them the legislature but also denying every genuine demand of theirs.

With these words, I sit down.

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA (Kerala): Madam, I am not going to enter too much into the detailed aspects of this Bill, because the demands of Kerala and the state of affairs prevailing there have already been brought to the notice, of this House on several occasions.

Madam, it is not a fact that nothing has been done for Kerala. In the matter of fisheries, I wish to thank the Government for starting and opening a new fishing port, Mappilabay at Cannanore. When it is finalised, I think, it will go a long way in improving the condition of the fishermen community and Cannanore District. Now the problem is food. As every one knows here, the problem of food in Kerala was acute and is still acute because we are producing only 50 per cent, of the need. The remaining 50 per cent, we have to get from outside. Somehow it is going on. But I think it is not enough to say that we are satisfied with the present position. Much has to be done there in connection with food and other industries also. Of course, since the land available in Kerala for paddy cultivation is very little compared with other States in India, I think there is possibility of bringing some more land under the plough if irrigation and other facilities are brought in there. I think it is high time for us to do the maximum in the matter because food is not only a matter for Kerala, it has become a national question also. Especially at this juncture it is high time for us to understand that unless and until we are able to stand on our own legs, our future, I think, will be very dark. We may be getting loans and rice and all that from

outside. But how long are we going to depend upon this outside help. We must ourselves see that every part of the country is developed in all aspects wherever it is possible. I think Kerala is a place where we have got all facilities. We have good workers, who are earnest and capable. People with brains and very good energy and initiative. The only drawback is we have to push them up and give some help which is so badly needed and which is not being done.

Madam, the question of agriculture mainly depends upon irrigation. We have got about 40—42 rivers with perennial water. It is proved that Kerala is a State where cheap electricity can be tapped. This has got to be done. Electricity is the main source for our cultivation. In the matter of food, it is not only a question of shortage but it is a question of irregularities also in the matter of supply and distribution. I am of opinion that in this matter if the Government takes up these matters seriously and makes it run properly, I think what we have got will be sufficient for our needs. Madam, even when we are getting rice, the complaint is that we are getting very poor rice. At times, we get very good rice also. It comes from various parts of the country. We are importing as well as getting rice from within the country. But in the matter of distribution, something is wrong somewhere.

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL (Orissa): Good in what sense—quality or quantity?

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA: Let us come to quality first. Then I may come to quantity. Even with 6 ounces plus 6 ounces of rice and wheat we were not crying. We were suffering quietly even when we were finding very little there. So we want to see these irregularities rectified.

Madam, there are lands there. There are forest lands. Even Government forests are there. We have got some lands there which can be brought under the plough. But the co-ordi-

[Shri Pala't Kunhi Koya.] nation between the various departments is such that when something is asked for they have to consult amongst themselves and in many cases they cannot agree. These things are going on. It is the officials who have got to be properly checked. We do not need new plans, committees or advices and all that. We have plenty of them. We have got schemes also. The trouble is in implementing. Somehow something is wrong somewhere. It is high time for us to go into these deeply and rectify this trouble. Then I can assure you that with whatever we have got we can manage properly.

The other question is about our people who have not got work, I mean, the question of educated unemployment in Kerala. I am not going to say much about our present education. Yet I have to ask a question. All people cannot go to colleges and universities. Many of them have to stop at the fourth standard or the higher secondary. What are these people fit for? Unless they pass their S.S.L.C. and go in for further studies, they cannot be said to be educated. They must have some degree. What are the other millions to do who stop their studies in the High School and the like? They cannot get a job.

Another trouble is this. We want our full force to work in our fields and factories and all that. What is the number of these people coming out after studies? Unfortunately, the present education which we are having now, in my opinion, is not good -for the ordinary man. For example, I may be a small cultivator or a small planter or something like that. I may have three or four children. If they are not going to school, they will serve me as workers. But what happens when they are sent to High Schools and so on. I have some experience as the Vice-President of the Malabar District Board when I was managing about 1,300 schools. At that time there was only very little atten-

