

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.] made. I do~want to clarify the position, and that is, no formal discussion took place on this matter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There you are, Ma'dam. No discussion took place.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): Formal!

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned." *The motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ibi House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled alter lunch at 'half past two of the clock, THE] DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE KERALA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL₄ 1965

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

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from ami oat «f the Consolidated Fund of the SI!ate of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66. as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House had a general discussion on the Kerala Budget on the 24th, 27th and 26th March. It is, therefore, not| necessary for me to go over this ground again except merely to say that the Appropriation Bill seeks to authorise supplies for the likely requirements of the State for the first two months of the next year. Before this period expires, the House woud have a further opportunity to consider the Appropriation Bill for the whole year. The provisions included in this Bill represent

broadly one-sixth of the estimated gross expenditure of the State on both Revenue and Capital Accounts including loans and advances and repayment of debt.

Madam. I move.

The question was proposed-

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam, before the hon. Mr. Vajpayee speaks, I would like to make a statement about the firing that took place in Tanur about which the hon. Member raised a point. At about 5 P.M. on the 12th March, 1965, a Muslim League *iatka* was taken out from Karman Kadappuram. Tanur, Kozhikode District to celebrate victory in elections. The /or/ia proceeded by the main road and reached the Railway Station by 9.30 P.M. While returning, the *jatha* members decided to take a shorter route *via* Chirakkal. The local Sub-Inspector with a posse of Malabar Special Police men consisting of one Havildar and three police constables were accompanying the *jatha* in a van. The police pickets were posted at different spots along the scheduled route where there was some Congress influence. The short route *via* Chirakkal within Tanur town was not covered by police pickets as it was not the scheduled route. When the *jatha* took its course along the non-motorable pathway *via* Chirakkal, the Sub-Inspector with his men went back to the starting point at Karman Kadappuram where the pathway *via* Chirakkal would lead to. When the *jatha* was passing along the pathway at about 22.00 hours, about 25 Hindus of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh and R.S.S. groups suddenly attacke'd the *jatha* from the rear with knives and sticks. The Sub-Inspector, who was on the western side of the route at the beach, hearing a commotion, rushed with his men. When the Sub-Inspector reached the spot about 14 furlongs from the beach, four or five of the assailants attempted to attack him and to cut him with a sword-like weapon. The Sub-Inspector ordered firing in self-defence. The Havirdar fired two rounds at close range injuring two of them. The rest of them fled. Nine members of the *jatha* were injured by the attackers. The injured members of the *jatha* and the two persons hit by bullets have been admitted to

hospital. One of the persons hit by the bullet was in a serious condition and has since died. Police reinforcements were rushed to Tanur and patrolling was intensified.

The case about assault on *jatha* and attempted assault on the Sub-Inspector *tt* under investigation. Seventeen persons suspected to be involved in the incident have been rounded up. Vigorous attempts are being made to round up the remaining accused in the case. A sword, knives and sticks suspected to have been used by the assailants have been recovered. The incident did not have any serious repercussion. Developments in vulnerable areas are under constant watch and study. The situation is quiet and peaceful.

According to the latest information received from the State Government, three cases have since been instituted in a court of law against the accused for being members of an unlawful assembly and causing a riot, for assault on public servants, for violating prohibitory orders, etc. These cases are *sub judice* and all matters pertaining to the conduct of the police, use of force and its justification etc. are likely to come in evidence during the judicial proceedings. It is, therefore, not considered desirable or necessary to make this matter a subject of separate inquiry, as the whole matter is *sub-judice*.

श्री ए० बी० बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

महोदया, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि त्रिवेन्द्रम से जो कुछ प्राप्त हुआ है उसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां पढ़ कर सुना दिया और इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं की कि पुलिस के अफसरों ने या सरकारी अधिकारियों ने जो तथ्य उन्हें बतलाये हैं उन में कहां तक सच्चाई है ? अगर वे केरल के पत्र देखते — “मातृभूमि” जनसंघ का पत्र नहीं है, कांग्रेस-समर्थक पत्र है, उसने सम्पादकीय में लिखा है कि तनूर में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी अदालती जांच होनी चाहिये । सर्वोदय नेता श्री केलपन को जनसंघ का समर्थक नहीं कह सकते हैं; उन्होंने भी एक वक्तव्य द्वारा निन्दा की है कि पुलिस

ने तनूर में मनमाली और ज्यादाती की और उन्होंने मांग की है कि इस सारे मामले की अदालती जांच होनी चाहिये ।

महोदया, जो तथ्य यहां पर बतलाये गये हैं उन्हें चुनौती दी गई है । तनूर एक ऐसा गांव है जहां हिन्दू आबादी केवल 10 प्रतिशत है और 90 प्रतिशत गैर हिन्दू रहते हैं । ऐसे शहर में, जिस के बारे में आरोप लगाया गया है, हिन्दू चाहे वे जनसंघ के हों, चाहे वे आर० एस० एस० के हों, वे सब संगठित होकर किसी जल्द पर हमला करें, इसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है । सवाल यह है और जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने माना कि जलूस का जो रास्ता था, उस रास्ते से जलूस हट गया । क्यों हटा ? जलूस का जो रास्ता निर्धारित था उस पर जलूस क्यों नहीं गया और क्यों पुलिस अधिकारियों ने जलूस को उस रास्ते पर जाने से रोका जो रास्ता जलूस के लिए तय नहीं था ? मेरा आरोप यह है कि जलूस उस रास्ते पर गया जिस रास्ते पर उसे जाने का अधिकार नहीं था । कोई अनलाफुल असेम्बली यदि बनती है—उस समय जलूस जी गलत रास्ते पर गया—तो गलती जलूस की थी जिसे अनलाफुल असेम्बली डिक्लेयर करना चाहिये था और उसे अनिर्धारित रास्ते पर जाने से रोकना चाहिये था । माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात की जांच नहीं की कि जब जलूस दूसरे रास्ते पर गया, उसने घरों पर हमला किया, तब झगड़ा शुरू हुआ । झगड़ा इसलिए शुरू नहीं हुआ कि जलूस सही रास्ते पर गया और लोगों ने उस पर हमला कर दिया ।

