

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

can take the point no further now till the report comes.

12.04 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Small Scale Industries—Part I (Organisation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries).

12-03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT AND INTER-STATE CORPORATIONS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 293 dated the 12th March, 1960 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2019/60].
- (ii) The Bombay Housing Board (Reconstitution) Order, 1960, published in G.S.R. 176, dated the 20th February, 1960, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2020/60].

12.04½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—Contd.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I rise to a point of order. It is our privilege, Sir, to have a parliamentarian of your standing in the Chair to guide us on matters where procedure is concerned. My difficulty arises out of an anomaly. This is a stage where we are discussing the Demands for Grants under the control of a particular Ministry, where we give our opinions by way of proposing a reduction by one rupee, by hundred rupees and like that in cut motions. Now, it is a matter which directly touches the expenditure items. If there is a case where a Ministry has erred, the result would be that there would be a lot of reduction of revenue. In that case, how should the Parliament express itself? Supposing there is an important measure taken.

AMENDMENT TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 299, dated the 12th March, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2021/60].

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have understood the hon Member's point of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

order. If he is not satisfied after hearing me he may tell me so. I have been repeatedly requesting hon. Members to concentrate their attention on this point. There are three kinds of cut motions: one relating to policy—that is, refusal of supplies, where the cut motion is that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1; the second one is with respect to individual grievances where cut motions may be tabled saying that the amount of the Demand be reduced by Rs. 100 and, thirdly, there are economy cuts where cut motions are tabled suggesting that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount, say, Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs. But there it requires some laborious working on the part of the Member concerned. He has to study the problem and then come here and satisfy the hon. Minister as to why that can be cut, how there is another provision for the same thing and so on.

I find that generally hon. Members concentrate their attention more on individual grievances and occasionally on policy statements. They do not take the trouble of looking into the Estimates Committee's Reports or the Public Accounts Committee's Reports where they have recommended definite cuts and so on. They have never done so. Am I to take their place and argue for them here? That is my difficulty.

There is no difficulty so far as the Rules are concerned. Hon. Members must concentrate upon this and then say: "Let this be reduced by Rs. 10 lakhs". Then the hon. Minister will take hold of that and ask: "How am I to reduce it by Rs. 10 lakhs?" It is for the hon. Members to supply all information and support it. Therefore there is no difficulty as far as the rules are concerned.

Shri Tyagi: In the present case, Sir, the tariff on trunk calls has been enhanced. A large chunk of hon. Members of this House are of the opinion that this would ultimately result in a lot of loss of revenue because of less

calls. In a case like this, what is the method by which we can express ourselves?

Mr. Speaker: They have done exceedingly well. They have already referred to this matter. As a matter of principle they ought not to do it. The hon. Minister also said that he will satisfy them. Yesterday, he said that he would refer only to this matter, because the other hon. Minister had spoken in *extenso* regarding other matters. I am sure he will satisfy the House.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad you have stated that they could raise specific issues, point out where mistakes have been made and how it could be corrected. I know hon. Members have been rather perturbed over the recent changes that have been made with regard to trunk telephone calls and with regard to the enhanced rate for telephones. I will confine myself to that for the present before I go on to other matters that have been raised during the debate.

Well, Sir, as I explained when I answered questions on the question of why those trunk telephone rates have been revised, it is entirely due to the feelings that have been generated in this House that they have to wait hours and hours and do not get connection, and they want, therefore, this matter to be considered fully. We felt that the 33-1/3 per cent. rate which was available to them from midnight to 6.00 in the morning was really causing a great deal of trouble and nothing was going through. I can tell the hon. Members of this House that this concession was really taken advantage of by the business community, and even they were not satisfied because calls were not going through as they wanted.

Another thing that I have been criticised is that booking which was given in advance has now been stopped. That, again, is entirely due to the fact that calls were not going

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

through. Advance bookings were in great numbers and the operators were not able to satisfy the public with regard to the calls that were being asked for and the calls were not being obtained in time.

Well, Sir, I want to tell hon. Members that I have had all that they have said under consideration and I am trying to find out a way by which Members could be satisfied with regard to these trunk calls. I hope to revise some of the timings and some of the rates that have been applied now, so that they will get greater number of hours with regard to the 40 per cent. calls and greater number of hours with regard to the 70 per cent. calls. But I can tell hon. Members that if really they want the system to work properly it will not be possible to give up the 100 per cent. rate that has been fixed with regard to calls from midnight to 6 O'clock because it will mean more employment of staff and more restlessness among them. We must also take into account the way in which complaints have come—that calls are not attended to, etc., because human nature being what it is, people fall asleep even if they are up and want to do their duty and they are not able to effect the calls immediately after they are called. But, as I have said, I shall go through this whole matter and see how we could ease the situation for the public by extending the hours for calls at 70 per cent. and 40 per cent.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I will not yield, and I do not like to be interrupted now. I will yield only on a point of order.

