

**RESIGNATION BY SHRI  
FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, a member representing the State of Assam, has resigned his seat in the Rajya Sabha.

**GOOD WISHES TO OUTGOING  
MEMBERS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Though ours is a continuing body and a third of the Members retire once in two years, on account of the general elections, it happens that 19 of our Members are leaving us—15 for the Lok Sabha and 4 for the State Assemblies. Many of them have been active participants in the discussions in this House and we will miss them a great deal, but I do hope that the knowledge and experience they have gained of democratic practices in this House, they will continue to utilise in the larger spheres—they think larger spheres—to which they are leaving. Our country today is in a continuous state of peaceful revolution, and it is a democratic revolution that we are trying to bring about. Democracy is not merely a political arrangement. It is an economic system, a social outlook, an ethical way of approaching life. We have the political forms of democracy. We are striving for economic freedom, and we are trying to fight the evils of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, ignorance, superstition and obscurantism within the framework of a democratic orientation. The world is watching with great interest our attempt. There are some who think that the future of Asia and Africa will be determined not in London or Washington, not in Moscow or Peking but here by the way in which we are able to transform our society, the way in which we are able to behave as civilised human beings in the settlement of our problems, national and international. We believe that it is not enough if the goal is right; the means also should be right. The problem of Goa is an illustration of this truth. We do not want to use

force for the settlement of the Goa issue. So, I hope that nothing will happen to disrupt this democratic progress in our country. If it happens, it will injure not only ourselves but the whole world. I do hope that our Members who are leaving us will remember the fundamentals of democracy and help to make this country a truly democratic socialist State.

**THE KERALA BUDGET. 1957-58—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Perath Narayanan Nair is the only speaker, and then Mr. Krishnamachari.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, this Budget for the State of Kerala, which, on the admission of the Finance Minister, he himself has reshaped, is necessarily of a very interim nature. The President's rule in that State is drawing to a close, and in a few days we can expect that the democratic rule will be restored there. When a popular Ministry is installed in power there, the new Finance Minister will be having his own proposals which he will place before the State Legislature for its approval. We need not, therefore, be concerned so much with the detailed provisions of this Budget. But I would like, Mr. Chairman, to submit certain economic and social facts in relation to Kerala, and all those who wish Kerala well must try to understand those facts and always bear them in mind. I shall presently take up some of those facts with their bearings on this Budget, but before I do so, I would like to touch briefly, in a very general way, on what is uppermost in the people's minds today—the result of the general election in Kerala, the result which has caused such widespread, emotional and psychological reactions, not only in this country, but even outside.

Sir, the adult franchise has voted the Communists to power in Kerala after a period of continuous political instability which had been causing so

much concern. Now, I believe, we can look forward to a period of political stability. The Communist Party has been returned in a majority. To many, Sir, this return of the Communists to power is something which is provo-kingly novel. It is a historical thing in this country that such things happen. But according to us, Sir,—the Communists in India and the Communists in Kerala in particular—this result has come in the ordinary course of things, and it is a most natural thing. We, the Communists, have worked amongst our people and we have tried to win their confidence, and now they have supported us in an ample measure. We have drawn inspiration from the nationalist movement in our own country. We have been there right in the midst of the people all these years. I mention these facts just because there is a notion, perhaps sedulously propagated, that we Communists are an exotic growth. Now, Sir, we have been working in the midst of our people and we have taken part in all the movements which have contributed to what you have been pleased to describe as -the peaceful revolution that is taking place in this country. Now, Sir, we have our roots amongst our people. Some people ask in these days of parliamentary democracy what our attitude is towards the people. I suppose I am not called upon here to make any general declarations about these things, because my Party has already done it quite all right. And even before the elections, in our propaganda literature, we had brought forth all these things quite clearly. We have been working in a parliamentary democracy, and quite clearly, we have been functioning in this Parliament and in the State Legislatures for the last so many years in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution, and it is not a novel thing at all.