फिर यह कहा जाता है कि पुलिस सब-इन्स्पेक्टर ने सेल्फ डिफेन्स में गोली चलाई । उस गोली से एक कार्यकर्ता मारा गया और एक घायल हुआ । यह तय कौन करेगा कि गोली सबमुच डिफेन्स में चलाई गई थी या गोली बदला लेने के लिए चलाई गई थी ?

[श्री ए० बी० बाजपेयी]

मैंने उस दिन भी भाषण में कहा था कि जनसंघ के इन कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर का पहले से झगड़ा था और इसलिए सब मामला शान्त होने के बाद रात में 9½ बजे वह पुलिस का जत्था लेकर पहुंचा और उसने जन-संघ के कार्यकर्ता का नाम लेकर बुलाया कि वह कार्यकर्ता कहां है ? वे जब घरों के बाहर निकले तब उनके ऊपर टार्च की रोशनी फेंकी गई और गोली मार दी । क्या पुलिस अफसरों को इन बातों की छूट होगी कि वे तय करें कि गोली सेल्फ डिफेंस में चलाई गई या नहीं चलाई गई ? उस समय उन्होंने गोली चला दी और उनका कहना है कि उन्होंने अपने बचाव के लिए गोली चलाई । क्या पुलिस अफसर के शब्द अन्तिम शब्द होंगे ?

श्री गोपीकृष्ण बिजयवर्गीय (मध्य प्रदेश) : इसकी जांच होगी ।

श्री ए० बी० बाजपेयी : जांच होगी, तो यह जांच की मांग क्यों नहीं मानी जा रही है ? अब कहा जा रहा है कि मामला कोर्ट में गया हुआ है और जिन्हें गोली का निशाना बनाया गया है, उनमें से एक कार्यकर्ता मर गया है और वह गवाही नहीं दे सकेगा तथा दूसरा घायल है और वह भी शायद मर जायेगा । उन्हें इस तरह से कटघरे में खड़ा किया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि मामला सबजुडिस है, इसलिए हम अलग से जांच नहीं कर सकते हैं । मेरी मांग है कि जांच होनी चाहिये, इंडिपेन्डेंट ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये । यह साधारण अदालत में जाने का मामला नहीं है । वैसे तो जहां गोली चलती है, लोग मरते हैं, तो ऐसे मामले साधारण अदालत में भेजे जाते हैं या कहीं पुलिस फायरिंग हो तो उसके लिए ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की जरूरत नहीं मानी जाती है । लेकिन यह मामला ऐसा है जिस के बारे में ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये और

हम इस मामले को छोटी अदालत पर या पुलिस के धरोसे नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं ।

महोदया, आप कल्पना करें कि वह पुलिस सब-इन्स्पेक्टर अभी तक उसी जगह पर बना हुआ है और कहा जा रहा है कि मामला अदालत में जायेगा और वह तय करेगी । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी केरल सरकार से, गवर्नर से कहेंगे कि इस सब-इन्स्पेक्टर का वहां से तबादला कर दिया जाये ? जब तक वह सब-इन्स्पेक्टर अपनी जगह पर बना हुआ है तब तक इस मामले की कैसे जांच हो सकती है ? वहां पर लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार गिफ्तार किया जा रहा है । सारे गांव में आतंक का राज्य है । मैं इस प्रश्न को साम्प्रदायिक रूप देना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन जन संघ का कार्यकर्ता पुलिस की गोली से मारा जाये और सरकार अदालती जांच न करे, इस चीज को हम चुपचाप सहन करने वाले नहीं हैं । यह ठीक है कि केरल में हमारी पार्टी ताकत में नहीं है लेकिन आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो हम इस सवाल को एक अखिल भारतीय सवाल बनायेंगे । हम केरल की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह इस सारे मामले की अदालती जांच करे । किसी राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता की हत्या हो, यह कोई चुपचाप सहन करने वाली बात नहीं है ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां जो कुछ हुआ वह सब ठीक हुआ । हो सकता है जन संघ के कुछ लोगों ने गलती की हो । मगर इसका फैसला कौन करेगा ? क्या पुलिस वाले इसका फैसला करेंगे और वे चाहे जितना पर गोली चला कर के उसकी हत्या कर दें ? मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय से अपील करता हूं कि मामला सबजुडिस है, यह कह कर वे पुलिस के सारे पाप पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश न करें । हमारी मांग कायम है और उसे हम दोहराते हैं । उस दिन सदन में सभी वर्गों ने इस मांग का समर्थन किया था । कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी आवाज उठाई थी कि अगर कहीं पुलिस वाले गोली

चलाते हैं और उस गोली से, भले ही वह सेल्फ डिफेंस में चलाई गई हो, कोई मर जाता है, तो मैजिस्टीरियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये। अगर केन्द्र की सरकार केरल सरकार पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकती अदालती जांच करने के लिये, तो यह कलंक केरल सरकार के और केन्द्र सरकार के माथे पर भी लगेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल पर फिर से विचार करेंगे और न्याय करेंगे।