12:11 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tyagi: The income will be reduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister is in possession of the House. If he

does not yield, the hon. Member must have some patience and at the end of the speech he can put questions.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri Tyagi was here the whole day yesterday. If he wanted to add to the amount of criticisms that have come, he had an opportunity, and he has lost it. Therefore, I am not going to yield now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That fault might lie with me. He wanted an opportunity, but I did not give it!

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is a matter between you and him and not for me. If I may be allowed to continue, what I say is this. With regard to the 70 per cent. and the 40 per cent. rate, I will try to see how the time can be extended so that the calls can go through.

As hon. Members have asked me whether there has been any increase of revenue, I can assure them that this step was not taken with the idea of enhancing the amount we would get. But I can assure them also that since this new system came through, the number of calls that are going through has really gone up. I have seen the graph. I have had it made and I can assure them that the calls are going through more expeditiously than they were before this step was taken.

With regard to the telephone rates—that is what exercised the minds of hon. Members—I know people do not want to pay more if they can help it, and that is human nature all over the world. At the same time, I would like to point out that people's hunger for telephones has increased. Everybody wants a telephone. I get letters from all kinds of people wanting a telephone here and a telephone there. But I can tell hon. Members that considering the equipment we have got and the amount of cable we have in our possession, it has not been possible to give relief to everyone who wants a telephone. Hon. Members

will understand that the number of telephones in this country since 1947 has gone up by 500 per cent. People who want telephones and who are on the waiting list number over 1,50,000 already and this number will come to nearly two lakhs by the end of this year. With the amount at our disposal we will not be able to satisfy even those who are on the waiting list. If we go on as we are doing now, we shall be able to satisfy those who are on the waiting list today, in about three years' time. By that time, hon. Members will understand, another three lakhs of applicants would be there who would still remain unsatisfied.

Shri Tyagi: All the better.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri Tyagi says "all the better". But other people do not agree with him, because, from the number of applications that I get from people who want telephones, I can say that the number is increasing every now and then. If Shri Tyagi likes to give up his telephone which he is using free in Delhi and for which he pays in Dehra Dun, he is quite welcome to give it up if he thinks, the amount charged is not what he could pay. That is all I can say. But I would be very much hurt if Shri Tyagi gives up his telephone, because I telephone Shri Tyagi sometimes myself.

As I have said, I am having this matter fully considered and I have heard the criticisms that have been made on the floor of this House. I am trying to see how the demands could be satisfied. I am not myself the architect of this; I have got to consult my colleague, the Minister of Finance also, before I could come to a decision on this matter. But I can assure hon. Members here that I shall keep in mind what they have said and will try to do what I can to allay the feelings that have been roused with regard to this increase in the rates. But, at the same time, I would like hon. Members to understand that it is not possible to come down to the figures that they want, that is, Rs. 10 per

call and with regard to the amount of free call that they are having.

I would first like to deal with what my hon. friend Shri C. D. Pande said. He said that I have increased the rate by 300 per cent. That is not the case. You are getting free calls of 200 per quarter. Taking into consideration what Shri Pande has said, it will come to this. With an average of 10 calls per day, it comes to about 3,600 calls a year. You are now paying Rs. 420. If you increase it to Rs. 20 per month and make it 300 calls, per month, it will come to about Rs. 420. Under the new system of Rs. 20 and 200 free calls, allowing for 3,600 calls a year, as far as I have worked out the figures, it will come to about Rs. 540. Therefore, the increase is only by 25 per cent. and not by 300 per cent. as my hon. friend contends.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): What I said was, instead of having 120 a year, we have 240. Therefore, it is double—outright double. There are certain free calls now. After this revision there would be no free calls when it is made 240 per year. So, that makes it more than 300 per cent.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He is not correct. If 200 calls are free per quarter, it means 800 calls are free per year which they are not having now. Therefore, they will be only paying on 2,800 calls which, as I worked out, amount to only about Rs. 560. It will be only 25 per cent. more than what they are paying today. It is not that I have said I am not going to decrease this amount. There will be some decrease and I am examining it. But Shri Pande will also understand this, as he comes from Naini Tal where the rate was 270. Now, it becomes 240. There are not enough telephones in Naini Tal. He will be paying 240. Therefore he is a gainer by Rs. 30 in the bargain.