Now, Sir, people have referred to the change that is supposed to have been brought about in the attitude of

the Communist Party. Perhaps there is a change. But the whole world is changing. There is this tendency among the people just to point to the Communists and speak about the changes that have come about in the attitude of the Communists. Well, Sir, the whole world has changed. Changes have come about in the attitude of the other Parties also. Look at the Congress. Have they not changed? They are speaking of the objectives of socialism now. They are speaking of the necessity to expand the public sector. They are speaking of the necessity of industrialisation through heavy machines. There was a period, Sir, in our country, not very long ago, when the topmost men were thinking of decentralisation of the Indian economy, village economies, khadi and other things. There was a period, not long ago, when the topmost leaders were saying that socialism would not flourish in Rishi Nad, in the Arsha Bharat, and that socialism was something alien to the culture and to the genius of our people. But now, Sir, in this great democracy of ours the Congress Party has accepted the objectives of socialism. So, this change has been there in all the Parties. And when the world changes, you can never expect the Communist Party to remain static. Therefore, Sir, I want the hon. Members 'here and outside to look at these things in a broader perspective. There is a change, for example, in the ideas of our friends there on the opposite side. Mr. Jain, Mr. Parikh and Mr. Himat-singka have been expatiating on the socialist objectives, declaiming against high-powered cars, limousines and superfine cloth in this democracy. When such changes are there, naturally there are corresponding changes on the other side also. Parliamentary democracy has come to stay. In other countries, in other times, different conditions obtained, and they worked

out their own lines of progress. History is opening out new chapters -here, and we have to wait. I may not make any general declarations of policy, but these changes are there,

and now the adult franchise has given us this opportunity.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now for the Kerala Budget.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: Yes, Sir. I shall now refer to the various provisions contained in this Budget.

Sir, the Finance Minister has been pleased to assure us that he would stand by all the promises of help to the new State and the Home Minister has said that he will be non-discriminating in his attitude towards Kerala. We are all very much assured of that. But more than that promise of equal treatment, we want the Government of India to consider the problems of Kerala with its peculiar features. For example, in Kerala, the density of population is 908 per square mile for the whole State of Kerala, 2,448 for the coastal regions, whereas the all-India average is only 208. And again, Sir, compared to other parts of India, the pressure on land in Kerala is the greatest, and whereas the per *capita* division of land in other parts of India would give each man 84 cents, in Kerala, we can just get 30 cents. Such is the pressure on land. Again, if you would look into the composition of the population, about 13 per cent, of the population, may be classified as urban whereas for the whole of India 17 per cent, constitute the urban population which shows how backward industrially that part of Kerala is. Sir, I am not making any special pleading for Kerala. Because Communists are in power, we don't want any special treatment. But when the Government of India think of taking into account conditions prevailing in the various parts of India, the uneven development and the regional disparities, we desire to be treated with sympathy. If we bear these facts in mind, we immediately come to the most pressing problem there, the problem of unemployment. I am glad that during the President's rule, the Government of India had occasion to come to grips with that problem and they have

done something. In the small brochure which the Home Ministry have prepared, they have referred to this problem and set out what they propose to do immediately for the solution of this. They propose to open up about six workshops there to give some sort of training in moulding, carpentry etc. so that they can help the small industrial establishments and in some way provide relief for the unemployment problem there. Now, they advertised for the selection of people for training. They wanted about 450 people. About 13,000 people of a particular age category, S.L.C. passed, applied for this selection of 450 people. That gives an index of the intensity of the problem of unemployment there. It is something by way of opening these six workshops. Of course they are not yet started and they are to give some training. We welcome that. They are contemplating the opening of what they term as Work and Orientation Centres, where also some 250 people will be enabled to set up as entrepreneurs. That is also something which we welcome. Some industrial establishments and certain industrial estates have been opened. For these small mercies we are grateful, but then if we are to tackle this acute problem of unemployment there, we have to tackle it on different fronts and in a bigger way. Now unless we tackle it on the agricultural front, unless we tackle it on the industrial front, we may not go very far in the solution of this problem. When we come to industrial improvement, I am obliged to say that the Government of India have not bestowed as much attention to that part of the thing and particularly on this question. I have taken some pains to go through the figures given, the review they have made of the Second Plan progress. I am grateful to them for the training places which they are opening there for these various industrial estates, for some material help which they have been giving to some of the existing institutions there, the Travancore Minerals and the porcelain factories and others. But the amounts set apart