dance in many schools there. So we used to approach the guardians. We went to the villages and asked the parents to send their children to school. I remember once an old man asked me a question which I could not reply. He offered me tea. He had three boys of 12, 15 and 20. He said that the boys were not sent to school for further studies, they stopped after the fourth or fifth standard and learned to read and write vernacular. It was in 1949. If the boys were to pursue their studies, they will have to go about 10 or 20 miles for which, he said, he was not capable because of his financial position. He said he had small fields where these boys would work. Once the boys go to a High School they learn to wear good dresses and all that. When he comes back, he finds that his village and his home are not sufficient for him. Jokingly he told me that it was all right for rich people to send their children for higher studies but not for them. When the boys go out, they have to engage some workers on fields and plantations, and give them wages. He has to get up at 5 o'clock and look after his cattle and everything. When the boys come back after their studies, he is already half in debt. Even the house is mortgaged. Boys will be required at least one anna per day to get an English paper, not for news but to see the advertisements to apply for some job. Further he said, they would not use ordinary shirt. It must be well washed and starched. They will say, 'It is unhygienic to have cowsheds in front of the house, Father.' Cattle is their sole property. Every farmer's house will have some cattle in front of the house and these boys will say 'This is unhygienic and will breed mosquitoes and we must remove them and keep them elsewhere.' What are they going to do? The maximum that can be done when they pass the Eighth or Ninth standard is to send them for teachers' training and they may become school-masters somewhere. By the time the boy marries, he is not in a position to look after his wife, let alone the poor parents. They might

have become bankrupt by that time. Then when they go to schools, they lose something—cheap and moderate living. When India is a socialistic country, we have to infuse in the people the feeling that we must recognize dignity of labour. It has never come. For instance, if I ask my son to do some labour, he may refuse, saying that it is below his dignity. What is below dignity? Working for honest living? There must be some means whereby whenever a boy goes to the school, he must learn some work with which he can make a living. We must have such kind of education.

We have the uplift of Harijans etc. from among the working classes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you proposing finally?

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA: When they are sent to schools, instead of improving their condition it is found that the result is in the reverse direction. We must find out some ways whereby the children may be useful, after they study to themselves, their families and thereby to the country.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): The system should be changed.

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA: Dignity of labour must impressed and recognized. Of course, we find so many black marketeers. Who are they? They are from the middle class people who are found out of job. They are not fit for any big jobs or industry. Naturally they want to keep up their status and they want terelene shirts and polished shoes. They will not be able to get money for these and so by hook or crook they earn by black-marketing, smuggling, etc.

In Kerala and elsewhere especially in all the schools we must have some arrangements for the children to study for some jobs, apart from white collar jobs, which will be of use.

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Another matter is, hereafter we must do everything on a war footing. We have understood what has happened to us. We were passing through a very critical period in the history of our country and we have understood what it was. We cannot rely on outsiders. It must be possible for us to stand up on our own legs. This huge country with forty-six crores of people, when we want to get up and work and do something, I do not think that we cannot do what others have done already elsewhere. We must be prepared for any work and then we will find jobs. Small industries must come up in Kerala. Our State is poor in industrial matters. I do not want to say that we want only huge industries. In Kerala, small-scale industries can come up very well. They are coming up. Large-scale industries are not coming up because of shortage of raw materials and proper capital. When somebody wants to start some industries and applies for advice and help from departments, nothing is done in time because there is always delay in doing all these things. A friend of mine told me that he wanted to enquire about starting a small-scale industry and he approached an officer. While he was discussing, the officer seems to have told him: 'You cannot start immediately, it will take two or three years.' Then the friend said; 'I am not bothered, it is not for me but it is for my grandson. This kind of thing should end. Whatever we have to do, it must be done in time. That is what we have to do and the Government, as I said, is doing its bit but there is not enough co-operation among the officers and persons who are really dealing with these matters. We have to rectify our old machinery which has become unsuitable for the present set-up.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yesterday I heard with rapt attention the broadcast to the nation by our beloved Prime Minister. My heart

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair.] was filled with pride for my country. The way in which the entire people in this country behaved must be a matter of pride for everyone. In his speech, he also referred to the free democracy in our country while on the other side, in Pakistan, it was only guided democracy. To-day coming here we are handed over two Bills which revive some unpleasant memories. These are Bills which in the normal course the Local Assembly should have dealt with. We are reminded of the fact that the Assembly that was elected a few months ago even before its first sitting, was butchered and it had been the sorry experience of our State that when the conditions are such that the ruling party, I mean the Congress Party, is not assured of power, the democratic set-up in that State falls down. So in one way the free democracy that we are enjoying is conditioned. It is conditional democracy. If the ruling party is assured a majority in any State, there we can have a democratic set-up. So this state of affairs must change and I am sorry to note that the other day, in the Lok Sabha the Law Minister said that the question of immediate election in Kerala is ruled out. That shows the approach and attitude of the Government to revive the democratic set-up in Kerala.