SHRI K. OAMODARAN (Kerala): I say that especially when eminent and impartial persons like Mr. Kelappan have demanded an enquiry. Why is the Government feeling shy? What is the objection to having a judicial enquiry? I think the Government should accept the demand.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): I should like to bring to your notice that <-a that day I had requested the Home Minister who was present here to make a statement on this issue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been made.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: On that day, the Minister who was present here had said -that it would be done. It is on record. I do not know why the statement is not made by the Home Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been made.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: The other point as, we are all aware that there is no Ministry in Kerala at present and it is not possible to have any sort of discussion so far as firing in Kerala is concerned. Under the circumstances I feel that this is indeed a very serious matter where the workers of a political party were victims because of the firing. If it is so, whether it is right or wrong, without entering into any of the merits, I fail to understand why this demand for a judicial enquiry should not be accepted, because if a report comes

from that particular officer who is there—he is the man who has committed that and if it happens to be so, it may perhaps be a crime—he is the man who has fired and if he is to report to the higher officer, how can we expect that it will be a fair report? We would like to know at least from the Minister whether the enquiry was made by some higher official there. If the report is only by the same man who committed that firing, how can we rely on that very report and say that there is no need for any further enquiry? We do not know who made that enquiry. Had the Minister stated that this particular enquiry was made by some higher police officer who is in charge of that particular district, then we can understand it that the higher officer has approached several witnesses and got the information and has sent the report to the Minister. May I at least request the Minister that he should not treat this lightly and it should be treated seriously, and some detailed information is required?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: My submission is that a detailed enquiry at least by the Department should be made and the report submitted before this House as there is DO Assembly at present in Kerala.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kerala): On a point of clarification.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you and when you speak you can mention this.

SHRI EriRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Madam Deputy Chairman, I am here to speak a few words about the Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1965. It is really a matter of great distress that due to very unfortunate developments, this Bill has to be considered by this House Instead of being considered by the State Legislature. This very unfortunate development is the promulgation of the President's Rule in Kerala and the dissolution of the Assembly that was elected recently at the mid-term elections in Kerala. I condemn this promulgation of President's Rule and dissolution of the State Legislature. I hope all the lovers of democracy. . .

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): How could a Legislature be dissolved when it has not been formed?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SMT: I say that the Legislature was formed because the Election Commission had published the names of duly elected Members in the Gazette. But the painful fact is that it was not summoned. Therefore I feel that all lovers of democracy will agree with me when I say that the Central Government has acted entirely in an unconstitutional manner when it has not summoned the duly elected Assembly and not given a chance to the leaders of the various political parties to form a Ministry and save the Legislature from dissolution. A constitutional breakdown can only arise if the leaders of the political parties are given a chance to form a Ministry and in case they fail to form a Ministry, face the Legislature and get the vote of confidence, then it becomes a matter for consideration of the Governor whether the Assembly should be dissolved or not. Here the Central Government has acted entirely in a partisan manner. The position was that the Asselm-Wy had been formed, the Members had been announced as having been duly elected but they were not summoned and no one was given a chance to form a Government. This is like declaring somebody dead before being born. The Assembly has to be born before it dies out. Therefore I say that the Central Government is entirely responsible for this unconstitutional act, when it has thrown the principles of democracy to the winds. The Kerala Congress had immediately after the declaration of the results offered to the official Congress either to form a Ministry or to support the Ministry of the Kerala Congress-Muslim League alliance. The official Congress refused to do both.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: The orthodox Congress.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAJJT: Yes, the orthodox official Congress refused to do both. They never wanted to form a Ministry, neither were prepared to support a Kerala Congress-Muslim League Ministry. That means the official Congress was not prepared to give a chance to the opposition parties to form a Ministry.

try in the State of Kerala. Actually Mr. Kamraj and his group wanted to punish the people of Kerala for not having supported the official Congress and for not having brought them back to power. That was a fact. I feel that this conspiracy of continuing the President's Rule in Kerala was hatched much earlier in Delhi, and not later on decided by the report of the Governor. You know when the leaders of the various political parties met the Kerala Governor on 16th of this month and the Kerala Congress-Muslim League alliance offered to form a Ministry with S.S.P. support, they were told by the Governor that they would be informed after consultations with the Centre. The position at Kerala was that out of the two main parties, the official Congress had refused to form or help any other party to form the Government. The other party, the Left Communist Party with 29 elected Members under detention, was not in a position to form a Ministry. Then the only course left was for the other opposition parties like the Kerala Congress, the Muslim League and the S.S.P. to form a Government in the State of Kerala. These parties were prepared to form a Ministry. Taking the effective strength of the Assembly to be 104, because 29 are under arrest, the Governor should have invited the leader of the Kerala Congress-Muslim League alliance group, which was the biggest group then, to form the Ministry and should have given them a chance to face the Legislature. That is why I say that by not giving them such an opportunity, the Central Government has acted in an unconstitutional manner.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): What was the strength of the Muslim League and other people?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAJJT: It was thirty-seven and with the support of the S.S.P. it would have been 50. Mr. George, the Leader of Kerala Congress, had declared that in case of formation of a Ministry, some more people from the official Congress might come out or some independents will join him. He has said it.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS (Kerala): Who objected to these three parties joining hands and forming a Ministry?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Central Government objected by not giving them a chance. The Centre never wanted a Ministry to be formed. They never wanted Kerala to have a democratic set-up. They think governance is their monopoly, and also think that no other party should exist in India.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: The S.S.P. did not give any assurance.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: They had given assurance earlier. Later on, on the 21st, the S-S.P. changed their attitude and said that they were prepared to form a Ministry single-handed with the support of all other parties. Even this was not considered by the Governor. The Governor has said nothing about it in his report. The Congress had allowed such a minority party to form a Ministry earlier in Kerala but now, at this stage, the Centre refused to consider even the formation of a minority Ministry of the S.S.P.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA v Uttar Pradesh): On a point of clarification. May I ask from the hon. Member whether the Leader of the S.S.P. Group had letters and communications from other parties to show to the Governor that he had a workable majority with him and that he was in a position to run the Government?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SMT: He must have had before he made that offer. But the Governor has not mentioned anything about this offer at all. That means that this offer was not considered. He must have consulted the other parties whether they were prepared to support the S.S.P. in their forming a minority Government.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: My information is that none of the party leaders was in a position to convince the Governor that he was in a position to form a stable Government.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: If the Governor is not prepared to be convinced, it is not our fault.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Is the question of forming a Government or not to be decided in Raj Bhavan, or in Parliament, on the floor of Parliament?