Shri Tyagi: What about Dehra Dun?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think Shri Tyagi also would gain on the roundabouts what he loses on the swing.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): What about paying in instalments?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I was going to deal with it. The hon. Member is rather in haste and wants to anticipate what I am going to say. I am trying to see whether we can recover the amount quarterly, annually or monthly as it suits the convenience of the subscriber. But if it is to be monthly, I am afraid it will have to be increased a little in order to make billing arrangements. Billing is once a quarter. If monthly rates are given, then the man will have to bill monthly and that means increase of staff. I am sure hon. Members will understand that when there is an increase of staff we will have to charge a slightly larger amount per month than we would have to do when the sum was paid in advance. This was merely for accounting purposes. We felt that if a man pays annually we shall be rid of a lot of trouble in accounting, but still, for the convenience of the public and also because they may not have in their hands Rs. 240 to be paid in one instalment, I said I will consider about giving the option to the subscriber whether he will pay it monthly, quarterly or yearly.

I have said this much as far as the criticisms that have been made with regard to the **telephone rates** being enhanced. I am sure hon. Members will be satisfied with what I have said and will let me work it out in the way I could, considering the circumstances and considering the amount of money we would want for the number of telephones that may be required at the end of the Plan period.

There have been criticisms with regard to the way in which the Posts and Telegraphs Department is working today. I am not here to defend what has happened. I myself have realised that things are not going as quickly as we would wish them to go. But I would request hon. Members to consider the increase in telephones, telegrams, postal services, etc.

The number of post office has increased. Hon. Members will realise that we have given post offices for every village we could reach. Therefore, the amount of work also has increased. There have been complaints that our staff has increased more than is necessary. I worked out and I find that the staff has increased only by 65 per cent. compared to the 100 per cent increase in the facilities that are given to the public. The staff are working as hard as we could expect them to do and they are doing their best by the public.

I know there have been mistakes and complaints that telegrams do not reach in time. A gentleman wrote to me that he started from Madras and telegraphed to his people here that he would arrive by the Viscount service. But the message reached his people after he actually reached Delhi. I know there are instances of that kind. Not merely is the machine at fault, but the human factor also should be taken into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Telegrams are delivered late always in Assam.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I admit what Shri Barua says that telegrams do not reach also there. But the human element is also there. We are trying our best to see that people get the service that they pay for. In some cases I have even had the amount of money paid for the telegram returned to the persons, because they did not get the service they wanted. There have been cases of letters also which have reached Delhi three or four days after they were posted instead of reaching Delhi the very next day. Here again I can only say that the human element is at fault. A case was brought to my notice the other day when a letter posted in Karolbagh was delivered in Akbar Road three days after it was posted. I admit that is very bad business. It does happen inside Delhi itself. But considering the amount of postal letters that are carried and taking the average of what goes wrong, I find it is

about 2 per cent. I think for human fallibility, 2 per cent. is not a big percentage to give on this account.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): For the individual it is very dangerous.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already admitted that it does happen on some occasion. Perhaps a person like Shri Barua is more unfortunate than others because he does not get his telegrams regularly.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a regular feature in Assam that telegrams are definitely and regularly delivered late. I want the conditions to improve.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Evidently Shri Barua has got somebody who has got a grudge against him and who does not deliver the telegram. (*Interruptions*). There are cases like that, but taken on the whole, I think the postal department is working as efficiently as possible.

An Hon. Member: Not the telegraph department.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Everybody seems to have a grievance against the postmen and the telegraph peons. But there are others who have not got any grievance. Taken all in all, I find that most of the letters are being delivered on the day they arrive at their destination. There may be a few cases when delays do occur, but as I said, we are trying to pull them up and see that people like Shri Barua are satisfied and they get their letters in time so that he does not miss his engagement of which he seems to be most particular.

Imagine what has happened. Post offices in 1951 were 36,000. Today we have got 65,000 post offices.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): But they have become inefficient.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Postal articles posted in 1951 were 2270 million. Today the number is 3800 million. Money orders were 51.3 million and today it

is 73 million. Registered articles have gone up from 76 million to 103 million. Telegrams have gone up from 28 million to 34 million. Therefore, considering the increase that has occurred, which is more than 100 per cent. in some cases, I can assure hon. Members that the the P. and T. Department are doing their very best to see that people are satisfied, because we know it is a public utility service and we are working it on commercial lines.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I do not get anything.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri Tariq says he does not get anything. He seems to be an unfortunate individual. That is all I can say. Whereas the work has increased in some cases by 100 per cent. I think our efficiency has not decreased by 100 per cent. If at all the efficiency has decreased, it may be by 2 or 5 per cent at the most.

