

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): They were saying they had no business. We were given to understand the Government had no business.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The point is not that. I suggested the other day that in future the Order Paper would be divided into two sections, one dealing with Questions and the routine work, the other dealing with Bills for the whole week, in accordance with the statement made by the hon. Minister the previous week, so that hon. Members might be ready. But that does not mean that all hon. Members must be ready with all the work for the whole week irrespective of the order in which they will be taken up. They cannot be expected to carry everything with them. I except at least that whenever the hon. Minister wants to change the order, he must tell the hon. Members the previous evening. No doubt, advance notice is given of all the work going to take place during the coming week, but that does not mean they must be prepared with every one of them every day. Therefore, I would advise the hon. Minister to inform the House if he wants to change the order. The order that is in the Order Paper on the first day will continue and will be stuck to, unless there are reasons given to the House and the hon. Minister informs the House that a different order will be adopted in which case preference will certainly be given to the order that the Government wants to arrange in accordance with their convenience. So far as this matter is concerned, shall we have it tomorrow? Why should we leave it part-heard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I was myself surprised when I did not find it there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even the Ministers are not consulted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You had set apart two hours for that. Some time has been taken up, some time remains. So, you can adjust it either tomorrow

or at 5 o'clock, whatever time suits you. I am quite prepared.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow we shall have it sometime during the day, or, if it is not possible, at 5 o'clock.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Tomorrow it is foreign affairs debate.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be fixed at 5 o'clock.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We may sit on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: Again and again we cannot change. Possibly other hon. Members have fixed up their programme to go out. Let us not extend it by a day. We can sit tomorrow at 5 o'clock. We cannot do it today, as we are receiving the Argentine President.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Tomorrow it will have to be after 6 o'clock, since six hours have been allotted for foreign affairs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: More time may be given to the discussion on railway accidents.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It can only be day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I will fix up with the hon. Minister whether it can be taken up tomorrow or the day after. Anyway, the discussion on railway accidents will be completed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It may be fixed for day after tomorrow, because I do not think we will be able to get even half a quorum, not to speak of a full quorum, after 6 till 7 or 8 P.M.

12 18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Gen-

ral) for 1961-62. Sardar Swaran Singh may continue his speech.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I ventured to reply to certain points raised by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao when the House rose the other day. I will now make my submission on certain important points that had been raised.

12 18½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The point was raised that nothing had been indicated about the change in the capital structure of Hindustan Steel. That, I think, is a legitimate point and requires an explanation. The House is, no doubt, aware that we have an expansion programme for the three steel plants, and that we are also proposing to establish another steel plant in the course of the Third Plan. It is necessary, therefore, in view of the additional expenditure involved, to alter the capital structure of Hindustan Steel. They will be shortly revising their capital structure, and this money which is now being asked for will be spent in purchasing the shares of Hindustan Steel in that altered capital structure.

Other points have been raised, if I may say so, not for the first time. These were discussed at the time of the Budget Demands this year. There is one aspect which I would like to explain to the House, that is about the estimates of the three steel plants. In April while the discussion on the Demands was going on, I gave certain figures by way of estimates of the three steel plants. I venture to submit that there is no alteration of these estimates except on very minor matters. The criticism that was levelled from the other side tried to make it appear that there had been a revision by a large amount. The correct explanation is that the figures that were given in April this year did not include the cost of three important parts of the steel plants, namely the fertiliser plant at Rourkela, the pipe plant at Rourkela and

the coal washeries. These three items were not included in these estimates because the fertiliser plant, initially, was being constructed more or less on an agency basis, because ultimately we were thinking that it might be run by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. We have not taken a final decision, but as Hindustan Steel are incurring expenditure on establishing the fertiliser plant there, it must be included in the estimates as now presented. In fact, we have made an effort to place the entire picture before the House, so that there may not be any confusion on that score.

The same would apply to coal washeries. It is not customary for steel plants to have their own washeries, and we were thinking that the more appropriate party for this would be the National Coal Development Corporation, but Hindustan Steel, having started the construction of the coal washeries, we thought it was necessary they should complete them and also perhaps run them. Therefore, the cost of these three coal washeries, the cost of the fertiliser plant and also that of the pipe mill at Rourkela have to be included.