194 RSD.—4.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: (West Bengal): My information is this; from the Governor's statement there is nothing to show that the Governor asked for such a thing.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: May I answer Professor Ruthnaswamy?

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of order. The hon. Member can put the question to him, but he cannot put the question to Professor Ruthnaswamy since he is not speaking.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You carry on, Mr. Sait; you have very limited time.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Therefore I repeat that the Centre did not give a chance for the formation of a non-Congress administration in Kerala, and the entire responsibility for the continuation of President's rule in Kerala and for dissolution of the duly elected Assembly there without being summoned, rests on the shoulders of the Central Government.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Question.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Madam, mention has been made here, about the Tanur incident. An allegation has been made and a judicial enquiry has been demanded by my good friend, Mr. Vajpayee, Leader of the Jana Sangh group. The Minister has said on the floor of this House that this *Jattha*, which was taken out to celebrate the victory of the Muslim League candidate in that constituency, was attacked by a group of people who belonged to the R.S.S. and the Jana Sangh. That is the statement of the hon. Minister. Now, Mr. Vajpayee had alleged that the members of this *Jattha* had attacked some of the houses in that locality, which gave rise to this conflict. It is not said by the Minister. I would therefore seek a clarification from the Minister whether his statement is correct, or whether the allegation made by my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, is correct, in connection with this Tanur incident. As far as a judicial inquiry is concerned, no sensible person will oppose it. So far everywhere the Government has been failing in its duty to conduct judicial inquiries.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Befbre you go into that, please remember that it is *srib-jttiice*.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am not going into details. As you know, there have been communal riots in vari-our parts of the country,—at Calcutta; at Jamshedpur and at Rourkela. In every case we had been demanding a judicial inquiry, but the Government had not conceded the demand. I have always felt that whenever such riots take place, a judicial inquiry should be conducted, and those people who are at fault, no matter to whichever community they belong, must be punished. The Government must see that they deal with the mischievous elements with a strong hand, and try for the maintenance of peace Eind harmony in this country.

Madam, now coming to the Appropriation Bill, I feel that up till now Kerala has not been given a fair deal, particularly under Congress administration in the State of Kerala. The problem State of Kerala has never had a fair deal all these years. There is reason for this. As far as Kerala is concerned, the Congress in Kerala was always divided into groups and factions, with no time to attend to the development of the State, in various spheres because they were engaged always in fighting among themselves, because. . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): Like cats and dogs.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: That is exactly correct. Thank you, Mr. Sapru. I hope that at least now Kerala will get a fair deal and it will solve the various problems that are facing this problem State of Kerala. The condition of the people of Kerala, Madam, as the House is aware, has been always pathetic. With the highest density of population together with the highest standard jof literacy, Kerala always had the acute problem of the educated unemployed, which has always led to frustration and discontent among the people of Kerala. The Central Government has failed to provide the opportunities for employment for the

people of Kerala, and solve their problems. One, public sector undertaking, a shipbuilding yard, was included, as far as I remember, in the Second rive Year Plan. But so far nothing practical has been done in this matter. As far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, I think a few lakhs of rupees have been spent for this particular project out of a very big amount of about Rs. 929 crores. Nothing practical has been done so far to start this shipbuilding yard which will be able to give a lot of employment to the people of Kerala. This is the present position. The people of Kerala are having no opportunities for employment, and this coupled with the food problem, which is still unsatisfactory there, makes matters worse. As you all know, we people in Kerala had near famine conditions orly a few months ago. Even today the conditions have not improved; the conditions are still unsatisfactory. We get twelve ounces, rice and wheat put together, which is completely insufficient for a human being to live upon. Moreover, Madam, the quality of the rice we get is not at all fit to be consumed by human beings. As far as the period, when there were the recent mid-term elections in Kerala, is concerned, the rice we were getting was much more suitable to make a paste for pasting the election posters, than for consumption by human beings. This problem also deserves all consideration.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Where do they get their rice from?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: That the Central Government knows.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: From *Andhra*.

Si mi EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: As far as the problem of unemployment and also food shortage is concerned, Government can do a lot in solving this by improving the fishing industry in Kenda. The fishing industry has great potentialities for development. As you all know, Kerala has got a sea coast of 450 miles inhabited by the ill-fed and ill-clothed people of Kerala. The Government can come forward to give them financial help to start ice plants and to make mechan-

ised fishing boats, and by such steps I think the miseries of these poor suffering people could be mitigated. I am sure, Madam, that the Central Government, which is now having the responsibility of administration of this problem State of Kerala, will give due consideration to all these problems of unemployment, lack of industrialisation, shortage of food, etc.

