

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had his say. Let the hon. Minister reply now. There should not be a running commentary about a suggestion. Hon. Member is a lawyer. Would any District Judge allow such a thing to go on?

Shri Tangamani: What I am submitting is

Mr. Speaker: He may say a hundred things. Hon. Member has to keep quiet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There must be some propriety in the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Let decorum which is normally observed by hon. Members who practise honourable professions be observed here also. Let them not disregard that merely because they are here and they are protected by certain provisions that they can speak anything here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It applies to everybody, Sir.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course.

With regard to the increasing the limit from Rs 400 to Rs 500, I have already submitted the other day that the matter was examined by the Committee of Actuaries and the report has been received and it is being considered. We hope to bring in an amending Bill here very soon.

About the period of three days, the very fact that stalwarts of the Communist Party in the other House proposed the amendment that it should be 3 days proves that there is some reason for that. As I have submitted earlier, in the ILO convention it is 5 days. And, I think, hon. Members know that it is necessary. Therefore, they also suggested three days, and now, Mr. Vittal Rao says it should be 2 days. At the first reading the House discussed it in detail and I need not take up more time of the House.

With regard to the Bill that is now being considered, it has given sufficient safeguard to the workers. Formerly, during the course of investigation, when the assets were transferred from one employer to another, they were losing the amounts due. Care has already been taken so far as delay is concerned. Workers will get the amounts due to them with the least possible delay. Speedy disposal of cases etc. have all been mentioned here. I should not repeat them now. Therefore, I request this House also to accept the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

12-53 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1958-59

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The time allotted is 3 hours. Most of the hon. Members who have given notice of their cut motions have given notice only this morning.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I have notice three days ago, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing those cut motions which have been received only today.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have given notice, but I find it has not been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: When was it given?

Shri Mahanty: Some three days ago—on Friday. It was relating to the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. So far as Shri Tangamani is concerned, he posted them from Madras and they were received only this morning. The

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

House should not be taken by surprise.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Sir, it was posted in time so that it can reach here in time.

Shri Mahanty: I gave it to the Notice Office

Mr. Speaker: I shall enquire

Shri Tangamani: What is the position of my cut motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I am disallowing it. If an hon Member posts it from London and it reaches here day after tomorrow, am I to reopen the question?

Shri Tangamani: It was posted on Friday. Normally, it would have been received by Saturday. I would like to know from Office whether it was received on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: It has reached them this morning.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know when it was received in the office. Let them check it up.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) Normally, it takes one day for a letter to reach Delhi from Madras.

Mr. Speaker: It was received in the office at 9 a.m. on the 23rd February, 1959.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will all the Demands be taken up together or will they be taken up one by one?

Mr. Speaker: We can as well take them together. Whoever wants to speak may speak. Let hon Members speak on all the Demands and all the points which have been included in the Supplementary Demands.

May I know who are the hon Members that wish to take part in the debate?

I see there about 7 of them.

An. Hon. Member: Fifteen minutes for each.

Mr. Speaker: Fifteen minutes for each will mean no time for the hon. Minister.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: (East Khandesh) One hour is in your discretion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: God does not extend the time of the day. Anyhow I will try.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,85,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' "

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 52,68,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' "

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,31,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' "

DEMAND No. 18—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,800 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, 1959, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND No. 67—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 70—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".

DEMAND No 84—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'".

DEMAND No. 88—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'".

DEMAND No. 95—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Supplies'".

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,93,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,97,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,47,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' "

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' "

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,59,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' "

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,92,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' "

DEMAND NO. 134—DELHI CAPITAL
& OUTLAY

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, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay' "

Mr. Speaker: Shri Supakar:

*Expenditure on Hindustan Steel
(Private Limited)*

Shri Supakar: Sir, I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

Working of the State Trading

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,59,00,000 in respect of Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: The Demands and the cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I have moved cut motions 1 and 2. The first relates to the demand of Rs. 34 crores and odd for the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. It has been stated in the explanation appended to the Demand that the current year's Budget provides for an investment of Rs. 157.88 lakhs in the share capital of the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. "The actual progress of the work on the three plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur has, however been better than was anticipated with the result that the total requirements of the Company are now estimated at Rs. 196.88 crores, leading to an excess of Rs. 39 crores". It is difficult for me to understand what is meant by the phrase 'the work of the three plants is better than was anticipated'.

It is a well known fact that work in the three steel plants is much behind schedule. The first blast furnace in Rourkela and Bhilai ought to have come into operation in the month of October 1958. This has been delayed by a period of three months. We know that on the 3rd February the Rourkela blast furnace was started and that at Bhilai on the 4th February.

We heard from Acharya Kripalani's speech that each day's delay in the starting of these steel plants involves a potential loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs. So, a delay of about 3 months or 100 days must result in a potential loss of about Rs. 30 crores.

In the face of this, when the Government says that the progress of the work has been much better than was anticipated, it is difficult to understand what it means. Probably, accustomed to the working of the red tape, the Government of India felt at the time they allotted this money for the share capital that the progress of work would be as slow as the pace of the tortoise; and since they found that it is a little more progressive than what they had anticipated with their red tape, they feel that they should be patted on their back, and some compliment should be paid to the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. The very fact that they provided less money for the project and they have come in at the fag end of the year with an additional Demand for Rs. 34 crores goes to show that their mind works very slowly and they are not sufficiently alert to the rate at which they should progress.

Besides, we find that the total share capital was fixed originally at Rs. 300 crores. That means that originally the idea was that all the three steel projects should not cost more than 300 crores. Now from the figures available, especially the figures shown in the India 1958 Exhibition, we find that the total cost of all these three projects as they stand at present comes to Rs. 555 crores including the cost of township, water supply and

the other incidental expenses of the three projects.

13 hrs.

When we find that the projects which are to cost less than Rs. 300 crores now cost nearly Rs. 600 crores, one wonders as to how this enormous increase in the total cost of the projects is going to affect the economy of the three steel plants. It has often been said that so far as the private sector is concerned it costs less; if it costs a rupee for some work to be done in the private sector, the same work is bound to cost much more and sometimes even Rs. 2 if it is done in the public sector. Another feature of our public sector projects is this. They all start with a demand for a very small amount but that goes on increasing. It is the thin end of the wedge that comes to the House and it goes on expanding as time goes on. It may be remembered that when the original agreement with the German combine so far as Rourkela was concerned was first arrived at, it was conceived that it would cost only Rs. 12 crores for our Government as the German combine would have a 50 per cent share. Subsequently, the whole scheme was changed into a purely governmental concern. There was a caustic comment from the Auditor-General of India about this change and how it affected the economy of the steel projects. Unless we are more careful about the costing of the steel and the pig iron that is produced in these projects and unless we are sure that it will be economical as compared to the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Company's prices of steel and pig iron and also the production price of these things in China, Russia and other foreign countries, it will be very difficult for the public sector concerns in iron and steel to make any rapid progress in the industrialisation of our country. Therefore, whatever might have been the mistakes in the past, we know for certain that the public sector activities of the Government are going to expand from time to time and at a very rapid pace. We must be sure that such

[Shri Supakar]

mistakes that occurred in the past do not recur in future. We should learn from our mistakes. We are going to have a fourth steel plant at Bokaro and there may be programmes of expansion of the present steel plants. So, when we go in for them we must make sure that there is no extravagance or delay and that we do them in a proper and economic manner.

The second cut motion that stands in my name relates to the state trading activities which come under Demand No. 119. In the explanatory memorandum it is stated:

"The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 124.13 crores for the purchase of foodgrains. The latest review on the basis of actual imports upto the end of January 1959 and the estimates for the last two months of the year indicates that the total requirements would now amount to Rs. 191.72 crores resulting in an excess of Rs 67.59 crores. The original Budget was framed on an estimated import of 20 lakh tons of wheat, 5.3 lakh tons of imported rice and 1.5 lakh tons of rice to be procured internally. The revised estimates have been framed on the basis of 33.25 lakh tons of wheat imports, 3.63 lakh tons of rice imports, 5.27 lakh tons of rice procured internally and 1.21 lakh tons of coarse grain imports."

This shows that we are not sufficiently careful about estimating our requirements of foodgrains that will be available in our country having regard to the crop prospects for a particular year and the import figure grows from month to month so that we are not in a position to control the amount that will be imported for a particular year. This is the most unsatisfactory state of affairs. I believe that if we have better control over our statistics of the prices that prevail in the markets we

should be in a position to know how much foodgrains will be available in a particular year and we can then adjust our imports accordingly. Now, so far as foodgrains are concerned, we understand that from the middle of 1958 the Government has gone on for state trading. But it is a strange thing that though the Government proposes to procure foodgrains and distribute it to the ordinary consumer, it does not ensure a good price or a reasonable price to the producer nor does it ensure a reasonable price to the ultimate consumer. We find that the producer of foodgrains is forced to under-sell at a very low price his production of wheat and rice. Yet, when the product reaches the market, the market price for the average man is rising very steeply and there is a large margin of difference between the price of procurement and the price at which it is distributed to the ultimate consumer. Unless the Government are in a position to control these prices and are in a position to assure the producer that he will get a reasonable price not only at the time of harvest but throughout the year, until the next harvest season, and also assure the common man, the average consumer, that he will also get rice and wheat at a reasonable price throughout the year, state trading will not be worth the name. It should be the earnest and honest endeavour of the Government to see that black-marketing by their purchasing agents is severely checked and adequate punishment is provided for any infringement of the rules regarding the price paid to the producer and the price at which it is sold to the consumer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Supakar: Unless the Government is in a position to do so, I feel that the food position of our country will not improve. On the other hand, it will result in discouraging the producers in taking more active interest for producing more

1958-59

food and it will also affect the general price of other commodities as well, because all other commodities in India are to a large extent dependent on the prices of foodgrains. Therefore, of these two matters, the Government must be very careful.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to speak on nearly a dozen demands, and I shall be extremely brief. On page 3, Demand 5, the demand relates to Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure on the Ministry of Commerce. That relates to an item under exhibition which is a matter of curiosity for me rather than comment. The exhibition is supposed to have cost Rs. 64 lakhs out of which I think nearly Rs. 30 lakhs or perhaps a little more represents sold structures constructed, there, and which are likely to be of use. I do not know if I am correct in saying this that is, if the receipt is Rs. 48 lakhs, I do not know how the exhibition was a source of profit to the Government. That point requires clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 64 lakhs minus Rs. 48 lakhs. Rs. 48 lakhs represent the income from the stalls. He wants to know how this Rs. 20 lakhs remain as a loss if the exhibition is supposed to have profited. It comes to Rs. 78 lakhs as against Rs. 64 lakhs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is the point. The second point is about the introduction of metric measures. I would like to know what steps are taken to have these weights and measures popularised. I should like to know whether stalls are opened or whether any demonstration is given to popularize these weights. I also want to know whether the metric weights are going to be used in the railways and when they will switch over to the metric system and in what departments of the Government the metric weights are going to be introduced.

On page 17, Demand 35, there is a minor point which I desire to

make, namely, the introduction of new coins. May I inform the Minister that actually in the matter of small change, difficulty is experienced in getting 25 nP coins. Of course, nowadays four-anna coins are used instead. I should like to know whether and when the 25 nP coins are going to be minted.

Coming to page 25, Demand 69, under the Ministry of Irrigation, about the canal water talks, I am told that in USA some canal water talks are going on and the delegation is likely to stay there till May, 1959, for those talks. I should like to know whether the talks are proceeding from day to day and why so much expenditure is being incurred on the delegation which is carrying on talks which may be intermittent. Perhaps the delegation could better return to India. I should like to know whether it is absolutely necessary for the delegation to remain continuously till May, 1959, in USA.

Coming to page 26, Demand 7, about the multi-purpose river schemes, we are told that survey and plans are being made for the ultimate utilization of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej waters. Only on survey and plans, Rs. 61 lakhs are going to be spent. This seems to be perhaps on the high side. I should like to know an explanation on this subject.

Then at page 27, Demand 72, about the Working Journalists Wage Committee, Rs. 2 lakhs are going to be spent. One does not grudge that amount. But I would like to know exactly how far this Committee has progressed and when we are going to have the final report about the adjustments.

Coming next to page 33, Demand 88, about the expenditure on national highways, the demand includes one item, regarding roads. Now, Rs. 16 lakhs were demanded for the maintenance of roads in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area. This Naga Hills-Tuensang area has been an eternal problem with us, but so far as I know,

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

roads to the capital value of only Rs. 60 lakhs have been constructed there, and if Rs. 16 lakhs are going to be the cost of annual maintenance expenditure, I have not the least doubt that this maintenance expenditure is extremely on the high side. It virtually means that the road's life is only for six to seven years. I would like to know the reason and have the explanation from the Minister concerned, on this subject

Then, on page 40, Demand 97, about stationery and printing, we are told that a staggering figure of Rs 4 36 crores is the overall demand for purchase of paper, etc, in regard to printing and stationery. There is no doubt that this is excessive expenditure on paper. There is excessive consumption, and I should like to know from the hon Minister what steps are being taken to check this excessive consumption and whether there are any checks applied on such consumption

Government publications probably consume a lot of this paper. But the surprising thing is, when we go to the Government publications department for getting publications, we get all publications except the ones that we want. It is in my own experience, and it is not only my own experience but it is the repeated experience of everybody. People have felt thoroughly disgusted at this. It will surprise the House to know that even books such as the Industrial Disputes Act—the amending Act—are also not available and so is the case with the Central Electricity Rules. I should like to say that if you are going to spend Rs. 4.3 crores on paper, surely, those books which are in current use should be made available, and it is quite by chance that one comes across the books that one wants at the Government book-stalls

There is also some reference about the paper used by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The other day I made a suggestion and said how paper

is wasted and how it should be prevented. Now, if one wants to send a registered letter today, one has to fix three postage-stamps—50 nP, 20 nP and 1 nP. Why can we not have a stamp of the denomination of 71 nP? That will reduce the quantity of paper, ink labour, etc., to the extent of two-thirds. This is ordinary common-sense. Where there is demand for the consumption of stamps of certain denominations on an extensive scale, then, surely, stamps of those denominations must be printed and we should not be made to lick three postage-stamps instead of one.