for the industrial improvement there are very meagre. In the public and private sectors, there are immense possibilities for starting new industries there. We are not asking for so-called heavy industries. We are short of coal still, we know that. We have our own raw materials. The Government of India are considering about starting a ship-building industry or a boatbuilding industry. Can we not expect to have at least one ship-building yard in that part of India? We have been demanding—all parties, it is not a Communist demand but everybody is united in Kerala about this and everybody requests or urges—that the ship-building yard should be opened there. Facilities are available there. Skilled labour is available in Kerala. Again we produce rubber there, a strategic material. In the public sector cannot the Government of India think of, starting a rubber manufacturing factory? Negotiations have been going on with many companies. But when we think of expanding our public sector, is it not for us to take up this strategic material and start a factory there? We request the Government of India to consider these things sympathetically.

Again there has been some proposal for opening a rayon pulp factory in Nilambur. With all the soft wood raw material and grass, it is an ideal place for rayon pulp and paper pulp. A rayon pulp mill, we were assured, will be started there in the public sector. Now the hon. Finance Minister is here. I would like him to tell us what progress has been made. Now I am not dealing with the other points. There are other things also even in the public sector. Something can be done immediately in that part of Kerala.

Again there is the private sector. Regarding that, without making any promise or declaration, we have made ourselves quite clear. We want private capital there. We know that in that part of India, capital is very limited. Venture capital has been shy and

to put it all at the door of the Communists that they are kicking up labour trouble is not a fact. We Communists, want development, industrial development in our place and we want the capitalists to help us. Well, it is said that we have been kicking up all sorts of labour trouble on previous occasions. I may say, and my other friends here and in the Lok Sabha had occasion to rebut some of the things said about us, that we are prepared to come to an industrial truce. It is not a new thing. It is not because of the weight of responsibility that the Communists are now coming and offering terms. No. If you look into the history of the trade union movement in Travancore-Cochin, some years ago, during the time of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar there, we offered industrial truce, and what is called an Industrial Relations Bill, was passed there and a tripartite Committee is there and all the labour disputes are being referred to that body which has been constituted under what is called the I. R. R., Industrial Relations Regulations or so. We have been working it in that centre of Communist activity, Alleppy, for the last so many years and Sir, you would have heard of it. So industrial truce is nothing new. Guarantee minimum service conditions. Our new Government there, will, I am sure, call a conference of industrialists and others—it is left to them and I am not going into that—but anyway you can expect the Communist Party, we have made it quite clear during our election campaign that we want the capitalists from the other areas to come in. Only curb the tendency to take excessive profits. Give guarantee of minimum conditions of service to the labour. These two things are wanted. We want their help and we will, in concrete terms, declare our policy and other things. They will do it later. I want to mention these because already there have been some negotiations going on for the purpose of starting a cycle factory in Cochin with private capital. Again a paper pulp factory in Nilambur and some other factories also are

[Shri Perath Narayanan Nair.] to be started. We expect the new Government to take up the thread and we want a sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government of India also. They should help us in these things. There is the Pulp Factory in Nilam-bur, a most backward area. In that part of Malabar, Ernad is the most backward place. If we could start this paper pulp factory and the rayon pulp factory with all its attendant subsidiary industries, we will be going a long way in giving employment to that part of the country. Therefore, in the matter of industrial improvements in Kerala, we want the Government of India to be more liberal in their allotments and they should take more speedy if not immediate action with regard to some of the industries in the public sector, industries which I have mentioned, and they should also help us to establish other industries in the private sector also. As I said, on the side of the Communists, you can expect implementation of everything that is reasonable.