Before I conclude, I have to point out that very little provision has been made for starting colleges and schools in Kerala next year. As you all know, Kerala is a place where the literacy standard is very high. Thousands and thousands of students come out every year from the high schools. College Education must be provided to all of them and Government should also pay more and more attention to imparting them technical education, so that the people of Kerala may have better opportunities for a decent kfe.

Thank you.

3 P.M.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN (Kerala):
Madam Deputy Chairman, the people of Kerala are now passing through a moral and psychological crisis, born out of economic, social and political instability. And this instability has been breeding some sort of pessimism, cynicism and a sense of frustration and also a sense of revolt on the one side and communalism, caste-ism, corruption and reaction on the other. This malady, I think, has been created or has come about as the result of the void created by the liquidation of the old British colonial rule on the one side and the lack of proper growth on the other. The old has gone, but the new is not in sight. Hopes of a better day are being frustrated and shattered. This is the result of the economic backwardness imposed on our State by the callousness of the Central Government which not only retards industrial development and endangers political stability but also creates spiritual deterioration.

The Budget for the current year and the Appropriation demands presented to us now are yet another instance of this criminal negligence. The Finance Minis-

ter in his written statement when he presented the Kerala Budget, painted a very rosy picture. He said that the food position had improved considerably. He said that agricultural production had been increasing, that exports and foreign exchange earnings had improved, that industries were developing, the industrial production had been increasing and so on and so forth. I may be permitted to point out that it is this kind of bluff which has resulted in a very criminal complacency on the part of the Central Government that has, and this, more than anything else, contributed to the unhappy state of affairs in our State. Perhaps Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had no hand in framing the Budget, or in making these proposals. He had promised in the other House to bring forward a new Budget as the old one was only a provisional one. Shri B. R. Bhagat, the Minister of State, while winding up the debate and the discussion on the Kerala Budget, in this House also promised to solve the acute unemployment problem facing the State of Kerala, by making more allocations in the Fourth Plan. But I feel that unless they change their whole outlook, unless they make a drastic change in their attitude towards Kerala and they have some sort of real grip on the economic realities of our State, all such promises will remain only on paper. And what are these realities?

My hon. friend just now referred to the food position in Kerala. Of course, the food position is not as bad as it was in November, 1964. It has improved a little, because nature was helpful. But in spite of the blessings of nature, the food situation is still very bad. Prices are still unbearable and the people are still at the mercy of the profiteers, of the black-marketeers and hoarding in foodgrains still continues. Of course, large sums are being provided under the head 'Agriculture'. In fact, the provision for Agriculture has been doubled this year. Still agriculture is stagnant. Why is that and what is the basic reason for this? I think the basic reason is the hesitancy to implement genuine agrarian reforms. Another reason is the wrong ways of spending the money that is allotted. It is not enough to increase the allocations. What is more important is to see that the money is util-

[Shri K. Damodaran.] ised properly, to see how the sum? are utilised, how they are spent.

Just look at the figures presented i:o us. A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs which is half of the total provided for Agriculture, is being utilised for propaganda and exhibitions in big cities. I do not know for whose benefit this is done or what will be the benefit. At the same time agricultural research, agricultural education, engineering schemes, schemes for improving marketing, experimental fanning, all these together get only Rs. 40 lakhs, which is only one-third of the amount provided for exhibition and propaganda. I think it would be better to use this huge amount in giving subsidies to the farmers for increasing their production or for giving subsidies to the consumers to meet the rising prices of foodgrains. Then, considerable amounts are spent on Community Development Projects and national extension schemes and so on. There are special development projects like those for poultry, piggery etc., etc. But these contribute very little to increase the production of subsidiary food articles. Obviously there is a lot of wasteful and avoidable expenditure and huge sums are being squandered. There is no perspective,, no imagination and no vision. The major portions of these amounts are being pocketed by middlemen and they do nit go to the people at large. I will give an instance. For office contingencies for Block Headquarters of Community Development Projects, they have spent Rs. 7-3 lakhs. That is half as much as what is being provided for Industries. And then, the pay, travelling allowances and other expenses of the staff of these Community Development Projects get Rs. 34 lakhs, which is double the provision made for Industries. The pay, T.A. and other allowances of the staff of the N.E.S.j get Rs. 45 lakhs, and that is more than three times the amount provided for Industries. I do not think the Finance Minister! can justify such allocations especially when we are supposed to be under an emergency. The Prime Minister some months back assured us that he would at least stop this jeep business in these N.E. Schemes. But it seems that the Block

Heads are more powerful than the Prime Minister. Even in a small State like Kerala, more than Rs. 15 lakhs is being spent in Kerala on the maintenance of jeeps.

DR. NIHAR RANIAN RAY (West Bengal): Did you say blockheads?

SHRI K. DAMODARAN: Yes, the heads of these Blocks.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, yes, literally blockheads.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN: And what is the result? The result is that agriculture does not improve and the tillers, the peasants and the agricultural workers are not able to make both ends meet and unsocial profiteers and unscrupulous politicians and corrupt officials become richer and richer. I would request the Government and the Planning Commission to stop this nonsense of National Extension Schemes and these Community Development Projects. Perhaps they may be necessary in some other parts of India, but so far as Kerala is concerned, such schemes are a mere waste and they are absolutely unnecessary.

