

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Of the five hours allotted to them three hours and 20 minutes have already been availed of yesterday and one hour and 40 minutes now remain. This means that these Demands including the Appropriation Bill will be disposed of by about 1.40 P.M. The voting will, of course, take place at 2.30 P.M.

Thereafter, the House will take up Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Andhra for which two hours have been allotted. The discussion on these Demands shall continue upto 2.30 P.M. when the House will take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, yesterday also you were pleased to say that voting would take place at 2.30 P.M., but even at 1.48 P.M. the voting had taken place and the whole matter was over by the time we returned after lunch. I just wanted to place the matter before you.

Mr. Speaker: If the matter is over, voting may be postponed and other subjects may be taken up for discussion.

Shri Raghavachari: Voting also was over.

Mr. Speaker: It may have been taken by mistake. If hon. Members had pointed out the convention which we have just established, perhaps, the voting would have been postponed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I was discussing Demand No. 124 last evening and while doing so I said that this outlay on sugar which has to be imported from abroad is not a very happy feature of the food economy of our country. There are many questions relating to this sugar economy of our State. Of course, it is a question to be settled on a very just and equitable basis between the cane growers, factory owners and the consumers.

Since that is a question of very big policy I do not want to go into it, but I cannot help saying that the cane growers have been suffering from a sense of grievance all these days and that the Government should do something to redress the grievances they have, if any. At the same time, I want to suggest that the installed capacity of so many sugar factories in this country is lying idle. Will not Government be in a position to see that the sugar factories which are already to be found in this country are put to the maximum use? If that is done, I do not see any reason why there should be room for such large scale import of sugar into this country. At the same time I know that the Government of India has recently inaugurated a policy of setting up some new factories. I know there was a talk about setting up a sugar factory in one of my own constituencies—Tanda—in District Hoshiarpur. Of course, that has not come about and I am sorry for that. But, all the same, I think that the policy of the Government to set up new sugar factories should be liberalised as much as possible. Also, I would urge that as we are trying the Japanese method of rice cultivation in this country, similarly we should try the Javanese method of sugar cultivation. In this country, unfortunately, our yield per acre so far as rice is concerned is very poor and our yield per acre so far as sugar is concerned is not very adequate. I think one of the best things to be done is that the output of sugarcane per acre should be increased. For that purpose I would ask the Government to send a team of experts abroad to study the methods of sugar cultivation in Java so that we can profit by their expert advice. But, when all is said and done, I cannot help saying that the policy of import of sugar should be put an end to as soon as possible. Fortunately or unfortunately, Indians have, if I may be pardoned for saying so, a "sweet tooth". I know the consumption of sugar in this country will have an up-

ward trend and it will go on having an upward trend as years go by. Therefore, the produce of the country should keep pace with the demand and that can only happen if we try to evaluate the overall sugar policy of our country in the changed pattern of our life today.

Sir, one more word I want to say about Demand No. 59. Well, it has been said that we are going to have children's feature films in this country. I do not want to enter into a discussion whether films are good or bad. But, I must say that the amount of Grant for this is in some ways desirable—it is not wholly, desirable; it is in some ways desirable. Films have become a very necessary part of our life today. I do not see why all age-groups should not have films which are suited to their tastes and their needs. At present our children go to those pictures which are—if I may use an extravagant word—more or less poison for them; if not poison, dope for them. The children get into the habit of seeing those films which create a kind of morbid taste in them. It is, therefore, necessary that if our children are to grow up with wholesome tastes so far as films go, they must be given films which are suited to their taste. A very modest beginning is going to be made in this, but it is going to be only on an experimental basis. I do not know to what this experiment will lead.

Whether the films which are produced by the Film Society will be of the right standard or not, I cannot say anything about that, but I must say that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should take this matter very seriously. In fact, it is a matter not only for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but it is a matter for the Ministry of Education and even for the Home Ministry. We have the question of the delinquent children, we have the question of the upkeep of children who are destitute, and all these Ministries are involved in this aspect. I would suggest that a committee should be set up with repre-

sentatives from these three Ministries to go into the whole question of films for children. I would say that the Home Ministry should see to it that only those films are shown to the children which are wholesome for the children. The entry of children into the cinema houses should be banned when the films that are being shown in the cinema houses are meant only for adults. With these remarks, I support this Demand.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I rise to oppose demand No. 124 in respect of the import of sugar, for the reason that there should have been no necessity to import any sugar, and we can still make our country self-sufficient in sugar very shortly. It is customary for every country to try to be self-sufficient in as many commodities as possible for obvious reasons because it creates more employment and it also saves foreign exchange.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly note that we started this discussion at 12-15 P.M. and that we have to finish at 1-45 P.M. That means we have only one and a half hours. No Minister has yet spoken and I intend reserving one hour for all the Ministries together. So half an hour remains, and therefore, each hon. Member must take not more than five minutes.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): It is a very important subject and more time can be given.

Sardar Lal Singh: I requested for two hours' discussion, but that was not granted. I feel that this is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot help it. Five hours were allotted for all the demands together. We spent three and a half hours yesterday. The hon. Member was not here yesterday.

Sardar Lal Singh: I sent a requisition yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Somehow I missed it. I would have given him 15 minutes yesterday but not today.