I have taken the House into confidence from time to time as to the good work that is being done at the pipe plant at Rourkela. They are producing pipe which we require for completing the pipe line which will bring crude from the Assam oil fields to the two public sector refineries at Gauhati and Barauni. I had also clearly mentioned at that time that the figure that I have at that time did not include escalations which are part of the contract. So, if these four things are added: escalations, cost of the fertiliser plant, cost of the pipe plant and cost of the coal washeries, the result would be the figure which has now been indicated in the memorandum. Therefore, there was no justification for Shri Bharucha to use strong language when he said that the steel plants were extravagant and they were revising every day the estimates and increasing it by crores and crores. He wanted to create the

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

impression as if there was a revision of the order of about Rs. 60 crores over the estimates. With the exception of the escalations which I had already mentioned, there is no revision after the discussion that took place in Parliament this year.

My hon. friend has got very peculiar ideas about the economics and has said that the Hindustan Steel would not be able to pay even interest.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): That is what the 33rd Report of the Estimates Committee says.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is the difficulty with my friend. The Committee said something which related to a period several years ago and in 1961 he is bringing up something which related to four years ago. That is his Bible which he everytime recites. I have often attempted to see his viewpoint and tried to explain matters but he repeats the arguments and I am also compelled to repeat my arguments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Give an assurance categorically that the loans that have been given will be repaid with interest. Then there will be no need for any explanation.

Sardar Swaran Singh: He does not want but the House wants to understand the picture which Shri Bharucha never tried to understand. It is a pity. He has taken a lot of interest in these debates but I had suggested to him some four years back that it would be good if he were able to spare sometime and pay a visit to the steel plants and try to understand the problem. He told me at that time something and it has always remained a very strange thing in my mind. He has said that he does not want to go there lest his criticism may be softened. He wants to continue his attitude of criticism without trying to understand. I am sorry I cannot handle an argument of that type.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have seen the Tata Steel Plant thoroughly.

Sardar Swaran Singh. He has seen the Tata plant and all his inspiration is from the Tata Steel Plant. It was very curious when he said that steel could be purchased from abroad and that would be the cheapest. It is a queer argument which only the capacity of Shri Naushir Bharucha to present facts in a particular manner can sustain. We know it and we have discussed it quite often that our entire planning is directed towards producing the basis which might enable us to produce the basic requirements of industrial development in our country. Steel being basic for our industrial development, we must create capacity in the country so that we can make all the steel that is required for our expansion programme. To say that we can advance industrially by importing steel which at a particular moment may be a few dollars less per ton in the external market as compared to our internal production is a suggestion easy to make. But Shri Bharucha conveniently forgets that it involves colossal amounts by way of foreign exchange and that no country can ever progress industrially by purchasing steel from abroad. . . . (Interruption). I refuse to give way. The price in the international market is always fluctuating. There are marginal demands. Sometimes there may be a surplus for a shortwhile and they may be able to sell at rates which may appear to be cheaper at that time. Now it is well known that Japanese quotations and German quotations are always lower as compared to American quotations. Still America continues to produce all the steel it needs and its production today is the highest in the world, although their quotations in the international market are always higher as compared to Japan and West Germany. I understand that is the same with regard to the other countries. If for instance the type of economic considerations of a superficial character were advanced to such highly industrialised and developed country

as the United States that they should close their steel mills and abandon their steel development programme because their cost of production of steel is higher than elsewhere, I need not repeat here the type of reply that would be given to that argument. The important thing to be noticed in this connection is that we save large amounts by way of foreign exchange when we produce steel in our country. Besides that there is a very sizable accrual to our national exchequer in one way or the other. For instance, each ton of steel produced, steel ingot produced here brings roughly about Rs. 45 by way of excise and it gives another about Rs. 80—100 per ton, depending upon the categories produced, to the steel equalisation fund. It will be improper to compare the sale prices of steel in the country with the prices at which we can import steel from other countries. These are basic considerations which I am not mentioning for the first time. If all these things are conveniently forgotten and the same points are picked up a feeling is created as if there is something wrong in our approach to this problem. It is a very unfortunate approach to a very basic problem.

12.29 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

I have presented before the House reports of the Hindustan Steel from time to time. Even on these low figures of production the results that are thrown up are not bad. If we look to the history of new steel plants in any part of the world, the capitalist or the socialist countries, the first years of the running of the steel plants in any part of the world do not result in any profits. In an economy like ours where the public sector steel plants are also charged for equalisation fund the same amount payable by the older steel plants, the picture could be much worse and it is a matter of some gratification that the balance sheets of Hindustan Steel even during the earlier years when they first came were not so bad. It is to be remembered that the price

payable to them is the same as is payable to the older steel mills who have got the advantage of lower investments on the capital side and also depreciations they have already earned. We cannot, however, forget that what we lose in the Hindustan Steel balance sheet on account of charging a lower retention price is a gain that accrues to us in the other pocket, namely, the national exchequer in the form of excise duty and accruals to the equalisation fund.