Coming then to page 42, Demand 106, about the Capital Outlay under the Ministry of Commerce, I would like to say this. The Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd, is a Rs 30 crores project which is now under construction. Strangely enough, there is no information given to us as to how this particular project has progressed and strangely enough, again, by coincidence, the hon Minister for Commerce only today presented to the House the annual report on the progress of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd. I should like to ask the hon Minister—we are not as quick as he is with figures—how we can digest these figures within the space of half an hour or one hour, figures contained in this entire report, and then sanction the grant which he has asked for. What is the reason for asking Rs 70 lakhs nearly? He says, "we are short of the estimates". That is hardly any reason. Unless you are short of estimates, you will not come here. That is obvious, but why do you go wrong in your estimate? So far as additional work undertaken is concerned, no information whatsoever is given and this House is simply asked to sanction Rs. 70 lakhs without reading the annual report.

For the Hindustan Machine Tools, Rs 85 lakhs are required. When the Government say that they want money either to invest as equity capital or for loans, they must make out a very clear case as to why their estimates

went wrong, what was the special factor which necessitated the additional investment, etc. But nothing is said about it in the notes.

We are also told that Rs. 10 lakhs are required for the foundry project. I am surprised because the foundry is a necessary part of the project for which provision should have been made already. But late in the year, we are asked to give Rs. 10 lakhs for this.

I now come to page 45 regarding Nepa Mills. A very peculiar method of adjusting finance is seen here. We are told that after the reconstitution of the capital structure, it was decided that the paid up capital of the company should be Rs. 5 crores—shares to be held by Government of India Rs. 2,55.00 lakhs; shares to be held by Madhya Pradesh Rs. 169.73 lakhs and shares by public Rs. 75.27 lakhs. To achieve this, it is necessary to convert a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs out of the loans sanctioned to the State Government for financing the project into equity shares. There may be good reasons for that; I have got nothing to say about it. But the point is that this Nepa mills project has been in existence for 12 years. In the beginning, it was guaranteed by the State Government and extensive forest rights, rights to draw water and so many other facilities were granted to it. But we are told now that after 12 years, the gross profits are Rs. 22 lakhs. But these are illusory, because they do not provide for Rs. 35 lakhs for depreciation and about Rs. 19 lakhs by way of interest on loans. After all this, there will be a loss of Rs. 33 lakhs. I am sorry that in a project in which we have invested over Rs. 5 crores, which has been working for 12 years, still we are not in a position to find out why it is not making a profit. At the rate of Rs. 33 lakhs loss a year, the equity capital would be practically wiped off in less than half a dozen years. A committee was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the company in 1953. I think the time has come again for another committee to be appoint-

ed to enquire into the working of the Nepa Mills.

Coming to Demand No. 112 on page 48—"Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage"—it is a matter of adjustment and book-keeping. I quite agree that Government, with the object of strengthening the country's monetary reserve, may purchase gold from the Mysore Government. But why is it that the price which is to be debited to the capital outlay on currency and coinage should be at the International Monetary Fund rate of \$ 35 per ounce, instead of the full purchase price and the balance is debited as subsidy to the Mysore Government? What is this subsidy? The terminology is wrong; it is really part of the price paid to the Mysore Government for the gold purchased. There is a disparity between the import price and the price at which gold actually sells in the country. The Mysore Government has to be paid the whole price prevailing in this country in the free market. Therefore, why should only a part of the price be debited to the capital outlay on currency and coinage? The whole thing should have been debited to that. There is no such thing as subsidy to the Mysore Government.

Mr Speaker: Instead of the State Government, if it were a private concern, possibly it will have to pay excise duty.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is another reason. According to international law and Monetary Fund rules, we cannot pay more than the price obtaining in the international market. But the Mysore Government would have got more if they have sold the gold in the market in this country, because the price in this country is more. So, we are paying them the price at the international rate, but to compensate them for the rest, we give them a subsidy. It is only a matter of accounting.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is not subsidy, but part of the purchase price.

[Shri Neelbir Bharnaha]

Coming to Demand No. 117, page 47, it seems out of order for this reason. It says "A—Charges in India—Advance to State Governments—charged—Rs. 25,00,00,000". Under Article 118(3), advances to State Governments are not charged; they are voted items, because what is charged is debt services. Once the amount becomes a debt, that loan, the payment of interest, etc., are regarded as charged items. So, this demand for Rs 25 crores seems out of order.

Coming to other things in the same demand, Rs 39 crores more are required for the steel plants. Unless we get a fuller report as to how the steel plants are progressing, I do not think we should spend anything more on them. I am against Rs 39 crores which the Government wants to put into this inexhaustible sink which we call the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited. So far as the loan to the railway development fund is concerned, I will speak about it during the railway budget discussion.

Coming to Demand No 119, page 50—"Purchase of Foodgrains", as my hon friend, Shri Supakar, has rightly pointed out, how is it that the estimates of foodgrains imports are so very widely fluctuating. The obvious reply of the hon Minister would be that they could not foresee the failure of the monsoon. But there is no reply to the other point, viz., why is it that we do not exert more to procure rice internally and why is it that only after the failure of monsoon, we become more energetic and find that we can get 5 lakhs tons of rice procured internally instead of 1.5 lakhs tons that we decided earlier. So, I submit that this type of making estimates of imports requires to be looked into carefully.

These are the points, I wanted to put forward and I hope the hon Minister will give very satisfactory answers.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Mishra (Dhankanal): I would like to confine my observations to Demand No. 58. It is unfortunate that the cut motion I gave notice of was not received by the Secretariat, but nonetheless, I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 58 which relates to "Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers". I will confine myself to the voted aspect of it. What I would like to bring before the House is the fact that political and partisan motives are working behind the grant of allowances to the rulers' dependants. It is a matter of serious concern that behind the facade of Presidential discretion, an amount of discrimination should be there in this matter and that too for political considerations. The House knows that such rulers who are continuing to enjoy the recognition of the President, under article 296 of the Constitution, are in enjoyment of a certain quantum of privy purse, which has been guaranteed to them by the Constitution. These are charged items. But over and above those privy purses, the rulers' dependants and the relations are in receipt of monthly allowances from the State Governments concerned. These are not charged to the Consolidated Fund of India, but charged to the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. There is a matter of great constitutional propriety in this. I would like to know from the hon Minister in the first instance how allowances and grants to the dependants of the rulers are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and under what law.

Secondly, you will find from Demand No 58 that we are making provision for allowances to relations of rulers of Nandgaon, Athmalic and Baudh. It will be quite interesting to recall that the Orissa Government, by an executive order, had stopped the allowances of all the rulers' dependants and relations. The Chief Minister of Orissa in a statement on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly had announced that the allowances which were being paid to the

rulers' relations and their dependants in continuation of what they have been getting, which essentially is a liability of the successor government, was stopped with effect from a particular date. But an exception was made in the case of dowager Ranis. They were all permitted to draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 500. This, I believe, was mainly to accommodate a dowager Rani in the Orissa cabinet, who was getting Rs. 500 per month. Therefore, in order not to inconvenience her this kind of discrimination was made to start with. But another discrimination was noticed soon after and even some other dowager Ranis in the State of Orissa are now receiving monthly allowance to the extent of Rs. 5,000. But the other dowager Ranis who were not to the political liking or choice of the party in power were granted only Rs. 500 per month. Now what we find is that the Rani of Baudh is being given Rs. 2,000 p. m.

Now the genesis of the matter is like this. After the death of the Rajasahab of Baudh, the President did not choose to grant recognition to the adopted son of that family. Here I am constrained to observe that because the late Rajasahab of Baudh was not politically very sympathetic to the party in power, even though in the case of adoption in Dholpur and Manipur other procedures were followed, in the case of Baudh those time-honoured principles were not followed but a tribunal was appointed, on principles completely different from those applied in the case of Dholpur. The Government could not give any satisfactory answer to this, except merely stating that it was left absolutely to the discretion of the President, to appoint whatever tribunal he chooses. But even though the tribunal in its findings decided that the adoption should go in favour of a particular person, the President chose to annex the State by lapse, and after that the Rani has now been granted an allowance of Rs. 2,000 p. m. To start with she was getting

Rs. 1,000/- and it has now been increased to Rs. 2,000.

My point is that if the Rani will get Rs. 2,000 per month, then her allowances have to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State. You will find that in Kerala the rulers' dependants are in enjoyment of allowances. In other States like Bombay also they are in enjoyment of allowances. But those allowances are not credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. I would like to know why this novel procedure, why this strange departure, has been made and allowances are being provided for, from the Consolidated Fund of India. The reason is very simple and to that I make very strong exception.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was this Rs. 1,000 being paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India?

Shri Mahanty: Yes, from the Consolidated Fund of India. Actually, it should be from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, it is only an increase from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

Shri Mahanty: My humble submission is: firstly, if they are increasing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 let us know the reason; secondly, why should the allowances be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and why not to the Consolidated Fund of the State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That must have been discussed at that stage, because that Rs. 1,000 is already being paid. Now the hon. Member can legitimately object to the increase and ask why should there be an increase. That is all right. But so far as the original Rs. 1,000 is concerned, why that was being charged to the Consolidated Fund of India, that was settled long ago.

Shri Mahanty: I hope it is not time-parred. I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to this and ask

[Shri Mahanty]

him why it is not being done and why this discrimination is being permitted.

My second submission is this: if you are relaxing this in favour of certain individuals—may be due to your political inclinations, likes or dislikes—why not extend the same benefits to the dependants of rulers who may be getting Rs. 5, Rs. 200 or Rs. 500?—My submission is: to start with, why this discrimination? Why are you seeking through the back-door of the Indian Parliament to get these kinds of allowances increased and why this is not being credited to the State exchequer? Why are these matters not taken up on the floor of the State Assembly? Since this is being done through the Parliament, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to consider whether the dependants of other rulers should not also be extended this benefit, notwithstanding their political differences, inclination or disinclinations.

I will not take more time of the House but before I resume my seat I will request the hon. Home Minister to give us satisfactory reasons why this kind of discrimination has been made and how long this discrimination is going to continue.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I will refer to Demand No. 1 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is stated that the Demand is for the creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the increase in work due to expansion of the activities of the Ministry in the various fields, namely, working of several schemes for various purposes including development of export promotion. I will confine myself to the question of development of export promotion.

During the last one year I have always been bringing to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also the Ministry of Labour that more than 137 manganese mines

have already been closed, and they are closed for the last one year. Most of these mines are situated in the State of Orissa and more than 15,000 labourers have gone out of employment because of this closure. When I brought these things to their notice I was told that the situation will improve because of the efforts that the Government is making to promote the export of iron and manganese ores to different countries and to explore new markets. While they are incurring more and more expenditure for promoting exports, I would like to know from the Ministry how far they have been able to find new markets for manganese ores in those countries which were not exporting so far, leaving aside the traditional country to which we were exporting, namely, USA. How many new markets have been explored through the efforts of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry so that all those manganese mines which remain closed for the last one year may be opened? Can we at least have an assurance that they will be opened very soon?

Among those who are engaged in this particular trade of manganese ore there are many small mine-owners as well as some big mine-owners. The difficulty is more keenly felt by the small mine-owners. They have repeatedly asked the Government to extend the facilities to them so that they will be in a position to export their ores and the mines will work. But no concrete or positive steps have been taken so far to see that these mines start working.

I now come to Demand No. 58, to which my hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred. I do say that there is discrimination in allowing these allowances to the relatives of the ex-rulers of the Indian States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the necessity to increase the allowance of the Rani of Baudh from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month. In Orissa itself, every year, the Government is pay-

ing Rs. 18 lakhs to the ex-rulers towards privy purses. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we are paying more than Rs. 5½ crores every year. Besides that, there are these allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. In Orissa, they were paying more than Rs. 3 lakhs every year. It is good that as a result of popular demand and as a result of those forces which did not want to give any privy purse or any allowances to the families of the ex-rulers, the Government considered and they have been able at least to stop these allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. I would like to submit that the Government should take a positive line in this respect. Eleven years have passed and a definite time has come when the Government of India should assess the strong feeling of the people as to why so much money should be paid to these people, and why, after all, so much money should be paid towards the allowances of families of these ex-rulers. This is really a question which concerns mostly with our State of Orissa and the people are very much agitated over it. I would like to know in respect of increasing the allowance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month without giving any reason to us, why this increased allowance was given to a particular Rani when there are 25 Ranis in Orissa—why this partiality for one Rani. I submit that the Government should really take into consideration the ever-growing feeling in the State of Orissa with regard to giving allowances and privy purse to ex-rulers and to their families and to their wives, of course.