Again in this Appropriation Bill some Rs. 28,000 has been allotted for giving family allowance to the detenus. My friend who spoke before me mentioned about the treatment meted out to the detenus there.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN (Kerala): Is it a fact that they have gained ten pounds each?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: My friend during these days, especially after his marriage, is behaving in a particular way and I think he has re-started his infantile attitude. I will not reply to him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is his own self again?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The way in which the detenus have been dealt with has been reported by my friend. I have certain information about the cruel treatment. Now, this amount which is demanded is for giving allowance. I know of one particular instance. One Mr. Kurien from Kottayam is the sole supporter of his family. He has only 30 cents, of land and that too is mortgaged. It is under mortgage to the State Bank, and any moment that land may be auctioned. Even to this day no family allowance has been given to him. I can enumerate a number of instances like that; since we are pressed for time, I am not going into all those things. But my point is, when you have taken them into custody, it is the responsibility of the Government to deal with them in a fair way. Why should the Government be so mean and petty in the matter of giving family allowance?

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS (Kerala): Is it the hon. Member's contention that Government should redeem such property?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I did not say that; I said that the family allowance should be given in such a measure that they can maintain themselves. You should not behave in a mean, petty way; that is my point.

Then, it is very pertinent at this time to raise this point: Why should you keep these people still in jail? In January last they were arrested and everybody knows that, at that time, there was no threat of Pakistan to our soil; not even one sheep of the Chinese had strayed into our land for them to suggest that they will again attack us. Now, at such a time they were arrested; everybody knows why they were arrested. The only emergency then in the State of Kerala was the recent election, when the Congress there was in a very bad shape. Now the elections are over; the Assembly has been dismissed, and today, more than anybody else, the

leader of the Marxist Communist Group, the General Secretary of that organisation, Mr. E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad, has come out with a statement, which should be welcomed by all. He praises the political leadership of the nation for sending our Armed Forces to the soil of the enemy. He promises all kinds of cooperation for the war effort. He has made it clear that even if the Chinese come into the picture, he will still be supporting the war effort. Under such circumstances I cannot understand why they are still kept in jail; they should be immediately released.

Then, all the friends who spoke here mentioned about the particular problems of Kerala. We are now the smallest State, only fourteen thousand square miles, of which more than twenty-seven per cent are forests; the density of Kerala population is the highest in India, 1200 per square mile. Then, the peasantry, sixty per cent of them have land less than one acre each, and more than thirty per cent of people are landless; they have not even an inch of land to lay their heads on. In such a State, are we still to allow all these foreign plantations to continue as they are? Whenever we speak about nationalisation, it has been the attitude of the ruling party to lend a deaf ear to it. Now I ask this question, in a situation like this, when in a State more than thirty per cent of the people have not an inch of land, why should lakhs of acres, from Parasala to Wynad, be still in the possession of these people? I can understand foreign collaboration in certain industries, where the technical know-how is not known to us. But is there anybody in Kerala who does not know how to grow a tea plant or rubber plant? Therefore there is absolutely no technical know-how needed from the foreigners here. Further, I also remember how all this land was acquired by these foreign companies. When they were the rulers here, they paid nominal sums, and in some cases nothing, and acquired them, and that way lakhs of

acres were taken over by these foreign planters. So, now at least, when people in Kerala have not an inch of land, when more than thirty per cent are without an inch of land, should you permit them to continue with this possession? If at all they had made any investments, a thousand times that amount has already been realised by them. So I feel that this is the proper time for you to nationalise all these foreign plantations in Kerala and you should do it in other places also because, whenever there is some trouble on the eastern border, you will have to provide facilities for the foreign planters to go back to their country, and when things get to normal, they will again come back. Again when there is trouble, again you will have to provide facilities for them to go back. So why should you keep these foreign plantations? The entire foreign plantations in the country should be nationalised, and apart from this general reason, because of the shortage of land in our State, in Kerala, immediate steps should be taken by the Centre, when not the whole State is a colony of yours. So, this is the proper time when you should do this.