As I said, the number of employees has increased only by 65 per cent. instead of 100 per cent. increase. Therefore, hon. Members will understand that being a commercial service and being a public utility service we shall be keen on attracting customers. We want more postal articles and telegrams to be sent, more telephone exchanges to be used, so that our revenue will increase and we will be able to satisfy the wants of the public.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Sushila Nayar, referred to the savings bank and national certificates.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): She is not here.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon. colleague reminds me that she is not here. But there are others who are interested in that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): She is never in the House after she has made a speech.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am sorry I did not hear what Shri Sharma said. So I cannot answer it.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He cannot answer what he has not heard.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not trying to answer what I have not heard. I am not guessing what other people have in their thought, because as Coke has said, Devil himself does not know the thought of man.

We are trying to encourage the people to buy national savings certificates. Unfortunately, I would like to tell hon. Members here that some of the forms which we wanted are not ready and if there is any delay in receiving or selling the national certificates, it may be due to want of forms. But we are getting enough forms now and I hope this complaint will not be found next year.

People have complained about the inadequacy of telephones. At the same time, they do not want revenue to be raised. How am I to satisfy the people's thirst for telephones unless I can find the funds for increasing the number of telephones? We are laying underground cables for the sake of convenience of telephone users. It means more expenditure than overhead wire. So, all these things have got to be taken into consideration before we can supply the demand that is existing now. Not that I want to take advantage of the demand that exists, because I do want everybody who is in need of a telephone to get it and to use it also. Some hon. Members said, "Suppose I do not make any call at all, still I have to pay Rs. 240." If he does not make any call, there is no necessity for a telephone for him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But his friends might be making calls to him.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What the hon. Member said was "We do not use it at all and yet we have to pay Rs. 240." All that I can say to those people is that if they do not want this ornament, they could give it up.

An Hon. Member: It is installed for prestige purposes.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If they install for prestige purposes they must pay for it.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): The hon. Deputy Speaker was mentioning that others would like to call this person.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: All that I can say is that if he is not using the telephone he cannot have the luxury of other people calling him up. That is all I can say about it. I assure hon. Members that we will do the best we can to give the best services at the cheapest possible rates.

There was a lot of criticism about the air services and I think my hon. colleague dealt with them in detail. But I would like to say that we have not got sufficient number of planes we would like if services are to be extended to all centres. Shri Mathur, for instance, said: what about Jodhpur and Jaipur, if you have a bi-weekly service the man is not going to wait to come back by your service. That may be true, but I am also conditioned and circumscribed by the number of planes I have and the routes which pay. On one side hon. Members get up and criticise that the IAC is losing a lot of money and you are getting a lot of money out of the public tax-payer for giving enjoyment to a few who can afford to travel by air. That is one kind of criticism. The other one is that you have not got enough service and, therefore, we are not able to travel. If they are going to say "All right, spend as much as you like on the air criticism. The other one is that you can" then, of course, they cannot complain about the losses that may be incurred. For instance, they were asking: why are there so many services to Bombay? Between Bombay and Delhi there were two services every day. It has now been increased to 15 a week. In spite of it, there are people who cannot get a seat on the Bombay-Delhi service even for a week. It only shows the popularity of the air service between Delhi and Bombay. In other services, for in-

stance, we carry four or five passengers in a Dakota which can carry 21 passengers. Therefore, they must be working at a loss. A place like Assam has got to be approached by air, because there is no way of getting to Assam by the train service. Therefore, in spite of the losses that we incur we have got to run services in those places for the convenience of the public. For instance, in the case of Assam we cannot avoid it.

I know that the Dakotas have become old, they are not able to get up to the height of some of the places in Assam and that is why we are trying to replace them by more adequate planes which will be able to go up that height and satisfy the public. But here again we are circumstanced by financial considerations. Therefore, all that we have been able to buy, and that too by barter agreements are five Fokker Friendships, which will not be delivered till early 1961. Therefore people have got to be satisfied with the planes we have, and we shall try to do what we can to satisfy the needs of the public.