Then, I come to demand No. 117 with regard to loans advanced by the Central Government. Last year also, I brought this thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. Till March, 1958, so far as the Government of Orissa are concerned, they have incurred a loan of more than Rs. 112 crores from the Government of India. This is a question concerning all the State Governments. I again bring this fact to

the notice of the hon. Minister. Last year, the Government of Orissa has paid an amount of Rs. 3 crores towards interest on the loans which the Government had taken from the Government of India. The Government of Orissa really is not in such a position. I am not pleading for the Government of Orissa. The Government of Orissa is trying to impose certain new taxes to collect this interest which is due to the loans which have been advanced by the Government of India to that State. A great agitation is now going on in Punjab. The whole peasantry in the Punjab are revolting and they are agitating against the imposition of betterment levy. Why then the Punjab Government is being forced to levy this charge? It is because they have been constantly reminded by the Government of India to pay us the loans or the interest that is due to the Government of India on the loans advanced to the Punjab Government. The same situation exists in Orissa also. The Government of Orissa is trying to impose new taxes on the people so that the Government of Orissa may be in a position to pay up the interest as well as something towards the loans. This is really the last straw on the camel's back. The people of Orissa are very poor. It is really something impossible for the Government to pay Rs. 3 crores towards the interest on the loans advanced to the State Government. Let there be a policy; let us decide; let the Government come to a conclusion. So far as the loans advanced for multi-purpose river valley projects—take the case of Hirakud or Machkund or the Delta irrigation schemes....

An Hon. Member: Nagarjuna Sagar.

Shri Panigrahi: I mean all the States—Andhra, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal, all the States which are receiving loans from the Government for carrying out multi-purpose river valley projects or medium or major irrigation projects—let those loans be consolidated. If they come to Rs. 100

[Shri Panigrahi]

errors, let the State Governments be informed that after 30 years you are going to pay these loans. If they are consolidated, at least the State Governments will be in a position to know and assess their resources and they will also calculate as to how they will be in a position to pay these loans. This is constantly agitating the minds of the State Governments. I am quite sure that many times, the Chief Ministers of the different States whenever they meet in person or by writing, they must be bringing these facts to the notice of the Minister of Finance or the Deputy Minister of Finance or whenever he visits our State or any other State.

With regard to the last demand for Purchase of foodgrains, I would like to point out that I am not opposed to the introduction of State trading in foodgrains. I very gladly welcome it. It is a good measure that the Government has brought forward. But, the manner in which it is being worked needs improvement. In Orissa, you have fixed the price at Rs. 7 for paddy and Rs. 15 per maund of rice. When you have fixed this price, the peasants, the producers themselves are not getting this price. For whom has this price been fixed? The Government of Orissa has appointed recently purchasing agents and they amount to 300. If you look at the list, you will find that really 70 per cent or 80 per cent of them are rice mill owners, who are really famous for hoarding and profiteering during the last 30 many years in the State of Orissa. They have got completely black records—not a white spot. These people have infamous records. Most of them have been appointed as purchasing agents on behalf of the Government of Orissa. The Government of India has advanced money. The cultivators do not know who has been appointed as the purchasing agent in his area because the State Government does not take responsibility to give any publicity to the fact, that such and

such a person has been appointed as the purchasing agent of this area. The Publicity department is there. Whenever a V. I. P. comes, the Publicity department is busy. The people should know that here is the man who is appointed as the purchasing agent and he is authorised to purchase rice and paddy at such and such fixed price. The Publicity department is not working and the State Government is not in a position to direct the Publicity department to approach the people and tell them that here is the man who has been appointed as purchasing agent. On account of this, the peasants are selling their rice and paddy at Rs. 6 per maund whereas the price fixed is Rs. 7 for paddy and Rs. 15 for rice, per maund. The Government of Orissa has also repeatedly requested the Central Government to increase the price of rice to Rs. 15-8-0.

Another question comes with regard to inter-State agreement regarding purchase of rice and paddy. Besides the purchase of rice and paddy by the Central Government from Orissa, the Government of West Bengal entered into an agreement with the Government of Orissa to purchase rice and paddy separately from that State. A price was fixed. I would like to know why it is that in the later stages, the Government of India intervened and did not allow the West Bengal Government to purchase rice and paddy directly from Orissa Government. In the case of Kerala, the other day, the Food Minister told us that Kerala has been asked to procure rice and paddy from Andhra and from Madras States. Is this not discrimination? The Government of India says, from Orissa we will purchase rice at the price fixed by the Government of India and we will sell only to the Government of West Bengal. Whatever requirements are there of the Government of West Bengal for rice and paddy, the Central Government takes the responsibility of supplying the entire rice and paddy to West Bengal. The Central Government will purchase directly from the State of Orissa. Why is it that in the

case of Kerala State, when that Government wants all the purchases should be made by the Central Government and should be handed over to the Kerala State, that principle is not being accepted. The Government of Orissa was getting more price when they entered into an agreement with the Government of West Bengal. As a result of the intervention of the Government of India, that agreement is not going to be carried out. The Government of Orissa has not got the price for which there was agreement with the Government of West Bengal. Why this discrimination so far as Orissa rice is concerned? With these words, I conclude.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai). I sent notice of certain cut motions by post, but since they did not reach here in time, I am not at liberty to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of those that have been received through post are unsigned!

Shri Tangamani: I shall confine myself to the ten cut motions in respect of Demand Nos. 5, 37, 67, 69, 84, 96, 106 and 119.

Regarding Demand No 5, already Shri Bharucha has said something about the India 1958 Exhibition. We are all glad that the receipts were Rs. 48 lakhs, although our expenditure side including the capital part of it was only Rs 64.46 lakhs. Although I would like to congratulate the Government on this Exhibition, I found that there had not been enough response from the State Governments. I have seen many exhibitions run by the State Governments, and I cannot but say that there has been a certain amount of non-co-operation from the State Governments in respect of this Exhibition. I would like to know why the State stalls were not as attractive as they ought to have been.

My second point in respect of this Demand is in regard to the attention paid to the various employees who were drafted from all over the coun-

try. The Exhibition was being extended from time to time, and the final date was 31st January 1959, although it was 1958 Exhibition. There was intense cold in Delhi, and many people who came from the South have written to some of us and complained that they were not provided proper quarters or enough warm clothing and that they were not told that the Exhibition would be extended from time to time. I would specially like to mention the railway employees who were drafted from Golden Rock. They were put to a lot of suffering. That is the information I have received. So, I take this opportunity to impress upon the Minister to check up this matter and see that such a thing is not repeated when the next exhibition comes.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr B Gopala Reddi): What exactly is the suggestion?

Shri Tangamani: "Lack of attention to the employees drafted from all over the country for the Exhibition in spite of the extension of India 1958 Exhibition." That is my cut motion. That is what I wanted to move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motion may not be referred to.

Shri V. P Nayar (Quilon): He says he wanted to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why refer to that? He is speaking only on the Demand. He might give his suggestions.

Shri Tangamani: Demand 37 deals with payment of superannuation allowances and pensions. I would like to know whether this is due to the enhanced pension that was being paid or whether any enhanced pension was being paid at all. If not what exactly is the reason for the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs demanded now?

Demand 67 mainly deals with the arrears of rent for the building occupied by All India Radio, Bombay and allied matters. I would like to

[Shri Tangamani]

point out that there are still many radio stations in rented buildings, and in such cases, they have either to be shifted to other buildings or an improvement has to be made to the building, or a new building put up. I would specially like to mention the dilapidated condition or the very unsatisfactory condition of the AIR Station in Trichinopoly.

Now I come to Demand 69, Ministry of Irrigation and Power. We know there has been a lot of delay in the settlement of the canal waters dispute between India and Pakistan. Although during the Question Hour some light was thrown on the present position, I would like to know what exactly the present position is so far as this dispute is concerned, because this Demand also deals with this particular aspect of the dispute.

Coming to Demand 84, Ministry of Transport and Communications, we are told the excess is due to the creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the expansion of the activities of the Ministry in connection with the setting up of a separate Department of Tourism, the constitution of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee etc. This Road Transport Reorganisation Committee like many other committees, has been set up and we occasionally read in the papers that it has been visiting certain centres. I would like to know whether any interim report has been submitted by this committee and whether any firm date has been fixed for submission of the final report. If they have submitted an interim report what is the nature of the report, and how far have the recommendations contained in it been implemented?

Coming to Demand 96, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, I find that the original grant voted was Rs. 25 crores. The supplementary estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1959 come to Rs. 2,89,93,000. This shows a big disparity, and the reason that

is given as to why they were not in a position to assess the estimates beforehand is not convincing. This may be due to lack of planning. I would certainly like a further explanation from the hon. Minister in addition to the note that has been given here. Is this the regular practice that when the original grant voted is Rs. 25 crores, there is a supplementary demand for Rs. 3 crores under the particular head? That is exactly what I would like to know.

Under Demand 106, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a sum of Rs. 95 lakhs is required for the purchase of shares in the Hindustan Machine Tools and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for the foundry project of the Hindustan Machine Tools. It is stated:

"Due to the diversification of its manufacturing programme and stepping up of production, the requirements of the company for good quality castings have increased steadily. In the absence of Foundry of its own, the company has been experiencing great difficulty in its full requirements of castings."

14 hrs

Arising out of this, I would like to know something about the functioning of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. We were told that it was here that all the targets fixed for the Second Plan had been exceeded by nearly three hundred per cent, and they have produced during this period of one year about 100 lathes. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether the lathes that are now produced in the HMT are of a superior quality or of an inferior quality. I have myself visited this factory, and I have, therefore, got special reasons for advancing this point. I would like to know whether there is any ban on their manufacturing the different types of lathes of an inferior quality, and whether we want to protect certain other in-

dustrialists by not manufacturing the types of lathes which are very much in demand in the market. That is the royalty that we are paying to the Swiss firm for every lathe that we are now producing? I would also like to know whether the import of lathes by the Government of India from the foreign countries has in any way affected our production here. And what is going to be our regular target of production?

In the report, we also find mention at different places about the diversification of the manufacturing programme. What are the other things which are now being manufactured, and which are proposed to be manufactured in the HMT?

Again, this is one of the important concerns in the public sector where there is workers' participation in management. What is the experience that has been gained so far by enforcing this scheme of workers' participation? I would also like to know whether training is given to these workers, what the nature of this training is, and whether we propose to give more training and also increase the number of trainees in this particular factory. And what is the sort of incentive which is proposed to be given to these employees who have really exceeded the target of production?

Having said this, I now come to Demand No. 119. Enough has been said about this particular Demand already, which relates to purchase of foodgrains from abroad. The point that is not clear to me is whether this increase by Rs. 67 crores, that is, an increase from Rs. 124 crores to Rs. 191 crores is due only to the quantity that we imported or due to the excessive price that we had to pay. These are the two points that I would like to know. What is the extra amount that is required on account of increased quantity, and what is the extra that is required on account of increased price? A certain break-up is necessary.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): If I may satisfy my hon. friend, it is entirely due to increased quantity; no portion of it is due to increased price.

Shri Tangamani: My next point is this. By the year 1958-59, we would have imported foodgrains to the value of Rs. 191 crores. In this connection, I would like to know what steps have been taken during this period for increasing food production. We hear that several steps have been taken through the Ministry of Community Development, such as the Japanese Method of Cultivation, and so on. How far have these methods helped to really minimise the imports? If that increased production had not taken place, how much would we have imported? Would the imports have increased, and would we have required more than Rs. 91 crores?

I would also like to know what steps are proposed to be taken in regard to procurement of foodgrains, and whether it is proposed to start State trading in foodgrains, and if so, by what method. So far, there is no indication about this. It is an important item, and I am sure the country is very anxious to know how much we are going to import next year. This year, we are going to import to the tune of Rs. 191 crores. Are we going to import more than Rs. 191 crores worth of foodgrains or less next year? That is the point which is now before us. On this particular point, I would also like to know, as I have stated already, what steps we have taken to increase food production.

I find from the explanatory note that the import of rice is not considerable; mostly, we have been importing wheat only. I would like to know whether this import of rice was sufficient to meet the needs of the country, especially, so far as the rice-eating area was concerned.

As I have stated already, I wanted to confine myself only to these six or

[Shri Tangamanu]

seven Demands, and I shall be happy to know the hon Minister's replies

Shri V P. Nayar: I would confine my remarks only to two Demands, namely Demands No 97 and 1

I find from page 41 of the explanatory memorandum that on account of the purchase of paper which have become necessary for Government use, we have to spend an additional amount of something like Rs 39 to 40 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon Minister how, when the Tariff Commission has only recently been asked to enquire into the structure of the paper industry, with special reference to its costing, this has become necessary. There has been many a time when we have heard from the hon Minister a very powerful defence of the paper industry in our country, but from the information which we have at our disposal, we are convinced that this industry has been making the highest profit for any industry in our country. I do not want to quote the profit index, of which the hon Minister is himself aware. In this case, when already Government have chosen to ask the Tariff Commission to make an enquiry, Government which consume the bulk of paper produced in these mills are trying to give at the rate of Rs 154 more per ton than what they paid last year. I am afraid that if this is the attitude we should not find fault with the private trade for boosting up the prices of paper, which, as you know, is one of the very vital requirements of many sections of our people. I would like to know from the hon Minister why it has become necessary to pay instead of Rs 1423 64 per ton, which they used to pay last year, Rs 1577 90 per tons, for 28,000 tons which Government intend to purchase.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The reason is the Central Sales Tax and the increase in the excise duty which was begun to be levied in the latter part of 1957-58.