Then, Madam, the question of food has been raised here. Well, there is a Consultative Committee for Kerala, where this question was discussed rather in detail, and it was said that some two hundred grams of rice will be given to the people of Kerala, though the demand was twelve ounces of rice. But finally, as a compromise, under the able leadership of the Home Minister, Nandaji, it was said that at least eight ounces should be regularly given. Now what is the position? From two hundred grams it has been reduced to one hundred and sixty grams. Why should we be discriminated against like this? Well, since we are pressed for time. I am not quoting elaborately from documents, but from the facts supplied to us by the Food Minister, it is clear that every individual in India is entitled to 14-5 ounces per day. Now,

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair.]

as far as rice is concerned, rice production in this year has been 38·7 million tons, which was very much higher than what it was previously. So there is no reason why the people in Kerala should not get what the people in other States are getting, why we have to suffer like this. In order to explain it I may have to go into some detail, but she has warned me even outside the House that I should not take much time. So I shall not go into that, the present system whereby the single zone has been introduced. Without the Government taking the necessary quantity from the surplus States it would not be possible for the Government to supply to deficit States like Kerala. And in the matter of procurement, you know, Government did not succeed. Even though the quota fixed was 19·5 million tons or so to be procured from the surplus States, the Government was able to procure only a little over 14 million tons. So unless you have a proper procurement policy, and unless the Centre takes the responsibility of feeding us and all other deficit States—like Kerala—things will go from bad to worse. So I would request that the Government should immediately, take steps to restore at least the 200 grams that was previously given to us, and also to see that we also get the same quantity to which each is entitled according to the production figures of the Government itself.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken fifteen minutes, Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In this Bill, some amount has been allotted for fisheries. Coming to the question of fisheries, I would like to draw your attention to one point. My point is this. I am not quoting. Some money was allotted during the Third Plan for the developing of fisheries in the State. If I remember correctly it was more than Rs. 4 crores, but even half that amount was not expended. Yes, I find that the allocation was Rs.

4·54 crores, but the anticipated expenditure is only Rs. 2·88 crores. We have a coastline of 366 miles and one of the richest fishing grounds in the world is in our coast. Recently the Soviet experts studied the question and I think the Government is in possession of their report. Further in their trade agreement with the Soviet Union, they have specially allocated some Rs. 40 crores or so for helping us in developing fisheries. So all these possibilities are there. There is the necessary foreign exchange available. There is the presence of rich fishing grounds. Still the Government has been indifferent in this matter as is shown by the fact, that even the amount allotted in the Third Plan has not been properly spent. I do not know what will be the fate of fisheries in the Fourth Plan. Anyway, it is calculated that if Rs. 50 crores are invested, you will be able to develop this industry or at least your catch will increase by 5 lakh tons. You are always in need of foreign exchange. By developing this industry, not only will the people of Kerala be benefited, but your foreign exchange earnings also will increase. The foreign exchange needed for developing this industry so that the catch may go up to 5 lakh tons is Rs. 30·78 crores. But within this period of five years, you will be able to have an earning of Rs. 79·56 crores by way of foreign exchange. So even from that point of view, even if you ignore the plight of Kerala, at least from your own self-interest of earning foreign exchange, top priority should be given to the development of the fishing industry and I believe the Government will give due consideration to this aspect of the matter.

(Time bell rings.)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 20 minutes and we should finish this soon, because there are two more Appropriation Bills.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am taking the two together.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is about Kerala. There are two more Appropriation Bills, general.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The difficulty, Madam, is there is no Assembly now where these could be discussed. Anyway, I will only just point out how the Government has been indifferent with regard to the food shortage and other matters. About food shortage, I have already spoken. But in the matter of increasing the food production, that the Government has been very indifferent is proved by the fact that out of a sum of Rs. 372 crores set apart for agricultural programmes, they have succeeded in spending only Rs. 24.42 crores. Then again, with regard to irrigation, Rs. 1.42 crores have been set apart, but they have spent only Rs. 8.91 crores. With regard to manures, our peasants are prepared to use any kind of scientific manure that may be supplied to them. There is now a hue and cry in that State that the FACT has failed to supply manure for the paddy cultivation, and the Central Government has also failed to transfer at least manure from other places so that the cultivation may take place at least as it has been done during the previous years. And then about dairying and other things, there also Kerala is the State which produces the least quantity of milk. Just two ounces *per capita* is the production of milk in Kerala and even though money is being spent, it is not spent for increasing the production of milk but only for the collection and distribution of the milk. Some special emphasis has to be laid on this matter also. Unfortunately the time available is short, even though there are so many other things which have to be brought to the notice of this House and I have to cut short my remarks. Thank you very much, Madam, for this much of time that you have allowed me.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad hon. Mem-

bers have raised a number of points about Kerala. Most of these have been raised before, and only recently in the Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament we had a full discussion for two days one of which was exclusively devoted to the problems of Kerala. I am in agreement but also in great sympathy with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.]