Compare these figures with the amount under the head 'Industries'. The total there is Rs. 98 lakhs, roughly, I mean for Industries and half of that amount, that is to say, Rs. 45-5 lakhs is for cottage industries mainly under self-employed individual persons. A sum of Rs. 24-5 lakhs is allotted for handloom industries, Rs. 6-5 lakhs for khadi industries, but only Rs. 14-5 lakhs for industries.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is a Vote on Account.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN: I am speaking on the whole Budget because the Bill now before us is under the appropriation. This includes expenditure on the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, working expenses of Government owned industries.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two other speakers also. Please wind up.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN: Then there are land acquisition charges.

As you know, Madam, Kerala has no industries but if you examine the official figures, you will find that there are more than two thousand six hundred factory units and all these together employ only 1.75 lakh persons, in other words, one per cent of the total population of Kerala. Fifty per cent of the workers in these factories are engaged in food processing like cashew. Fifty per cent of the workers engaged in these factories are engaged in cashew alone and that too with very primitive methods of production and in the strict sense of the term, it cannot be called an industry. Three-fourths of the factories employ less than fifty workers each. There are only eight factories employing more than a thousand workers each and out of the eight, five are engaged in cashew industry and not even one per cent of the industrial work force is engaged in metal industries. Heavy industries, large-scale industries are all conspicuous by their absence. Most of the industries that exist in Kerala today are those established before Independence. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, only a sum of 79 lakhs was spent by way of industrial development for the establishment of a D.D.T. factory. We are not at all jealous of West Bengal which during this period got a quota of Rs. 161-52 crores as expenditure from the Central Government, or our neighbour Madras which got Rs. 23-58 crores or like Mysore which got Rs. 20-2 crores while we got only Rs. 79,000. The people of Kerala are only angry at the callousness of the Central Government which pursues the policy of the old British imperialists of keeping some parts backward while others go forward and thus fostering provincialism and parochialism.

After much agitation in our State, some Central projects were promised under the Third Plan but they remained only as promises. Most of them are yet to be started and only a small machine tool factory has come about. The much-advertised phyto chemical project was shelved. The, foreign collaboration agreement regarding the Shipyard that was promised under the Second Five Year Plan did not

come about then; it was signed only very recently and nobody knows what will happen to this yard after the Fourth Plan. After three Five Year Plans this is what has been happening there in Kerala; there has been no industrialisation in Kerala and that is the root of all the troubles. Of course, as far as sacrifices necessitated by the Plan in the form of rising prices, deficit financing, heavy taxation, etc., are concerned, they have to be borne by the people of Kerala also but the benefits go elsewhere. This naturally and necessarily creates discontent. Whenever there is an agitation by the teachers or the non-gazetted officers or other employees for their just demand. Government comes forward with threats and warnings and provokes them to go on strike and when the strike materialises Government increases the allowances by a small sum but then the increase is made in such a way that discontent continues, uneasiness remains. The result is that the political and moral crisis continues and the rulers in New Delhi remain as complacent as ever. I would request Government to make a drastic change in this attitude. Now that the Kerala Assembly is not allowed to function—President's rule has been imposed there—they should immediately convene the Consultative Committee on Kerala and make necessary changes. That is the only thing that can be done immediately by which the Budget can be changed in a suitable manner. There is a beautiful poem by Mahakavi G. San-kara kurup beginning with: "*Jnnu Njan Nalay Nee.*" It means: "Today it is I. Tomorrow it will be you".

Unless something is done very quickly, I fear that the malady will spread to other parts of India also and then it will be too late.

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA (Kerala): Madam, hearing the speeches which have been delivered in this House, I am naturally pained to speak and contradict some of them which, I am afraid, I cannot do due to shortage of time. Since everybody has spoken about these things, especially about the political conditions in Kerala, I do not think I can enter deep into that matter. Instead, I will just place before the House some of my findings about the future of my State, that is, poor Kerala.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Give us some findings about the present also.

SHRI PALAT KUNHI KOYA: The name of Kerala has been on the lips of every one in the House for the last few days and irrespective of party affiliations and State origin, Member after Member has been bandying about the name of my State. Normally I should be happy that this small State of India should suddenly become so important in the estimation of my esteemed friends, the Members of this House, but then. Madam, my friends, particularly belonging to the Opposition, have been using Kerala only as a peg to hang their animosity towards the Congress Ministry. I was surprised to see that many from among the Opposition Parties did not think it fit to refer to the social problems, the economic difficulties, the backwardness of the State, etc. Let me, however, utilise this opportunity which you have so kindly given me to speak a few words about the hardships from which the people of my State are suffering.

Madam, I think you have visited my State on several occasions. You would agree with me that in point of natural beauty, it is the most attractive spot in India but it is the most neglected State in this country. Now that it is coming directly under the rule of the Central Government, fortunately or unfortunately for some more time, let me hope that this neglect will come to an end. In the reports regarding the Five Year Plans, there are beautiful passages regarding the removal of regional disparities in India but very little has been done so far to remove these disparities.

Let me take the case of food. For a few days in November-December, 1964, there was a very grave food crisis in Kerala. Thanks to the quick and successful action taken by our Food Minister, we tided over the food situation. There is no acute crisis now but even today the ration that is supplied is sub-standard. We get a maximum of twelve ounces of grain a day consisting of rice and wheat. When India is one, is it proper that foodgrains should not be made available to us at the same rate at which others are getting? The decision taken by the Govern-