Shri V P Nayar: I shall be very glad if the Minister would also say that the prices which Government had to pay were less than those that they paid last year; if that be so, I shall be very glad. But, according to me, seeing the reaction of the prices of paper in the market, I find that this increase in prices, is probably due to the fact that some influences have worked in such a way that before the Tariff Commission arrives at a fair price, the mills must have made Government purchase and keep stocks. I shall be glad if I am contradicted on this point.

The second point which I would like to express is about export promotion. What is the trouble with our export? I do not want to go into the figures here again because shortly we shall get an opportunity to discuss the whole matter of export at the time when we discuss the General Budget. But I am very sorry to read in a paper published by a very important person who was sitting over there before—and as you know he never writes anything or speaks anything without the fullest sense of responsibility, I mean Dr Lanka Sundaram—what he has written about a particular appointment.

Dr P S Deshmukh: Is that why he is not here?

Shri V P Nayar: That may be so. There may be a variety of reasons for that. But in asking for supplementary grants, the explanation given is that they had to appoint one or two officers. This is the explanation.

"Creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the increase in work due to expansion of the activities of the Ministry in the various fields, namely, (i) working of several schemes under Engineering Industries, (ii) promotion of Khadi and Village Industries, (iii) Development of export promotion and (iv) revision of Trade Marks and Patents Bill"

I want to touch only on export promotion because there is something for the hon Minister also in that I know that an organisation has been set up in West Germany with headquarters at Frankfurt and an officer has been deputed from the Commerce Ministry to go and take charge of it. I do not know whether it is to meet the pay and allowances of that particular officer that this sum has been provided for or not, but in Dr Sundaram's paper there is a very interesting account of this particular gentleman. With your permission, I want to read a few sentences so that afterwards I need not make any comments. This is from the Editorial

"What we object to is the selection of an individual who is innocent of the German language"—

and he is going to head the Mission at Frankfurt—

"and who is eventually to hold charge of the greater portion of the Continent where this language is essential. Further the following is the circular this officer is stated to have sent out before his departure from New Delhi for Bombay where he reportedly had secured a number of receptions and other entertainment on the basis of his circular"

This is from the issue dated February 18, 1959. He quotes the letter which this officer is said to have sent in a circular form to some of his friends in Bombay, with the result that in a short sojourn in Bombay it appears that he was really unable to meet his commitments for accepting invitations to dinner, lunch and what not. This is what he writes

"This is just to formally inform you that I have been appointed as Director European Trade with headquarters at Frankfurt (West Germany) having jurisdiction over the whole of the Continent. The pay and allowances attached

to the post come to Rs 5,000, free from income-tax"—

Probably that must decide the standard of entertainment to which he is entitled—

"We will be leaving Delhi about the 1st of February, 1959, for Bombay"—

I do not know how this 'we' comes in. Probably 'we' means 'including his family'. It was an indication that if at all he was to be entertained, it must be for the whole family. I have not seen the face of this gentleman for my life and I do not think I will see also. But that is not the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nor has he any other source of information besides this responsible person.

Shri V P Nayar. I have. I will come to it. That may not be necessary because it is clinching in this

"We will be leaving Delhi about the 1st of February, 1959, for Bombay from where we sail on the 7th of February, 1959, by the luxury air-conditioned vessel 'Victoria'"

Dr Lanka Sundaram in his usual way makes a very cryptic reference like this

"We regret to say that is a very stupid letter"

I do not know how I would have described it. But I think we must give credit to Dr Sundaram.

I want to know what are the purposes for which this organisation has been set up. Elsewhere I find that a very large percentage of our foreign trade still remains in the hands of companies controlled by foreigners. This is not the opportune time for discussing that, but I want to know whether in setting up this organisation Government have under contemplation any scheme by which the monopoly of the foreign-controlled interests in the matter of export—which is more than a third of this country's exports, as

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

revealed in another issue of the same journal—will be looked into, and whether this organisation will try to do anything to break that monopoly which is now strangling the industrial progress of this country. With these few words, I oppose these two Demands

14.15 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before I proceed with my observations on these supplementary demands, may I point out that the Ministry of Labour and Employment is not represented here, and there is a demand also under that Ministry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are all here, labouring

Mr. Speaker: Other hon. Ministers will note down the points

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But we want a reply

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member worry so much?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Previously you had ruled that when supplementary demands were taken up, the Ministers concerned with those demands should be present in the House

Mr. Speaker: I find so many Ministers today

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
15

Mr. Speaker: The other Minister will come and reply. But it must be left to the Minister to find out whether it is worth replying or not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then it is all right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How can another hon. Minister find out? I can understand the Labour Minister being able to say whether a reply ought to be

given or not, but in respect of a matter pertaining to the Labour Ministry—if we raise it—how can the other Ministers say whether it ought to be replied or not?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Wait and see

Mr. Speaker: All this is unnecessary. Why does the hon. Member anticipate that there is really an important matter which the Labour Minister alone can explain? I am sure he or his Deputy will come. Hon. Members need not worry themselves on that scope. If they say something very unpleasant, it is for Government to reply to it. Why are they worried?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will first take up Demand No. 10 pertaining to Scientific Research

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That is not under Labour and Employment Ministry

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I recently happened to visit the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. There some very good work has been done. Recently, they have found out an alloy to replace nickel. We import nickel from foreign countries at Rs. 15,000 per ton. By the discovery of this alloy of manganese, chromium and other things, they have proved that the import of nickel could be done away with. Therefore, I would like to know—there is another Demand under Mint, Demand No. 35—whether any use is being made of this alloy for minting coin. I was told that it had not yet been done, but some sample coins had been made.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not know what use it is being made of. But it could be very usefully utilised.

Secondly, I am very glad to know that under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, they have opened a pilot low shaft furnace plant recently. The opening ceremony was

performed by our Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel. By utilising fuel other than coking coal, they would manufacture steel. We have got iron ore deposits in various parts of the country. We have also got coal mines here and there which have coal not of the coking coal variety. I would like to know whether this coal and iron ore—like the iron ore in Salem district and in Andhra Pradesh and the coal in Andhra Pradesh—could be utilised for making steel. This could be experimented at this pilot plant. They should not confine themselves to only certain regions where they get iron ore and coking coal.

I now come to Demand No 95—I will refer to Demand No 72 concerning the Ministry of Labour and Employment later—which relates to Supplies. The Railways had sent a team in order to procure steel for them. For that someone from the India Stores Department under the WHS Ministry was deputed to help them, with the result that their places in the India Stores Department were not filled up. Therefore, inspection of stores and materials was left to a private agency. Sir, the purchase or import of stores from foreign countries has been the subject matter of criticism in this House. Time and again we have been raising this question. Our own people are there either in the India Stores Department in U.K. or in the Supply Mission at USA. I do not know why this responsible work has been entrusted to a private firm. I would like to know which is that private firm. Even if experienced people were not available, they could have at least tried to fill up those places with nearly experienced people.

I now come to Demand No 106—Foundry Project for Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. For want of this there has been a handicap, and they do desire that this foundry should be set up. I do not know whether it will be done on the basis of global tenders or, as we have to rely upon the development loan from USA we will have to purchase it. Because those who worked in the beginning were Swiss

experts, I think it would be better if we invite global tenders for this so that we can be sure that we pay the fair price. Recently, in another place, a contract was entered into for setting up a foundry at a very exorbitant cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. I do not want that to be repeated here. At the same time, efforts must be made to speed up the setting up of this foundry in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

Then I come to Demand No 84. I do not want to go into the question of reorganisation of road transport service—my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has dealt with it—but I would like to know what happened to the Ship Repairs Committee. This Ship Repairs Committee was appointed several months ago. We do not know when we are going to get its report. We would like that report to be expedited. In the details supplied the honorarium or the allowance that is paid to the Chairman of that Committee is not given, whereas in another place where a non-official has been appointed the honorarium has been given. I do not know why this is not given here. Our former Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Alagesan, is the Chairman of that Committee. We are hearing rumours that a very fabulous amount is being paid, and absence of that information in the details given here gives rise to suspicion. Therefore, we would like to know when that report will come, what is the honorarium that is being paid to the Chairman of that Committee and how long they will take to submit the report.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Since I will not be giving a detailed reply, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the final report is expected by the end of June. We are quite conscious of the need that no greater time should be taken than is necessary. It is being kept in view. As a matter of fact, the Committee has got to go from place to place, from

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

installation to installation, and study each in full detail before submitting a report. That they are doing. There are big installations like Mazagaon in Bombay and the Garden Reach in Calcutta. With regard to each one they have got to go in thorough detail. Therefore, I think, whatever Shri Alagesan and other members are doing, we should be grateful to them. Shri Alagesan is not getting a fabulous amount at all, it is just what a Chairman of such a committee should get.

Shri V P Nayar: How much?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Subject to correction—I am saying from memory, because there was no cut motion relating to that—I think he gets Rs 2,000 subject to all those cuts and other things.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the clarification.

Regarding Demand No 117, I would like to know how these appointments under the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd.—I am referring to high officials and not appointments to the lower ranks—are made. This is the next biggest undertaking under Government. This comes next to the Railways. We are going to invest something like Rs 500 crores in the near future. I find that some retired high officials of the Railways get crashed into this Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. I have no quarrel about these things, but what I find is that those who have not had any outstanding merit, those who have not been responsible for any big engineering feat or any such thing during their tenure of office in the Railways are also brought in. How is it that only railway officials are brought in? I would like to know how these high officials are recruited.

Now I come to Demand No 72 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Something has been

said about the Working Journalists Wage Committee. Firstly, as there has been a vacancy caused due to the premature death of one of its members, I would like to know whether the Committee will have to wait for the filling up of this vacancy before finalising its recommendations. This question of wages for working journalists has been hanging fire for the last three to four years. It was said, let the Press Commission's Report come, then we will consider their case. The Press Commission in their report have recommended the minimum wages for correspondents. That has not been accepted. Then the Wage Board was appointed. The Wage Board recommended the same thing. But, when one of the employers went to the Supreme Court, the whole thing was declared null and void by the Supreme Court. Later on this Committee has been constituted. Firstly, there has been a scaling down of salaries by the Wage Board compared to those recommended by the Press Commission, but now the Wage Committee is recommending something less than what the Wage Board had recommended. Again, we are told that they are also going into the paying capacities of individual newspapers. This is going to raise problems concerning the various industrial disputes. For instance, Sir, there are 842 coal mines in India. There was only one All-India Tribunal and whatever recommendation they made was applicable to all the mines in India—big, small or uneconomic. Here, I believe, they are going to make some distinction.

Then, before these recommendations are published, we find that certain newspapers are closing down. *Bombay Chronicle*, I believe, has given three months notice of closure. Also, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Allahabad and *Amrit Patrika Hindi Edition* are being stopped. No State Government is doing anything in the matter. I think something should be done to expedite the recommendations of the Wage

Committee and also to see that there are no closures before the Wage Committee's recommendations are known

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ६९ और ७० के बारे में कुछ भ्रज करना है। इन डिमांड्स में सतलज, व्यास, और रावी के पानी के इन्तजाम के सिलसिले में जो डेलीगेशन गये हैं उनके लिए खर्च की मांग की गयी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस में एक नम्र निवेदन यह है कि क्योंकि यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला है इसलिए हालत यह है कि अगर पंजाब को इन नदियों के पानी के बटवारे में कुछ नुकसान होने की भी सम्भावना हो तो भी वह इसको प्रकट करने से डरता है। सरकार की जिस तरह से नीति चल रही है उसको देखते हुए यह अन्दाजा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस तरह की बात कहते हुए अफसरों के दिल में कितना डर हो सकता है।

पंजाब में ग्राम जनता को यह आशंका है कि यह जो नहर के पानी का फैसला होने सकता है कि जब यह आखिरी तौर पर हो तो ऐसा हो कि जिसमें पंजाब की जनता के दिल की तसल्ली न हो और जितना पानी हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब को मिलना चाहिए उतना न मिल पाये। इस सिलसिले में मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर एक पैमफ्लेट छपवाये, जिस में नहरों के पानी के झगड़े की सारी कहानी और सारे वाक्यांश दर्ज हों और जिस में बताया जाये कि किस तरह से पहले पाकिस्तान के पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब के बीच में इस बारे में फैसला हुआ, वह क्या था और उस के बाद वॉड बैंक के इस झगड़े के बीच में पड़ने के बाद क्या हुआ और अब क्या पोलीशन है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है कि दिल्ली से हुकम चलता है कि आखिरा बम्ब से जो पानी इकट्ठा किया गया है, उस को सतलज में पाकिस्तान के इस्तेमाल के