If we take a long-range view of things and go about the development of this area, that alone will enable us to solve the problem of unemployment in that part of the land. Now I come to .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saksena is anxious to get up and speak. So please finish soon.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: I will take only a minute or two more, Sir. When we consider the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, we find that we have to increase our agricultural production, which means not only food crops but also commercial crops. Sir, you know the position which Kerala occupies in the production of commercial crops which are the best dollar-earners for the country. I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India that Kerala forms an ideal place where both at the State level and at the Centre, you can jointly work for increased production of such commercial crops, because the possibilities

there are immense. In the matter of Food production a target has been fixed at about 25 lakh tons. There is to be this increased production. But for our cocoanuts there are no targets fixed. We are not self-sufficient in cocoanuts. We are not self-sufficient in the matter of arecanuts. But no targets have been fixed for these things. In the matter of cashew, of course, they have just begun to do something. But no such steps have been taken in the matter of pepper or cardamom. Then there are the forest products from Kerala which also require development. Something by way of some research should be done and plans for working out co-operative schemes should be evolved. A start has to be made and these things have to be pushed forward. Therefore, you have to take a little more interest in these matters. As I said, these are very valuable dollar-earners for the whole country and in the interest of sound economy for the whole of India, I would request the Government of India to bestow a little more attention to these matters. For want of time I would not go into this matter in greater detail.

I was most disappointed when I went through the Second Five Year Plan and the proposals for agricultural improvements in Kerala. There are such vast possibilities there and yet so little attention has been paid to this subject. We can depend on the new Government there, to pay greater attention to these things. But the Government of India also should take a wider view of things and see the problems of Kerala in the wider setup, and in the interest of the wider economy of the whole of India and for the sake of our foreign exchange earnings, these commercial crops should be encouraged as they play a very important part and the Central Government should pay greater attention to this subject. This is what I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

The other day the hon. Minister for Railways told us that even in the mat-

ter of wooden sleepers for our railways, we are not able to meet even one-third of our requirements. But, as you know, Sir, Kerala has 1.2 million acres of reserve forests. Travancore-Cochin and Malabar all three together has an area of 12 million acres of reserve forests which grow the very best of timbers in the land, the best teak, rose-wood and so on. And here we find that even in the matter of wooden sleepers we are unable to meet our requirements. In this President's brochure supplied to us you will be surprised to note that in the First Five Year Plan, the Forest Department of the Government of Travancore-Cochin, under the Congress Administration had absolutely no plans for forest regeneration. That is stated here in bold print, in the First Plan there is absolutely nothing for the regeneration of forests there. And yet we have there not only wooden sleepers but other forest products. Just to get Rs. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>77</sub> crores by way of revenue we are spending over a crore of rupees. In Kerala, our wealth is forest wealth, because, as I said a minute or two before, we produce the best teak, the best rose-wood and so on. We have softwood also. Therefore, for the plywood industry, for the cardboard industry and for various other such industries there are immense possibilities there. But all the same, we find that this forest wealth has been neglected. I do not want to go into other things connected with our forest administration. Even our conservator is placed under suspension. I would only say that it is criminal to allow all this forest wealth to run to waste. The Government of India should work out their requirements of timber and call upon the State Government to try to supply all these needs. The felling of trees and other operations are being done through the agency of the

State in Kerala. Therefore, the Central Government should get their timber requirements from the State of Kerala. Even in the Second Five Year Plan, for their requirements in the matter of furniture and other things, they could depend upon the State

Government. That will be a great help to the State and this will enable them to give employment to many people, because the areas covered are vast. I do not refer to other States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will do. I think we must ask other Members to speak. You will have another chance. There is the Kerala Appropriation Bill.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, I extend my heartiest congratulations to our people in Kerala on the fact that the undemocratic system of administration known as President's Rule, will soon come to an end there and a government of the people will soon be established. It is no concern of mine which party has succeeded in the elections. The Communists, if they think that they are the citizens of India, that their roots lie among the people of India, they are welcome to not only one State of Kerala but to other States also, if this action succeeds in changing their attitude of mind.

My hon. friend Mr. Nair who preceded me made a tall bid, that the Communists have their roots among the people. This is a tall bid to make and it is a promise that can only be treated to be genuine if it is implemented by the subsequent actions of the party which will now have a new experience of administering a big part of the Indian Union.