We should always keep that picture in mind and not try to confuse the issue by raising very narrow points. We should, therefore, understand the picture that I have attempted to place before the House.

The point has been raised that the cost of producing steel is not given. I would like to repeat what I have often said that no industrial undertaking in any part of the world in the public sector or in the private sector ever discloses its cost of production. What it discloses is the balance sheet, i.e., the total expenditure, the total cost, the earnings and the like. From that, deductions can be made about the cost of production and the like. The cost of production of any product in any part of the world is not disclosed and we should not disclose it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Tatas are disclosing it to the Tariff Commission.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are not disclosing the cost of production. What is disclosed to the Tariff Commission will become public property. You will know it when the Tariff Commission examines the public sector steel plants also. But my friend claims to know Tatas a little more than I do. I would ask him to go and study the balance-sheets, the Tariff Commission's report and the like. Then he will agree with me that what I am saying is correct. The cost of production in the sense that is given to the Tariff Commission is not the cost of production which he has been aiming at, because that consists of a

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

number of items. That is an easy way. You look at the balance sheets and see what are the outgoings and what are the credits and from that you can draw your own conclusion.

The cost of production as such is very difficult to determine, because that depends upon a variety of factors, the most important being the rule you adopt with regard to depreciation. Depreciation is not the normal income-tax rate of depreciation, which is notional, but the actual depreciation, whether it should be linear, what should be the principal, what should go to capital, etc. These are very complicated things and for presentation purposes a lot of items are assumed. But we should remember that they do not go to the root of the problem. The type of information he seeks about the cost of production is just not given by any industrial undertaking in India or abroad. So, it is better that I state that position clearly, so that there may be no repetition with regard to this aspect again and again. The financial picture will be placed before the country and the House from time to time as contained in the balance-sheets.

About production, it has been mentioned that it has been below the target. I would like to place the picture before the House about this aspect of production. I am happy to report that so far as Bhilai is concerned, their ingot production for October, 1961 was 72,225 tons. From April to October, the total ingot produced in Bhilai was 4,18,631 tons. It is an impressive figure. I am sorry I have not got the figure for November; it takes some time before it comes in. 72,225 tons is roughly about 85 per cent of the capacity of 1 million tons, which you will appreciate is a very significant performance by the Bhilai Steel Plant.

The Durgapur Steel Plant produced in October 44,700 tons in terms of ingots. The comparison of this figure with the figure for Bhilai will not be

correct, because at Durgapur only 2 blast furnaces have gone into production, whereas in Bhilai all the three blast furnaces have gone into production. This also is a very good proportion of the rated capacity of two blast furnaces. If we add to this the pig iron that they produced, the picture is quite good.

I am sorry I cannot say the same thing with regard to Rourkela, where the difficulties are still continuing. Even there, the production is picking up. The October production for Rourkela in terms of ingots was 32,522 tons. There also only 2 blast furnaces have gone into production.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I know why one blast furnace has been idle for so long?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Steps are being taken to commission the third blast furnace and I expect the third blast furnace to go into production in a matter of weeks now.

I have given these figures about production to dispel any fear that might be in the minds of any hon. Member in the House or any one in the country about the production in the three steel plants. I feel that the people connected with the construction and establishment of these plants deserve to be congratulated for finishing the construction work more or less according to the schedule. The production targets with regard to steel plants are not achieved at full rated capacity within months. It takes years before the new steel plants come up to the rated capacity. Even Tatas, with their experience, have not come up to the rated capacity with regard to the expanded portion of the plant which they completed several months ago, I think more than about 2 years ago.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is on account of coal supplies.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Coal has to come from the country; coal is what nature has provided. No argument can improve coal. I think other

countries with inferior qualities of coal and inferior grades of iron ore and imported materials of various types, are producing steel at competitive prices. I have every reason to hope that our steel production programme will provide the base for industrial development and we will be able surely to produce steel at prices which compare favourably with prices in any part of the world.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, I have only a few remarks to make. Hon. Members have raised some points regarding the lighthouses, about which I have been asked to say a few words on behalf of my colleague, Shri Raj Bahadur.

The criticism was that no progress has been made in regard to the manufacture of parts for lighthouse equipment. Lighthouse equipments are specialised products and they are manufactured only in few countries. In spite of their being specialised products, the Lighthouse Department has made quite successful efforts in producing some parts and other items for lighthouse equipment, and their efforts have succeeded in saving quite a large amount of foreign exchange.