लिए डाल दिया जाये, चाहे पंजाब की नहरों के लिए पानी काभी हो या नहीं। इस की वजह यह है कि इधर उधर से इन्टरनेशनल दबाव पड़ने हैं, हालांकि जो पहला फैसला हुआ, उस के तहत इन तीनों दरियाओं का पानी हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब को मिलना था, लेकिन वॉड बैंक ने कहा कि जहाँ खड़े हैं, वहाँ ही खड़े रह जायें और उस के बाद जब पाकिस्तान वाले उस समझौते से बैंक कर गये, उस के बाद भी हमें तर्ककी करने में कई दफा रोका जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल एंजियर्स में मनाह मन्वरा कर के इस बारे में एक पैमफ्लेट छपवाए, जिस में बताया जाये कि क्या हमारी पोलीशन थी और आगे क्या होना है, ताकि ग्राम पंजाबी और आगे हिन्दुस्तानी को इस बारे में जो गलत-फहमी है, वह दूर हो सके।

जहाँ तक माहू टनेल प्रोजेक्ट और प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रुपया देने का ताल्लुक है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी दूसरे पांच-सात प्लानों के तहत इतना रुपया तलाश किया जाये कि पंजाब की सरकार व्यास, रावी और सतलज के पानी का इन्तजाम कर सके। आप जानते हैं कि जिस तरह पाकिस्तान सरकार काश्मीर वगैरह दूसरे झगड़ों में अदलती बदलती रहती है, उसी तरह पानी के झगड़ों के बारे में भी अदलती बदलती है। जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिला सकेंगे, उतनी ही जल्दी हम मसले का हल हल कर सकेंगे।

इसमें अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाखड़ा में पहला पावर हाउस १९६० में चालू होगा और दूसरे पावर हाउस बनाने के लिये हम रुपया इतना दिया जाये। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ पर बाढ़ तरह हज़ार आदमी काम करते हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ काम सीखा है। परतो हम आखिरा गए। वहाँ के

[श्री० रसाबीर सिंह]

एक अफसर ने बताया कि जो बाल्टी सीमेंट डालती है, उसमें काम करने वाले अमरीकन तो सात हजार रुपए तनख्वाह मिलती थी श्री अब जो हिन्दुस्तानी काम करता है, उसके डार्ड सी, तीन सी, पए हो मिलते हैं और उसकी काम करने की शक्ति अमरीकन से भी ज्यादा है। मेरा निवेदन करने का मन्दा यह है कि पंजाब में भाखरा में लोगो ने जो रिकल सीखी है, वे उसको भूल न जायें और उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठाये, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वहा कम जारी रहने। लिए रुपया दिया जाये। असल बात यह है कि भाखरा पावर हाउस से जो बिजली मिलनी है, पंजाब वालो के लिए उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बाकी नहीं रह गया है। कुछ नागल फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी के लिए रखी गई है और कुछ दिल्ली और राजस्थान की सरकार को दी जायगी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि पंजाब की तरक्की के लिए बिजली की अभाव जरूरत है। अगर कहीं आम आदमी और देहात के लोग बिजली का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, तो वह जगह पंजाब है। यह बहुत नामुनामब है कि पंजाब का सिर्फ इसलिए पीछे रखा जाये कि वहा बिजली पैदा न हो, हालांकि वहा के लोग पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस काम के लिए जल्द से जल्द पया देना चाहिए।

अब मैं डिमाण्ड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हू। आप को मान्य ही है कि पंजाब में ३२ लाख एकड़ भूमि खराब हो गई। अगर यह जमीन खराब न होती और उसको खराब न होने दिया जाय— उसको ठीक कर दिया जाये, तो यहा पर नहरी पानी से खेती हो सकती है और अन्धाडा लगाया गया है कि यहा पर १७२ लाख मन फूड-गेन्स पैदा हो सकते हैं और २५ लाख मन चीनी पैदा हो सकती है और २० लाख मन कपास पैदा हो सकती है। आज ये तीनों चीजें हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। आपको जान

कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बिहार स्टेट को कौसी प्राजक्ट के लिये दूसरे पांच-साला प्लान में जितना पया दिया गया है, उससे कालतू रुपया दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन पंजाब के लिये पहले जो चार करोड़ पया रखा गया था, उसको घटा कर अब २ ६६ करोड़ कर दिया गया है, हालांकि पंजाब के फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड की स्कीम्स ५ ४ करोड़ की तैयार है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर से अनाज अना बन्द हो, लम्बे रेशों की कपास अना बन्द हो, और देश में तरक्की हो सके, और जिस पए से हम अनाज और कपास मंगाते हैं, उससे हम मशीनें मंगा सके, तो यह निहायत जरूरी है कि पंजाब के फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने जितने पए की स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, उनमें लिए पूरा रुपया हमसे पांच-साला प्लान में दिया जाये। उसको घटाने की कोई वजह नहीं है। हमें इस बात का गिना नहीं है कि कौसी के प्राजक्ट में फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए ज्यादा पया दिया जा रहा है। अगर वहा ज्यादा रुपए की जरूरत है, तो वह बेगक दिया जाए हमसे हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इस देश को नहरों के इरिगेशन पोर्टेसियन का पूरा फायदा नहीं पहुंच पाया है, क्योंकि नहरों का पानी इस्तेमाल करने की लोगों की आदत नहीं है। इस के बर-अक्स पंजाब में भाखरा की नहरे तीन साल पहले कम्प्लीट हो चुकी थी और वहा के किसान उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि पंजाब का किसान हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अनाज, कपास और चीनी पैदा करने के लिए तैयार है, वह मेहनत-कश है, वह जगलों को काटता है और पैदावार करता है। यह दुख की बात है कि हमारी फूड मिनिस्ट्री बाहर से अनाज मंगाने के लिए बजट में जितना रुपया रखा गया था उससे भी अधिक ६६ करोड़ रुपए खर्च करती है, लेकिन पंजाब को पांच करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं दिया जाता है। यह अन्धाडा लगाया गया है कि वाटर-भागिंग की वजह से ३४ करोड़

रूप सलाना का मुकसान हो रहा है। हम जो सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कौनसा बनिपे का हिस्सा है। अगर कोई ग्राम बनिया या साहूकार होता, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमको जरूर यह रुपय दे देता।

सहबाद मुझे यह भी कहना है कि पंजाब को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम किया गया है— एक का नाम पंजाबी रिजन है और दुसरे का हिन्दी रिजन और इसको इस सदन ने माना है।

हिन्दी रिजन को और १६ करोड़ रुपया अगर मिले तब उनको वेस्टर्न यमुना कैनाल का जो पानी है उसका पूरा फायदा पहुंचा सकता है। अगर इतना रुपया उसको मिले तभी वाटर लागिंग जो है उसको रोका जा सकता है। लेकिन इस पांच करोड़ में से बहुत कम रुपया ही उस इलाके को मिलने वाला है। हम पत्राब के छोटे भाई हैं और गिनती के हिसाब से भी हम कम हैं और इसका नतीजा यह है कि डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर हमारा जो दबाव है वह थोड़ा है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने वहाँ के लोगों की मर्जी के खिलाफ उनको पंजाब के साथ जोड़ रखा है। लेकिन हमें इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा ऐनराज नहीं है। यह बात जरूर है कि उस इलाके के रहने वालों के प्रति हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की जिम्मेवारी आती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत की सरकार हम को पूरा रुपया दिनाये।

घब में डिमांड नम्बर ११६ और १२० के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। ये डिमाण्ड्स फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। आज हमारे देश के अन्दर अनाज की कमी है और हमको अनाज के बास्ते दूसरे देशों के आगे खोली पसारनी पड़ रही है और इसके बावजूद भी जो कमी है वह दूर नहीं हो पा रही है। अगर बनिये का हिसाब भी लगाया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि अनाज के महंगा होने के कारण गवर्नमेंट को डीयरनेस एवाञ्जन्स बढ़ाना पड़ा है और घब दूसरी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट की जो मांग है वह भी जोर पकड़

रही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का खर्चा करोड़ों में बढ़ा है और बढ़ता जाता है। लेकिन एक अजीब सी हालत चली आ रही है हमारी फाइनेमिनिस्ट्री की। मेरे जिले के अन्दर जो एक कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है उसका पेड अप कैपीटल ३६ लाख के करीब है। इनका होने पर भी जो रिजर्व बैंक है वह वहाँ तीस लाख से ज्यादा की क्रेडिट की लिमिट नहीं रखता है हालांकि कागनबाग जो कर्जा लेते हैं इसके खिलाफ वे अपनी जमीन रखते हैं और जो जमीन इस तरह से रखी जाती है उसकी कीमत कर्जों से कहीं ज्यादा होती है। काश्तकार अपनी जमीन को बेच नहीं सकता है और न ही कर्जों को मार सकता है। इमान को अगर वह मार दे तो मार ले लेकिन सरकारी कर्जों को वह मार नहीं सकता है। इसके बावजूद भी वह उसको ज्यादा कर्जा नहीं देता है। इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल वह शादी में करना नहीं चाहता या किमी और चीज में करना नहीं चाहता, इस रुपये में वह अल्लाम के लिए अनाज पैदा करना चाहता है या इसी चीजें पैदा करना चाहता है लेकिन फिर भी उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक कुछ बैंकों का रिजर्व बैंक नहीं या साहूकारों का रिजर्व बैंक नहीं है और अगर वह ऐसा होना तब तो बान समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का रिजर्व बैंक है और इतना होने पर भी अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिए रुपया न निकाल सके तो यह बान समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। इस सदन के अंदर भी ज्यादातर जो नुमाइन्दे हैं वे किसानों के ही हैं। उन्हीं के फंसनों में यह रिजर्व बैंक चलता है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी किसानों को कर्जा लेने में दिक्कत होती है या उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता है।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर बेंटरमेंट लेवी के खिलाफ कुछ भाई लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। यह लड़ाई लड़ी जानी चाहिये या नहीं इसके बारे में

[बी० रणवीर सिंह]

से कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, दूसरों के आगे झोली पसार रहे हैं क्या इससे यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि आप सुबों को बगैर सूद के कर्ज़ दे और अगर आपने बगैर सूद के दस पन्द्रह साल तक कर्ज़ दिया तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपका दूसरों के आगे झोली पसार कर जाना नहीं होगा। अगर आपकी यही बनिये की नीति चलती रही तो यकीन जानिये कि हम दुनिया के सामने भिलारी ही बने रहेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा रिज़र्व बैंक और हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और ज्यादा बिना सूद के रुपया दे ताकि पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके। मुझे मसूरी की बात याद आती है और दुख होता है जहाँ पर १४६ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है और वह रुपया न देकर पता नहीं आपने कितना रुपया, कितने मौं कराड रुपया विदेशों को दिया है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार रेडियो पर प्रचार करने से बढ़ सकती है तब तो ठीक बात है लेकिन अगर पैदावार खेतों में बढ़ सकती है तो आपको जितने रुपये की किसानों को आवश्यकता है वह देना होगा और बगैर सूद के देना होगा और अगर आपने ऐसा न किया तो आपका भिलारी ही बने रहना होगा।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I want to confine my remarks to Demand No 119 under the heading 'purchase of foodgrains' Our country has been suffering from shortage of foodstuff and so it is necessary that we should import them from outside and produce more internally also But before that I want to draw the attention that took place in the Tripura State in the month of January, 1959. As soon as I reached Tripura State in the last week of December, I came to know that rice amounting to 25,000 to 30,000 maunds was lying in Churaibari. The Government did

not take any care to protect that rice. On the 2nd of January 1959, when I learnt this, I wrote to the District Magistrate requesting him to keep all these things in the godowns or protect that and also to keep some guard or watch over that as there was nobody to look after that. On the 16th of January the District Magistrate was good enough to inform me that the administration was keeping a watch over the situation and it is prepared for any situation. He wrote like that and I got that letter on the 16th But on the 22nd January this calamity took place There was a heavy rainfall in Tripura State and it continued for 3-4 days and all the rice stocked in the open air had been drenched and wasted In reply to question No. 462 the Food Minister was good enough to say that about sixteen thousand maunds of rice were there But my information is that it was not sixteen thousand maunds but much more because it was a huge stock there It is a heavy loss to the country no doubt. At least in future our Minister should be more careful and instruct the staff working there to keep a watch over the matter. Since 1954, we have been taking rice from the Centre and after the sealing of the border with Pakistan we have had to carry all the rice and cement through Kalkalighat to the different parts of the Tripura State. But till now we have not during the last 3-4 years constructed a single godown or a temporary shed in that particular spot (Churaibari) to store rice or cement. If any Minister or Member of Parliament would visit that place, he will find huge stocks of cement lying like this and wasted... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am constantly being reminded that today there are a very large number of hon. Ministers present

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I want to draw the attention of the House and ask why this has happened. There are

certain loopholes in the contract also. I understand on the 29th of August the tender of one Mr. Kalimohan Sen of Dharmanagar was accepted. This gentleman has signed a contract. In the contract, it was mentioned that Shri Sen has to "clear all the wagons that would be placed at the siding of the Kalkalighat Railway station on the very day of placement and carry the same to the destination godown within seven days of its receipt at Kalkalighat." Further, in this contract, he was to carry a fixed minimum maund of rice per day so long as such stock was available at Kalkalighat. These are contained in article No. 13 of the contract bond.