ment of India to make each State a separate food region is not a correct one. This decision had to become to on the dictation of some of the surplus States. I hope that this would be scrapped soon so that there would be a free flow of foodgrains to Kerala from the surplus States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Madam, in Kerala is a neglected State among the Indian States, Malabar which is almost half of Kerala in area is a neglected region in Kerala. I may say that it is "the Kerala of Kerala." For a long time we have been crying loudly for an aerodrome in Calicut which is one of the most important among the cities of South India and in trade and commerce it is the most important city in Kerala. Still it has not been possible for the Government to satisfy this demand. I hope and trust without much further delay this long-felt grievance would be redressed. If an aerodrome is constructed in Calicut and a plane service is introduced touching Tri-vandrum, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Bombay, then it would solve the problems of communication of the people of Malabar a great deal. Air travel, however, benefits only the high strata of society. For the common man, road and railways are more important. Malabar having been a district of Madras till States' Reorganisation, we are connected by rail with Madras. Calicut, as you know, is on the west coast of India and Madras is on the east coast. It is strange that there is no rail communication direct between Kerala and Mysore States which lie touching each other. It is necessary that there should be rail communication between Tellicherry in Malabar and the Mysore State. It is also high time that the Calicut-Mangalore railway line is extended northward along the coast to Bombay. Today a Kerala passenger to Bombay has to go to Madras on the east coast and from there to Bombay on the west coast.

The disparity regarding facilities for road transport in Malabar and Travancore is very striking. It would be very difficult to believe that these two regions are both in the same State. In Travancore there is a fairly developed road system with several bridges spanning the various

rivers. It is now necessary that Malabar and Cochin should be raised to the same standard in the matter of roads and bridges as Travancore. I hope this would be done.

It is in the matter of industries that we in Malabar have been totally neglected. There is no single industrial unit in Malabar sponsored by the Central Government. There was a proposal that there would be a Precision Tool and instrument factory with Russian collaboration during the Third Plan period. This, it was reported, would be located in Pudukkottai in Palghat District, but although there is only one more year for the Third Plan period to run out, nothing appears to have been done to start any work regarding this industry. I take this opportunity to impress upon the Government the need to locate one or two industries in the public sector in Malabar during the Fourth Plan.

The Beypore port is one of the finest natural harbours in India. It is near Kollam which is reported to be the second biggest timber market in the world. The development of this port is an immediate necessity. This would enhance our foreign trade very considerably.

The forest wealth of Malabar is being wasted for want of a clear and bold forest policy. While the forests in Cochin and Travancore are all owned by the State, the major portion of the forest area of Malabar is owned privately. These private owners have neither the technical knowledge nor the capital to develop the forests in their possession. Every day there are statements issued regarding nationalisation of these forests. This has created uncertainty in the minds of the proprietors and therefore they are not inclined to develop the forests. On the other hand, these proprietors want to make as much money as possible before they are forced to part with the forests. They therefore resort to slaughter exploitation. Replanting is seldom done. I therefore strongly recommend to the Government that one of the first steps to be taken by the new President's regime should be to nationalise all the private forests of Malabar.

After nationalisation the Government should decide after due examination how much and where they would retain as forest and develop that into pucca forests. The Rosewood and Teak of Malabar, and also wood of other varieties including soft wood are famous throughout the world for quality. Properly developing our forests, we can add to the capital wealth of the country and the non-tax revenue of Kerala can also be substantially enhanced. The areas which remain should be cleared and utilized for appropriate types of cultivation. There is great scope for cultivation of rubber in the public sector. Paddy and sugarcane and many other cash crops can also be cultivated over large areas.

Before I conclude, I wish to state that unemployment is the most pressing problem of the State. The Central Government having taken over the administration of the State would stand condemned in the eyes of the people unless this and other problems of Kerala are tackled on an emergency footing. The problem of Kerala is economical rather than political. Unless the Central Government brings about substantial improvement in the economy of Kerala, the instability of Kerala is bound to continue. The return to the legislature of a large number of pro-Peking Communists from Malabar is a disturbing feature. I hope and trust that the Government would deal with this problem by removing the root causes. The detention of the leaders of pro-China Communists would not by itself be a solution. So I hope that the Government will take immediate action to solve the problems by removing the root causes of the problems.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is a good thing that in the name of the Communists he is wanting to get all the benefits.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAYVARGIYA: Madam, I stand to support the Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill. Really, Kerala is the most educated and beautiful part of our country and I wish that they should have had an Assembly and run their own Government. But, as things are, as no party is capable of forming a Ministry, the Central Government

L. Shri Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya] has had to take care of it. The President's Rule comes about in abnormal or unusual circumstances and the unusual circumstance here is that although there have been fresh elections, no party could get a majority. Now they blame the Congress Party for not joining with others or for not helping them to form a Government. I ask, where is the responsibility of the Congress Party there? Moreover, looking to the circumstances ...

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): You are mistaken. He was pointing out that the Kerala Congress, Muslim League and S.S.P. would have been in a majority in an Assembly without the 29 people.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: I think Kerala friends from this side themselves have already spoken about that. I would only briefly say that looking to the conditions in the country we cannot take a risk in the matter of Kerala. Having known that Pakistan firing is going on and China is siding with Pakistan and. . .

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : چائنا
بوم رہا ہے غیب ہی کانگریس والے
اکتھا نہیں ہو سکتے -

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाब) : चाइना
बड़ रहा है तब भी कांग्रेस वाले इकट्ठा नहीं
हो सकते ।

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVARGIYA: . . . inviting Sheikh Abdullah and attempting disruption in Tndis, I would rather wish that the Marxist Communist Party which has its moorings outside is banned entirely in the interests of the country as a whole. Madam, I support the Bill, and I hope that the Central Government will take care of the problems of development and progress in this

tl] Hindi transliteration.