Sardar Lal Singh: At least 10 minutes might be given to me instead of 15 minutes. I shall try to finish my speech within 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Sardar Lal Singh: It is gratifying that our country has become self-sufficient in food and Government can certain claim due share in it, but so far as sugar industry is concerned, I am afraid it presents a very gloomy picture. The perusal of imports of sugar during last decade and a half would reveal that India was more or less self-sufficient in sugar since 1940. Until 1951-52, there had been no great necessity to import any large quantity of sugar. In fact, in 1951-52, India produced 15 lakh tons of sugar, and that was the highest quantity ever produced in this country, and our Government had to think of the export of Indian sugar. Since then, sugar mills have increased in number. Their capacity has also increased, so that, there should have been no necessity to import any sugar. We could have been self-sufficient by this time, but it was in 1952 that Government took a very wrong step in cutting down the price of sugarcane by 25 per cent. and that was done in the face of bitter protests from the cane-growers, against the warning of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and against the advice of certain sugarcane growing States. The worst apprehensions that were expressed at that time have come out true. What do we find now? While due to cane price incentive the sugar production had increased from 9 lakh tons to 15 lakh tons during the two years preceding 1951-1952, sugar production has come down to 10 lakh tons in the succeeding two years due to cut in cane price. As the cultivators felt frustrated the area under sugarcane has also fallen by 8 lakh acres. The factories have remained idle, so much so, that factories in East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar could only work for 73 days and 60 days respectively as against the normal 120 days, and the

country has been forced to import tremendous quantity of sugar. Last year, the import amounted to about 2½ lakh tons and this year we have imported 7½ lakh tons. In fact, from September, 1953, to December, 1954, the total imports would amount to something like 8½ lakh tons. To import a commodity which can be produced in this country in any quantity desired and to import it at a time when the demon of unemployment is facing us, and when we want to save foreign exchange for other urgent developmental needs, to say the least, is highly undesirable and against the interests of the country. It may be mentioned that during this period, while the production has come down to 10 lakh tons, the consumption has increased to about 20 lakh tons, so that the gap between production and consumption has become indeed very great. I submit that such a situation, if it had arisen in any other country—a country self-sufficient in a certain commodity for the last 1½ decades, becoming a deficit country all of a sudden to the extent of almost 50 per cent.—would have created an uproar and given a rude shock to the people and a good shaking to the Government.

There is one thing which is interesting. The cut in cane prices was made in the alleged interest of the consumer. The cut was intended to enable the consumer to get sugar at cheap rates. But what has actually happened? While on one hand the cultivator has lost no less than rupees fifteen crores in one season alone by the cut in prices, on the other hand, the consumer has also been paying a far higher price than what he paid before the cut was affected. It is estimated that during the last couple of years, the consumer has paid something like rupees forty crores more than what he should have paid on the basis of cane price paid to the grower.

Sri Bimlaprasad Chahija (Sibsagar—North—Lakhimpur): Where has the money gone?

Sardar Lal Singh: The money has gone either to the sugar mills or to the dealers. That shows that sugar mills and dealers have reaped a rich harvest. In fact, the balance-sheets of most of the sugar mills will show very handsome profits. I can present before this House the balance-sheets of Hyderabad State Sugar Mills, even though State enterprises are not supposed to be as efficient as private mills. The Hyderabad State Sugar Mill has shown a profit of about Rs. 40 lakhs, giving a dividend of about 30 to 40 per cent on total investment. In fact, during the course of the last five or six years, they have recovered almost double the price of the factories. I am certain that most of the sugar mills have made a tremendous profit. It is interesting to note that the State Sugar Mill of Hyderabad is also running a sugarcane farm of its own. While the factory made a tremendous profit of something like 30 or 40 per cent in sugar manufacture, it lost heavily on the production of sugarcane.

Shri Jhunjhuwala (Bhagalpur Central): Does the hon. Member mean to say that this farm is making more profit than the factory?

Sardar Lal Singh: It shows that Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for cane is not a remunerative price. I emphasized this last time also. See the accounts of the hundreds of Government farms including sugarcane farms that are existing in this country. Is any Government farm able to produce sugarcane at such low cost? I have already cited the example of the State Sugar Factory at Hyderabad. They have got their own farm and they have shown a loss of rupees four lakhs on sugarcane production. Then again, we had the opportunity to see the Walchand Nagar Farm in Bombay State which is considered to be the best farm in this country. There also, they said that Rs. 1-7-0 was not at all a remunerative price, and the cost of production varied from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee also in its last meeting held

only a few days back recommended that the price should not be less than Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. What greater authority than this can I cite. It is quite clear that while sugar factories have reaped rich harvests, the cultivators have lost heavily, and what is more, the consumer has all along been paying very much higher prices than he should have paid on the basis of cane price.

There is no doubt whatsoever that our country should be self-sufficient in sugar. The best interests of the country demands that it should be so. The Planning Commission wants a production of something like 25 lakh tons of sugar to be attained by 1960. The present production is about 10 to 11 lakh tons. It is not a joke to increase our production from 10 or 11 lakh tons to 25 lakh tons. The deficit will not be made good by paper schemes. The cultivator has got to be satisfied. He has got to be induced to grow sugar cane and he will not grow cane unless he finds it remunerative. I have already stated that the price of Rs. 1-7-0 is not at all remunerative.

In South India there is a SISMA formula, according to which the cultivators got a certain amount of benefit although not to the desired extent. In North India, the cane cultivators have been agitating for getting a share in the excess profits made by the sugar mills during the last two or three years. Government, in fact, considered this demand to be a reasonable one and actually conceded it. As a result, a new formula has been evolved by the Central Government, but I have calculated that this new formula would give no relief whatsoever to the cane-growers. While the price of sugar was Rs. 31 per maund about two years back the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. The sugar mills were perfectly satisfied with this: that is the price of Rs. 1-12-0 per maund of cane and Rs. 31 per maund of sugar. Now according to the new formula even if the price of sugar remains at Rs. 31 per maund, the cultivator will

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not get more than Rs. 1-8-9 per maund and that also if sugar recovery is 10 per cent and the highest percentage fixed by the Government is given to him, that is 60 per cent. Now, in the case of those States where the percentage fixed is only 53, the price of cane will come down to very much lower than Rs. 1-7-0 per maund, against which the cultivators have been agitating. I do not wish to take any more time of the House, except to say that the cane-growers from all over India, from U.P., Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, PEPSU and Punjab are assembling at Delhi on the 19th of this month in order to apprise the Members of Parliament and the Central Government about their views and I would request not only the Members of Parliament but also the hon. Ministers concerned, kindly to take note of the views that will be expressed at that meeting.

I have already said that so far as the food position is concerned, undoubtedly Government deserves credit for it, but I am afraid the sugar policy followed by them has proved highly disastrous to all concerned, that is, not only to the cultivators, but also to the sugar manufacturers, to the consumers and to the country at large and it is time that Government should decide to change this policy and give a reasonable price for cane to the cultivator, because price incentive alone will bring about an increase in the area under cane and give encouragement to the cultivator to put in his best efforts for sugar cane production.

Shri Punnose (Alleppey): In regard to the demand for a lakh of rupees for setting up of Export Promotion Councils, I have to say a few words. It has become a fashion for Government to set up Export Promotion Councils. I am not against that fashion, but my only doubt is whether these Councils can serve the purpose for which they are set up. In the case of certain commodities like pepper, cashewnut and tobacco,

mere setting up of Export Promotion Councils will not help them out of their difficulty. It would appear that Government does not care to see where the shoe pinches and try to find a solution for that.

No doubt, with regard to cashewnut, we have to find out more markets outside. Not only in the United States of America but on the continent of Europe and countries in Asia we can find a market. The demand for cashewnut is growing. Therefore a certain amount of intelligent propaganda can bring about desirable results, but the more serious problem is not to find a market outside. Some 60,000 tons of raw cashewnuts are produced in India. They are produced mainly in the Madras State and Travancore-Cochin. But these 60,000 tons of raw cashewnut cannot feed the industry. It is not sufficient to keep the industry going. At least 50,000 tons have to be imported. It is, in fact, with regard to this 50,000 tons or more of cashewnuts that is imported that we have to do something. The Spices Enquiry Committee also pointed it out. The 80,000 tons of indigenous cashewnut can give work to the industry only for three or four months. Even with the imported quantity, the work will continue only for nine months, with the results that the industry has to close down.

It is an industry employing more than 90,000 workers out of which 70,000 are women. It is a cultivation concerning in Travancore-Cochin State over 82,000 acres and more than 135,000 acres in Madras State. Out of these 82,000 acres in Travancore-Cochin and 135,000 acres in Madras State, I am afraid more than 2,000 or 3,000 may not be conducted on an estate basis by large-scale cultivators. The others will be half-acre, quarter acre, one acre plantations. So, it is mainly a problem affecting the ordinary peasant and worker.

Now what happens is that this 50,000 or so tons of imported cashewnuts controls the whole market. It is

pointed out by the Spices Enquiry Committee that there are certain influential firms in Bombay who import this from East Africa. These firms are very influential and hold almost a monopoly in the import trade—says the report. It is two or three firms which control the whole trade. They know the exact hour at which the industry will be closing down in South India. They will be ordering the East African nuts and keeping them in stock. These nuts can be kept for three or four years, without damage. The Bombay firms will not allow them to go into the market till the last nut is finished in South India. Then these Bombay traders have got their agents placed in very influential positions in the industry. They know what orders have come from America, from which firms and at what rates. At the exact and crucial moment they quote prices from which the industrialists can make no profits. What happens is that the industrialist cannot make any profit from out of the imported cashewnuts. So, what does he do? He tries to make what profit he can and make amends for the loss he has to suffer on imported nuts from the indigenous product. For that the first thing he does is to buy low from the cultivator. That is the most terrible part of it. We have heard of high prices of cashewnuts. But I can tell you that not one peasant, not one cultivator has become prosperous because of the high prices.

He is always paid a low price. The second thing is this. The industrialists try to make a profit by giving low wages to the worker. The cashewnut worker is the most neglected in the State. If the Government are earnest to do something with regard to cashewnut, they should control the import. It is not a very big thing. It is in fact an import committee that has to be set up. Whatever be the name of that committee it must control the import of cashewnut and must assure a fair price to the peasant and a reasonable wage to the worker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member suggest that import licences should not be granted except to two or three people?

Shri Pannose: That is not a question of licence only. The Bombay firms have got certain relations with East African producers. I know cases where people have gone abroad from our country. A very influential gentleman went and stayed in East Africa for some time but he did not get any nuts. The Government of India should take charge of the import and break that monopoly.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): That is State trading.

Shri Pannose: With regard to pepper also, an Export Promotion Committee is proposed. We must find more markets for pepper also. There is market for pepper all over Europe and in Asian countries. These markets have to be exploited. Here also there is one difficulty: the ordinary peasant is always a loser. He is not a very rich fellow. He has to sell the commodity at the lowest price possible. Merchants go and advance money even before the crop season starts. The peasant has to take those advances and he has to sell the products at a low price. Or he sells the product in the ordinary village markets at a very low price. This sort of a forward contract system is going against the interests of the peasants. Here the Government must be able to guarantee a price to the peasant. The Report of the Spices Enquiry Committee says—the Government spokesmen also say—that we have not got a monopoly for pepper. That is true in one sense. In another sense, we have got a monopoly for the Malabar black pepper; there is no pepper to equal it. Therefore, we have got the capacity to bargain in any foreign country. If properly kept, this commodity can be kept for over two or three years. Government should have a machinery which will be able to tell the peasant that he will get a stipulated price. I

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do not want that rate to be very large. Let that be a very reasonable one. It may not be very attractive at all. Let the Government tell the peasants that they will get a fixed price and that price should be guaranteed. The machinery should be there to take charge of the commodity. That machinery should watch the foreign market and sell our commodity at the proper time. Such a committee has to be set up. In the present Committees, I am afraid that there are representatives of industrialists and traders only. The peasant has no place in them. He should be represented in them. This is exactly what should be done but that is the one thing not done. I have no time to go into tobacco but here also it is monopoly interests that govern. Government of India should take steps to break this monopoly and help the peasant and the small traders as well as industrialists. In these circumstances, I feel it is my duty to oppose this Demand.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): I rise to oppose Demand No. 124 providing for an expenditure of Rs. 11.4 crores with regard to the import of sugar. In opposing this Demand I want to break up the time into two parts.

In the first part I would like to talk about the existing conditions in the factories located in North India. They are located both in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and also in the Punjab. There has been a cry for the last two or three years that the price paid to the cane growers is not sufficient. Last year, when Shri Kidwai was the Minister in charge, some of us in this House stated that Rs. 1-7-0 was not an economic price and the cane growers were not going to supply cane at that price to the factories and that there would result a scarcity of sugar. At that time somehow he managed to get away with it. He has gone now but here is a matter on which I am speaking for the benefit of the whole country. Ever since the sugar racket of 1949

or 1950, when Shri Jairamdas Daulatram was the Minister, the sugar policy—ever since that time—has been one of complete bungling, bungling and bungling. Government had paid no attention to this. Last year there was not such a scarcity as this year. In the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, due to various reasons, the yield of sugarcane can never be taken upto a very high level. The price paid to the sugarcane grower must be about Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2/-. Unless you do that you will never get sugar. Although at that time Government did not pay any heed, I have seen lately that the Minister for Agriculture in Bihar has said publicly that with the present price of Rs. 1-7-0, the growers were not bringing any cane and that was the reason why we had produced less sugar than in previous years. As Sardar Lal Singh had said, at one time, two years ago the production of sugar had gone up to 15 lakhs tons. It had gone beyond the target fixed by the Planning Commission. Then, the Treasury Benches were very vociferous and said: we had gone beyond the target before the target date. But now it has gone down and they do not say anything.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Before you finish your speech it will again go up.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: They are going to spend all the foreign exchange. This is the first part.

The second part is this. The sugar industry is being bungled all the time. Fortunately Government had now come to realise that South India is the place for sugar. You talk of South India only because, in the other places in the fully tropical zone, there are no capitalists interested to put up any factories. Unless the sugar industry is taken to the tropical zone including South India, the yield of sugarcane can never be taken up to 60, 70 or 80 tons. Unless sugarcane yield is taken up to that extent the sugar price can never be on a parity with the world prices. There are sugarcane countries—Hawaii

Islands, Puerto Rico, Java etc. Java used to be a place where the sugarcane yield was of very high quality having 13 or 14 per cent. of sucrose; the yield was 60, 70 or 80 tons. In the Hawaii Islands, it is over 100 tons. And those results can be obtained only where nature favours such a crop. And nature favours it in the tropical climate. The conditions in North India are not favourable for it. It is not fully tropical, and when two months after crushing too comes in March it dries up the cane. This is not the place for sugarcane. Unfortunately it has been placed here by our capitalists who were not capitalists, who were only petty traders dealing in cloth, who did not know anything of industry and who did not take any advice from anybody. In the old Bengal and North Western Railway almost at every station they placed a factory and at some stations they placed two or three factories. They were foolish in doing it. And Government at that time did not take any interest in it. The policy was one of *laissez faire*, let them come.

But the times have changed. The Government is a National Government, and the people who are managing this should be competent enough to look into the future and make the thing self-sufficient. I say there are the lands that are going to be irrigated by the multi-purpose schemes all over in the South, in Bengal, in Orissa, where you can put up sugar factories, and with that sugarcane cultivation the crores of rupees that you are spending in the I.C.A.R., if properly canalised that way, in ten years' time can produce seventy to eighty tons. Unless you do that there is no hope and you will be always importing sugar to the tune of sixty or hundred crores of rupees, and frittering away the foreign exchange which you need for development in other lines. That is why I accuse this Ministry particularly, of being the arch-bungler for the last five or six years. I hope it will not be so in the future.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City):
Within the very limited time at my disposal I wish to say a few words on

Demands Nos. 61,63 and 64 Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Naturally we should not grudge the Ministry of Irrigation and Power any demands for extra staff if the staff is to be used for the proper purpose, that is development work. There are so many Demands, for small and large amounts, and brief notes have been given explaining the purposes of the Demands that have been made.

Demand No. 64 creates a new department, namely setting up of a Plant and Machinery Directorate. At the present moment this Directorate would cost only Rs. 31,000. The functions of this small Directorate, which consists of one Director, one Deputy and five Assistants, are design of plant layout and equipment, procurement of machinery under foreign aid, planning of manufacture—manufacture of machinery and spare parts, I suppose—and standardisation of equipments and spares. No explanatory memorandum has been circulated to us explaining these functions that have been allotted to this small Directorate that is proposed to be set up. I really cannot understand how this small Directorate can undertake the work of planning of manufacture and standardisation of equipments and spares. The Ministry of Industry has got a Development Wing. I do not know why these functions could not be performed by the Development Wing of that Ministry. If the Development Wing is to be strengthened for the purpose of these extra duties, it could as well have been strengthened in the Ministry of Industry rather than create a new department in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. New departments that are created are no doubt in the beginning very small babies by themselves—the cost of this new Department is only about Rs. 31,000 a year—but they have got a habit of growing up at a very fast rate. The functions that have been allotted to this Directorate show that unless they grow at a very fast rate they will not be able to perform the functions that have been allotted to them at the present moment. The various large scale irrigation projects had received heavy

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equipment, earth-moving machinery and other heavy equipment from abroad either in connection with the Colombo Plan or other aids. As far as I know, a large proportion of this heavy equipment is lying idle because there is lack of spare parts or there is lack of technical knowledge. There is no doubt that another department is being set up for training of operators and mechanics. I hope this will certainly be useful in the future. But I should like to know why this planning of machinery and standardisation of equipment is necessary as a separate department and why it is not merged with the Development Wing of the Ministry of Industry.

In the various parts of India there are schemes for irrigation projects under consideration. In some parts they have been under consideration for a very very long time. An hon. Member from the other side had referred to the Nandikonda scheme. I also wish to endorse his suggestion that the sanctioning of schemes which are urgently required in various States should be expedited. Hyderabad is very closely connected with the Nandikonda scheme. There are other schemes like the Purna scheme which have been under consideration for the last so many years. I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will expedite sanction of these schemes. If they are undertaken, they may be useful in relieving unemployment to a small extent.

1 P.M.

There is a minor point which I would like to mention for only clarification purposes. On page 20 there is a Demand for printing of posters in 11 languages of India for publicity of river valley projects and Engineering Seminar, for Rs. 41,400. The Parliament had sanctioned two years ago an integrated publicity scheme of the Five Year Plan and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been given sufficient funds for propaganda work concerning the Five Year Plan. No information is given here why this printing of posters in 11 languages

could not be done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and why every Ministry or every Minister should have the funds for the propaganda work.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): We have already settled.

I am very happy that this question about the Export Promotion Councils has come up for discussion on the floor of the House at this stage, because this gives us an opportunity of making the position clear regarding these Export Promotion Councils. As the hon. House knows there are a few important commodities in whose exports we are very much interested. The commodities that we have chosen belong to that category, and we propose to set up Export Promotion Councils for them. The commodities selected for this purpose are cotton textiles, art silk fabrics, tobacco, pepper and cashew-nuts, shellac, light engineering goods, plastics, mica and sport goods.

In respect of the first two, cotton textiles and art silk fabrics, we have already set up Export Promotion Councils. As a matter of fact, these various items have had a variety of experience in the export market. We are naturally interested in the export of cotton textiles and art silk fabrics because, they are valuable earners of foreign exchange. Our goods are of excellent quality and they are more and more popular in the foreign markets. It goes without saying that unless we have got an organisation, willing to look after the export promotion, the cause of export promotion would not prosper.

Tobacco, as hon. Members are aware, has had to suffer recently on account of low grade tobacco being left here unasked for and unsold. The accumulation was to the extent of 25 to 30 million pounds. Recently, one of our delegations had gone to China and 2,000 tons of low grade tobacco has been sold to China. These solitary attempts were not considered adequate and this item of tobacco was included for consideration in the matter of setting up of a Council. As hon. Members are doubtless aware,

in shellac also in recent years there has been a fall of 25 per cent in volume and about 50 per cent in the value of our exports. The U.S.A. and the U.K. are our principal buyers. Some apprehension is felt that there may be competition from the use of synthetic substitutes as also competition from other shellac growing areas.

Regarding pepper and cashewnuts, particularly cashewnuts, my hon. friend Shri Punnoose who is absent now, spoke a lot about it. He mixed up two questions into one. Firstly, we have to popularise the use of cashewnuts in outside countries. Some countries are fond of cashewnuts though the U. S. A. has taken less than it was taking before. Therefore, it needs our special efforts to see that other countries are familiarised with the use of cashewnuts. Shri Punnoose had something to say about the difficulties of the manufacturers vis-a-vis import licences. It is a fact that our importers in Bombay have their representatives in East Africa also. In fact it is about the same agency which is instrumental in collecting cashewnuts in East Africa, that imports the stuff into India. With a view to minimise the difficulties of the actual manufacturers, recently, we made available to them 50 per cent. of the licences, making it difficult for the actual importers to charge exorbitant prices from the manufacturers. Somehow or other, the manufacturers did not import the full quota of 50 per cent. that was allotted to them. We have taken that measure. But, that is not all. What is needed is to popularise cashewnuts in foreign countries. With regard to pepper also, it has been in difficulties in recent years. The exports have dropped. In 1949-50, the export of pepper amounted to 15,631 tons. It has dropped in 1953-54 to 12,447 tons. Immediately after the war, we had a sort of a monopoly. But other pepper growing areas are coming up now in the field. We had recently the Spices Enquiry Committee which has rendered very valuable work. They have given some suggestions. With a view to spur up exports of pepper and cashewnuts, I

am quite sure the House will agree that such Councils would be helpful.

In respect of mica also, in 1951-52, we sent out 4.07 lakh cwts. In 1952-53 we sent only 2.84 lakh cwts. and in 1953-54 it has dropped to 2.50 lakh cwts. There is also the fear of synthetic substitutes in respect of mica. We must do all that is possible both in the matter of sending out standardised goods and in trying to find new foreign markets. We are hoping and there is good reason for that hope, that our engineering goods and plastics have also good potential markets outside our country. As I said, in respect of these commodities, I am quite sure that the House will agree with the setting up of these Councils.

In order that these councils may work effectively, the idea is to constitute them from amongst largely trade and other concerned interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is being done so far as these articles are concerned to increase consumption in the local market? Is it that we are self-sufficient as regards these items and so we are trying to get foreign markets or is it due to the incapacity of the people to purchase them?

Shri Karmarkar: Our people are taking more cashewnuts and as hon. Members are aware, they order cashewnuts with coffee. So, coffee is also progressing as also the growers of cashewnuts.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Of sugar also.

Shri Karmarkar: But, we cannot force cashewnuts down the peoples throats. It is bound to be a limited market. The price in foreign markets is also a good factor. Equally, we want to see that all these items have a good export market.

I was saying that it is proposed to register these Committees as limited companies by guarantee under the Companies Act. In the initial stages, the funds of these Councils will be contributed partly by the industry and trade and partly by the Government. We are hoping that as these Councils prove useful, Government may be in a position not necessarily to contribute anything.

[Sati Karmarkar]

at all. But, now, so long as these Councils are not properly appreciated, it is necessary in the interests of foreign trade and in the interests of these commodities themselves, we have to contribute a share. That is the idea.

The object of these Councils will be to do all that is possible to coax up our exports. For instance, it should be the function of these Councils to undertake market studies with reference to the commodities in question in foreign markets, send trade missions to foreign countries, appoint representatives, agents or correspondents in foreign countries for the purpose of collecting the prices and making market surveys etc., to conduct propaganda regularly and continuously, collect statistical information, to lay down standards of quality and packing, to set up an organisation to maintain liaison and set up an organisation for the inspection of goods intended for export, and incidentally depute officers of the Council to witness the survey of the goods, and similar ways of functioning. I think these Councils would be extremely useful in promoting our export trade. This work has been of growing importance, and one of the important aspects, as I was mentioning to the House a little while ago, is to associate the industries concerned themselves in respect of such promotion. It was asked of us to give some information about the constitution, and therefore I have wearied this House with a fairly detailed idea as to the Export Promotion Councils.

Within the remaining period of the year it is our idea—it is not possible for us to finalise the setting up of all the Export Promotion Councils; two have already been set up—and it is our hope that we shall be able to concentrate on the formation of tobacco and pepper and cashewnut export promotion councils before the end of this financial year, and therefore, though the actual contribution was assessed at something more, we have contented ourselves with this demand for a lakh of rupees in respect of the work that is proposed to be undertaken during the remaining part of this year.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Karkar): May I say a word regarding Demand No. 59? I am glad to note that hon. Members have generally welcomed the proposal to form a Children's Film Society, and have expressed approval of that society. A question was raised as to why Government is not carrying on this work through a department, and why it is considering it necessary to form a registered society for this purpose. There are two points why we consider it preferable to have a society of this type.

Firstly, this is a subject in which there is a lot of public interest. No doubt the commercial people are not interested in this thing, but the public as a whole, society as a whole is interested in seeing that films for children are produced, and we have great hopes that a large amount of philanthropic money will be forthcoming in the form of grants in order to further such a cause. That money will be forthcoming only if we have such a registered body which carries on this work and not if a Government department does this work.

The second point is we would like, in furtherance of this work, to associate as much as possible eminent social workers, eminent educational workers, because this is and this can be a very specialised branch of the film trade, and that can be possible only if there is a registered society or a separate body, not a Government body which tries to do this work. No doubt, private producers will not come forward for this work. No doubt also that Government will also have to contribute and government would gladly contribute for producing some films and also by making grants to the society, but we felt that by forming a registered society, by getting public co-operation in this, we will be able to produce a much larger number of films, on a much larger scale, than if a Government department tried to do this work.

We have a films division which is at present very heavily overworked. If, for example, we try to give to this films division the work of producing child-

ren's films, we will have to set up a separate unit and as the House knows all the preliminaries concerned with the setting up of new Government unit are so very slow and so very complicated that the work will be held up for a long time. And we are very keen to produce such films as soon as possible.

The point was raised by my hon. friend Shri Damodara Menon as to whether Government's contributing some money to this society is going to be unchecked as to how the society spends that money. Government will have a number of directors or members on the Board of this Society and moreover, Government will see that the composition of the society is such that it consists of responsible persons and persons who are interested in this work, so that the House need have no anxiety that the work of the society will go in wrong directions or that it will suffer in any way.

I may inform the House that we propose to have Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru as the Chairman of this society.

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): As the oldest child I suppose.

Dr. Keskar: He has helped in doing much pioneer work in this kind of children's films.

It would be too early for me to say anything further regarding this as the proposal and also the rules and regulations of any such society which will be formed are still under discussion. This question, if you like, can be further discussed during the Budget discussions by which time I hope that the proposal will be clarified further and some concrete proposals can be put before the House.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There was one Demand of my Ministry which came in for a certain amount of criticism on the part of hon. Members of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Rehabilitation Minister also going to participate?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Yes, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is, however an old issue which has been discussed times without number almost and the arguments advanced have hardly anything new in them.

My hon. friend Sardar Lal Singh has always been advocating higher prices for sugarcane growers, whereas the late Shri K. Dwai thought that there was need and every justification for lower prices of sugarcane, and he claimed that it was not as a result of lower prices that production had gone down, because till last year we were announcing prices after the sowing of that season was over. So, it is impossible, he maintained, that the fixing of lower prices after the sowing was done could affect the sowing which was already accomplished. Apart from that, he also claimed that the House should not be worried about some amount of foreign exchange being spent on imports of sugar. His argument was that our Sterling balances were accumulating in the British treasury and carrying a very low percentage of interest, and he was utilising that money for the sake of these imports, which constituted an advantage to the country.

Secondly, my friend the Commerce Minister has just spoken and told us that he is going to appoint certain export Promotion Councils in order that a good deal of our other stuff should be sold in other markets. This cannot be a one-way traffic. We cannot merely go on exporting and asking people to purchase our goods unless there are some commodities, which we are prepared to purchase also. I do not claim that would justify the short production in sugar, but there are these aspects also which ought to be taken into account and given their due place.

So far as the accusation that we have done nothing is concerned, it is quite incorrect. We have often indicated what steps we have taken. We are going to license certain new factories. We are going to set up plants for refining sugar. We are also seeing to it that the capacity of the existing plants is increased. We have also

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.]

set up a committee to examine whether the location of these factories is proper or not. All these are being given effect to.

[SERDMAT KHONGMEN in the Chair]

In view of all that we have done, I do not think the criticism is at all correct or justified that the Government is sleeping over the matter and is not doing anything.

So far as better sugarcane production is concerned, we started a campaign about six months ago. Although it was somewhat late in the season, it is apparent that it is going to yield us very good harvest. Already, there are complaints that gur is accumulating, and there are no buyers. Only this morning, about twenty people from the State of Bombay came to me, worried about excessive stock of gur. While claiming that sugarcane prices should be high, I think very few hon. Members who are agitating about this take into account what the consequences of an unusually or disproportionately high rate for sugarcane is likely to result in. This is likely to happen even with this rate of Rs. 1-7-0, and this year we will probably find that many of the cultivators will not be able to crush the cane either into version into sugar; in that case, the gur or sell it to the factories for conversion into sugar; in that case, the grower suffers much more than he is likely to reap by way of a higher price. That was the reasoning which the late Shri Kidwai followed, that if you pay disproportionately high prices, then there is naturally an inducement on the part of the peasants to divert more land for sugarcane, but since the crushing capacity is limited—even the crushing capacity for turning it into gur is limited—ultimately, the peasants suffer more. That was the reason why he was trying progressively to bring these prices down. So far as we are concerned, I may say.....

Shri Bimladas Chhabra: On a point of information. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the object for which the sugarcane price was kept down has been served?

The whole object was that the consumers will get sugar at a reasonable price. By keeping down the price of sugarcane, did the consumers in India get sugar at a reasonable price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a formula by which the sugarcane prices are linked with the sugar prices. There may be some defects in that formula, and somebody may urge that that formula should be revised and so on, but so far as I know, most of the people have accepted the formula on which we work; and it is related to the sugarcane prices. If the sugarcane price, for instance, were to be Rs. 1-12-0, then naturally sugar would have to be sold at a higher rate. I think with Rs. 1-7-0, we are not prepared to pay to the sugar factories more than Rs. 27-2-0 or Rs. 27-4-0. So, there is a link-up between the prices of sugarcane and sugar.