But there is an amazing thing. I understand that this gentleman who was given the contract has not got a requisite number of trucks. Before he was given the contract, the Government should have at least found out whether this particular person would be able to carry out the contract. But the administration did not take any care to look into that matter.

In another portion, the contract says that it was agreed that though Shri Sen should take proper steps for the prevention of deterioration, shortage and damage of grains, he should not be responsible for any such loss due to any unforeseen or unexpected event. That is contained in articles 3 and 4 of the contract bond. This is silly.

This gentleman, Shri Sen, escaped from being punished for such a heavy loss. How it happened is an amazing thing. Further, there are so many people, carrying agents, like truck-owners' association, transport association, and others who have got sufficient number of trucks. But these people were not given any contract. The trouble is this. This gentleman in question agreed to carry rice at Rs. 2-1-0 per maund from Kalkalighat to the Agartala godown. It was a very low rate and nobody was agreeable to accept this standard.

Ultimately, of course, this gentleman's contract has been cancelled. If other people had been given the contract, it would have been much better, and if that had been done much earlier, it would have been correct. That is why I want to invite the attention of the House to the fact that effective steps should be taken so that in future such a calamity would not happen.

From now on, at least the administration should provide some place at Churaibari to keep the grains; at least some temporary godowns should be built in which we can store the commodities such as cements, foodgrains and other things. Otherwise, it would be a heavy loss in future also.

In this connection, I want to put certain questions which the hon. Minister should consider and make a reply thereafter. Why did not the Administration think it very risky to allow such a huge quantity of rice to be kept in the open air? Secondly, why did not the Administration contract the other transport agencies and seriously negotiate the rate so that carrying of grains could be taken up forthwith? Was it only complacency or was it the result of any attempt to entrust the carrying work to some other contractors for their narrow selfish interests; which always very frequently happens in our State?

I would like to refer to another case in connection with the Education Ministry. Here, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that some money has been sanctioned to start a basic training college at Kakraban in Tripura State, but up-till now, no house was constructed and no class was opened. In 1958, perhaps it was in September, one lecturer was appointed. He was idle for long and yet got salary from the Government.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): May I respectfully submit that what he is saying has very little to do with what we are discussing.

15 hrs.

About the irrigation problems in Sunderbans area, I would like to point out that Sunderbans is a very big rice-producing area. This was once regarded as the granary of West Bengal, but due to the negligence of the Government, frequently the embankments are broken and floods occur. As a result of this, Sunderbans has become a deficit area. A few days ago, our Prime Minister ridiculed the people of West Bengal, particularly Calcutta, saying that it is a city of processions. But some thought should be given to the point as to why they have such processions.

The food prices have become so high that again people are coming to Calcutta on the 12th March to place their grievances before the Cabinet. They are not coming to fight with the Government, but only to protest and have a remedy from the Government, so that they are supplied with rice and other foodgrains regularly.

Lastly, I come to the question of relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might reserve his remarks for the budget discussion.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Some hon. Members opposite have said something about the steel plants. I would attempt to reply very briefly to the points raised. My hon. friend, Shri Supakar, said something about the delay, saying that the delay is costing us quite a bit. I agree with him that delays in the commissioning of projects like steel plants always cost and it is for this reason that every attempt is made to cut out all delays. If he has carefully studied the present demand, that would be proof of the fact that concrete steps have been taken with good results and delay has been cut out. That is explanation for the supplementary demand for which

we have come before the House. At the time when the budget proposals were framed, a certain amount had been asked for and was provided in the budget. At that time, both the Bhilai and Rourkela steel projects were in some difficulties, but I am happy to inform the House that as a result of various steps that were taken, it was possible to expedite the pace of execution and so, we have come to this House for more funds. If the hon. Member had carefully studied it, that was a point upon which he could have certainly complemented the Hindustan Steel for expediting the work and asking for more funds.

Both in the matter of execution of civil works and with regard to the arrival of plant and equipment, the speed has very much increased and that is why we have come up with this additional expenditure. Regarding the estimates going up, that has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. On this point also, I am happy to inform the House that the estimates as given about two years ago, with regard to the expenditure on these three steel plants, still hold good; the estimates have not all been more than what was given at the earlier stage about two years ago. This additional money that is asked for has not got anything to do with pushing up of the estimates. The estimates remain, but the pace of execution and arrival of equipment has been increased. So, there is additional expenditure during the current year and there will be a corresponding reduction in the subsequent year.

One hon. Member said that the cost of steel projects is double in the public sector as compared with the private sector. I thought he did not have much contact with the private sector to give that figure boldly. I wish the private sector could really stand by these estimates, because according to the indications that we have got with regard to the expansion

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

undertaken even in the private sector, the order of expenditure is not likely to be very much different from what is being incurred in connection with public sector steel plants. I do not know wherefrom he got those figures. Even the private sector does not claim that their expenditure is half of what we are incurring in the public sector. I would appeal to hon. Members of this House not to make statements in that loose manner, because that unnecessarily embarrasses the Government and the project authorities. If one says something which is not claimed by anybody and if he makes out a special plea on that score, it would perhaps not be fair.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How does he arrive at the figure of Rs. 52 crores on Page 49?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. There are two points which require to be explained in connection with the query now raised. There is an increase in the estimated expenditure from Rs. 157.88 crores to Rs. 196.88 crores, and then there is a surrender of Rs. 13.6 crores in Grant No. 128—Capital outlay on investment of share capital of Hindustan Steel. This is due to the fact that tentatively, we have taken a decision that the share capital will not be over Rs. 300 crores. The additional financing is by loan and hence this surrender under one head and additional demand under another head.

About arriving at the figure of Rs. 52.60 crores, it is a very simple thing. There is available under this grant of the Ministry of Finance a sum of Rs. 18.58 crores as savings from other anticipated expenditure. The supplementary demand is only for the balance of Rs. 34.02 crores. If these two amounts are added, they give Rs. 52.60 crores.

Shri Vittal Rao said something about the metallurgical laboratory at Jamshedpur. I am glad that this experiment with low shaft furnace

has already been started; the intention is precisely of the type to which the hon. Member referred, viz., to try iron ores of lower grade and also to try non-metallurgical coal and maybe even lignite. This is precisely the purpose with which this low shaft furnace has been started and I hope the results that ensue from this would be of far-reaching importance. That might open the way for diversification of this basic industry to produce iron and steel.

He also made a reference to the stainless steel which has been developed in the national metallurgical laboratory. I think the national metallurgical laboratory should be congratulated for making this very good discovery, and it is the intention of Government to utilize this method in the new stainless steel and tool alloy plant that they are proposing to install. With regard to the particular point of the suitability of it for one or the other purpose, it will certainly receive all the attention that is due to it.

He unfortunately raised the question as to why retired people should be employed, particularly from the railways. I have no hesitation in offering my thanks to the railway administration for sparing those officers. They have lent us quite a few officers for the execution of work and so on. They have done a very good work, they have made a magnificent job of it. I would like to recognize their effort publicly and so I would say that the officers whom we have received from the railways at the various levels have really carried a good load; because, the railways are well organised being the biggest public sector we have got and they have got diverse experience both in construction as well as in administration. So, we should unhesitatingly make use of them, if the railways can spare those officers not only in these steel plants but in perhaps a number of other construction projects. I am

happy that our experience with regard to these officers has been very good.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I am happy that the first stage in the steel plants has been completed and inaugurated, and these steel plants are going ahead more or less according to schedule. A certain effort that was at one stage being made to indulge in dust-raising has subsided to a great extent. Then, nothing is a better argument than the actual performance, as in this case.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in respect of Demand No. 96 "Other Civil Works" and Demand No. 97 "Stationery and Printing" a few hon. Members have chosen to make some observations to which I would like to briefly refer.

Taking Demand No. 97 first, "Stationery and Printing", the hon. Shri Bharucha referred to the increased cost that has to be borne by the Government for the purchase of papers. He seems to be under the impression that the Supplementary Demand for which we have come forward now has to be entirely accounted for by the increased quantity of paper that we have possibly purchased. I would like to disabuse him of that impression, because this has happened due to one or two important reasons.

Firstly, when the budget estimates for 1958-59 were formulated, we proceeded naturally on the basis of the then existing price, the price that existed in October 1957. At that time the prices were very much lower than what they are at the present moment. Moreover, later in the year 1957-58 there was also the excise duty and also the Central sales tax which became two additional charges which entered into the composition of the price. So, in 1958-59 when the budget estimates were prepared, those estimates were prepared, on the basis of the price, as I said, existing at the

time of the formulation of those budget estimates, namely, October 1957. The hon. member may note that the price of paper at that time was about Rs. 1,400 odd and the price that we had to pay later on during the year was Rs. 1,577, a difference of about Rs. 150 per ton. That accounts mainly for the increased expenditure and that explains why we have come forward with the supplementary Demands.

So far as the economy aspect is concerned, as compared to 1957-58, in 1958-59 there has been an increased consumption of paper only up to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 tons and not more. The fact remains that as against the allocation to the Central Government of 37,000 tons or thereabouts, the actual supply in 1957-58 by the paper mills was of the order of only 23,000 or 24,000 tons. During 1958-59 there has been a somewhat better supply and the supply has gone up to 27,000 tons. That will show that so far as the economy aspect is concerned, against a total allocation of about 35,000 tons the supply has been actually of the order of 23,000 tons in 1957-58 and 27,000 tons in 1958-59. So, owing to the limitation in respect of the supply of paper because of the short production in the country, there has been a compulsory economising in the use of paper in all the Government departments. If more paper had been available, perhaps our consumption would have been more.

The second point that I would like to mention is that in order to secure economy against a shortfall in supply, and also because of other considerations, only recently Government has taken a decision to impose an economy cut of 15 per cent in the use of paper in all Government departments. Immediately after this cut was decided upon by the Government, there have been persistent and insistent demands from various Government departments that this cut has operated very unfavourably, a lot of difficulty has been caused and so that cut has to be

(Shri K. C. Reddy)

restored and the department should be enabled to use the same quantity of paper that they have been using uptill now.

Another point was made by Shri Bharucha, and that was about Government publications. He seems to argue "here you are spending so much on paper; you have come forward with a supplementary demand for about Rs. 90 lakhs and still there are no Government publications in the Publications Depot." He seems to me arguing on that basis, though he did not actually argue and he seems to have that kind of impression.

Regarding Government publications what I would like to say is this. My Ministry acts as the agent of the other Ministries. That is to say, we print as many copies as are asked by the sponsoring administrative Ministries. If, for example, a particular publication is not available—he referred to the Industrial Disputes Act,—it is very simply explained by the fact that the copies that were printed on the order of the sponsoring Ministry have been exhausted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whenever I go they say that the publications I want are out of stock.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid, the hon. Member is making a general statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member makes demand for things that are very rare.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid, the hon. Member, in the heat of the moment, is indulging in a very exaggerated statement that whenever he goes to the depot whatever publication he asks for is not available. I think it is very unfair.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Eighty per cent. of the times I visited the depots, whether in Bombay or in Delhi, I could not get the required publications.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to have fuller information on this point and if I am satisfied that on 80 per cent. of the times the publications were not available, I can assure the hon. Member that I will take it up with the concerned administrative Department and every endeavour will be made to see that the essential number of copies of some of these important documents are made available to the public.

Then something was said about the price of paper. I do not want to take much time on that point, because the hon. Member who referred to it does not happen to be here—I am referring to Shri Nayar. As I have already said, the increase in price is mostly accounted for by the levy of the excise duty and the Central sales tax towards the end of 1957-58. Also, wages and certain other manufacturing costs have gone up. It was only after protracted negotiations and very careful consideration of the whole matter that the price increase was agreed to. He also referred to the retail prices being very high. I do not know about that. He seems to suggest that anticipating the possible decision of the Tariff Commission, the retail merchants are pushing up the price of paper in the market. That is a matter to which I have not paid attention. I think my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, and Industry will take note of it and find out what exactly the position is.