They are producing special equipment of 100 mm. and 500 mm. and when they begin to manufacture all the equipment, it will save Rs. 5 lakhs of foreign exchange.

Similarly, buoy bodies have been made and have been used successfully. About 100 items of spares which were formerly imported for the lighthouse are now being manufactured in the departmental workshop at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh a year. The tender for which order has been placed in Yugoslavia is a very specialised ship but the design etc. have been given by the lighthouse department after very thorough studies. With these few items which I have mentioned it can be seen that the lighthouse department has been making successful efforts in designing and producing spare parts and necessary other equip-

ments. I am sure that these efforts will ultimately be successful in other aspects as well and we will be largely self-sufficient—of course, it is not necessary or even desirable that we should be wholly self-sufficient in such special equipments; it cannot be possible, because the total demand is always very small.

Shri Tangamani also raised the question of purchase of Boeings. Even when he was speaking I interrupted him and said that he was confusing the Viscounts with the Boeings. But he ultimately came out with the argument that while we are short of aircraft in India—for example, Viscounts—what is the reason for us to go in for Boeings. Now, Sir, Boeings and Viscounts cannot be compared with each other. Viscounts cannot run across the Atlantic. When we have entered into international service which is an extremely competitive service, we have to have equipment which our competitors possess. I know that when we were running some services with Super Constellations on some routes all the traffic went to the better equipment like Comet and Boeings and we had to run those services of Super Constellations practically empty. So it is very necessary that if we continue our international service we must have the latest equipment, and two Boeings have been purchased in order to meet the requirement of the international service run by the Air-India International.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I was not objecting to the two Boeings being purchased. My point was that instead of buying two Boeings, if it was a question of having only enough money for buying two Boeings, we could have got one Boeing and one Viscount which, if not for the Air India International, could have been used for the Indian Airlines. I also mentioned how one of the Viscounts met an accident in Colombo. A number of these planes are grounded. I did not want the hon. Minister to make a distinction between the Indian Airlines and the Air-India International.

[Shri Tangamani]

because this Ministry is dealing with both. My point was whether we have got enough Viscounts to cater to the demand whether on the international side or on the internal side. Viscounts go on international flights also, from Bombay to Colombo and other countries.

Shri Mohiuddin: The international service like Bombay to Colombo or Calcutta-Rangoon can hardly be compared with the international service from Bombay to Sydney or Bombay to New York. The minimum requirements for international service have to be met and they have been met for the time being—it may be that in future we may require more—by the purchase of these two Boeings. As far as Viscounts are concerned, there was an accident and a Viscount has been grounded at Colombo. We are short of Viscounts. We have been trying to purchase Viscounts. But as far as the local services and the grounding of aircraft are concerned, a short notice question has been accepted and the Minister will make a statement tomorrow or day after about the present position of IAC aircrafts which are in use. Then the hon. Member will have an opportunity to make any observation that he wants.

There is no doubt that both the Corporations are under the Central Government and the requirements of one can be met from the service of the other. For example, an AII Super Constellation was running from Bombay to Delhi last fortnight and Super Constellations are still running between Bombay and Calcutta. Therefore, whenever necessary there is co-ordination and Co-operation between the two corporations. But the question of Viscounts being purchased from the loan which was negotiated by Air-India International from the foreign banks is, I think, not quite feasible. That is a definite transaction based on definite figures of the Air-India International on business principles.

These cannot be mixed up with the purchase of a Viscount for the domestic service. The Air-India International earns foreign exchange directly and these foreign banks are satisfied with that on the basis of its earnings they can give it a loan which will be served as far as payment of interest and repayment of instalment is concerned from its own earnings in foreign exchange. That is not the position as far as the local domestic services are concerned. I hope Sir, with these remarks my hon. friend will be satisfied.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What is the rate of interest on this loan?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got the figures here. If the hon. Member wants it I can give that information.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): He raised that point when he spoke. Probably the hon. Minister did not hear.

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not remember. I am extremely sorry, but I will inform him of the rate of interest.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, I would like to make a few remarks on Demand No. 60 relating to establishment of Institute of Applied Manpower Research. Certain questions were raised from the other side. The first question was as to why the Home Ministry has kept this subject. It was decided by the Planning Commission that the Ministry of Home Affairs should formulate the necessary proposals at an early date. Besides, Sir, the late Home Minister as well as the present Home Minister have been Chairman of the Plant Projects Committee, and therefore I think it is rightly given to the Ministry of Home Affairs to co-ordinate the applied manpower research by forming an institute which is put here as "post Budget development". Therefore, this Demand has come before the House.

Therefore, this Demand has come before the House.

The other question raised was as to why this was not done in the First and Second Plans. In the First and Second Plans, to begin with, we were very poor in our resources and, therefore, in the earlier Plans, even though this was necessary, this was not taken up.

Now after the two Plans we have gathered experience of the tempo of work and the increasing utilisation of man power is becoming more and more important as the acceleration of economic growth goes on steadily. I may also remind hon. Members that this finds a place in Chapter XI, paragraph 5 of the Third Five Year Plan; all the details are given there. It is a matter of supply and demand and surely an institute that coordinates with the help of representatives of various Ministries would be clearly able to see to the supply of trained personnel for the different activities that Government is undertaking.

Another question was asked as to why it should not be a statutory body. In this connection I would like to say that semi-autonomous bodies like this institute that is to be set up would have close links with the Government and be able to deal with the problems in an integrated way rather than a statutory organisation which would be a purely Government set up and may have some handicaps which it would be difficult to overcome. A question was asked as to who would be responsible for this Institute? The general council of the Institute would consist of fifty-four members and it would comprise of representatives of concerned Ministries, of State Governments, public and private sectors, management and labour, University Grants Commission, All India Medical Council, Institute of Engineers and so on. Its expenditure would be approximately Rs. 3,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 5 lakhs per annum recurring. Fifty per cent 1600 (A) LSD—6.

of the recurring expenditure in the initial period of five years will be met by the Ford Foundation. In addition, the Ford Foundation would arrange at its own cost, experts and consultants whose services will be needed by the Institute in the early stages. A formal agreement with the Ford Foundation is not yet concluded, but we hope that this Institute will begin to function in the current financial year. We hope to start it by at least January 1962. I am not vaguely hoping it, I think it will function for the last three months of the current financial year. The rest of the expenditure the Central Government is undertaking to bear and the Expenditure Finance Committee has given its approval to this proposal.

There is only one more point which I wish to make in regard to the necessity for a statutory body. Such a body may perhaps be useful if there was large-scale work to be executed. Since that is not the scope of this Institute, it would only be gathering material and do research on manpower, I think it should remain a semi-autonomous body. I would therefore request the House to approve of this demand.

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member wanted to know the rate of interest at which money has been borrowed for the purchase of Boeings. The rate of interest is 5½ per cent, per annum.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The part of the loan provided by U. S. Export Import Bank will be repaid in 14 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1st October 1962 and that by 5 U.S. Commercial banks in 10 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1.11.62.

My hon. Colleagues have replied to the different points that have been raised. I would take up only two points that have been left unanswered so far. The first is about the question of applicability of the Central enactments to Pondicherry. This point was raised by some hon. Mem-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

bers. The position in this regard is that there has only been a *de facto* transfer, as the House knows, of the French establishments to India from 1st November 1954. The *de jure* transfer has still to take place. At present such enactments as are necessary are made applicable to Pondicherry by Government in terms of the provisions of the French Establishments (Application of Laws) Order of 1954. It is only after the *de jure* transfer is completed that the Central enactments will become applicable to that territory in the usual manner.

Shri Tangamani: We were told that the Law Ministry was studying this question as to how far some of these laws which have not been extended so far may be made applicable to Pondicherry. This is being mentioned for nearly 18 months.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Obviously they have not yet come to any conclusion. I shall pass this on to the hon. the Law Minister.

Then, Sir, a point was raised about merit scholarships. The Education Minister is here and he wants me to reply to it. Five hundred fresh scholarships are to be awarded annually and once an award is made it will be tenable till the completion of post-graduate course, subject to the candidates maintaining a first class in every university examination. These scholarships will be distributed among the various States and awards will be made strictly in order of merit. They have been distributed already. The scheme will be administered by the States themselves and it would, therefore, not be feasible to award the scholarships on the basis of an all-India competition. The Statewise allocation and selection is also necessary in order to enable all the States to benefit equally from the scheme. Otherwise there might be charges of discrimination. So, I think the arrangement that the States themselves should administer it is considered more feasible and more desirable.

12.57 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister did not say anything about the Institute of Machine Tool Technology and Design—Demand No. 2—Industries. When we point out that the Ministers are not present, it is said that the Deputy Ministers would reply for them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Tangamani: My cut motion No. 21 may be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put cut motion No. 21. The question is:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper 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 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 19-A, 34, 41, 60, 90, 132 and 137."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced

below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

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, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 19 A—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,28,000 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, 1962 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"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, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 41—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"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, 1962, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

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

"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, 1962 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 90—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for

*Published in the Gazette of India