

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

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

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(KERALA), 1961-62
AND**

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66**

**DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES,
MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 58,539 be granted to the President out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Administration of Justice' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XXIII—PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,84,725 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Health Engineering' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XXXIII—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL
EXTENSION SERVICE, LOCAL DEVELOP-
MENT WORKS AND EXTENSION CENTRES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 22,87,277 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,759 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 65,41,640 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,98,373 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. L—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,442 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give assistance to the State to bring the salaries and allowances of Government employees drawing less than rupees five hundred per mensem to the level obtaining in the State of Madras. (5)]

(ii) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more uniforms to the police personnel and to supply them on due dates. (6)]

(iii) "That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of

Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more residential quarters to police constables. (7)]

(iv) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide resting places for service personnel in police stations. (8)]

(v) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bad condition of State Highways as well as village roads. (9)]

(vi) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Block and district development works within prescribed dates. (10)]

(vii) "That the Demands for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide protected drinking water in the coastal areas of Kerala. (11)]

DEMAND NO. LX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,300 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the machinery to combat ministerial corruption. (2)]

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in respect of District Administration and miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the establishment of the fertilizer-cum-petrochemical complex near the Oil Refinery at Cochin. (3)]

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring the detenus to trial (4)]

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more facilities for release on parole. (5)]

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow as many interviews as needed to the relatives of the detenus. (6)]

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the minimum family allowance to political detenus as Rs. 100 per mensem. (1)]

(vii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a comprehensive scheme to develop fisheries as a basic industry of national importance. (9)]

(viii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Development of fishing harbours at the various traditional fishing centres. (10)]

(ix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage more co-operatives of fishermen. (11)]

(x) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish cold storage facilities in all fishing harbours and fishing centres. (12)]

(xi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a nylon net manufacturing unit in Kerala. (13)]

(xii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a marine diesel engine manufacturing factory. (14).]

(xiii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective anti-sea erosion works in Kerala State, especially at Puzhakkad in Alleppey District. (16)]

(xiv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide entire funds for anti-sea erosion works by the Union Government. (17)]

(xv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quantum of rice ration. (18)]

(xvi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give extra ration to people on the sea coast of Kerala. (19)]

(xvii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[Need to reduce the price of rationed rice. (20).]

(xviii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce statutory rationing without any delay in Kerala State. (21).]

(xix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt cultivators of less than fifteen acres of land from the operation of the Kerala Rice and Paddy (Procurement Levy) Orders, 1964. (22).]

(xx) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to procure all paddy from cultivators of more than 15 acres of land after providing for cultivation needs and the cultivators family needs for food. (23).]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands and cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Warior: To start with, I would have liked the Home Minister or at least the Minister of State for Home Affairs had been here because it is the Home Ministry which deals with most of the matters connected with Kerala State. What I mention or most of it may not be taken up by the Finance Minister although this is a financial proposition. The practice is that the Home Ministry deals with all these subjects covered by these grants. Anyway, I hope the

Finance Minister will give his own advice in matters covered by these budgets.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): At present we deal directly with this matter; the matter of budgeting all this is being dealt with directly by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Warior: Only the budgeting part of it, not the actual problems. Suppose I speak about fisheries, the Finance Minister may not be knowing about it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I know very little about fisheries because I do not eat fish but I will try to answer the hon. Member.

Shri Warior: I have moved cut motions on almost all the subjects because there is no legislature in Kerala at present and we have to deal with all these subjects in this Parliament. If I take more than the time that is normally taken on such occasions, that is the reason for it.

Firstly, about the vigilance commission established in the interim period for which the original Budget did not provide. First of all there is the general question whether this vigilance commission is part and parcel of the Government machinery.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I may interrupt the hon. Member, I would like to tell him in regard to his cut motions that he may look into the recommendations of the Finance Commission which we have accepted, partly they deal with some of these matters.

Shri Warior: I have generally looked into it, not very specifically or in great detail. In this manner, corruption is only tackled upto a certain level and it is not going to have any solution to that problem. Here what we want is a machinery which will not in any way be directly or indirectly influenced by those in

authority. It must be as independent or in fact more independent than the judiciary because this subject is not between two parties, individual private parties. This is a special problem arising between the general public and the all powerful administration. So, that machinery should be responsible to the legislature, not to anybody else. Only such an arrangement would be welcome. But here the Government is trying to root out corruption by establishing this vigilance commission. The commissioner may be an honest, straightforward and with unbending integrity and invulnerable to extraneous influences, most qualified man in all these respects but even such a person cannot tackle that problem when it involves some personalities who are in the highest echelons of authority. Especially in a State like Kerala, there had been a hue and cry about corruption from the ministerial level down to the lowest man in the hierarchy. The administrative set-up must also be geared up and it must be reformed so that it can give to people what they want in time, without any delay and all the other reasons for corruption must be rooted out. One way in which it should be possible is to make him responsible only to the legislature and not to any government authority; the commission must not be part and parcel of the government department. We cannot approve it. But as a start, we will watch its achievements and see what improvements we can suggest later on.

Demand No. 10 is connected with fertiliser and petro-chemical complex near the oil refinery in Cochin. This work is entrusted to FACT which is a fertiliser company owned by the Government and very serious questions are involved here. Although the word mentioned is 'petro-chemical complex', we fear that there is no such complex. This is the fear expressed by the papers of Kerala.

This has been expressed also by the public men of Kerala and from those knowledgeable quarters as well. Since it is now entrusted to the FACT we believe that it is only going to be another fertiliser plant based upon the by-product of this refinery. Even then, we expect that it will not be a very big affair or an establishment which will be using the entire resources and the products of the refinery. The agreement with the oil refinery company, the collaborators, is such that in return to the foreign exchange that we are receiving in the form of technical knowhow, machinery and plant, we are giving them the by-products which we are producing. That means, if the percentage of the naphtha produced is not reduced to such level, this fertiliser factory will not even have sufficient raw material for its own use and for its own expansion. Hence, our request to the Government is that this problem must be thought over anew and the Cochin refinery, when it comes into operation, will also have the possibility of establishing plants for all the other petro-chemical complexes along with it so that the much-needed industrial expansion will be brought into being in Kerala State.

The next point is with regard to supplementary demand No. 12 which is concerned with jails. I wish to offer my suggestions on this matter. There are detenus, especially the so-called communist detenus, in the jails of Kerala also. Recently they had resorted to some hunger-strike in protest against the treatment meted out by the Government. The Government, after considering their grievances and demands, have conceded some of them and are now considering the grant of more amenities to the detenus in the jails in Kerala. But the main question that they had raised was their release. Even now, the Government is not willing either to release them or at

[Shri Warior]

least mete out that much justice which any Government is meting out to the highest criminals of the land, that is, bring them to the court of law. If they are brought to the court of law, and if there is sufficient evidence, the Government also can depend upon the correct decision of the court. Why are the Government fighting shy on this question? Again and again we have repeated this point in this House and we have to repeat it on the floor of this House, and we demand that the Government should think over this aspect, because we have a tradition; it is not as if we are submitting a new proposition: not at all. This is something connected with the vital interest of our land. A party or a body of opinion which is not quite correct in the opinion of the Government or which is not or which might not be quite palatable to the administrators and the Government should not be penalised in this way. At least, a sense of democracy must prevail; an element of democracy must be applied to them also. I do not say that the entire democratic rights must be given to them, those who are totally against the opinion of the accidental rulers at present. I do not say that. But at least an element of democracy should be shown or an element of democratic right should be given to them. That element of democratic right which is shown to any citizen or given to any citizen which we are allowing to the criminals, to the murderers and the dacoits in India, at least that much must be given to these detenus. That is not done, and we would demand again and again that the Government must consider this position.

More than that, most of these detenus, as you know pretty well, are Members of Parliament. They must be enabled to express themselves in this House. After all, the Government is also an elected government; these people are also elected people. If

you deny so much of these rights to other ordinary men, so much of the representative character to others, well and good; we can think it over; but what about these people who have been elected by eight to nine lakhs of voters who are represented by these Members? Why should this Government deny this right of representation of the eight to nine lakhs of people in the case of the Members of Parliament? At least the Government must have a reconsideration and re-thinking about it, and these people must not be penalised for having elected these Members. Because, these detenus have been elected by the people and yet the people are thus penalised by the denial of the right to these detenus who have been elected by those people. They might elect Tom, Dick and Harry. But having been elected, nobody else can represent the people. Should those who have elected them be denied representation in this House? Should their voice not be heard through their representatives in this House? How long can the Government deny this right? They could do it for one year, for two years, but what is the limit or the extent? The Government should decide the matter. Otherwise, if the Government is going to decide that such and such a person should be elected, then say so publicly; ask the people not to elect that person and say that he has no right to be represented. The Government can decide that. But since that is not done, my plea is that these people must be given at least the opportunity to represent the wishes, the aspirations, the demands, the requirements and all those things here in Parliament. After allowing them to come here, let them be taken away; I do not mind.

Shri A. K. Gopalan is now in Delhi; why not the Government allow him to sit here? We have sufficient security measures. After he has said in this Parliament what he has to say, let him, if necessary, be handed back to the police. I think that can be done. The court has summoned those people to be produced before the court, the

Supreme Court. He has been taken over here. If the courts can do that, why not this House do it? Why should the Government stand in the way? This is a very simple thing, and I request that the Government must give some consideration to this matter.

Then the main subject that is agitating our minds is the Plan. Unluckily, when the plans are on the anvil there is no representative government in Kerala. That has been our experience in regard to all these three Plans: the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan. Some people say that it is because of the political instability in Kerala. I think it is because of the instability of the Plan that there has been political instability in Kerala. It is not that the Plan is at fault because of political instability. It is the other way, *vice versa*, that is, because the Plan has been defective, there is political instability. The plans are such that no party in Kerala can give a stable government to that State. For instance, during the first Plan period, when it was discussed, the Congress had to recognise the majority, and what happened? The plans disrupted that majority. They could not get through the affairs with that Plan, which was crippled and truncated and which could not satisfy any of the basic demands and necessities and requirements of the State. Hence I think the Plans have contributed more to the instability of the Kerala State than what the so-called instability of the Kerala State has contributed to the default in the plans.

Here, I will concentrate on the basic industries to show how not only political stability but also social stability is affected. When I looked at the papers and the Government records, I saw that the Kerala Government has forwarded some programme for fishery industry there, covering about Rs. 10 crores by way of expenditure. That is why I wanted to mention it even at the beginning. We brought forward this problem before the

Consultative Committee also but we did not get any definite reply from it. That is why again I am hammering it. Study teams have been investigating this problem of fisheries in Kerala. Statistics show that we are not tapping even one-tenth of the potential in respect of the fishery industry in Kerala. We are richer in fish in the Arabian sea than any other country, be it Norway or Japan, which has a coastline of 3,000 miles. The dead fish in the Arabian Sea Wadgebank is more than the catches we are making every year.

We have stressed in the consultative committee that it is not enough to entrust this matter of even producing a project report or scheme to the State Government. The people in the fisheries department there are jealous of their rights and authority. Only if this problem is taken up as a national problem, a central problem, we can hope to have a real fishing industry, which is similar to what is existing in Japan or Scandinavian countries. It is a question of investing Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores and establishing in the whole coastline of 200 miles all the modern equipment and accessories necessary for a full-fledged fishing industry. We want cold storage ships, cold storage facilities for the catches, for canning, shipment and distribution, at least in India and neighbouring countries. Japanese trollers are coming into the Arabian Sea Wadgebank 35 to 40 miles near Cochin Port, fishing here, taking the fish to Tokyo and sending them to the markets abroad after canning them.

In the United States, how is this done? As soon as the fish are caught, they are put in cold storage ships. As soon as the ship goes to the port, cold storage vans are ready to take them and there are chains of shops and distributing centres throughout the United States, so that the fish reach the consumers in a fresh condition. If such a thing can be done in Kerala, that will give more profit than any other industry. This will give employment to lakhs of people.

[Shri Warior]

This will be much better than even an oil refinery or petro-chemical complex. We do not realise the potentialities of this industry. It is such a vast vista and the whole coastline will be industrialised.

What is happening now? When the monsoon was on recently, there was foods shortage. People were fed on leaves and roots. Hundreds of deaths due to cholera occurred in the coastline, where food is available in the form of fish, where employment is available in the form of fisheries, where all social amenities can be given. Now not even drinking water is given to the people there. If it is industrialised, will government deny even drinking water to them? If the coastline is industrialised like Rourkela or Durgapur, all the modern amenities which are now available in these places will be obtainable in the Kerala coastline also. But whenever we make such a proposition, government do not listen. Of course, they have many other things to think over, but this is a question of national wealth, which is produced not by us, but by nature. It is already there. When the fish is asking us to be caught rather than die in the sea, we are not prepared to take it. So, the Central Government must take over this industry before the fourth plan is finalised, so that huge amount of foreign exchange can be earned. There is a study team which has gone into this whole matter and said that we can have as much foreign exchange as possible from this industry. I will just quote one para from its report to give a comparative study of the existing position in the fishing industry:

"With about 3,000 miles of coastline and 0.79 million seagoing fishermen, Japan stands foremost in world fisheries. Her production in 1962 was 6.86 million tonnes against the world production of 44.72 million tonnes of fish. Similarly, Norway with a coastline measuring about 2,000 miles excluding the regions covered by the inlet and small

islands has produced 1.34 million tonnes of fish in 1962. The fishing industry provides employment for about 87,000 fishermen in Norway."

Here you can easily visualise the position. I have got figures and I can convince anybody in the government about the possibility, feasibility and necessity of having a full-fledged national fishing industry, rather than leaving it to the fisheries department in Kerala. I am told they are against this industrial development, because they know once this industry develops into such a large scale, it will be out of their hands and control and it will be in the hands of the Centre. So, they do not want that. But the Kerala people and the State as a whole want that this must be taken up by the centre, which alone can have the necessary resources, which alone can provide the foreign exchange required and also the chain of organisations necessary for developing an industry like this, as in the developed countries of Japan and Norway.

Now that the Food Minister is here, I will take that subject. We have had many discussions about it in the consultative committee and we have come to some understanding about rationing, etc. Reports from Kerala even now show that the food position there is not at all satisfactory. I agree we are not producing enough food. But why? Is it because the productivity in our agriculture is very low? Nobody will suggest that. Productivity in Kerala is the highest in the land. I can quote figures and convince anybody. The real reason is that our agriculturists can get more earnings through cash crops and so they have turned to cash crops rather than foodgrains. If they turn to food cultivation, they can produce enough and more food. We will supplement that with the fish from the Arabian Sea. We do not want to go with a begging bowl before anybody. The 2 crores of people in Kerala are not beggars. We have sufficient land to produce sufficient food. We are not

doing it because, if a person has a chance to make more money, nobody will sacrifice it. We produce all these cash crops, export them and get enough food in return for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

13.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SEVENTIETH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

13.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF FAMINE AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first resolution is of Shri M. Matcharaju. He has authorised Shri P. Venkatasubbalah to move the resolution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that with a view to promote economic development of chronic famine areas of India, a Famine Area Development Authority be established with adequate funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

Sir, this resolution has been brought forward with the main intention of focussing the attention of the Government of India to the scarcity conditions prevailing in many part of our country.

Famine is a word known to everybody in India, and especially to certain portions of our country which are endemic so far as famine conditions are concerned.

I would like in this connection just to refer to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* which has brought out the years in which India had famine conditions. In this book they have mentioned certain areas where there were terrible famine conditions in India with the result that several lakhs of people died for want of food. This book says that famines in India started in 650 A.D. In 941 and 1022 there were great famines in India; entire provinces were depopulated and man was driven to cannibalism. Again, there was a eleven years' famine in the period 1148-59. Then again, in 1344-45 there was great famine in India, when the Moghul emperor was unable to obtain the necessaries for his household. The famine continued 'or years and thousands upon thousands of people perished of want. Then again; 1396-1407 The Durga Devi famine in India, lasting 12 years. Then, 1661, Famine in India; no rain fell for two years. Then, 1769-70, Great famine in Bengal, when a third of the population perished. Then, 1783, The Chalisa famine in India, which extended from the eastern edge of the Benares province to Lahore and Jammu. Then, 1790-92, The Doji Bara, or skull famine, in India, so called because the people died in such numbers that they could not be buried. According to tradition this was one of the severest famines ever known. It extended over the whole of Bombay into Hyderabad and affected the northern districts of Madras. Again, in 1838, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1876-78, 1897, 1899-1901 there were series of famines where millions of people died. All these things have been brought out in