The hon. Member who made reference to Demand No. 96 under Civil Works is also not here—I am referring to Shri Tangamani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tangamani is here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Is he there? I am sorry. I think it was he who referred to the gap between the original budget estimate and the actual estimate for which we have

come forward to cover with a supplementary demand of Rs. 289 lakhs or something like that. I would not take much time of the House over this matter to explain this to the hon. Member. He has already gone through the memo that has been circulated to the House. I would like only to add this. It should be noted that the entire supplementary demand of Rs. 289,93,000 is under the head Suspense. That is to say, it is only a transitory head. The debits under this head will be cleared by passing on the cost of the materials to the individual works in the usual course. Out of the supplementary demand of Rs. 289 lakhs, Rs. 2,82,70,000 will be adjusted as reduction of expenditure. I am referring to this particular aspect only to emphasise the fact that it is not so much by way of outright expenditure for which we have come forward with a supplementary demand, but for the purpose of purchasing some materials which have to be stocked and which have to be supplied over certain points of time to inaccessible areas. The break-up of this sum of Rs. 289 lakhs, I would like briefly to mention. So far as the C.P.W.D. is concerned, the supplementary demand that is put forward for their purposes is about Rs. 1,18,23,000. The balance of the amount is in respect of stocks that have to be built up for various administrations like the Himachal Pradesh Administration, Delhi Administration, the North East Frontier Agency Administration and a few other Administrations like that. They are the budgetary authorities and we have to budget on the information that we receive from these budgetary authorities, namely the Delhi Administration and other authorities that I mentioned a little while ago. It is under these circumstances that this supplementary demand has arisen. If it is borne in mind that this is not a sort of outright expenditure, but is only a suspense head, I do not think there will be any serious objection or criticism to this matter. I would also

like to say this. This is a provision under Suspense. It may be argued by the hon. Member, why is it not estimated properly and precisely at the time when the budget estimates are presented. The simple fact is that under the Head Suspense, we cannot forecast with any reasonable degree of accuracy on account of unreliable factors like the supply position of the materials, delivery of consignments, changes in the scope of works in various parts of the country, scattered all over the country. It is in these circumstances that the supplementary demand had to be made. I do not think there are any other major points that were made by hon. Members in the course of their speeches. I have briefly referred to them. I do not think there is any need for me to say more.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though there was no cut motion so far as Demand No. 58 was concerned, two hon. Members from Orissa made two complaints. One was that certain amounts of allowances were being paid to the descendants of ex-Rulers and the second was that in one case, the amount has been increased. May I point out here, that the practice that we follow, so far as privy purses are concerned is, as the House is aware, they are debited to the Consolidated Fund of India under the rules as also under the Constitution. So far as allowances are concerned, these allowances are carried forward on account of an understanding at the time of integration and they are to be paid out of the revenues of the State Government. In this case, the two Rulers died and the question arose as to whether a successor should be recognised by the President under article 366 (22). The Government had evidence before it and after consideration of the circumstances, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to recognise any person as heir or successor at all.

[Shri Datar]

For this purpose, may I point out, that a large amount of privy purse lapsed in respect of the State of Nandgaon in Madhya Pradesh. The privy purse amounted to Rs. 3,53,658. The Government came to the conclusion that no successor should be recognised at all. There was his own widow who had to be provided for. For that purpose it was considered necessary that some amount of allowance should be paid to her. That is the reason why a sum of Rs. 4,000 per month has been recognised and is being paid to her. Ordinarily, whenever there are allowances, as I have stated, it is the State Governments who have to pay. But, in this case, a large amount lapsed to the Government. In consultation with the State Government, it was considered proper that the amount of the allowances, namely Rs. 4,000 per month or Rs. 48,000 a year should be paid out of the Central revenues. Even then, you will find, after paying Rs. 48,000 per year, the Government of India will be making a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd.

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt, Sir? It is not a question of saving or spending. It is a question of under what law, under what rules.

Shri Datar: It is not a question of law. When we did not recognise any successor at all, certain sympathetic considerations had to be taken into account.

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know.....

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member wait for some time. Here, there was the widow of the last Ruler who had been recognised for privy purse. Therefore, out of considerations of sympathy, especially when the privy purse had lapsed, Rs. 4,000 per month was granted and as I have said, still we are making a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. This is so far as Nandgaon is concerned.

In the other case of Baudh in Orissa, there also, the President came to the conclusion that a successor should not be recognised at all. There, when the last Ruler died, only an interim arrangement of payment of Rs. 1,000 was being made by way of allowances when ultimately Government came to the conclusion that no successor was to be recognised, on consideration similar to those that I have just now pointed out in the case of Nandgaon, we raised it to Rs. 2,000. Thus Rs. 2,000 are being paid and for that amount grant has been asked for.

Shri Mahanty: Why not credit it to the State? We have not got any reply from the hon. Minister. Here, we are giving sanction to certain expenditure. He has asked us to wait. But, he does not give the real position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has given the explanation. That may not satisfy the hon. Member. He has given an explanation of what he feels about why the Government took that decision.

Shri Datar: In the case of the Baudh State, the privy purse that was being paid was Rs. 69,300 per year. As against this, what we are now paying to the widow is Rs. 2,000 per month or Rs. 24,000 per year. Here also, the Government of India have made savings. It is but natural that when there are widows of the last Rulers who were recognised....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Member put that objection on account of a certain principle. He said because the allowances that were being paid to the relatives of the Rulers were to be paid by the State Government, whether the Central Government have made savings or not.....

Shri Datar: In this case, we are dealing with those persons who were immediate heirs. Here the class is entirely different from the cases dealt

with at the time of integration. There, certain immediate dependants of the Ruler were being paid certain maintenance allowances, and they were charged on the revenues of the then States. That is the reason why at the time of integration it was considered that they should be continued. It was further agreed that they should be paid out of the State revenues. Here, these cases stand by themselves and they cannot be compared to the other cases.

So far as the third case is concerned, there the Ruler of Athmalic has died leaving three Ranis or widows.

An Hon Member: Only three?

Shri Datar: The question under consideration is who should be recognised as successor from among a number of claimants. Therefore, as an interim measure, until the President comes to a conclusion about the successorship, this arrangement has been made to pay Rs 1,450 per month to the three Ranis put together. Therefore, this is an interim arrangement, and no objection can be taken to it. When the final settlement is made, this question also will be considered.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Most of the Members have spoken on Demand 119 and the sum of Rs 67.59 crores that has been asked for on the purchase of foodgrains.

We are not ourselves quite happy at the large difference that has come about between the estimated figure and the revised estimates, but if the hon. House is told the circumstances under which the figures were originally estimated, and how they have come to be shown now, I am sure it would be seen that there has not been any deliberate intention on the part of Government to show a low figure.

Usually, the estimates are made in the month of December before the Budget is presented to this House. The estimates for the purchase of

foodgrains were made in December, 1957. At that time we had a comfortable reserve stock of about a million tons and we could not also anticipate the extent of damage that actually came about in 1958. We now know, judged from production, that we had a loss to the extent of 7 million tons during that year compared to the production of 1956-57. The House will also appreciate that there were heavy demands for supplies of wheat. We were confronted with a continuous increase in the demand not only for wheat, but also for other foodgrains on account of failure of rains and shortfall in production.

We have also to appreciate the position that we had not entered into firm arrangements at that time when the estimates were made in December 1957. Additional supplies were arranged from the USA under a supplementary agreement under P.L. 490 that was signed only in June 1958, and a second agreement was signed only in September 1958. It was under these two agreements that we were in a position to import quite larger quantities.

The requirement of wheat to meet the current demand is now estimated at 33.26 lakh tons, and the original estimate was only about 20 lakh tons. Broadly speaking, the items under which this additional amount came to be submitted for the sanction of this hon. House are as under. Larger quantities had to be imported, to the extent of 13.26 lakh tons of wheat in addition to the quantity estimated originally. Then, in importing coarse grains of about 1.21 lakh tons, we had to incur about Rs 3.09 crores. As regards internal procurement, in December, 1957 we thought we could procure about 1.5 lakh tons, but then the policy of the Government also underwent a change and we went in for larger and larger procurement, so much so, we were able to procure about 5.27 lakh tons of rice itself internally. An expenditure of Rs. 21.22 crores had to be incurred for internal

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

procurement in addition to the amount provided for in the Budget. Then, other charges like advances to State Governments, came to Rs. 8.27 crores, but we had a shortfall in the expenditure with regard to the purchase of rice from Burma. That came to about Rs. 7.07 crores. So that, the net additional amount that we will have to incur will be about Rs. 67.59 crores, and it is for that amount that the supplementary demand has been placed before the House.

Incidentally, some other questions also have been raised with regard to the adequacy of the procurement prices, especially with reference to the State of Orissa, by Shri Supakar and Shri Panigrahi. By and large for 1958-59 we have adopted the procurement prices that we had fixed for 1957-58. In 1957-58 there had been a substantial drop in production; so, we had to import larger quantities. Even then, the same price which we had fixed for that lean year we have continued for this year also when, as I said, we expect a bumper crop. So that there cannot be any justification for a substantial increase; if at all, there was scope only for some reduction. All the same, we have adopted the level of prices that we had fixed for the year 1957-58. If at all we have made any modifications, we have only made modifications to the benefit of the producer as will be indicated even with regard to the State of Orissa.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the modification?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. House knows that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had recommended for 1957-58 procurement prices ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 and the procurement prices that we fixed for 1957-58 were broadly based on that. For this year also, as I have already stated, we have just continued those prices that we fixed for 1957-58, but we have made some modifications with

regard to some States, especially for superior variety of rice, and that only for the benefit of the grower.

With regard to Orissa, the procurement prices that have been fixed are: coarse farm and naked grain Rs. 15; paddy Rs. 8.80—not Rs. 7 as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Supakar; fine rice: Rs. 15.81; paddy: Rs. 9.30; superfine rice: Rs. 17; naked paddy. Rs. 10. These prices have been fixed as a result of discussion between the representatives of the State Government and also the Central Government.

An hon. Member put the question why the arrangement between the West Bengal and Orissa Governments had not been put into effect. On 27th January, 1959 the entire situation was reviewed and it was thought feasible that the procurement should be made only on behalf of the Central Government and that the requirements of West Bengal, which would be necessary to be given from Orissa, would be given as per the directions of the Centre. The hon. Member asked why, if the Kerala Government can be asked to procure from Andhra, the West Bengal Government cannot be asked to procure from Orissa. There is an essential difference between the situation that we find in the South and the situation in Orissa. Orissa has been cordoned off. West Bengal and Orissa are not in one and the same zone, while Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras are in the same zone. That is the difference.

Shri Panigrahi: Does the hon. Minister know that rice from Orissa goes to Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and also to West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Orissa is cordoned off.

Shri Panigrahi: Because there is a direction, or is it really cordoned off?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been actually cordoned off. The procurement is done only on behalf of the Central Government by the State Government.

The Orissa Government was also very keen to ensure a fair price to the grower even in the interior of the State, and with a view to achieving that, it was decided that the railway out-agency at Jeypore in the District of Koraput would be considered as a railhead, so that transport charges from Jeypore to the nearest railway station at Salur were borne entirely by the Central Government. It was also decided that for some other districts, the Central Government would bear an overall subsidy not exceeding Rs. 2.5 lakhs to support partially the prices in the interior of the State and that the extent of subsidy in respect of any particular crop of paddy or rice would not exceed one-half of the actual cost of transport from the interior to the nearest railhead, so that 50 per cent. of the transport charges would be borne by the Centre. There is an advantage in that the railway out-agency has also been recognised as a railway station wherein delivery could be made. In addition, in order to meet the State Government's expenditure on establishment etc. for procurement on behalf of the Central Government, it has also been agreed that the State Government would be paid an administrative charge of three annas per maund of rice and two annas per maund of paddy, procured and delivered to the Central Government.

All necessary safeguards have been taken as far as the Centre is concerned. The State Government, we should normally think, are also interested in safeguarding the interests of the growers there, and we can expect that a proper price based on the procurement prices of the Centre would be given to the growers there also.

Then, some other minor matters have also been raised. The hon. Member from Tripura has raised the question of some contract. There was also the question concerning the fact that 16,000 maunds of rice were allowed to lie in the open at Churalbari. It is true that even the Members sent telegrams, and soon after the questions were tabled, we made the necessary inquiries, and we find that much loss has not taken place; only about 500 maunds of rice were damaged.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Has the hon. Minister got this information that it was raining continuously there for three days, and the rice was drenched, and now that drenched rice is being dried and then mixed with good rice and being distributed?

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is that special rice which has not resulted in much loss?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got the necessary inquiries instituted. In that part of India at that particular period usually rains were not expected. But, unfortunately, for two or three days, it was continuously raining there. It is true that there was no godown there. The construction of one is under the consideration of the Central Government. After all, the transport was entrusted to a contractor, and if the contractor did not carry out his undertaking within the period stipulated, all that we could do was to cancel the contract and make alternative arrangements which also we did. I do not think it was so serious a thing as to....

Shri Dasaratha Deb: It is serious to us

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be serious according to the hon. Member but it is not so serious. That is all.

The question of the supplies to West Bengal was raised by one hon. Member, as also dearth of supplies in the market; it is true that the trade has become a little restless on account

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

of the State trading that we are going to adopt. In the transitional stage, we shall certainly have to face difficulties. But as far as West Bengal is concerned, the harvest season is now over. It is only a few days since the harvest was over; nevertheless we are making to West Bengal, to meet this particular situation, large supplies. For February, the West Bengal Government wanted 30,000 tons of rice, and we have allowed them the full 30,000 tons of rice plus 20,000 tons of paddy. For January, also, we gave them 12,000 tons of rice. Usually, during these months, no substantial supplies need have been made; all the same, to meet this particular situation, we have made large supplies. Although we are not committed to any figure for supply to the West Bengal Government, we shall meet their reasonable demands. We are supplying 50,000 tons of wheat per month to West Bengal all along. The full requirements of Calcutta and the reasonable requirements of the districts will certainly be met from these supplies that we are making of wheat also.

Shri Halder: May I know the assurance given to the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The assurance is that all reasonable requirements would be met.

The question of production has also been raised, and it has been asked what steps we are taking to increase food production. We are taking the necessary steps, and the House is already aware of the rabi campaign and the next kharif campaign that we are launching; the production also has been increasing. I am afraid the House will not be correct in judging that in spite of our efforts, production is decreasing. But for the year 1957-58 which was rather an abnormal year the production suffered a great deal on account of natural calamities, drought and other circumstances

The year 1956-57 was a record year, as far as we are concerned. In the present year, as has been stated by my senior colleague the Food Minister in the other House, we expect that the production may even reach about 70 million tons, that is, in 1958-59. So, it indicates that production is gradually rising. Of course, we are not satisfied with the level of production. We are making all efforts to increase production.