Sir, we have not forgotten the part that our Communist friends played in the Quit India Movement of 1942. When we were busy with the "Do or die struggle" for our independence and for our freedom.....

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: What about the 1930 movement?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA:..... their used to publish a daily journal known as "The People's War" and they looked upon that war which our patriot-

[Shri H. P. Saksena.] were carrying on against the British imperialists not to be the people's war and they sided with the British imperialists in every conceivable way. This is only a recent chapter and it is no use taking our Communist friends at their profession that their roots lie among the people. This profession, as I humbly submitted, has to be implemented. The attitude of the Communist Party towards the affairs of the country has to be changed..

Mr. Nair informed us that the entire world was changing. We are vigilant; we are observing the changes that take place in the world. We are not sleeping but then what about your own attitude? Is there any hope, any prospect, of a change in their attitude, or are they still hugging to themselves the possibility of indulging in more violent activities now that they have got the power of administering a State? This is a very serious question to be considered by these friends because the future of the country and especially of that part which they will be called upon to administer will be determined by whether they are able to change their role and adapt themselves to democratic, call it socialistic if you like, way of life. Sir, I do not grudge any help that the Government of India decides to give to the Kerala Administration for its expansion and development but it is to be conditioned like the promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir by so many other things and it is to be seen whether our friends have adapted themselves to the democratic way of life, as we understand it. It is just possible that there may be a change in this definition of a democratic way of life. We know what democracy is; we practise it daily in the country but they are quite new to it and, therefore it is very doubtful whether our way of life, the democratic way of life, will be adapted by them or not. Their activities in the new administration will only be judged by their actions.

Sir, I again wish good luck to my Communist friends in Kerala and I

hope and trust that they will behave themselves. Now, so far as trust is concerned, I do not mistrust them; it is trust that begets trust; it is mistrust that begets mistrust and I am, therefore, all out to congratulate them in their new undertaking and wish them all good luck.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND IRON AND STEEL (SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI) :

Mr. Chairman, I was very interested to hear the exposition of communism as it is going to be in this country from my hon. friend, Mr. Narayanan Nair. It may be, Sir, that as I heard it, I got some comfort from the fact that communism was going to be constructive and not as it was originally conceived by those who framed the Communist Manifesto in 1849. We get educated as we go on and, as my hon. friend put it, the world is changing. Perhaps communism also changes, so far as the objectives and its methods are concerned. I must confess, however, Sir, that being a bookworm and having read the works of Engels who is the commentator of Marx, I recall to my mind what he said more than hundred years back that communism will use the tools of democracy to destroy it, that the privileges which democracy ensures to people will be used by the Communists in order to subvert democratic Governments. To some extent our experience has been that those fundamental rights which we have guaranteed in the Constitution have often stood in the way of our providing good Governments in the various States. However, Sir, responsibility is something which makes people totally different from what they are or what they were when they were not responsible. We have ourselves in this House changed our angle of vision and, from agitation to good government, we have made some progress. May I hope, Sir, in all humility that the wisdom that has dawned on us on this side of the House will, in course of time, dawn on the people on the other side of the House who are now taking over responsibility.

ty which I will say at once is something which is certainly a terrific responsibility. I will agree with my friend opposite that while they might for the time being be pleased that they have been asked to take up the responsibility of the Government of Kerala, they would realise that it is a responsibility which is something tremendous and he himself outlined why that responsibility is a grave responsibility.. It does not matter who rules Kerala, whether it is the , Congress Party or the Praja Socialist Party or the Communist Party; the problems that they have to tackle are tremendous both in scope and in the effects that they will have ultimately on the destiny of the Government which they have in their charge. It is a fact that I realise; the people on this side of the House realise. I have some personal familiarity with the problems of Kerala. We have tried to tackle some of their problems in an experimental way on the northern part of Kerala, Malabar. We tried some experiments in regard to industrial co-operatives. What my hon. friend mentioned in regard to exploitation of forests has been carried out systematically by the Madras Government so far as Malabar is concerned. There has been an enquiry and working plan schemes in regard to forests were undertaken in Malabar which serve as an example to the rest of the country. Nothing like that has been done in any other part of India. Undoubtedly, we are short of wooden sleepers and, taking India as a whole, Malabar has been supplying a fair quantity of our needs. Maybe, Sir, there is room for improvement, room for a well-designed and integrated plan of afforestation. There it is and my friends have the chance and they might perhaps do the trick. I will not say that I do not wish them well. We do wish them well because after all, whether the Government is Communist or non-Communist, the people are Indians; they are part and parcel of the people of this country. A mere incident, a political accident or the

vagary of the ballot box produced a new Government in Kerala and this does not change the character of the people. I realise, Sir, that the problems of Kerala are unique because of the density of population, because of the high degree of literacy which brings along with it the spirit which questions the fundamental existence of the people. The people of Kerala could never believe that anything would be right for all times and the spirit of enquiry is there which comes along with people who are educated. The problems of Kerala, I agree, are unique. My hon. friend has mentioned that we should look at the problems from a sympathetic angle. May I tell him, Sir, that I have no room for sympathy so far as my outlook is concerned. I am only guided by a sense of duty and so far as the implementation of what we feel to be our duty are concerned, we look at every part of India from the same angle; every part of India where the need is great will merit the necessary amount of attention so far as the Central Government is concerned. We do not have to have any sympathy when we know that our duty is there and we have to help the people who are less privileged than the others.

If Kerala satisfies that condition I am sure the Government of India will do what it can. But so far as the immediate future is concerned we are bound, Sir, more or less by the plan that has been devised for Kerala at an expenditure of 87 crores odd rupees envisaged by the Planning Commission. It is not a matter of my telling my hon. friend to-day that I can certainly make available to him more money, because I can only do so at the expense of some other part of India, but certainly every worth while scheme will have our consideration, and to the extent that we can help we will help. But it is largely a matter of their own making. If they could raise more resources, if they could generate an atmosphere in which, as my hon. friend puts it, private enterprise will seek their



[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.]

asylum, if only they could guarantee the private enterprise the demand they sometimes make, often unreasonably, there will be stability so far as labour conditions are concerned; well, I suppose the consequences will follow. It is largely in their hands, and I would certainly wish them well so far as we are concerned. The Government of India will not look at Kerala from a different angle than they do in the case of Madras, in the case of Punjab, in the case of Orissa or in the case of any other part of India. They will be treating all alike so far as the Government of India is concerned. I hope, Sir, that that assurance would enable hon. Members to pass this Budget in the hope that after all it is in their hands to change it. It may be said, Sir, that this Budget is not one that fulfils adequately or even in a measure the hopes and aspirations of the people of Kerala. But let my hon. friends understand it is only an interim Budget to enable the new Government of Kerala to carry on for a month or two or three, as the case may be, until they decide their own destiny, which is in their hands. Well, good luck to you if you want to change it; good luck to you if you want to increase the quantum of expenditure in the industrial sector. I, realise, Sir, that what we have done, the experiments that we have conducted do not meet the needs of the State. Something more has got to be done, a fact that my hon. friend opposite mentioned, but we are providing for some kind of industrial training for the unemployed and the facilities that we are providing for 400 people attracted applications from about 14,000 or 15,000 candidates. That shows the immensity of the unemployment problem. It is a fact which can not be denied. We know that there is unemployment. Well, introduce schemes, increase your revenue, and you will find that the Central Government will not be lacking so far as their part of the response is concerned.

ed to help you. That is all that I can say at this stage.

### THE KERALA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1957

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Krishnamachari. 30 minutes—not for you; for the whole discussion.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE ANDIRON AND STEEL (SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI) : I shall take exactly three minutes, Sir.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the broad details of the Budget were explained to the House a few days back and therefore it is not necessary for me to repeat them except merely to say, as I have said just now, that the Bill is to authorise supplies for the likely requirements of the State for the first three months of the next year, and it certainly will be for the new Government of Kerala to consider the Budget and to obtain further funds for the rest of the year from the new Legislature that will be functioning in the State of Kerala.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA (West Bengal): Sir, as we are discussing this Consolidated Fund I just want to draw the attention of the House to certain facts which our friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, put forward to-day.