State. As some Members have already said, industries should be developed and some Centrally sponsored projects should -be established there. All this should be done.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam Deputy Chairman, political questions that come up again and again go to show that Members opposite believe that there could have been a Government of Kerala, but the facts as have come out even today have not been able to prove that a stable Government could have been formed even with those three parties. They cannot form a majority and the hon. Member who made this point also did not say that all the three have agreed, or that the S.S.P. said that it could form a Government or would support the Muslim League and the Kerala Congress. None of these has been borne out; actually they are not true. So the Governor's Report is an objective one and I think however much they may try to create an impression that the Central Government has acted with some partiality or in some particular way, the fact remains that in the conditions of Kerala today there was no alternative to President's Rule because no party was in a position to form a Government. Therefore, to say that the official Congress should have supported a government of the Muslim League, Kerala Congress and S.S.P. is, I think, asking too much, asking too big a price. It is a negation of all principles and ideologies in support of some opportunist alliance. I would not dilate on this any more.

Then, the question about the tiring was raised. At least I do not have any facts about the allegation made by the hon. Member that this *jattha* attacked the house. I have tried to ascertain the latest facts. My facts do not show that. Secondly, this proposition that wherever there is a firing there should inevitably by a judicial enquiry, I think, has not been accepted in the past. No Government functioning can accept this proposition. Otherwise it would be difficult to maintain law and order and it will be difficult for any public officer to act even in self-defence.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Who is to decide whether that particular officer acted in self-defence or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I would tell the hon. Member that in this particular case matters relating to the conduct of the police, the use of force and its justification, etc. are all subject to judicial pronouncements of the court. The matter is *sub judice*. This question will be decided while dealing with the three cases that have been instituted. Therefore, there is, I think, no case for any separate enquiry. It does not arise. The matter being *sub iudice*, I would not like to deal with it any more.

The problems of Kerala, as I said yesterday and I repeat it, are many. There is the problem of acute unemployment, pressure of population, a high percentage of literacy, growing social and other political tensions, etc. We are all aware of it and we are trying to deal with the situation. As I said, when the Kerala Plan is evolved, efforts should be made and will be made to tackle these problems. Even this year's annual Plan provides for it. The other day I gave the figures for industries in Kerala, how certain industries are going to be expanded even this year. An hon. Member said that a big amount is being spent today on exhibition and publicity. I have tried together the figures for this year's Plan. It is Rs. 2-5 lakhs. By exhibition and publicity, it is not as if pure publicity is going to be done. It is publicity connected with agriculture like demonstration farms, propagation of new seeds, distribution of fertilisers and their demonstration, plant protection methods and their demonstration, etc. These programmes of publicity are in the nature of things exhibitions connected with agricultural production. Therefore, much of it is quite relevant to agricultural production.

Then, he said that the provision for agricultural programmes is not adequate. There also he is not correct. For example, for seed farms, provision has been made for about Rs. 10 lakhs, green manure Rs. 6"2 lakhs, plant protection and fertilisers Rs. 35 lakhs, commercial crops Rs. 96 lakhs and training and edu-

cation Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs respectively. So, effort is being made for stepping up the rate of development in agriculture as also in industry so as to absorb as much of the new labour force or the existing labour force as possible. As more and more resources are created and development takes place, it will be our effort to step them up in Kerala.

A point was made that there has been no industrial break-through in Kerala and, in spite of the Third Five Year Plan the shipyard has not come into being. That is not true. Only the other day the Minister of Transport announced it . . .

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Announcement you have made several times.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The work has started. If there is any difficulty, it will be met. As I said, in various fields, in the industrial field, in respect of plantations and agriculture, effort is being made to step up the rate of growth and in the Fourth Five Year Plan it will be further accelerated.

While I agree with the hon. Member that Kerala's problems are enormous, I can assure him that the problems of Kerala will be tackled with the utmost sense of urgency and sympathy. The only limiting factor will be the resources available with us. As I said, all efforts will be made and even a higher priority should be given to Kerala because of its problems.

With these words, I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: What is the appropriation for technical schools in this year's Budget?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: When the next motion is taken up, I will try to deal with it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from »nd out of the Consolidated Fund of the

[The Deputy Chairman.] State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66, 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 I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR SAHU): 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 1964-65, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

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

The present Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Rs. 22-27 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 26th February, 1965 and the expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of Kerala. The Supplementary Demands 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 this third and final batch of Supplementary Demands.

A sum of Rs. 19-19 crores has been asked for to meet the cost of additional quantity of rice to be purchased for meeting the immediate food requirements. Consequent upon the introduction of informal rationing first in the municipal areas and later in the non-municipal areas, the entire requirements under the scheme have to be found by Government, necessitating larger expenditure on the purchase of foodgrains. The expenditure in this regard will, however, be fully covered by recoveries from the sale of rice.

The rates of dearness allowance in respect of the State Government employees drawing up to Rs. 200 were first increased with effect from 1st April, 1964. Again, in *ad hoc* increase in dearness allowance was sanctioned in January, 1965 to the State Government employees drawing basic pay not exceeding Rs. 500 per month with effect from 1st October, 1964. This concession has been extended to teachers of private schools. This will result in an additional expenditure of Rs. 41 crores spread over various Grants.

An additional amount of Rs. 40 lakhs would be required to meet the anticipated payment of pensions and gratuities in respect of State Government servants, including the share of the State Government towards the pensions and gratuities of the officers who were in the service of the former Madras State in terms of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

On the "charged" side, the additional appropriation of Rs. 22 lakhs is required mainly for payment of interest on 4 3/4 per cent. Kerala State Development Loan, 1976 floated during the year and on loans obtained from the Government of India for flood and anti-sea-erosion works and for meeting payments in satisfaction of court decrees awarded against Government.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, no democrat can lend his support to the proclamation of the President dismissing the Legislature in Kerala and imposing President's