

nicely that we have won. Here, because a Member speaks for about six or eight hours, he is in bad health and he tries to win our sympathy by simply sacrificing his health in trying to argue out a long case, that does not justify the statement that our representation has been good. I maintain, Sir, that our latest representation to the United Nations has presented the case of India very badly, and a very good case, a perfect case, has been spoiled by that; a case which should never have been lost has been lost because of the arguments. Who is interested to hear a long speech of six or eight hours? I suppose our countrymen may be fond of long speeches but foreign countries, especially the Members of the Security Council, are not interested to hear a speech for eight hours showing all the fine points that have been enumerated by Mr. Krishna Menon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may continue in the afternoon.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 1957-53

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1957-58 in respect of Railways.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) IN 1956-57.

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (SHRI M. C. SHAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government (Excluding Railways) in the year 1956-57.

1 P.M.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE KERALA STATE

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (SHRI M. C. SHAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Kerala State authorised under section 70 of (the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, for the last five months of the financial year 1956-57.

Sir, section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, permitted the Governor to authorise the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of every new State for the last five months of the current year. Although the Act did not expressly provide for the regularisation of this expenditure by the State Legislature, it was considered desirable that the expenditure authorised under that section should be approved by the Legislature. The powers of the Legislature of Kerala are exercisable by and under the authority of Parliament by virtue of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 1st November, 1956. These Estimates are accordingly being brought before the Parliament.

Sir, as the hon. Members would have an opportunity to examine the Budget of the Kerala State for the year 1957-58, which is to be presented to the Parliament shortly, I do not propose to deal at length with the Estimates for the current year. The Revenue receipts for this period are estimated at Rs. 13-04 crores and Revenue expenditure at Rs. 13-74 crores, leading to a Revenue deficit of Rs. 70 lakhs. In addition, the Estimates include Rs. 8-23 crores for Capital expenditure, Rs. 1-31 crores as net payments of Loans and Advances by the State Government and Rs. 18 lakhs for repayment of the Permanent Debt. Of the Capital expenditure, the main items are: Irrigation—Rs. 1-45 crores; Industrial Development—Rs. 69 lakhs; Civil Works—Rs. 3-17 crores and Electricity Schemes—Rs. 2-53 crores.

[Shri M. C. Shah.] These estimates include Rs. 13'84 crores for scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan, representing the target envisaged for the first year of the Plan. This has been assessed, for the residuary area of the former Travancore-Cochin State, on the basis of the original budget estimates of that State, and similarly, for the Malabar district, on the basis of the estimates for that district in the budget estimates of the Madras State.

Sir, the total requirements of the State are thus estimated at Rs. 10'42 crores, which are proposed to be met by loans from the Centre, Rs. 3 ■ 77 crores, sale of State holdings of Government securities, Rs. 2 crores, running down of the State cash balance, Rs. 2.55 crores and the balance of Rs. 2.1 crores from the net receipts under Other Debt and Remittance Heads.

The amounts of expenditure, both on revenue and on capital account, as also of disbursements of loans, for which a vote is being sought, are those authorised under the States Reorganisation Act. The final results of the year are likely to show some savings, which will help to improve the State's budgetary position for 1957-58.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON RAILWAYS FOR 1956-57

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGTIVAN RAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for the year 1956-57.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-30.

The House adjourned for lunch at four minutes past one of the clock.

/ The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—continued

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Mr. Deputy Chairman, before we adjourned for lunch I was trying to point out that our representative to the United Nations has spoiled a very good case by a lengthy speech. I would go a step further and say that although we are fully agreed about the stand that the Indian Government has taken with regard to Kashmir at the present moment, the same cannot be said of the past policy of our Government. I want to know why the Indian Government and the Prime Minister referred the question of Kashmir, which was entirely in Indian territory once it had acceded, to the United Nations. An internal matter should never have been referred to the United Nations. What right did the Indian Government have to agree to a cease-fire line with Pakistan when Pakistan was saying that they were not involved? They were raiders not belonging to a friendly neighbouring country but just freebooters. We should never have agreed to cease fire. I should like to know from our Government why they offered to hold a plebiscite. Sir, in a democracy of our type, the States can opt in but they cannot opt out. Once they have joined, once Kashmir has joined the Indian Union, they cease to have any right to go out of the Indian Union. Therefore I submit that the whole attitude of the Government of India and of our Prime Minister in the matter of Kashmir has been a series of blunders. The result of that series of blunders is that we have created this difficulty for ourselves and then our representative makes matters worse by his bad advocacy.

Sir, the Press in India and the leaders of the Congress Party have tried to din day in and day out into the ears of India citizens and the