I think I have covered all the points that were raised.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri AMD Ail): Reference has been made to the committee which has been appointed concerning the working journalists, and one hon. Member wanted to know whether in place of Shri Vaidyanath Iyer, who unfortunately died a fortnight ago, we were appointing any other member. The inquiry part of the committee's work has already been concluded, and it is now in the stage of drafting its final report. Therefore, we do not propose to appoint a substitute. Besides taking evidence in New Delhi, the committee has toured round the country and visited Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc. and recorded evidence there also. A large number of income-tax officers were lent to the committee by the Income-tax Department who examined the accounts and other statements which were submitted to the committee.

Then, the tentative proposals were formed and circulated, as everybody knows. Now, about 180 representations have been received from the organisations, and individuals, both employers and employees. And it is hoped that the committee will be able to submit its final report within three weeks, but certainly before the end of March.

About the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, as I have stated earlier, this matter is within the State sphere. In spite of that, in

case any occasion arises to help the workers, we shall always be glad to be of assistance to the extent possible for us

Regarding the personnel of the committee, there has been no whisper even. My feeling is that the appointments on the committee were well received, all were happy with the personnel, and up to this time, no complaint of any kind has been heard. I am sure that the procedure followed by the committee has been liked by everybody.

No other information has been sought for, though there has been some criticism. But as there was no substance or basis in the criticism, I need not take up the time of the House in dealing with it.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): My hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha mentioned a few points regarding the 'India 1958' exhibition. It is true that on the whole, the exhibition, even from the financial point of view has been more or less a self-supporting business. As against an expenditure of about Rs 64 lakhs, Rs 48 lakhs as mentioned in the explanatory memorandum, have been received as gate money as well as rents for the stalls etc. Therefore, it only leaves a deficit of Rs 16 lakhs. Against that, we have got permanent assets worth Rs. 14 lakhs. So, the only loss that the Government may sustain on this project will not be more than Rs 2 to 3 lakhs. But the need for this supplementary Demand has arisen because under the normal Government budgeting procedure, all the expenditure has to be brought before the House for being voted upon. Therefore, I can assure the hon Member and the House that this Demand of Rs 35 lakhs is only as a result of the difference between the original provision, for all the exhibitions throughout the country, of Rs. 33 lakhs and the amount which we economised and saved, namely

about Rs 25 lakhs. The actual amount that was available to us was only Rs 28 lakhs. Therefore, we had to come in for a supplementary demand for Rs 35 and odd lakhs.

Regarding the public sector projects, to which some references have been made, I will only mention so far as the Nangal Fertilisers are concerned that the original estimate of the Nangal Board approved by our Ministry for the current year was round about Rs 5 crores. But because at the time of budgeting last year, we could not provide for a heavier capital budget, only about Rs 4,04,00,000 were provided. Therefore, in order to see that the programme is completed, this time, at the time of the supplementary grants, the Nangal Board wanted a crore and a half of rupees. In consultation with the Ministry of Finance, we could not provide for more than Rs 75 lakhs extra, which is accounted for in the supplementary demand placed before the House. It is not as if the estimates have gone up or that some machinery has become more expensive than before. It is within the sum estimated, the cost of the project that provision has been sought to be made.

Regarding the Hindustan Machine Tools, Shri Tangamani had occasion to make certain remarks. I can assure him that the foundry was an integral part of the original project as the House is aware. The foundry was going to cost over a crore and a quarter of rupees. It is a result of the further progress of the Hindustan Machine Tools that we have now decided to establish that foundry which was originally contemplated and not provided for. As a result of the foundry coming into operation, the cost of production is likely to go down considerably. More than that, the quantity of the casting which we have to buy here from any number of sundry foundries—which purchase will be avoided—will improve and we shall have a high class casting right at the door.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

That is why we have come forward with this proposal and provision for expansion of the foundry.

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: In this particular project, how much has been spent so far? They are asking for Rs 10 lakhs

Shri Manubhai Shah: Uptil now we have been buying from Cooper Allen, Kirloskars, Jessops and so many other foundry concerns in the private sector. The whole thing has been explained. This amount of Rs 10 lakhs is the current provision. The total requirement will be round about Rs 56 lakhs. Provision has been made for the balance in the next year. But so far the foundry was non-existent. We were buying the entire thing from industries outside. Now we want to give up that practice. Even in the beginning, we were clearly of this opinion that there should be a built-in foundry for a project of this high precision type.

Shri Tangamani also referred to the question whether we are going to manufacture everything in this factory or we are going to be retarded or restricted by any consideration whether there are other factories in the country manufacturing, not inferior types but ungraded tools, which the Hindustan Machine Tools was not designed to produce. As the House is fully aware, the Hindustan Machine Tools is a high precision machine tool factory and it will not pay for such a capital-intensive project to go in for very, very small types of machine tools, whether they are lathes or drilling machines or radial drills or twist drills or various other types of machine tools.

Regarding the royalty payment, about which he enquired, even under the revised agreement we are to pay in the first five years 4 per cent on the lathes of the Oerlikons alone, not on the collaboration that we might enter into with others. For the second instalment of 5 years, it is 3½ per cent, on the third five year period it is 3 per cent and on the fourth five-year

period it is 2 per cent, as stipulated in the original agreement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a 20-year agreement.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, it is a 20-year agreement—on production. But now under the revised agreement we have left ourselves free to tie up with different producers of the world for high precision machine tools. This royalty which will continue to be paid will be confined only to the Oerlikons type of particular lathe.

Regarding the general working of the Hindustan Machine Tools, I only want to clarify one point lest there may be some misunderstanding. The target has not only been exceeded in the Hindustan Machine Tools, but we are very happy and proud that this public sector project has added a glorious chapter in the history of public sector projects in the country, the other projects also, like Hindustan Anti-biotics, Hindustan Cables National Instruments Factory, Sindri and others, have done equally remarkable work. Therefore, I would add here my personal note and that of the House and the Government in congratulating the organisation, the management, staff and the board of directors of all the public sector projects which have really exceeded their targets and done remarkable work.

Regarding the third project, NEPA, it is true that some hon. Members have asked, this is a project going on for such a large number of years; yet why does the Ministry every time come before the House for supplementary or other grants? The only reason is that we have taken over this project only since last year. As the House is aware, originally it was started as a private sector project. Later on the Madhya Pradesh Government—the then Central Provinces Government—took interest in it. But when we found, at the instance of the Madhya Pradesh Government and on our own examination of this project that unless the Centre took a

hand, just as in the case of Praga Tools, the factory was not likely to improve rapidly, we took over the management. The present proposal is to convert a part of the loan capital which we had advanced to share capital more than 51 per cent of the shares are held by the Central Government so that complete control—managerial, programme, implementation, financing, sales and all that—will vest in the Government of India. That is the reason why the present supplementary demand has been brought forward.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is a loss of Rs 33 lakhs in the factory. The Government has not to go about hawking or sale of their goods? All the paper is taken up immediately. Then how is it that there is a loss of Rs 33 lakhs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The history is long and I have repeated it on the floor of the House several times. The loss is not only of the current year, it is being continued over a period of time. All I can assure the House is that since we have taken over, as the memorandum which I had occasion to place before the House also suggests, the working has improved. In 1956, the production was not more than 9,000-10,000 tons annually. Last year when we took over, we raised it to about 15,000 tons. The House will be glad to know that in the current year the production is touching up to 25,000 tons, and I have no doubt that with the Rs 1 crore which we are providing for the power station to be installed there—where both steam and electric power will be generated—we will reach the rated capacity of 100 tons a day or about 30,000-33,000 tons a year. The quality is also likely to improve.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the loan capital will be made into share capital. I would like to know what is the value of the shares, whether the shares will be acquired at par when they are really very much below par.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not acquiring shares at all. As a matter of fact, the whole break-up has been given there. Only the loan is being converted to share capital. There are infructuous shares—about a lakh and a quarter—which were forfeited, which are being revived. The shares are of the same value as that of the shares existing now, that is, par value. The loss also being carried forward are divided into separate portions. The Madhya Pradesh Government has agreed to write off certain of the losses. They also decided that the interest, which was accumulated, will be now taken as an interest-free loan to be spread over ten years—the amount being about Rs 1 crore. The Government of India also found that the loans were very heavy and were causing a very great burden of interest, and for a public sector project of this magnitude to have an investment-production ratio as very low as this was not a healthy feature under any public finance or company finance projects. Therefore, it has been considered that we raise the share capital so that the ratio between share capital and the loan outstanding would not be as high as at present.

There was mention about a letter which one of the Directors of Trade in our Ministry seems to have written. Of course, we have no knowledge of it. One can only say that it might have been better worded, and one cannot be happy at the way it has been worded. But that I would like to say is that the gentleman is a person whom we all know has been a very competent officer. He was Director of Export Promotion before he went to West Germany on selection. He was a well-reputed officer and continues to be a very efficient officer on export promotion. I can assure the House that irrespective of that minor slip—which one might like to avoid—there was no intention to send an officer of less competence. He is going to be in charge not only in Germany but he is in charge of export promotion all over Europe. Therefore it is

[Shri Manubhai Shah].

that he is called the Director of European Trade along with his designation in West Germany.

16 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does he have power to negotiate at site contracts on behalf of the Government of India, or will he have to work under the Embassy at Bonn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: He has to work under all channels of Government. Nobody, no officer of the Government of India has absolute right to negotiate any contract. He can place the proposal, he can canvass, he can try to sell Indian goods as much as possible through the co-operation of all agencies both in the private sector and also under Government, but he will be subject to all superintendence and control from here as well as the Embassy at Bonn, and also the Commissioner-General for the Continent, Shri Swaminathan, whose headquarters are in London.

While asking for a few posts like Officer on Special Duty for Trade Marks, Planning Officer for the new Heavy Engineering Corporation and a special officer on Export Promotion, we have tried to economise the administration cost as much as possible. As a matter of fact, we have held in abeyance the post of Chief Industrial Adviser. With the new works on the public sector projects, particularly after most of the works of the Production Ministry were transferred to this Ministry, it was not possible for the existing set-up of staff to carry on without the addition of a few more officers and one Joint Secretary.

As for the metric system, about which Shri Bharucha made a mention, it has just started. We have the policy of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 34 lakhs of which half will be loan and half will be grant to State Governments. This is just the starting phase of the programme for converting all weights into the metric system.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will it be introduced in the Railways first?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We propose to take it up in a ten-year programme, as the hon. Member is aware, and it will be done in the best manner. It has started working, and we all hope it will be better if, with the co-operation of trade, industry, business and a large number of government departments, we go over to the conversion of metric system as early as possible without causing any hardship or distress or major dislocation in any sphere of trade or business.

Sir, I have tried to cover most of the points raised by hon. Members in respect of the Demands that are before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the Supplementary Demand provides for a salary of Rs. 3,500, while the officer himself has indicated in the letter that was reproduced in the paper that he is getting a salary of Rs. 5,000. May we know which is correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here we are only concerned with what we have to sanction.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: Sir, after six of my colleagues have replied, I shall confine myself only to the enquiries made of the Finance Ministry. Shri Naushir Bharucha enquired why the 25 Naye Paise pieces are not being minted. We are just now concentrating on the one naya paisa, two naye paise, five naye paise and ten naye paise coins, and we will switch on to 25 naye paise and also 50 naye paise coins. Further, we do not have also the nickel for minting 25 naye paise coins just now. Also, there is no urgency about it, because the old four anna pieces will serve the purpose of 25 naye paise coins.

He also enquired why all the loans that are given to the States are being charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Article 293(2) says that all loans given to State Governments must be charged and not voted by Parliament. It is stated there that the loans must be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

With regard to the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs due to enhancement of pension and superannuation charges, of course, we could not anticipate it quite correctly. Also, there was a little enhancement of pensions in the course of the year especially in respect of low-paid pensioners. That is why it came to something more than the estimated amount.

With regard to Shri Panigrahi's point, he has been raising it for a long time. He wants that all loans to State Governments with regard to irrigation and power should be interest-free. I do not know whether it can be done because the Government of India are paying roughly about Rs. 140 crores as interest every year. We have to pay interest when we borrow from the market and we cannot be going on giving interest-free loans to State Governments. Anyhow, the point is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission, and the loans may be consolidated and there may be some little relief given to them ultimately. But, I cannot give the assurance that they will be interest-free altogether on the irrigation and power projects. As I said, the Government of India themselves are roughly paying about Rs. 140 crores as interest charges. We cannot be generous at our own cost. We have to stabilise ourselves before we can be in a position to help the State Governments. These are the points which I have to state and I think I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the cut-motions of Shri Supakar to the vote. He is not here.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken one hour and 5 minutes beyond the scheduled time. I will now put these two cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Demands to vote.

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, 1959, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 5, 8, 18, 32, 35, 37, 40, 58, 67, 69, 70, 72, 79, 84, 88, 95, 96, 97, 106, 112, 117, 119, 130, and 134.

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill.