

are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60**

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If the hon. Members give me an idea as to which of these Demands they are very much interested in, I will take them up and dispose of the cut motions relating to them and take up the others. Or, would they like to speak generally on all the Demands together? In that case, I will put the cut motions one after another later on.

Shri Chintamani Paalgrahi (PurI): That is better.

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members want to participate?—14. We have three hours. The hon. Members may take 10—15 minutes each.

I request the hon. Members to pass on chits giving the number of the cut motions which they would like to move. The cut motions of those hon. Members who are not here would not be accepted.

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND No. 76—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 79—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 86—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

DEMAND No. 91—AVIATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in

[Mr. Speaker]

respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 96—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 117—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 118—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Question of giving asylum to Tibetan refugees

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100" (29)

I want to refer to Demand No. 18 wherein an additional sum of Rs.39.89 lakhs had been asked for for giving asylum to the Tibetan refugees.

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is the present number of refugees in our country? I also want to know whether we are having any new influx of refugees. I was told very recently when I visited Sikkim that about 500 Tibetan refugee families were awaiting their turn for transfer to India. I want to know whether there are any others who have come from any other part of the country, and also whether this amount includes expenditure incurred on Dalai Lama or whether there is separate provision for expenditure on Dalai Lama.

It is good that these refugees are engaged in road construction work. I was told by the refugees themselves that they were willing to work. I think it was unwise of the Government to send about 400-500 refugees to Sikkim which is so close to the Tibetan border. There is some amount of misapprehension in the minds of the local population and from the little talk that I had with some of them I learn that they did not prefer to work at a place so close to the border. So it will be fruitful if the Government takes measures to transfer them to some other place. I was told that plans had already been made to engage them in road construction and other work in Punjab and Ladakh. It will be better if they are removed

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

from these places and made to work here. The Mesamari camp is going to be closed after sometime and some of them are being sent to NEFA and Bomdila area. If more refugees are sent there I do not think they would have any cause for complaint.

Since there is no sign of any visible improvement in the situation in Tibet and the unrest is increasing, are we taking any steps to rehabilitate these refugees permanently in our country and if so, where? Along with this, I would like to know whether in this scheme of rehabilitation of these refugees, we are providing any scheme for their educational and other requirements. Some of them could very well be integrated into some of our cottage industry schemes and I think that we should take concrete measures to absorb them in some of these schemes. Before we give our approval for this grant, I would like to have clarification on these matters.

I would refer to Demand No. 120—purchase of foodgrains. A further demand is made as mentioned in the Explanatory Memoranda. It says:

“As a result of the decision to extend the system of advance payment to the procurement made in Orissa.....”

This is a question which is engaging our attention very often. What is this procurement policy? I want to know. Do we still adhere to the policy of State trading? Although the Orissa Government wanted to pursue State trading as you probably know, it was the Government of India, which asked them not to do so. The Food Minister here says: I have not imposed anything on any State Government; they agree to this policy.' But it is given out in the Orissa Assembly by the Chief Minister and he has said that although he thought that State trading was the best policy, it is because of the unwillingness of the Government of India that they had to agree to the three composite food

zones. What is this money being advanced for? If there is no purchase by the State, why is this money being advanced? We have now experience of the food zone which is neither beneficial to Orissa or to Bengal. It has been found out that even after movement of large quantities of foodgrains from Orissa, the rice price in Bengal has gone up and in Orissa it is going up like anything and at the same time the Orissa villages are denuded of all foodgrains reserve. There is no storage capacity in Orissa, which can be utilised for supplying foodgrains in times of need. Although it has been stated that 75,000 tons of rice would be stored in Orissa for supply whenever there is scarcity, there are no warehouses, no storage capacity. The Government, at least to my knowledge, has not built anything anywhere. They depend on the millowners. They want to keep rice in the hands of the millowners. I am afraid that rice will not be available to the people. The millowners will bring it out only when they think they can make some profit. Therefore, this system has failed miserably, and Orissa is going to face great scarcity if this policy is pursued further. We are here making some more grants on this procurement policy. It is better, before things get worsened, the Government revise that policy and resort to State trading; otherwise, the present policy will lead to famine and other serious consequences in Orissa.

Then I come to Demand No. 53 relating to privy purses. It will be seen that the supplementary grant asked for is to meet additional expenditure on account of:

- (a) payment of arrears of privy purses to certain Rulers who did not draw it in previous years and payment of privy purses to the Rani of Malpur, minor Ruler of Manipur and the new Ruler of Athmallik, and
- (b) payment of arrears as well as allowance to Rani Sanjukta

Devi of Rajnagaon and the Rani of Boudh."

Sir, this raises an important question. We thought that after this Parliament had decided upon a socialistic pattern of society, some concrete measures would be taken in this country to do away with this privileged section of society. The Constitution has given some guarantees. They are, I would say, out of date, out of tune with the present situation. Some such measures, as I said earlier, should have been taken. Instead of doing that, it seems we are going on continuing this policy. Is there any definite policy in this matter? How far are we going to extend this privy purse to the rulers, their families, their dependants etc? Where is the limit for it? The Government of India are every year spending Rs. 6 crores under this head. Over and above that, the State Governments also make some provision for giving allowances.

Now, I hold it—I do not know; I cannot charge specifically the Government of India—and I can definitely say that the grant of these allowances is being made for political ends. In Orissa, as you know, as long as the Congress were able to form a Ministry in which the Ganatantra Parishad was not a partner, all allowances to the rulers were cancelled. But the very day the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress came together to form the Ministry the whole order was withdrawn and again the allowances were resumed. There must be some policy in this matter. About the Rani of Boudh, I do not know how the question of successor was decided.

Sir, I would like to ask, where is the end if we go on extending this amount like this? I think instead of asking the Parliament to grant such amounts it is better that Government tell us that they are not going to extend such allowances further to any privileged section of our society and steps would be taken, if not in this session, in the coming years to see that equal treatment is given to all

citizens of the country. Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Demand. I think they have not properly assessed the entire position in regard to this.

There is only one matter to which I would like to refer, before I conclude, and that is about the census operations. We have begun the census work and it is in the preliminary stages. I do not know whether for the purpose of delimiting our constituencies in the year 1962 the results of this census would be taken into consideration. Apart from that, as you know, we have these linguistic difficulties in some of the border areas. Very often there have been complaints in this House from different sections that the linguistic minorities living in border areas are not given enough protection, forcibly they are asked to opt for languages which are not their mother tongue, and so on. In regard to Seraikala and Kharsawan, especially—Shri Bhagat must be knowing it better—there have been complaints that the Oriya population living there are denied facilities such as primary education and other things in their mother tongue.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I do not know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think you should know.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I take note of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a question which is being dealt with by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. At the same time, when we are taking a new census, it would be fruitful if the census operations also take into account these factors and some way out is found so that proper lists are maintained and the different linguistic minorities and their problems are recorded. If that is done, probably, we will be in a position to find out ways. Of course, the only way out of it, the only way to solve the border problem is to appoint a Boundary Commission, and taking village as the unit decide it once for all. Whatever that decision is, it

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

should be binding on all the parties. In agreement with the States concerned, if some such measure is taken as early as possible, it will be for the good of the country, good for our economic development. Also, to a great extent, it will relieve tension in some of the areas. That is the best solution, according to me. If we are not able to do that much—I do not know why we are not doing that—at least in the census operations there should be no complaints about proper records etc.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister seeks the approval of this House for an additional expenditure of Rs. 89 crores by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is not the first time that he has approached this House; previously we have sanctioned about Rs. 9 crores as Supplementary Grants. Therefore, including the present one the total amount that will be voted by this House will come to nearly Rs. 97 crores. This is an enormous sum. I think the expenditure sought through Supplementary Demands will be nearly one-sixth of the original expenditure that was contemplated under the Budget. Such enormous amounts being asked after the original Budget has been sanctioned will certainly make us grope in the dark and we will not be aware of the actual financial position of the Government and of the State. It is easy that some of these items could have been anticipated at the time of framing the budget. For example, the expenditure incurred on account of the charges in England or the amount of Rs. 4 crores that has been paid as interest to Germany or the continuation of the exploration staff and various other items of expenditure could have been easily anticipated at the time of the preparation of the original estimate and included in the budget. But, now they are asking for a large sum without letting us know the details of the expenditure or

under what circumstances this expenditure has had to be incurred. This will create increased deficit and increased deficit means increased taxation on the people and increased taxation means increased inflation which is now sapping the blood of the people. So, I submit that there must be a certain limit for asking for these supplementary items of expenditure. It should not be unlimited. At the most, they must fix a certain percentage limit for the original expenditure to which alone they should be entitled.

Coming to the various demands, I have tabled four cut motions. Now that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is here, I shall first deal with his demands. He has asked for a certain sum to locate the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. Till now there was an institution at Delhi wherein the civil servants and the IAS officers were trained for one year and there was also an institution at Simla. But now both these institutions have been transferred to Mussoorie and a new institution has been started to which the IAS officers and other civil servants who have been newly recruited are expected to go for training for one year or whatever the period of training may be. What I want to know is this. Why this institute was started at Mussoorie, a place which is far remote and removed from other States? There is a tendency to start all these all-India institutes in some remote corner of the country, Mussoorie may be a good place; it may be an interesting place and it may be a good hill station. But what I want to submit is this. When you expect trainees for being trained from all over the country, it is better that, in the interests of these trainees, and in order to create better facilities and conveniences, the institute is started in a central place in the country. For example, I have suggested Nagpur or Hyderabad. They are equally important places. Or, if they want a hill station, Ootacamund

is as good or even better than Mussoorie. But there is a tendency to concentrate all these institutions at one place nowadays. It is not only in the case of such all-India institutes. There are so many other institutions that have been located in the north. As Mussoorie is nearly 2,000 miles from Kerala or Mysore, you can just imagine how difficult it will be for the persons to come there.

There is also the question of cost. The State Governments are expected to meet their cost, to meet the TA and DA, and everytime they have to come from Bangalore to Mussoorie or from Trivandrum to Mussoorie, and so, you can just imagine how costly this location will be.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It is an educational tour.

Shri Mohammed Imam: You can have better educational facilities and tours in the south or in the central parts of the country than at Mussoorie. I would like the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to enlighten me as to what educational advantages or what facilities there are or as to what special things there are to be learnt at Mussoorie. This tendency of concentrating such institutions in the extreme north will create a good deal of difficulty and inconvenience to the people coming from the far south and it must be avoided. I submit that even now it is not too late; it is better that this institution is started somewhere in the centre of India so that it can be taken advantage of by all the trainees.

I now come to another important aspect, and that is with regard to the iron and steel equalisation surcharge. It has been our fortune to produce or manufacture steel in large quantities. Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur plants, three in number, which are put into commission will produce more than three million tons of iron every year. There are also other iron factories, but the cost of iron has been going up every day. It has been going up

not because there is rise in the cost of production but because of taxation and surcharges. I understand that the cost of production in India is the lowest in the world. That is what one eminent engineer has stated, but the cost of the finished articles is much more than the cost of finished articles we are getting from other countries.

There are two factors: one is the iron equalisation surcharge of Rs. 110 per ton and the other is the excise duty of nearly Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. These have put up the cost of iron a good deal. So, the time has come, in the interests of the country and in the interests of the agriculturists, that the rate of equalisation surcharge and the excise duty are lowered so that the agriculturists and the other common people may get iron at a moderately cheap cost.

Iron is an essential commodity. It is needed by every one, both high and low. Even an ordinary man wants it not only for agricultural needs but also for building houses and other things. It is unfortunate that the cost of iron is going up very high and it is time that in the interests of the people the equalisation surcharge and the excise duty are lowered so that iron may be available at a reasonable cost to all people.

There is another point. Some amount is asked for the continuance of the staff that is engaged in the exploration of ground-water. Under the TCM programme, the Americans have been pleased to send us a technical staff. They have been working in 15 areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. According to the report, they have done some good work. They have succeeded in tapping or providing nearly 3,000 tube-wells. But I do not know what is the actual cost that has been incurred on these works, apart from the establishment charges. Now, there is a proposal to continue the staff till the end of the second Five Year Plan. What I submit is this. There are other areas and other States where

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

such tube-wells are a great necessity. There is no assured rainfall and the rainfall is quite uncertain in those places, and it is quite necessary that in such places this staff should work and explore the possibility of establishing tube-wells.

With these remarks, I submit that hereafter the Finance Ministry must anticipate all the items of expenditure and include all of them as far as possible in the original estimate so that we may bestow necessary attention and judgment on them

Recurring and increased expenditure on the Tibetan refugees

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (10)

Failure to assess properly the allowances to relatives of rulers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (11)

Undesirability of increasing the contribution to P & T Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of the year

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Maintenance and completion of road diversion near Madurai in Madras State on the National Highway No. 7

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of

'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (13)

Additional amount spent for import of foodgrains

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (14)

I shall first refer to Demand No. 120 for a supplementary grant of Rs. 17.75 crores in respect of the purchase of foodgrains. In the original budget, the Minister came to the House with a demand for Rs. 186.38 crores for import of foodgrains. If you add Rs. 17.75 crores to this, we will be importing foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 203 crores. I would like to know from the Minister whether the foodgrains we are importing during 1959-60 is the same in terms of quantity or whether the prices have increased. During 1958-59, we imported to the tune of Rs. 191 crores. The highest mark was reached in 1951-52, when it was Rs. 228.12 crores. Next year, it was Rs. 161.28 crores. From 1956-57, it has been going up more or less in arithmetic progression. The figures are Rs. 111 crores in 1956-57, Rs. 167 crores in 1957-58, Rs. 191 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 203 crores in 1959-60.

We have been told that this year particularly, nature has been very favourable to us and we have had a bumper crop. How are we to reconcile the bumper crop with the increased expenditure on import of foodgrains? As I have already stated, I would like to have the figures in actual quantity of wheat and rice imported and also the value.

I now come to Demand No. 31 which deals with pensions; I do not object to increased pension being given to deserving people. But my point is, in assessing the payment of superannuation and retirement allowances, there appears to be an

error to the tune of nearly 17 per cent. The note says:

"Estimates for payment of superannuation and retired allowances are proposed by the Accounts Officers on the basis of past and present trend of actuals and such other information as may be available with them. It is not, however, possible to estimate in advance the exact amount of pensions to be claimed and paid in a year.

The original Budget under this head provided for a sum of Rs 208.54 lakhs (voted). According to the latest information available, the expenditure under this head is estimated now at Rs. 242.79 lakhs. A supplementary sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is, therefore, required."

I would like to know whether there was any change in the quantum payable to the various officers and other employees. If this was not so, this error in the estimate is a thing which has to be very seriously looked into. If there has been some change in the calculation in the midst of the year, I would suggest in future for the payment of superannuation and retired allowances, a principle has to be laid down, because as the Government know, series of representations have been made by those who are entitled to these benefits that their retirement benefits should be increased.

My next point will be on Demand No. 18. My friend, Shri Dwivedy, has already dealt with it. My cut motion refers to "Recurring and increased expenditure on the Tibetan refugees". In September, when the Ministry came before us with a supplementary demand, we voted Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose. In reply to a question during the last session, we were told that there were as many as 12,000 refugees from Tibet. The expenditure till the end of October is Rs. 23.26 lakhs, and the further amount expected to be spent will be about Rs. 26.63 lakhs or so. Hence, an additional provision of Rs. 39.89 lakhs

is now required. I would like to know from the Deputy Minister as to whether there has to be a recurring expenditure on these Tibetan refugees, and how when the Ministry came before the House for only Rs. 10 lakhs, there was such an under-estimate of the amount to be spent on them. We were told on that occasion that there were certain agencies which are also contributing and that was why only Rs. 10 lakhs were asked for. What has happened since then to necessitate coming to this House for an additional amount of Rs. 39.89 lakhs?

On Demand No. 53, I do not propose to add anything to what Shri Dwivedy has said, except that allowances should not be made a ground for politics. I can understand arrears being paid, but if they are not able to calculate the allowances in advance, there appears to be something seriously wrong.

Regarding Demand No. 86, my cut motion says:

"Undesirability of increasing the contribution to P & T Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of the year."

The current budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.25 crores for contribution to this fund. The Telephone Tariff Revision Committee has said that these *ad hoc* contributions to this fund may not be sufficient for replacement, in view of the increased costs. So, the contribution is sought to be increased by Rs. 1 crore. Assuming that the Telephone Tariff Revision Committee has said that Rs. 3.25 crores may not be sufficient, it is not proper to come in the middle of the year with a demand for Rs. 1 crore for this fund. When provisions are to be made for a permanent fund like this which has to meet the depreciation requirements, demanding Rs. 1 crore at the end of the financial year would not be a proper thing.

[Shri Tangamani]

Lastly, I come to Demand No. 93. I have said in my cut motion:

"Maintenance and completion of road diversion near Madurai in Madras State on the National Highway No. 7".

There is a reference in this demand to the excess of Rs. 8.36 lakhs expenditure incurred by the Government of Madras during previous years on the maintenance of the National Highways and re-imbursed during 1959-60. That is one of the items which has been mentioned here, and that is why I refer to this particular national highway No. 7. As the hon. Minister knows, it is one of the important national highways running through the State of Madras, and it goes right up to Cape Comorin. It goes through Madurai and as soon as it enters into the city it becomes part of the city roads. The diversion of national highway No. 7, outside the Madurai city has been planned and approved long ago, and year after year we are told that construction will take place soon. I want to know why the construction of this main highway has not been taken up seriously. If there are some impediments, let us know the impediments. Are any private agencies standing in the way of this programme, or has the State Government raised any objection to that. As it is a very important highway, I would like to have a categorical reply on this point from the hon. Minister.

A huge amount has been spent on national highways this year. I believe Rs. 16.5 crores were spent on the construction of roads. Was any provision made for the construction of national highway No. 7 and, if so, why steps were not taken to complete it and why was it kept pending for a number of years?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I will first refer to Demand No. 53, relating to the payment of privy purses to rulers. Last time also, when this

matter was being discussed, I pointed out that whenever the question of allowances is being considered, political considerations are coming in, in deciding the renewal or postponement of payment of allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. Recently, in the State of Orissa, the Chief Minister announced in the Assembly that after receiving a letter, a secret letter, from the Home Minister of the Union Government, requesting him to re-consider the payment of allowances to the families of the ex-rulers, he had taken this step. Therefore, whatever was decided unanimously in an Assembly was again negated, because of the letter of the Home Minister of the Government of India. So far as the payment of allowances to the families of ex-rulers is concerned, it is within the purview of the State Government. Is it necessary on the part of the Union Ministry to influence the State Government to suit its purpose? Should they postpone the payment of allowances when they like and renew payment when they like, to suit the changing political conditions? And the Chief Minister boldly stated that when they took the decision the political climate in Orissa was different and when they have again revoked the decision the political condition was again different, because the Ganatantra Parishad had a coalition government with the Congress.

The hon. Minister stated in the House once that the country is committed to payment of privy purses only to the existing rulers, and when a ruler dies it applies to his son or his successor. In the case of Athmalik the ruler died and the privy purse is continuing to his son. So, are we bound down to pay privy purses to all the sons of the rulers in the different States, or are we committed to payment of privy purse only for a certain period of time? I think here matters of political considerations are influencing the decision of the Government, which is quite improper.

Coming to the demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I would like to refer to the food zones. The Chief Minister of Orissa has stated recently that the Government of Orissa has despatched in the month of January alone, that is, from 1st to 31st January, 50,000 tons of paddy and rice to West Bengal, after this zone was created. Recently, the Food Secretary of the Orissa Government, while addressing a press conference in Calcutta, said that though the Government of Orissa has despatched 50,000 tons to West Bengal, only 14,000 tons of rice and paddy have been received by the dealers in West Bengal. What has been the effect of the creation of the food zone? After the creation of the food zone, the price of rice and paddy has gone up in Orissa as well as in Calcutta. The Orissa price went up from Rs. 16 to 20 per maund and in Calcutta from Rs. 20 to 23. In West Bengal districts like Midnapur the price has risen to as much as Rs. 28 to 30.

It has been reported in the local papers in Calcutta that rice and paddy are not coming to the local markets after the creation of the food zone. It is evident that after the creation of the food zone rice and paddy are going from Orissa to West Bengal. But the deficit of Bengal is more than ten lakh tons whereas the surplus of Orissa as calculated by the Government of India on the information given by the Orissa Government comes to 3 lakh tons. But it is a mirage. Some time back when we discussed this in the informal consultative committee we were told, though we could not believe it, that the farmers of Orissa are really so foolish that they are selling all their stocks because they are getting higher prices. Our farmers are not really foolish. It is the work of the Government which is putting them into such a position that they have no other way but to sell their food crops. Because, the farmers of Orissa have only one cash crop, and that is paddy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has been saying "it is not they who are foolish". He had also been saying "we and the Government".

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is the Government that has led them to that position. With regard to the rice zone, a difficult situation will arise after two or three months in Orissa. All the safeguards which the Government have promised us are not going to help us because, firstly, the Government of Orissa has not sufficient godowns or warehouses to store 75,000 tons of rice. Naturally, they cannot be built within one or two months; it will take two years. Of course, the Union Ministry have told us that they are allotting more money, but for the immediate future the situation will be very difficult in Orissa. So, it is time that the Government takes a serious decision in this matter and revokes the decision on zones, and asks the Government of Orissa to send whatever surplus it has to the West Bengal market, without giving free licences to all the traders in West Bengal to import whatever rice is available in Orissa and creating a difficult situation and permitting the blackmarketeers and profiteers to raise the prices at the time of scarcity.

I will just quote one sentence from what the Food Secretary of the Government of Orissa himself has said. He regretted that before the setting up of the food zone, rice was sold in Calcutta below Rs. 21 per maund, but in the course of three weeks the price has gone up by about Rs. 3/- per maund. This is what the Food Secretary of the Government of Orissa has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member going to conclude his speech within a minute or so?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I will take about ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might continue tomorrow. This discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

Intimation has been received from hon. Members that they desire to move

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

cut motions Nos. 1 to 3, 6 to 8 and 10 to 38. I have to inform hon. Members that cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 are out of order being extraneous to the subject of the Demand.

Bad condition of the roads in Tripura during the rainy season

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (6)

Inadequate stock of building materials in the Union Territory of Tripura to meet the requirements.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (7)

Inadequate financial aid provided to 'tea estates' in Tripura for the development of the said industry.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (8)

Slow progress of boring operations for sinking irrigation tube-wells

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (15)

Need to ensure greater production of Agricultural products and fisheries

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Failure to assess properly the allowances of relatives of the rulers

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Working of the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Grant of subsidy to the Indian Airlines Corporation for losses incurred by the Corporation.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,81,000 in respect of 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (19)

Maintenance of National Highways in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (20).

Inadequate supply of building materials in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Need for uninterrupted telecommunication service in Assam

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from the Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (22)

Unsatisfactory condition of the progress of road-construction undertaken by the Central Government in Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

Failure to assess the sterling exchange rates correctly

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,78,000 in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (24)

Progress made in the project for ground-water exploration

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Need for locating the National Academy of Administration in a central place like Nagpur or Hyderabad.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Need for reducing the iron equalization surcharge

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Increase in the expenditure on Tibetan refugees

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (28)

Ground-water exploration work under T.C.A. programme

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (30).

Grant to State Governments for programmes of agricultural production and fisheries

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]
of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs.
100." (31).

*Enumeration of linguistic groups in
areas inhabited by linguistic minorities*

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to
move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,07,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

*Payment of allowance to the Rani of
Boudh*

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to
move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

*Undesirability of granting allowance
to relatives or dependents of rulers
and failure to assess them*

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg
to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

Scheme for purchase of foodgrains

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to
move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

*Failure of the present policy of procurement
of rice and paddy for which an advance
payment is proposed to be made to Orissa*

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg
to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect

of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (36).

*Working of National Coal Development
Corporation*

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamnam):
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,77,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (37).

*Construction of State Roads of Economic
or Inter-State importance*

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to
move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (38).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House. We now take up the next business.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to initiate the discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to
move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1959".

I considered it expedient to raise this discussion because the Organisation and Methods Division is supposed