There are, these problems which require to be dealt with. For example, there is the question of the reorientation of the educational policy so as to provide more gainful employment to the educated people. This is being done in the Fourth Plan. This is of great and urgent importance in a State like Kerala which has the highest percentage of literacy and instead of giving the people general education, the education should be more crop-oriented or more vocation-oriented so that they are able to stand on their own legs. This is being done.

Then a point was made about the family allowances to the detenus. As hon. Members know, the Government has accepted the principle of giving family allowances to the family of those detenus who are the sole bread-earners, and so far, out of 144 cases of detenus examined, 54 have been given family allowances.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): May I interrupt for just one second? This figure that the hon. Minister is giving was given to me by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain several months ago when he was here, and some of them are getting only Rs. 50 and a little more. Now this is the position. What is the improvement since then? In Madras which is not far from Kerala, it has been written in their rules and regulations that Rs. 100 of family allowance should be given to every detenu, even if he is a Member of Parliament.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Even Rs. 150.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The rates vary from fifty rupees to one hundred and fifty rupees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is all right, the rates are there . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They vary.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Don't follow the Chinese example of accepting the principle and not following it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The amount sanctioned varies from fifty rupees to one hundred and fifty rupees and I can certainly . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How many are getting one hundred rupees only?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not have the figure.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is the difficulty. I am not wanting to ask a question of the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Let me complete it. ■ ,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to make a submission irrespective of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Certain vidual cases have also been mentioned. I will pass^{on} all for the consideration of the Home Minister.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They are looking into it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I make a submission? It is a point of order. The difficulty here is one which you will kindly consider. Kerala does not hav_e a Legislative Assembly and these Bills in the nature of Budgets really are being discussed here where all questions relating to Kerala come and it is the Home Minister who really deals with such matters. Is it not proper for the Home Minister to be

present because many of the points raised by my friends here relate to subjects under the control of the Home Ministry or with which the Minister is connected? Now I can understand his difficulty. How can he answer all that? Th_e Kerala Assembly is not there and it is all the more reason why Government should come prepared to listen to what we say and try to answer the points raised here rather than leaving the whole thing to the Planning Minister and Minister in the Ministry of Finance to deal with. Is it fair to do like this? What would the people of Kerala think when they see how Parliament is dealing now with these things, when Parliament does not even produce a full-size Cabinet Minister to speak on this subject in reply to the debate? We have got nothing against him. Today is the last day. Otherwise, I would have demanded that directions be given to the Government that when th_e Kerala matters come up, at least some responsible Cabinet^ Minister would be present to deal with this matter.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I also support the view expressed by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. It is very un fortunate that the Home Minister or any of his deputies should not be present her_e while Kerala is being discussed. This is not only a set to the people of Kerala, ignoring thus their claims, but it is a disrespect to this House and the whole or Parliamentary procedure. When we are discussing the fate of a particular State and Parliament has taken over this responsibility upon itself, th_e Home Minister should have been present to reply to such of the points which are raised here in the House and I hope that you will kind ly ask the Government to send for the Home Minister or his deputies to be present here in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.' P. BHARGAVA): Yes, Mr. Bhagat, please convey th_e sentiments to the Home Minister.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Sir, I will do that.

I have got the list hurriedly from the officials . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How many are getting one hundred and fifty rupees?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The number of people getting more than one hundred rupees is, four or five.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then we can understand this. Have you understood him, Sir? Therefore, I say that the Home Minister should be present here. He said, fiftyfour are getting the allowances and when I asked for the number of people getting more than one hundred or who are getting one hundred and fifty rupees, he says only four or five.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Some are getting seventy rupees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But only four are getting one hundred rupees.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: But there is no wrong impression that i have created.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Finance Minister should know that because of the high prices, this fifty rupees . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not creating any wrong impression.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have called off the bluff by an interrogation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member wanted the figures and when I tell him that this is the information

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All right, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am not blaming him at all. Why should he take it a miss?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: At least I am not bluffing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are not. Government is the greatest 'bluffer'.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry to say that the hon. Member takes everything the other way. I offer to give him all the information and he reacts in a manner.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then will you not give any information?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The best course would have been for me to plead that I do not have the information, I am sorry.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Minister has misunderstood the point. He did not say

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . It is strange. He says that the best thing would be to plead lack of information. It is like saying, I have become honest but some people raise some doubt and, therefore, I should be dishonest. Is that an argument?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Anyway, the hon. Member can have his own views. That is the information that I have and I have given him.

A point was about fisheries. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that it is very important and I completely endorse his views. The Soviet experts have also said this and the result of the oceanographic study and survey indicates that the Indian Ocean, particularly that portion which is between Africa and the West Coast ...

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: The Arabian Sea.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:..... has the largest potential for fisheries in the world. There is no doubt about that and I think it should be our endeavour to exploit it. Apart from providing good protein foods not only for the whole country belt also for Kerala which needs it, this

(Shri B. R. Bhagat.)

has a very rich potential of exports. Therefore, every effort should be made to tap it and we are giving this very high priority, in fact the highest priority. Already efforts are being made to develop this potential not only by having mechanisation of fisheries or going in for deep sea fishing but also by having facilities for refrigeration, marketability and so on so that as a project this should be exploited to the fullest extent. It is a fact that in the Third Plan, something was left out and the money could not be utilised but that was because we originally thought of having a deep-sea fishing unit at Cochin and to develop our activities there. We have now got the help of foreign agencies and we will exploit fully this potential in the coming years and I hope what could not be achieved in the earlier years will be more than made up in the coming years and we are at it. I can only assure the hon. Members that we are at it. Similarly, some of the refrigeration industries like the ice factories and others could not be fully developed but now we are at it and Government has undertaken a number of proposals for ice factories, net making plants, central fishery establishment, etc., in addition to developing port facilities and fishery reels.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: According to Government, the main thing is that they could not get these marine diesel engines. Now, the Defence Ministry is planning to start a factory and Kerala has this facility for fishing. Will you kindly see that in the Fourth Plan the marine diesel factory is started there?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Whatever leeway there has been, we will make it up. This has been given the topmost priority, that I can assure him. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I raised another point to which he has not replied. One point was, I wanted

to know what difficulty Government had encountered in nationalising the foreign plantations in Kerala.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is a question of policy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): That is a question of policy. How can he deal with it? The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): We shall **now take** up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I move—

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965—68, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): We shall now take

up the clause by clause consideration ae Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and *the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the *Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1965

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1965

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR SAHU): Sir, on be-hall of
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 175 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 13th September, 1965, and the expenditure of Rs. 12,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands presented to the House on the 18th August, 1965. Detailed explanations in support of the Demands have, as usual, been given in the foot-notes below the Supplementary Demand Statements. I would, therefore, confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the major items for which additional provision is required.

A supplementary provision of Rs. 1.5 crores has been sought mainly for expenditure in respect of civilian employees and the service personnel of the Indian Navy on account of the upward revision in the rates of Dear-

ness Allowance and for making payments of Customs Duty on Naval Stores imported during the year 1964-ba. The Revised Estimates, 1964-65 oaid on the anticipation that the additional expenditure involved would be met from savings within the Grant proved inadequate and as it was too late to obtain a Supplementary Grant, an advance of Rs. 1.5 crores was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India which would now be recouped to the Fund.

Hon. Members will, I am sure, welcome India's participation in the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System which will provide the most modern and efficient means of communications. The Government • of India have signed an agreement along with 44 other countries for capital participation to the extent of 0.5 per cent of the total estimated cost of the Satellite System. India's share of capital participation in the Satellite System is estimated at Rs. 47 lakhs. The expenditure will be spread over three years, the requirement for the current year being Rs. 16.15 lakhs.

The setting up of the Institute of Mass Communication account for an additional provision of Rs. 8.85 lakhs. The Institute, which will undertake training of the State and Central Government officers of the Information and Publicity Departments, is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

On the Capital side, Supplementary Demands have been asked for the purchase of shares of the Triveni Structural Private Ltd., and for increased expenditure on the Capital Works Programme of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. A token vote of Rs. 1,000 each is being sought as the entire expenditure is likely to be met from the anticipated savings available within the respective Grants.

The Heavy Structural Project at Naini, near Allahabad, is being set up in collaboration with Messrs. VOEST of Austria. An agreement was signed