The Air India International are making a profit, I know, but that profit is not as much as it would have been if it had not been for the strike which went on for a week, which caused us a loss of over Rs. 20 lakhs. Therefore, I hope—I am talking through the House to those pilots—that they will not undertake these lightning strikes in a light-hearted manner and will think of the national prestige and the national honour that is involved, because Air India International is flying with our flags and has made a very good name. With the coming in of the Boeings, I think we are going to do even better. But, at the same time, even though I know what the needs of these pilots are, I hope they will not resort to lightning strikes, as they did early this year.

Shri Goray (Poona): Will you make the same appeal to the management?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Well, I think the management did the very best

they could, if I may tell my hon. friend, Shri Goray, and waited with patience and only after the pilots realised that the management were willing to negotiate with them, they negotiated with them. I do not take credit for anything that happened. I entirely give it to the management for the way in which they settled the strike.

Now I will come to the question of the second shipyard at Cochin. I think my hon. friend the Minister of Shipping has dealt with this most adequately, but what I want to say is this—Shri Gopalan has written a long letter to me on this. He is unfortunately not here because of domestic inconvenience—that people should not take advantage of political considerations for bringing up these matters. As a matter of fact, there was no question of the second shipyard being given up, or the second shipyard not being at Cochin, because I made a clear statement about that on the floor of this House.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

When will it come up and how quickly will it come up, these were the only matters under consideration. Shri Gopalan, I think, wanted to make out that I made a statement of this kind in order to help the elections. The election was the last thing in my mind, I can assure hon. Members of this House. It was the national necessity, it was the necessity for increasing our shipping tonnage, which made us think of the second shipyard and no political considerations entered into it. I can assure hon. Members that neither the press statements that appeared, nor the adjournment motion that was raised on the floor of this House, influenced the decision of the Government. The decision of the Government was entirely due to the consideration of the question whether there was any necessity for a shipyard or not, and we do feel, considering how much behind other maritime powers we are and considering the

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long coastline we have of over 3,500 miles, it is a necessity for us to be a maritime nation, at least to carry our own goods round our coasts at least without any foreign intervention.

I think during the last ten years we have advanced so much that except for a few, most of the tonnage that is being carried round this country are carried in our own vessels. Of course, Shri Raghunath Singh is very keen on passenger service but I know that he realises the cost of a single passenger ship. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company tried on a U.K. route for some time but they had to give it up because of losses. We bought that ship and it is now plying between Madras and Singapore, s.s. *Madras*, which he called *Jala Azad*. It was plying in the U.K. route and the Company found that they could not compete with other countries, because ships for passenger service are being improved every year almost. Now, Italian vessels do carry most of the Indian passengers. How do they do it as against the P. & O. liners? That is because every cabin of the Italian vessel is air-conditioned. If you have to do it, the cost of a single vessel will be nearly Rs. 2 crores to 3 crores. Are we in a condition to buy such vessels for passenger traffic between India and Europe? Therefore, I would like hon. Members to consider if they would vote funds that are necessary for the purchase of three or four vessels which would be necessary for passenger traffic, which will mean about Rs. 16 crores. Then we can have passenger service. Therefore I think we will have to wait in patience till we are able to build our own ships, and build them up to modern conditions, before we can undertake a passenger service.

Hon. Members also raised the point about flag discrimination and, I think, my hon. colleague did reply to it but I would like to mention that we are trying as far as possible to carry in our own vessels the cargoes that we order. They mentioned about fifty-fifty of the United States. We cannot

reach up to fifty-fifty because of the number of cargo vessels we possess. Also, we would like to carry the oil ourselves by tankers. But we have not got enough tankers to supply to the people who are refining petrol here so that it would be carried in our own vessels.

But all these things will take time. It will correct itself because we are today a national government. We have national honour and national prestige. Therefore we have got to consider how best we can compete with other nations and also have our own wants supplied by ourselves. But, as my hon. colleague explained yesterday, it will all take time. It is not a matter of a day. We have got to make up our economic backwardness which has existed for 200 years in 20 years' time. All this planning of which we have heard so much comes because unless we plan we will not be able to make up the leeway. We have got to plan quickly also so that our economic conditions may be better and the common man's life may also be bettered in this process.

I shall end with these harbours of which we have heard so much. Everybody wants a minor port to be turned into a major port. But there are priorities in this matter. I know both Tuticorin and Mangalore have been under consideration for nearly 20 years now. Tuticorin scheme to my knowledge began as far back as 1927. But the scheme for that was given up at that time because the Tuticorin people themselves did not want a harbour at that time. Today they are crying hoarse over it, whereas if they had only helped the Government at that time when the Government of the day had more funds Tuticorin might have been a major harbour today. But it is because there was opposition from the people of the locality themselves that the scheme was dropped at that time and they went over to Cochin. This is the history which very few people know.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Thanu Pillai does not know it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri Thanu Pillai knows it as well as you do.

In spite of it we are taking up the matter of both Tuticorin and Mangalore. Much will depend on the report of the Intermediate Ports Committee. When that comes we shall try to see whether something cannot be done in the Third Plan period itself both for Tuticorin and Mangalore.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): He did not say anything about Mangalore at all.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not know whether Shri Basappa has put cotton wool in his ears. I did mention Mangalore. I said both Tuticorin and Mangalore.

Shri Basappa: You said about Mangalore but you did not say as much about Mangalore as you said about Tuticorin.

Shri Cintamani Panigrahi (Puri): What about Paradip?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Both will be taken up together. That is all I can say. I cannot take it any further in spite of what Shri Basappa says himself.

I am very grateful to hon. Members for having let me off so lightly because at one time, as I told people, I was on the anvil. I am glad to be out of the anvil and I thank them for the consideration shown to me.... (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri C. D. Pande: You have won them over by your sincerity and good manners.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister said that the I.A.C. is sustaining a loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs. I want to know whether this loss is partly due to the operation of the non-scheduled operators and whether it is a fact that the four private airline operators with a fleet of about 15 Dakotas are having freight service beyond Gauhati. I also want to know

whether Government is inclined to take them over, that is, these private operators.

My second point is this. As the hon. Minister has appointed a Special Officer to discuss this Pay Commission's Report with the Federation representatives, I want to know whether he intends to do the same in the case of the Civil Aviation employees also.

My third point is that there are about 70 civil pilots on whom Government spends at the rate of Rs. 75,000 per pilot. They are still unemployed. What is happening to them? Are they likely to be employed?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: With regard to the Pay Commission, I think I dealt with that in answer to questions. There are two officers working in the P. & T. Department. They are going into this matter. Provided we can fit in all the demands that have been made with regard to the amount sanctioned by the Pay Commission's recommendations and the Cabinet's recommendations, we shall fit in as much as we could in order to satisfy the demands. But if Shri Banerjee wants to raise them up in a strike then I shall have to be firm also as Shri Thanu Pillai did. Shri Banerjee really fishes in troubled waters, I am afraid.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this? Either you kindly hear me or you should ask me to talk in another language. I do not know Tamil. I never said that a committee has been appointed. Two officers have been appointed. I want to know whether you are going to adopt the same thing with regard to the Civil Aviation employees. There is no question of a strike or a non-strike. Why do you think that nationalism is only your monopoly?

Mr. Speaker: What about Civil Aviation employees?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As regards Civil Aviation employees, no doubt they will also be fixed in the same manner so that we do not increase the Budget provisions that have been made.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): The hon. Minister has not referred to Sethusamudram project which has been long pending.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: All that I can say is that the Madras Government are very keen on the Sethusamudram Project if it can be fitted in with Tuticorin harbour which is more the primary necessity. We shall try and do what we can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the other two points?

Mr. Speaker: The other two points will be answered some time later.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Murdwani): One word, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We have spent so many hours—more than eight hours on this. Any cut motion to be put separately? —None. I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 83 to 93 and 130 to 134 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 54,64,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 84—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES).

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 65,66,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 85—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS.

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 86—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 63,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 87—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Light Houses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 88—METEROLOGY

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Meterology'."

DEMAND No. 89—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 90—AVIATION

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. Rs. 6,36,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 91—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,77,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 6,86,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 93—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHE EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 21,60,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 45 to 59 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted.

150 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

A number of hon. Members say that as they are sitting in the back benches they have been ignored and some States have not been represented and so on. I intend to give preference to those hon. Members who have not at all spoken, that is, either during the discussion on the President's Address or during the general discussion on the

General Budget. I will give them preference. I will give an opportunity to all hon. Members and not only to important hon. Members. Hon. Members who have been here long must also coach the other hon. Members who are sitting behind them. Every hon. Member is a representative of eight lakh members in a constituency. If the same person is going to be allowed an opportunity every time what are others to do? Therefore I would request those hon. Members who have been here for a longer time to stand out and give place to the other hon. Members. Let them also have an opportunity. I will give first preference to those hon. Members who have not been given an opportunity so far. So I will come from the back to the front benches.

DEMAND No. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 46—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the