I may also point out that the late Shri Kidwai wanted to maintain a parity of prices of various agricultural products, and in fact, he would probably have decided in favour of a further reduction from Rs. 1-7-0 for the year 1955-56; but we have not reduced it, taking into account the stress laid by hon. Members of this House and outside, that the prices of sugarcane should be maintained or kept higher. It is known to everybody how the prices of foodgrains are falling, and in many cases, we have heard complaints that the peasant is suffering because there has been a steep fall in the prices. Now, there ought to be a certain amount of parity in this matter, and taking into account the severe fall in the foodgrain prices, we would really have been justified in going down and reducing the prices of sugarcane further. Yet we have not made any reduction, but we have kept the prices the same. So whatever may be said about the past, I hope my hon. friend Sardar Lal Singh would be satisfied that Government have acted wisely in maintaining these prices.

So far as the imports are concerned, I admit that the quantity we have had

to import was rather big. But that was inevitable. Otherwise, we would have found ourselves entangled in the re-imposition of controls. As soon as the controls were removed, lots of people who were not getting sugar got sugar. And I hope that from the point of view of our ideal of a welfare State, there should have been some Member of this House at least, who should have been glad that more sugar is being consumed in the country. Secondly, we should have been given some credit for not permitting any exorbitant rise in the prices of sugar. We know what happened two or three years ago, and what blackmarketing was there and so on. In spite of the fact that in certain pockets, certain people tried to take advantage of a temporary scarcity and probably made some large profit, yet on the whole the prices in the whole of India were at a reasonable level; and that could not have been possible with a decontrol policy, had we not imported larger quantities. I submit that the House had more than once approved of this policy, because that was the only wise course. These imports had to be resorted to, because last year there was a shortfall both in the production of sugar as well as in the production of gur. There was certainly reduction in the acreage also, but the production also was proportionately less. These are things which are well-known to the House and have been debated upon more than once, and I do not think there was any new point made about it.

I hope these arguments that I have advanced will show that Government have not been sleeping over the matter, but they have taken adequate steps for the better cultivation of sugarcane and the better production of sugar, as well as for an increase in the manufacturing capacity of our plants, and the establishment of more sugar factories. I expect that the result of this policy will be that within a short time, probably we will not be required to import at the rate at which we have done; in fact, we may probably come across a certain amount of surplus in six or eight months' time

as a result of the stocks that we have and the increased production, which I at least expect there will be.

Shri J. K. Bhanu: Speaking on Demand No. 85, my hon. friend Shri Gidwani has made a number of suggestions with regard to the help for industrialists who come forward to set up industries in some of our townships. For that purpose, Government have set aside a sum of rupees three crores and Rs. 75 lakhs are to be spent this year. His suggestion was that the terms were not very attractive, and that the industrialists are not coming forward to take advantage of the offer made by Government. In this connection, I might point out to the hon. Member who is on the other side, that the terms as given out are fairly attractive. Government, in the first place, propose to give land to the industrialists at four per cent., with a choice later on to purchase it, if the industrialists so desire. Government also undertake to build factories to the industrialists' specification, and if the industrialists so desire, they can either pay rent at five and a half per cent. interest, or later on purchase the building at a depreciated value.

So far as other facilities like electricity and water are concerned, we have taken a decision that the electricity will be at the prevailing rate roundabout that area, and water supply also would be at fairly cheaper rates. I know what my hon. friend is trying to drive at, that in one particular case, namely in the case of Bombay, unfortunately the Government of Bombay are not in a position to provide electricity at a cheaper rate, that is, at nine pies, as it happens to be in areas roundabout Ujjainagar township, and the proposed rates come to about two annas six pies. In this connection, I might point out to the hon. Member that we have sent our Industrial Adviser to Bombay to find out if that rate could not be knocked down to much less than two annas six pies, and in case that is not possible, Government will certainly consider the question of giving subsidy in order to

[Shri J. K. Bhonsle.]

give that electric power at the normal prevailing rates. As regards the loan, the fourth concession offered is that Government are prepared to give 50 per cent. of the machinery set up by the industrialist as loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the loan is repayable between seven and ten years.

Shri Gidwanl, when speaking on his cut motion, had suggested that the loan should be repayable in twenty years. This matter has been very carefully examined and Government feel that ten years is a pretty long time. He had also made a number of other suggestions with regard to the question of industries, and I promise him that I shall certainly have these points thoroughly examined and let him know the result in due course.

Then, speaking on Demand No. 86 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury talked about the people who are manning the rehabilitation department or those who have no sympathies with refugees. In this connection, I would like to point out to her that if she means the West Bengal Ministry, practically all of them are Bengalis, and if she is meaning the small headquarters that we have in Calcutta, then except for the Minister, who may not be a Bengali—but he is also a D. P.—and the Deputy Secretary, practically all the staff there are Bengalis. She also referred to the expenditure of Rs. 31,000 for shifting the then adviser's office to Calcutta. The amount of money spent is as under: Rs. 4,000 is the additional cost of running the staff car, Rs. 4,000 is additional expenditure on postage and telegram charges, Rs. 3,000 additional expenditure on purchase of furniture—because he has to have an office and without furniture he just cannot function—Rs. 9,000 is towards repairs to office buildings and hire charges for additional accommodation, Rs. 1,000 is against repairs to typewriters, Rs. 4,000 is on account of additional expenditure on the installation of

telephone and Rs. 6,000 is for miscellaneous expenditure. Now that the Minister has gone to Calcutta and in view of the decision taken at the Ministers' Conference that rehabilitation of East Bengal D.P.s should be speeded up as quickly as possible, he has to have all this staff and the necessary amount that has been asked for. In fact, I would say that it is not so much as to raise such an objection.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I seek some information from the hon. Minister? With regard to Demand No. 86, it has been said that the slow progress of dispersals from camps for rehabilitation is due to paucity of land. The Minister of West Bengal the other day said in a speech that because the purchase price has been fixed at Rs. 100 per bigha, no land is available; she pointed out that it should be raised to Rs. 200 per bigha. Has anything been done with respect to that? Another question I want to ask is in respect of item (iv)—adjustment of the outstanding amounts of previous years. Some money is necessary for that. May I have some information about how the matter stands?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I need not go into that now. I shall discuss the matter with the hon. Member later, because there are so many other Ministers waiting to be called before the time is over, if that is agreeable.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nath): During the course of the debate, certain points were raised about the delays, in investigations. It is a fact that in measures of flood control, when immediate steps are to be taken, delays should be avoided as far as possible and these works should start immediately. There can be no two opinions about that. But then there are certain limitations, certain restrictions, and subject to these limitations only it is possible to proceed with speed. So far as Kosi was concerned, it has taken some years for

completing the investigations, but when we say 'investigations' it means so many things which are necessary to be done prior to actual investigations, i.e. the collection of data, hydrological data and meteorological data etc. All these data have to be collected. We had no data whatsoever. In order to have these projects fully investigated, it is necessary that we must be in possession of data not for a year or two but for a number of years. Then only it will be possible to have complete investigations. In connection with this, the Minister of Irrigation and Power in a statement in September said that it was not possible to proceed with speed, and he had admitted that because of this, there were of course, delays. Investigations are now complete and we have now actually taken up the work. Alignments for the embankments are ready and the work will proceed.

While Shri Damodara Menon, complained for the delays in Kosi, another Member from the South, Shri Reddi, complimented the Ministry for speeding up the Kosi project but blamed them for delay with regard to Nandikonda. Well, there also it is a question of examining the project. The project report was received only in May 1954. Where more than one State is concerned, the States have to be consulted. We have taken steps to send our comments to the State Governments concerned, and one of the State Governments has already replied. Comments from Andhra are awaited and as soon as we get them, we shall see that it is not unnecessarily delayed.

The third point raised was by Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, about Palasbhari. I do not think he seriously meant it when he said that the Deputy Minister should shift to Palasbhari. What he wanted perhaps was that there should be constant watch over the progress.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Hath: He is, unfortunately, not here. He also complained about

the attitude of the officers deputed from here. But the officer whom he referred to, belonged to the Assam Government, and the Chief Engineer only has gone from the Government of India on deputation last month. The officer in charge there was not an officer from the Government of India; he was actually under the control of the Assam Government. But that is apart; I am not much concerned with these things.

Another grievance of Shri R. K. Chaudhuri was that the local people were not consulted. About this, I may say that not only the local officers were consulted but suggestions from even other non-official technical persons were also invited, and only last month, on the 25th and 26th, when there was a meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, one full day was given to all people who had anything to say on flood control measures. Naturally, this is a subject where people are interested and we do not want to brush aside the opinions—technical and other—of others and we have taken into consideration, and will take into consideration, all the opinions. Of course, naturally, the decision will depend upon what is the consensus of the different opinions and what is most practical and technically sound.

About the shifting of Palasbhari, naturally it is a question of sentiments also, and as far as possible, the shifting of a town should be avoided. It would be only when it is found that other temporary embankments or other works may not be able to give complete protection to the portion, that is already eroded, that something has to be done to rehabilitate the persons concerned.

Another point that was raised in the debate was that the benefit of these investigation circles should be given to the whole country. Shri Das raised that point. These Circles are for the present Brahmaputra, Ganges and one more Circle for Deccan and Central India. Naturally

[*Shri Hathi*]

these technical advices and investigations will be for the entire country and would not be restricted to any particular area.

The last speaker in the debate today wanted to know why this new Directorate for these plant and machinery equipments is necessary. If he looks at the various functions, he will find that it is not simply planning to manufacture, but we have machinery, equipment and spare parts worth crores of rupees which can be changed from one project to another. We do not know what the position is at different projects. This will be an administrative machinery which will know the position of different projects so that the machinery and equipment can be moved from one to another and the States may not have to spend money for new machinery when other machinery and equipment are available in other parts of the country. That is the whole object in having this new Directorate. The amount is not much—of course, he admitted that—but he thought it might grow into more. I may tell him that there is no likelihood of this Directorate growing disproportionately more than is envisaged at present.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, I want to know one thing from the Minister. After the floods this year in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam, the hon. Minister for Planning stated that unless some project is technically unsound, it will not be held up for lack of money, in reply to a question dated 9th December, 1954. I have got the names of certain projects recommended by the West Bengal Government and they are now under examination of the Technical Committee. These projects include such important projects as Kansavati Reservoir Project and the Ganga Barrage Project. According to them they require a sum of Rs. 30 crores. and Rs. 23 crores. I want to know whether that statement of the hon. Minister still stands and these projects which are very impor-

tant for large areas would be taken up and not given up for lack of money?

Shri Hathi: This refers really to the question of inclusion of projects in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Yes.

Shri Hathi: So far as immediate flood protection measures are concerned, they would not be held up for want of funds. Long-term measures will have to be scrutinised by the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission. A decision would only be taken after the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee are obtained; but immediate works for flood protection would not be held up for want of funds.

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur) This Demand.....

Mr. Chairman: Is it a question? Does he want some clarification?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I may point out that the time is up.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: In this additional Demand of Rs. 30 lakhs, it is mentioned that you are going to investigate the Barna and Ko'ur Projects in Bhopal, survey and collection of hydrological and meteorological data of rivers in Assam and investigations in connection with flood control measures to be adopted in the basins of Brahmaputra, the Ganga and the Deccan rivers. In the First Five Year Plan you have selected so many large schemes in the north, while only one or two minor schemes are selected for the South. As the Government are now preparing schemes for the Second Five Year Plan, I would like to know, in connection with this Demand, whether a good proportionate amount, particularly to the Madras State, would be allocated for investigation of the rivers in the Madras State?

Shri Bathi: A third Circle is being opened for the south. The Deccan and Central India Circle would be there.

Mr. Chairman: The voting on these Demands will take place at 2.30 p.m. In the meantime we shall pass on to the next item on the agenda.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55—ANDHRA

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XIV—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XV—EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,100 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 89,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not Rs. be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

DEMAND No. XXV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not Rs. 51,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges