



Tuesday
3rd March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (Inland)

Price Two Shillings (Foreign)

THE Date: 21.11.2014

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRMS

*437. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign firms of importers and exporters in India; and
- (b) whether Government have any information as to the percentage of Indian nationals employed in the superior cadres in these firms; and if so, whether they are employed by the firms on the same terms and conditions as nationals of their own countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Information asked for is not available.

(b) Returns received in response to our Notification dated 31st July, 1952 are under compilation. I would like to add, that we are going to make public this information today. I believe.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has any basis been laid down by the Government for the employment of Indian nationals in superior cadres in foreign firms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member asks "Has any authoritative instruction been issued?" the answer is No.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I ask whether Government is not maintaining a list of foreign firms?

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Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is a difficulty about this matter. We had in 1948 a survey made by the Reserve Bank of India and the next attempt made to make up a list of foreign firms is by notification that was issued on 31st July. Government realize that general information in regard not only to foreign firms but all matters of similar nature is imperfect. That is the reason why we have introduced in the House the Collection of Statistics Bill.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Do Government contemplate to lay down a basis for future employment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Whatever basis Government lays down would be of an informal character. I have answered this question on a previous occasion. When I think my hon. Friend Mr. Gadgil asked me whether Government intend to take legislative steps, I said "Government do not intend to take legislative steps."

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if Government have received any complaints as regards discriminatory treatment in pay and other emoluments between Indian and European employees in foreign firms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This question has been asked on previous occasions. Certain representations are received by Government. They are naturally from persons who always like to advance their own self-interest: this is done in order to give the matter a public character. I think that newspapers are giving publicity to certain memoranda furnished by certain associations. I have answered this question before.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether Government are aware of a memorandum that was published in the press by the Indian employees to the effect that since 1949 the Indian heads of Departments have been superseded by getting new recruits from England?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have seen that. I am afraid if the overall picture is taken it will not be substantiated. In an individual case it may be true.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it not possible for the Government to give a list of such firms who have to obtain licences for their imports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It would be possible if one sits down and collects the information. When this Collection of Statistics Bill becomes part of our statute, we could be called upon for any information of any character that the hon. Member wants.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS WITH INDIA'S NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

***438. Shri A. C. Guha:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India after 1858 acting independently or as agent of the Government of U.K. signed several treaties and conventions with the neighbouring countries of India including Eastern Turkistan, Bhutan, Siam, Persia, Arab principalities?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of the countries referred to in part (a) above?

(c) How does India now stand in relation to those treaties and conventions and to those territories?

(d) Have these treaties and conventions been repudiated, allowed to lapse or revised to suit present conditions?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). Yes. The Government of India signed a large number of treaties and conventions with neighbouring countries during this period. Most of these treaties dealt with trade, commerce and navigation and postal arrangements, such as letter post, parcel post, insured articles, money orders, V.P., C.O.D. Service and the like. Some dealt with surrender of criminals or mutual extradition of criminal offenders. Some of the later treaties deal with air traffic.

Since independence, a number of new treaties have been signed with neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Surma, Iran, Iraq, Nepal, Sikkim, Syria and Turkey. With Pakistan there are a large number of agreements dealing with a variety of subjects.

There has been no repudiation of any treaty, but where there have been new treaties, the old ones have

ceased to operate. Many of the old treaties, more especially dealing with postal and like matters, have been adapted and modified by orders issued from time to time to suit present conditions.

A list of principal treaties and conventions is attached [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 1.]

This does not include postal arrangements or treaties dealing with air traffic.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that some of the old treaties dealt with matters concerning the defence of India and if so, what is the position about those treaties?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: With what country?

Shri A. C. Guha: Say, Tibet or Nepal or Afghanistan or Persia or Middle Eastern countries.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have got new treaties with the following countries: Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Burma, Iran and Afghanistan. So any old treaty with these countries lapsed. The new treaties control the situation.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the position of treaties and conventions with Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to Tibet and Eastern Turkistan there are a number of treaties. I think, beginning probably from the middle of the 19th century, usually dealing with consular representation and the like matters. Some of these treaties have obviously lapsed; others continue in a different form, that is in so far as they are applicable today. Part of them are not applicable owing to changed circumstances.

सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या ऐसे भी अभी कुछ देश हैं जिन से इस तरह के सुलह-नामों की चर्चाएँ चल रही हैं और आगर हैं तो ऐसे किन देश हैं?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : जी हाँ, एक तो है, मैं यकायक सब का नाम तो नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन एक तो मसकत (Muscat) ही है, हालांकि वह कोई बहुत बड़ा मुल्क नहीं है। इस की दूटी सन् ५१ में खत्म हो गयी थी और इस बहुत उम से बातचीत चल रही है।

Shri A. C. Guha: In view of the changed situation in Tibet has there been any proposal to revise those treaties and conventions or whether they have been allowed to lapse automatically?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said some of them have lapsed; they are totally out of place. Some of them have not wholly lapsed, but we might consider them in a suspended state. There have been some talks not so much of revising the treaty but of having new arrangements. Some old arrangements are continuing and probably at the proper time they will be formalized.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I ask whether a separate treaty with Tibet is possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, it will be a treaty with the People's Government of China.

D. D. T. FACTORY, DELHI

*439. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to establish a D.D.T. Factory in Delhi;
- (b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be undertaken; and
- (c) what would be the estimated cost of constructing that factory?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, as I have already stated in reply to the hon. Member's Unstarred Question No. 44, dated the 30th May 1952 in this House.

(b) Construction work is expected to commence shortly, and should be completed before the end of 1953.

(c) About Rs. 40 lakhs, of which the Government of India will bear about Rs. 22.50 lakhs on account of land and buildings, equipment, installation costs, etc. The balance will be borne by U.N.I.C.E.F. who will supply the imported plant and equipment, and W.H.O. who will provide skilled technical personnel for the erection of the plant and its initial operation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the production capacity of that plant?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot give the exact figure. I think it is 750 tons per annum, subject to correction.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have made any

estimate of the price at which the new D.D.T. factory will be able to supply D.D.T. as compared with the price of D.D.T. now imported?

Shri K. C. Reddy: A rough estimate has been made but the actual costs of production have to be struck naturally in the light of circumstances that may be prevailing at the time, the factory goes into production.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know to what extent the requirements of India will be met by this factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The requirements of the country are large and the supply will only partially meet the demand. It is under the contemplation of Government to add to the productive capacity of this factory by going in for additional units.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the exact requirement of the country and what percentage of this requirement does this meet?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It goes on changing from year to year. It depends upon the incidence of malaria which is expected to be arrested by use of D.D.T. I cannot give the exact figure. Even if I give some figure, it will be a hypothetical figure.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE AGREEMENT

*442. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the terms of the current Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement have been fulfilled; and

(b) what is the balance of trade position between the two countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The present Agreement came into force on the 8th August, 1952, and statistics are available up to the 15th January, 1953. It is not possible to form a correct appraisal of the implementation of the Agreement on the basis of these materials. A statement showing statistics of trade for the period from the 8th August, 1952 to the 15th January, 1953 is, however, placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 2.]

(b) Our adverse balance on the 15th January, 1953 was roughly of the order of Rs. 1.71 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is there any proposal to have a revised trade agreement with Pakistan and if so, what will be the possible terms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member will understand that this trade agreement goes on for some time more. There are talks going on between the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to revising the trade agreement which would enlarge the scope of the agreement. The talks are still in the exploratory stage.

Shri A. C. Guha: From the table I found that even though jute was not included in the scheduled articles to be imported from Pakistan, the largest amount was for raw jute. How was this imported here, whether there was any licence system or is it on the Open General Licence system? How was it regulated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In spite of the fact that the agreement states certain articles specifically as being covered by the agreement for export or import, a large area has been left out of the agreement and jute happens to be an article within that category. Imports of jute from Pakistan are covered by licences issued on the basis of the needs of the user.

Shri A. C. Guha: Issued by whom?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: By the Indian Government, of course.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it through the Import Control Office or through some other agency?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no other agency to issue licences except the Import Control Offices.

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LTD.

*443. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Government of India, with all the expenses incurred from time to time, on the Government Housing Factory till it was handed over to the Indo-Swedish firm styled, "The Hindustan Housing Factory Limited";

(b) the difference between the investment together with other expenditure and the value of assets now transferred to the above named limited concern;

(c) whether the difference so arrived at has been written off as loss;

(d) the ratio in the investments of the company as between the Government and the Indo-Swedish firm;

(e) whether the products of this company will be mainly for Government purposes or not;

(f) whether the company has gone into production; and

(g) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House, a statement containing the aims and objects of the company?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total expenditure on the Government Housing Factory is of the order of Rs. 106 lakhs. The factory has not been handed over to an Indo-Swedish firm. It has been leased to a private limited company incorporated in Delhi on the 27th January 1953, of which the shareholders are the Government of India and the Indo-Swedish firm of Messrs. Basakha Singh Wallenborg.

(b) and (c). The depreciated value of the block leased to the company is estimated at Rs. 36.6 lakhs. Rs. 50 lakhs approximately represent the value of large quantities of surplus stores, tools, implements, finished and unfinished products which are being disposed of through the D.G. Supply and Disposals. Certain miscellaneous stores are being also sold to the new company, the sale proceeds being set off against the Government capital in the concern. The question of writing off any losses will arise only after the disposal action has been completed.

(d) It is presumed that the question refers to the share-holding of Government and the Indo-Swedish firm. The present share capital of the concern, which is Rs. 1 lakh, is held by the two partners in equal proportions. The Indo-Swedish firm is also leasing to the company, in stages, machinery worth Rs. 17 lakhs and is providing interest free working capital up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(e) The products of the company will be available for sale to the public as well as to Government Departments.

(f) The company is expected to commence production operations very shortly.

(g) The aims and objects of the company are detailed in the Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if any security has been taken from this firm?

Shri K. C. Reddy: What security?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This has been leased out to a firm. I want to know whether any security has been taken.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not quite follow the question of the hon. Member. In the company we are equal partners. We will have equal control over the management of the company and I do not quite see why a security need have been taken.

Shri Dabhi: What necessitated the leasing of this factory to the Company?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is a long story but I can say that the production of the factory fell short of expectations owing to technical difficulties and the cost of working was higher than the original estimates. Due to these reasons, the working of this factory on the original lines contemplated was abandoned and efforts have now been made to make use of the facilities available in the factory for production programme of a different kind for which the new company with whom we have entered into an agreement is specially qualified.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the period of lease?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The contract is there.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The agreement is there. I wish I could have replied to his question straightway here. I think it is about 10 years but I am not sure.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: What is the amount for which it is leased?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The original book value is about Rs. 55 lakhs but the depreciated value is about Rs. 35 lakhs. It is leased at a rate of Rs. 1.75 lakhs per annum worked out on the basis of income-tax rules in vogue.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any special remuneration or commission is going to be given to this company for managing this joint firm?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No commission is proposed to be given to the company. The shares of the company are divided between the company and the Government in equal proportions. The shares that the Indo-Swedish firm holds are A class shares and the shares that the Government hold are B class shares. A class shares will get a share of 60 per cent. of the profits and B class shares will get 40 per cent. of the profits. There is no special commission otherwise.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What do these A class and B class shares indicate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 60 and 40 per cent. of the profit.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: The hon. Minister said that the factory had been leased out. Then he said that Government was a shareholder in it. If it is leased out, then the person leasing out cannot also be the lessee. If the Government is still a partner in that firm then it is not a question of leasing out. I am only saying this for another question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the preamble to the question is so long then....

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Sometimes it is necessary. I want to know whether the company has given any money for the shares which have been allotted to them. Some shares have gone to this company. What is the money that the Government have actually received for the shares transferred to this company?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon Member is labouring under a misapprehension. The capital of the company is only nominal to the extent of Rs. one lakh out of which Rs. 50,000 will be paid by the Indo-Swedish firm and Rs. 50,000 by us. The hon. Member is perhaps thinking of the capital assets leased and the working capital and other things. They have subscribed for half of the share capital and they are prepared to pay it in cash.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know how this sum of one lakh is to be paid by the firm and whether the terms of the lease are available to be seen by us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The terms are in the Library. Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How is this one lakh to be paid?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

PRICES OF RAW JUTO

*444. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the effect of the closing of the Fatka market for jute on the prices of raw jute in the country;

(b) whether any re-adjustment of freight for transport of jute has been made;

(c) whether any other steps proposed for improving the price position of raw jute have been taken; and

(d) whether the steps so far taken have produced any effect on the prices of raw jute?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I have your permission, Sir, to answer this question at some length.

(a) to (d). Since I made a statement on the 19th December, 1952, Government have been giving serious consideration to raw jute prices and the jute industry. I stated then that the I.J.M.A. were being asked to send a delegation to make a survey of the availabilities of raw jute in the outlying areas in Bihar and to establish direct contacts between the growers and the mills. They were also asked to increase their purchases of raw jute. I gave details of the I.J.M.A. Delegation's visit in my answer on the 20th February 1953 to Starred Question No. 224 by Shri L. N. Mishra. Raw jute purchases have been stopped up to some extent as is indicated by the fact that the mills stock of raw jute went up from 10 lakh bales on the 19th December, 1952 to 12 lakh bales on the 14th February, 1953.

2. When I visited Bihar on the 29th January, I was told by the representatives of the State Government that the estimate made by the I.J.M.A. delegation of the extent of the crop which had already been sold by the agriculturists is very nearly correct and that the bulk of it had moved to Calcutta and other consuming centres. Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Railways to provide adequate facilities for the movement of the remaining crop from up-country centres. Further investigations have also shown that the Railway freight rates for raw jute from Bihar to Calcutta vary between Rs. 1/8/- and Rs. 2/4/- per maund.

3. As regards the closure of the Fatka Market, its main effect has been to reduce the frequent and violent fluctuations in price, specially of jute goods, and the prices both of jute goods and of raw jute have become more stable since. The price level, however, is still low. This is mainly due to the fact that the industry has been facing serious difficulties in selling its production as the figures of stocks, exports and production will show. The production of jute goods at 952,000 tons in 1952 registered an increase of 80,000 tons over production in 1951, but our exports in 1952 declined by 37,300 tons. The result was an accumulation of stocks with mills at the end of the year of the order of 115,500 tons which increased to 131,500 tons on the 14th February, 1953. During the last four months exports ave-

raged 43,000 tons a month against a monthly average of over 63,000 tons in the last financial year. Government have not been unmindful of this serious trend and have reduced the export duty on sackings last week. This should enable the industry and the grower alike to receive better prices for their production.

4. To say this is not to suggest that there are not many malpractices in this trade which affect prices. As the House is aware, Government propose to appoint shortly a Commission to undertake a comprehensive enquiry regarding marketing practices of raw jute and jute goods, how far it is influenced by speculators and also to recommend what measures should be taken to ensure that the grower and the industry get a fair price for their products.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For future guidance, when hon. Ministers want to make long statements, they may circulate copies in advance or lay them on the Table of the House.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May be placed on the Table of the House and next time, they may ask questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next time they may ask questions. I would like to finish as many questions as possible. Hon. Members are complaining that their questions are blocked.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I point out, Sir, that we wanted a half-hour discussion on this matter, on another question. That, I think, is pending with you up till now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it.

Shri B. K. Das: One question only, Sir, in the Press there is a report that one expert committee has been appointed. Is that committee different from the Commission stated by the hon. Minister?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. There are two Committees: one committee appointed by the Food and Agriculture Ministry in regard to the future of jute production, what quality should be produced and what quality should be encouraged, etc. The other committee is in regard to the marketing of jute and jute goods.

Shri A. C. Guha: By the Food and Agriculture Ministry or the Commerce Ministry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One by the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the other by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri P. G. Sen: Have the Government any proposal under contemplation to raise the price of jute?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have stated the position very clearly. In view of what I have said I do not think there is any call for Government to raise the price of Jute. In any event, Government, if it raises the price of jute, cannot raise the price of jute products on which the price of jute remains.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may kindly study the statement and then take another opportunity to ask questions.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: This is not in regard to the statement. May I know if the Indian Jute Mills Association was instructed to find out the surplus stocks of jute remaining also in Orissa and Assam or only in Bihar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Only in Bihar.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Why not in Orissa?

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government has got any estimate as to the quantity of jute now with growers, and what quantity might have passed by this time to the midlemen, the balers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as Bihar is concerned, I think 75 per cent. has gone out of the hands of growers. This information was obtained somewhere at the end of January. A month has passed since then. I am not in a position to answer the question in regard to West Bengal Jute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA

*445. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any favourable response has been received from the French Government to the notes sent to them regarding the unhappy incidents in Pondicherry;

(b) whether the French Government is prepared for a peaceful settlement of the issues involved; and

(c) whether the situation has changed since our Ambassador at Paris took up the matter with the French Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of India have received no satisfactory response so far.

(b) The Government of India hope so.

(c) There has been no marked change.

Shri B. K. Das: With reference to the answer to Part (a), the hon. Minister stated that there has been no favourable response. I want to know whether any reply at all has been received.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our last note on that was sent on the 17th December. No reply to that has yet been received.

Shri A. V. Thomas: What will be the attitude of the Government if people of the neighbouring villages who are harassed by the Pondicherry people, occupy Pondicherry itself?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Gopala Rao: In view of this reply, may I know if the Government are contemplating taking radical steps for a final settlement of this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our views on this matter have been clearly expressed. I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind by radical steps.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know whether the French police from Pondicherry are frequently trespassing into the Indian Union territory and harassing the pro-merger groups who have taken refuge in Indian territory?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There have been several such incidents of this nature in the past.

Shri Venkataraman: Was any such incident reported on the 20th February?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On the 21st February there was a serious incident on the border. We have asked for full reports which have not yet reached us.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the attitude of the French Government towards this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not surrendering.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We cannot state what the attitude of the French Government may be. They have stated in the past that there should be a referendum on this issue and after that, the House will remember, we pointed out to them that their own activities there had made any fair referendum quite impossible. That is where the matter stands.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Are there still border incidents? Has the border patrol been strengthened to prevent such incidents?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, on the 21st February, there was a pretty serious incident on the border. But, otherwise, of late, there has been some little change for the better. In these areas our police force has been increased.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether migration of families from the French territories to India is still going on?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether there were any cases of hooliganism when the preparation for the holding of the referendum was going on, and whether any persons had been arrested by the French Government for those acts of hooliganism?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is perhaps speaking of something that happened two years ago.

Shri A. C. Guha: When the preparation for the referendum was going on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was no preparation for referendum going on.

Shri Venkataraman: Have the Government lodged any protests against such border incidents, and have they received any satisfactory answer from them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: With regard to the previous incidents, we have of course made our protests both to the Government in Paris as well as to the Government in Pondicherry.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This has been sufficiently answered. Next question.

WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF COAL

***446. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to a supplementary question raised on starred question No. 534 asked on the 21st November, 1952, and state the number of wagons allotted per day for the movement of coal from the coalfields for internal consumption in this country?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): An average of 3,474 wagons a day from all fields in 1952.

Dr. Hari Mohan: May I know whether any representation by the Indian Collieries Union has been received by the hon. Minister on this subject?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Regarding wagon supply? Various representations are being received from various associations, the Mining Federation and the Mining Association, about the transport position generally, at various times.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What is the number of wagons demanded for the carriage of coal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): For the current year?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This supply of 3,474 wagons is against a demand of 4,622 wagons.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether in spite of the supply of these wagons, there has been any accumulation of coal near the colliery sites, and whether those accumulations are likely to be removed soon?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I think I have answered a similar question by the hon. Member on a previous occasion, and I answered at that time that the pit-head stocks are gradually going down.

PROTO-TYPE APPLICATION OF WROUGHT TITANIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

***447. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Imperial Chemical Industries in India have made any attempts towards the development of proto-type applications of wrought titanium and its alloys in the engineering and the aero-engineering fields;

(b) whether any plant has been installed; and

(c) if so, the experiments done so far and their results?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). The National Metallurgical Laboratory is understood to be making some experiments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Imperial Chemical Industries has any experimental plant at present?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Government have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what was the reason for the closing down of the Indian Titanium Factory at Trivandrum last year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Because of lack of sale of the products manufactured by the factory, namely titanium dioxide.

Shri Matthen: Have the Government been negotiating with the national head of the U.S.A. for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of titanium or titanium products?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM WESTERN GERMANY

*448. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the technical assistance received for the development of Indian Industries from Western Germany since the renewal of trade arrangements with that country?

(b) To which currency group does Western Germany belong at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The trade arrangement with Western Germany does not provide for any specified technical assistance but mentions in a general way, that the German Authorities will use their good offices so that German companies, firms and industrialists may place their experience at the disposal of the Indian Government, and Indian Industries in the field. A statement showing some of the forms of technical assistance received from Western Germany is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 3.]

(b) Soft currency.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement supplied, I find that in Group B, from 1st Novem-

ber 1951 to 31st October, 1952, nine candidates were sent to Western Germany for training in German industries. May I know in which industries these men have been trained, and whether they have come back and started any industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I find from the statement that 23 candidates had been sent for studies in German universities and institutions. May I know whether they have been sent for general education or any technical education?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have to ask for notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this, I think.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement contains this

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The statement may contain many things. Hereafter hon. Members will confine themselves in their supplementaries only to the questions asked.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (b), may I know whether there is any territorial discrimination against other countries which belong to the same currency group as we do?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot understand the import of the question.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CHINA AND U. S. S. R.

*449. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India to negotiate a long-term trade agreement with the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No steps have been taken by the Government of India to negotiate a long-term trade agreement either with the Peoples' Republic of China or with the Soviet Union, as it is the Government's view that, since their trade policies are multilateral and non-destinational, conclusion of specific trade agreements is not necessary to facilitate the smooth flow of trade. Lack of a trade agreement with the countries in question has not stood in the way of Government obtaining their requirements from China and the U.S.S.R. under barter or cash transactions or in the way of private trade generally.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it true that in the recent ECAFE conference, to which our hon. Minister of Commerce led the Indian delegation, the Soviet Government made an offer to supply us capital goods on a barter basis?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I shall find out from my hon. colleague, whether that was so.

Shri Gopala Rao: Are the Government aware of the fact that there are huge stocks of tobacco lying, due to the refusal of the Government to allow export to Japan, China and other countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I shall have to ask for notice.

Shri Gopala Rao: Has the hon. Minister received any representation from tobacco merchants from various States in the country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not.

Shri K. K. Basu: The hon. Minister of Commerce is here. I do not know whether he can answer that question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Commerce can answer that question.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): What question? If the hon. Member repeats that question, I shall answer.

Shri K. K. Basu: The question was whether in the recent ECAFE conference, the Soviet delegation made an offer to supply us with capital goods on barter basis, whether it is true, and if so what steps we have taken on that?

Shri Karmarkar: There was no such offer, and it was not relevant for them to make any such offer at this conference.

Shri K. K. Basu: Will the hon. Minister inquire from the Department, whether any report to the effect that an offer has been made was published in the newspapers in India?

Shri Karmarkar: In the ECAFE, if there was any such report, it was a wrong report.

MANUFACTURE OF QUINK

***450. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital issue has been allowed by the Government of India for an Indian Company with the participation of the Parker Inc. (Ink and

Pen manufacturers of United States) at Madras; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of Directors of this company as on date of Capital Issue, with the changes in the Directors, if any, thereafter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given by me to Starred Question No. 409 by Shri Nambiar on the 18th November, 1952.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On a point of submission. Sir. When such answers are given, and when we do not know what the answers would be, till they are read out, it is not possible for us to make a reference to the previous answers and then put supplementaries. I put a question to the hon. Minister, and he refers me to the answer which he gave on a previous occasion. Are we to go to the Library, refer to the answer and return for our supplementary? At least, let him give the substance of what that answer was.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question was exactly the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Was the question exactly the same? Is it during this session or the last session, that the same question was put and the answer was given?

Shri Chattopadhyaya: If they give the same answers again, that will be helpful.

Shri Punnoose: May I know why this was admitted in that case?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. Order. I must say that the practice followed is this. Whenever it is not very old, it is not usually answered,—when it was answered either in this session or just in the previous session. If there has not been any change for the hon. Minister to give a different answer, it is usual to say that the answer has been given already in answer to question No. so and so. If hon. Members who are new have forgotten that, I would only suggest that whenever hereafter hon. Ministers refer to the previous answers, given during the previous session or this session, they may, as they place statements in the Notice Office, give a statement to the effect that hon. Members may refer to such and such a question, the answer for which was given on such and such a day. That will faci-

litate hon. Members, and it will be done hereafter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, for the present we do not know what that answer was, and how can we put supplementaries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Hereafter I will advise hon. Members to read the questions and answers of the previous session, and be ready with them. It is not as if the burden is on the hon. Minister only to be constantly watching and saying 'Refer to such and such a day for the answer to such and such a question'. Why should they only be referring? Hon. Members also must refer to them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a mistake that we relied upon the Notice Office. May I ask a question, Sir?

May I know whether Government have considered how this new industry Parker Inc. in India, will affect the indigenous ink industries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The matter has been considered by the Secretaries' Committee, who gave the permission.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the amount of the foreign capital which was allowed to be brought in, under the foreign exchange control?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Two-thirds of two lakhs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Quink manufactured in India will be sold at reduced rates, that is at rates less than what are prevailing now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would suggest to the hon. Member to wait and see.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Parker Company is going to set up a factory for the manufacture of pens, at Madras?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is the understanding.

TRAINING IN DAM CONSTRUCTION

*451. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to draw up a scheme to give advanced training to engineers in design and in the construction of dams and barrages;

(b) if so, what are its important features; and

(c) what will be the total cost involved and the number of persons that will be trained under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are still under preparation. It is therefore not possible to give any information at this stage.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether arrangements are available at the sites of the river valley projects under construction at present for practical training in these matters?

Shri Hathi: For practical training, Sir, there is already a scheme in existence where fresh graduates are being sent.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any efforts have been made to ascertain the requirements with regard to technical personnel for these projects?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. We have been trying to have an assessment of the personnel required for the next five years.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any State Governments have requested the Central Government to start this practical training at an early date and if so, which are those States and whether they are willing to co-operate in the financial aspect of the question?

Shri Hathi: I have no information if any State has approached the Central Government, for deputing engineers for practical training.

MACHINE TOOLS COMPANY

*453. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Oerlikon Machine Tools Company of Switzerland has established the Machine Tools Factory at Jalalahi near Bangalore?

(b) Has any agreement been reached as to what amount Government will have to spend for this?

(c) When will this company be able to start production and how many high speed lathes, milling machines, and heavy duty drilling machines will be produced per year?

(d) What will be the total expenditure on the factory by the time it goes into full production?

(e) What will be the estimated annual output in value?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, the private limited company formed by the Government of India in partnership with Messrs. Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buehrle and Co., of Zurich, Switzerland, for the management of the Machine Tool Factory at Jalahali. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 12 crores. The subscribed and issued capital from time to time will be paid for by the Government of India and Messrs. Oerlikon Machine Tool Works in the proportion of 90 per cent. and 10 per cent. For the present only Rs. 3 crores will be called up. After production commences, 5 per cent. out of Government's holding of 90 per cent. will be transferred free of charge to Messrs. Oerlikon

(c) The factory is expected to go into initial production in August 1953 and into full production in 1955-56. When in full production, the factory is expected to produce about 900 high speed lathes, 460 milling machines and 240 heavy duty drilling machines per annum.

(d) The capital cost of the factory is estimated at Rs. 8.37 crores.

(e) About Rs. 4 crores.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, Sir, whether the management of this firm, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, has been left to the Swiss firm, and if so, whether any special commission has been given to them?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The management of the company will be by a Board of Directors. There will be a Managing Director who will be a Government nominee. There will be Government Directors on the Board of Directors. Now they are five out of a total strength of the Board of Directors of seven. There is no special commission that will be given to the company. If I were to give details of the agreement between us and the company, it would take a long time. I think a copy of the agreement between us and the Company is in the Library. Or if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will be in a position to give further details.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether there is any distinction of

'A' shares and 'B' shares in this company as in the other case referred to a few minutes ago?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir. There is no distinction.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Is it a fact that before entering into agreement with Oerlikon, the Swiss firm, we asked for full specification and details for putting up a machine tools plant from Czechoslovakia?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of the previous history of this proposal. Sir, Several enquiries were made from other sources.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Is it a fact that these same specifications were then given to the Oerlikon factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to check up before I answer.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot answer that question but I should think it exceedingly unlikely, because the hon. Member's question is a hint that that was done. So far as I know, it was not done. I cannot be sure, but I am sure that this kind of thing, if it is done, is very improper. I am quite sure it could not have been done.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, Sir, whether there is any clause in the agreement to the effect that all purchases that have to be made outside have to be made from or to the satisfaction of the Swiss experts?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would ask the hon. Member to make himself a little more clear. I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it part of the agreement that all articles purchased should be in consultation with this firm?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: Not only in consultation, but to the satisfaction of these experts?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, to the satisfaction of the company because they will have to look to the satisfactory working on the technical side. Naturally their opinion will have to be taken with regard to plants and other things that will have to be imported for setting up the factory.

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair: May I know, Sir, how far the requirements of India will be met by the Hindustan Machine Tools factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: To a large extent.

Col. Zaidi: Has any provision been made in the agreement with Oerlikon's for the training of students? If so, what is the provision?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is a specific provision for the purpose. Within a specified period of time most of the people who will have to work in the factory will have to be Indians and for that purpose they will have to give training not only here, but also in their parent factory in Switzerland. There is also a proposal to have a training school as an adjunct to the Machine Tools factory.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

*454. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Passport Office at Dacca issued more than forty thousand travel documents including visas and migration certificates from the 16th October, 1952 to the 15th December, 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Passport Office in Calcutta issued less than twenty thousand travel documents during the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that visas to caste-Hindus are issued only to those caste-Hindus whose relatives permanently reside in East Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have no statistics about the issue of travel documents by Pakistan Visa Offices in India. According to a statement made by the Pakistan Representatives at the recent Indo-Pakistan Passports Conference till 24th January 1953 the Pakistan Visa Office at Calcutta had issued 22,105 visas to Indian nationals and 30,000 repatriation certificates to Pakistan nationals.

(c) The Government of India have received no complaints to this effect.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that a large number of visas were issued by the Indian authorities to visitors from Pakistan who were coming to see the Cricket match in Calcutta?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I hope they were given. It is a very laudable desire.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that the Pakistan authorities in New Delhi have not given visas to Hindu merchants who have their business in Karachi, as their definite policy seems to be to give no facilities to Hindus for carrying on their business in Karachi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first part is a question; the second is an inference or observation.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have no information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will give intimation earlier with respect to specific questions so that the Ministers can gather the necessary information. It is not otherwise possible for them to have the information ready.

INDIANS REGISTERED AS CEYLON CITIZENS

*455. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have information as to how many Indians have been registered as Ceylon citizens after the coming into force of the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act?

(b) What is the total number of applications?

(c) How many have been rejected?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 16,039 by 15th January, 1953.

(b) 237,034. On an average, each application relates to 34 person (including wife and children of the applicant).

(c) No figures are available.

I may add, Sir, that since the reply was drafted, we have got information that on the 8th July, 1952, the Ceylon Prime Minister said in the Ceylon Parliament that 2687 applications have been rejected.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has enquired why there has been so much delay in the disposal of these applications? There are 2 lakhs of applications pending since the 16th January.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: At one time the Ceylon Government assured us that they will employ additional officers and Deputy Commissioners to see to the disposal of these applications but it seems nothing has been done in this matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Government is aware that Indians settled in Ceylon are

being deprived of their rights in the Municipal elections and a Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to bring the law relating to elections to local bodies, the Local Bodies Election Ordinance, in line with the Parliamentary election law?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I require notice.

PRODUCTION OF COAL

*456. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to introduce pegging on production of coal and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Government have decided to limit the production of the better qualities of metallurgical coal only. It is not proposed to restrict the production of non-metallurgical coal. The production limit for selected grades "A" and "B" of metallurgical coal during 1953 has been fixed at 7.4 million tons, and for Grades I and II at the level of production in 1952.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know if the recent decision of the Government of India makes it obligatory on the part of the collieries to seek previous permission from the Chairman, Coal Board, while employing fresh labour?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Does the hon. Member refer to private collieries or railway collieries?

Shri N. P. Sinha: I am referring to private collieries.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry, I am not in a position to give the information now, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether this pegging of the production of the collieries is going to be made on the *pro rata* basis and if so how it would affect the Indian-owned mines?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no intention to make any distinction between Indian-owned mines and European-owned mines. The instructions of the Government are expected to apply to all the mines by whomsoever owned. To what extent it would affect the limit of production of each colliery will have to be calculated in respect of individual collieries.

Shri K. K. Basu: I wanted to know whether it would be on the basis of the *pro rata* of the existing unit of production. That is not answered.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not so simple as the hon. Member thinks. It is not fixed as so much for each colliery. In certain cases a group of collieries are taken as the unit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not accusing any one particular section. Some of the hon. Members who are themselves putting questions are talking. Therefore, I would request all hon. Members to preserve silence in the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: Cannot he repeat the answer, Sir?

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know if the Chairman, Coal Board, at a Press Interview at Dhanbad stated that there will be effective pegging of production of coal and the colliery owners may not be able to despatch beyond a certain measure? Is that true, Sir?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware, Sir, as to what the Coal Commissioner said, in that particular Press Conference. There have been certain instructions by the Coal Commissioner in pursuance of the Government Notification. There is some restriction, Sir. I do not know to what particular instructions of the Coal Commissioner the hon. Member is referring. If he is a little more specific, I would try to answer that question.

SUPPLY OF CLOTH TO BIHAR

*457. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there was any complaint from Bihar that supply of cloth to that State was inadequate in the year 1952?

(b) If so, what was the reason for the short supply?

(c) How many bales were supplied to Bihar in 1951 and 1952 and what was the percentage of Saris and Dhotties in each of the two years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There were complaints mainly upto September, 1952 that the supply of certain low priced varieties was inadequate.

(b) There was no shortage; the supplies of cloth were adequate to the demand.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 4.]

Shri N. P. Sinha: The hon. Minister said that there is no shortage. But from the statement I find that the monthly requirements of dhoties and saris are not being complied with as shown in the monthly despatches in 1952. May I know what it is due to?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, Sir, the first column in the statement is a little misleading. The monthly requirements is the demand made by the State. It is not necessarily the demand accepted by us. The hon. Member will compare the figures of supplies during 1951 and during 1952 and he will perceive that the supplies during 1952 have been far in excess of what was supplied in 1951.

Shri N. P. Sinha: My question was as against "the monthly requirements and monthly despatches in 1952." I only want to know if Government are taking steps to cover up that shortage in the near future.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the present moment I understand there is plenty.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN INDIA

*458. **Shri Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationals of other countries who have been in India up to December 1952; and

(b) whether any of them have been given Indian nationality?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) It is not possible to give a definite figure without knowing what specific period the hon. Member has in mind. Figures for 1952 have not yet been compiled. The latest information with Government relates to the number of foreigners registered in India on 31st December 1951, which was 70,326. This does not include Commonwealth citizens nor children under the age of 16 years.

(b) Since the commencement of the Constitution, 1085 foreigners have been recognised as Indian citizens. They are not, however, included in the figure given in part (a) as they were not foreigners on 31st December, 1952.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know the proportion of the United States Nationals out of this 70,000 and out of the 1085 who have taken Indian nationality?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: If a separate question is put, I can supply the necessary information.

ALL-INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

*460. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the important recommendations of the All-India Handicrafts Board so far made to the Government?

(b) Which of these recommendations have been accepted and given effect to by Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 5.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Central Government have accepted the recommendation and, if so, which of the State buildings have been decorated or fitted with products of handicrafts so far?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Which recommendation does the hon. Member mean, Sir? Item 1 states, Sir that—

"All heads of States should be requested to get the Government houses and State buildings fitted with products of Handicrafts".

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Central Government has taken any steps to act according to this recommendation accepted by it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The answer given as against that particular number is:

"All State Governments were addressed in the matter. So far the Governments of Tripura, Kutch, Bihar and Manipur have replied saying that they are taking necessary action in the matter. Replies from other States are awaited."

SYNTHETIC OIL

*461. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been taken on the report of the firm employed in 1948 to examine the possibility of producing synthetic oil from low grade coal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Government have not taken any decision.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: How long the matter has been hanging fire?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not hanging fire, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know when we can expect a decision from the Government as to the plan for synthetic oil?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not a matter, Sir, which is awaiting decision. No decision can be expected in the near future.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CEYLON

*462. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether India is having any trade relation with Ceylon?

(b) What are the commodities of export and import between the two countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. We are having nominal trade relation with Ceylon.

(b) Attention is invited to "Statistics of foreign trade of India by countries and currency areas for January to March, 1952" and other issues (Published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta), copies of which are in the Parliament Library.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether any foodgrains are exported to Ceylon?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I must ask for notice.

An Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PAKISTANI PILGRIMS WHO VISITED INDIA

*440. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani pilgrims who arrived in India to participate in the 67th Urs of Hazrat Khwaja Syed Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi this year; and

(b) the number of batches and the total strength of Pakistanis that visited India as pilgrims to the holy places during the last twelve months?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 76.

(b) Twenty pilgrim parties consisting altogether of 1669 pilgrims visited shrines in India in 1952.

U. N. RESOLUTION ON KASHMIR

*441. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. Secretary-General had communicated to India the text of the Security Council's last resolution on Kashmir; and

(b) whether India sent in her reply by the 23rd January, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India did not accept the Security Council's resolution of the 23rd December 1952, and informed the Security Council accordingly.

CLOTH AND YARN (STOCKS)

*452. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of cloth and yarn at present held by the mills in India as compared to the stocks held in the same month during the previous three years;

(b) whether the reduction in export duty increased the export of textiles from India and if so, by what quantity;

(c) how many mills have stopped working due to heavy accumulation of stocks and by what percentage production has been reduced due to these closures; and

(d) whether due to slump in cloth, Government have made any relaxation in their policy regarding licensing of textile business?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) It is too early to estimate the results of the reduction in the export duty.

(c) 17 mills stopped working either totally or partially on account of accumulation of stock for different periods during the year 1952; the loss of production was 21 per cent in respect of cloth and 41 per cent in respect of yarn during that period.

(d) Licensing of dealers is the concern of the State Governments. The Central Government have, however, asked them to issue licences freely.

STATEMENT

(figures in bales)

Year	Stock as on 31st December of each Year	
	Yarn	Cloth
1949 . . .	134,827	237,520
1950 . . .	75,787	149,516
1951 . . .	115,555	214,029
1952 . . .	150,000	264,000

WORLD BANK LOAN FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

*459. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total amount of loans granted by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development for the expansion of the Indian Iron and Steel Company?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 31.5 million dollars (Rs. 15 crores approximately).

COTTON FOR TEXTILE MILLS

*463. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to give cotton textile mills 100 per cent. quota of cotton on the basis of their consumption in 1951-52;

(b) whether the textile mills have agreed to lift their full quota of cotton; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time limit for the mills to lift their respective quotas?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The cotton has to be lifted by the mills as it comes into the market.

MANPOWER FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

*464. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, which, of the Community Project Centres in

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different States have been able to mobilise and utilise the un-employed manpower of their respective areas for the task of planning and development;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the extent to which they have proceeded in the direction; and

(c) the various categories of work that the different centres have so far been able to undertake?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes: All centres.

(b) and (c). Details will be available in the Quarterly Progress Reports which have started coming in from the State Governments.

MILK FOOD

*465. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of milk food imported into India since 1947 and the countries from which the imports were made;

(b) the quantity and value of milk food manufactured in India during the same period;

(c) whether the Government of India have considered the question of protecting Indian interests from foreign competition so far as this industry is concerned; and

(d) whether the Government of India have any plan to develop milk food industry in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 6.]

(b) Milk food is not manufactured in India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

INDO-BURMESE CONFERENCES ON BORDER PROBLEMS

*466. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many times meetings between the representatives of the Governments of India and Burma were held on border problems in the year 1952 and what were the subjects discussed in them?

(b) Who are generally appointed as representatives of the two Governments in those meetings?

(c) Do Government propose to place the proceedings of the meetings on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) One meeting was held in December 1952. Common border problems affecting the two Governments were discussed.

(b) Representatives of the two Governments familiar with the Border problems.

(c) No, Sir.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURING CONCERNs DOING TRADING

*467. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of foreign concerns in India that had started as manufacturers and later on added trading lines of their own or similar products in the last five years, State-wise?

(b) Do Government encourage this development and if not, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Information is not available.

(b) No, Sir. No steps are contemplated at the present moment.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS IN BOMBAY STATE

*468. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of river valley and irrigation projects in Bombay State which are subsidized or proposed to be subsidized by the Government of India showing the location of each project;

(b) the estimated cost of each such project showing separately the amount to be borne by the Bombay State and the Central Government; and

(c) the estimated acreage of land that will be brought under cultivation and the quantity of power that will be generated from each of such projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No river valley and irrigation projects in the Bombay State are being or are proposed to be subsidized by the Government of India. Only loans are given by the Government of India to the State Government for financing approved schemes of a high priority, the amount of such loans being determined each year in the light of the

resources available to the Centre. During 1952-53 a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs has been earmarked for Gangapur Storage Project in Nasik District and Ghata-prabha Left Bank Canal Project (Stage I) in Belgaum District and allotment will be sanctioned on receipt of particulars regarding progress of expenditure on the two schemes during 1952-53. The schemes for which loans would be given in 1953-54 have not been finally settled with the State Government.

(b) **Gangapur Storage Project** ... Rs. 334 lakhs

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project (Stage I) ... Rs. 545 lakhs

The Projects are financed by the State Government and the Central Government are only advancing loans. The question of splitting up the cost between the Centre and the State does not therefore arise.

(c) **Gangapur** ... 45,000 acres
Ghataprabha ... 100,000 acres

These are purely irrigation projects and no power is generated.

MOTOR CARS AND SPARE PARTS

*469. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the decision of Government regarding the import of motor-cars and spare parts of motor vehicles?

(b) What has been the effect of liberalisation of imports of the above articles since January, 1953?

(c) What are the models which are assembled in India, and how many of each model were assembled in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The import policy for automobiles for the current half-year is under consideration. The policy in respect of spare parts is contained in the Import Trade Control Book for licensing period January-June, 1953.

(b) It is too early to gauge its effect.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 7.]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CEYLON

*471. **Shri Damodara Menon:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are in progress for renewing the trade agreement

between India and Ceylon after its expiry in December, 1952; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for increasing the import to India of copra and coconut-oil from Ceylon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

चमड़ा उद्योग

*४७४. स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री:

क्या आजिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) चमड़ा उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये सरकार चमड़े की तंयार वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठा रही है ?

(ख) कच्चे चमड़े के निर्यात को रोकने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये कहां कहां और किनने कारखाने खोले हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). With a view to encourage the export of finished leather goods, Government have not only freed leather manufacturers from export control restrictions, but have also granted special import licences for components and fittings required by manufacturers for export. At the same time, the export of the raw materials which are in short supply, such as, raw buffalo hides and cow hides, has been completely banned. As a result, the total value of exports in 1951-52 was nearly four times as much as in 1950-51.

(c) Government have not opened any factories.

TRACTOR PARTS (MANUFACTURE)

*475. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating or taking any steps to produce tractor parts to meet the needs of the tractor-owners in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir. The development of this industry has been left to private enterprise.

PUBLICITY FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN

*476. **Col. Zaidi:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to give the Five Year Plan the widest possible publicity among the masses and enlist their support for implementing it?

(b) Have any brief pamphlets in simple language been prepared giving a graphic account of the objectives and targets of the Plan, which could be read by the masses of people, and if so, in how many Indian languages?

(c) Have any small pamphlets been prepared in different Indian languages especially written for school students?

(d) Are Government making use of the audio-visual methods of publicity to popularise the Plan among the people, and if so, in what way is this being done?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The measures taken to give wide publicity to the Five Year Plan include—

(1) A nation-wide programme of discussions, talks etc. has been organized by All India Radio. A total of 49 discussions and 162 talks were broadcast in the general programmes of all the Stations of All India Radio in Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya and Assamese. Special broadcasts were also arranged in programmes for rural and industrial areas and for schools. Broadcasts have been made on an extensive scale on community projects in rural programmes, including Farm Forum programmes. A number of feature programmes and radio reports have also been broadcast on the various Development projects.

(2) Films are also being utilised to give publicity among the people to the various Development projects of the Five Year Plan. Two documentary films, "New Lands for Old", dealing with the soil erosion problem of the Damodar Valley Project, and "Road to New India", covering a number of major projects have been recently released by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. These have been produced in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu, besides English, and are being exhibited in over 3,250 cinemas

out of which about 850 are touring cinemas mainly in rural areas; copies of films are also made available to State Governments for exhibition through mobile vans.

'The Indian News Review', the weekly newsreel of the Films Division, also carries items of special importance to the Five Year Plan.

(3) A large number of Press releases on the Five Year Plan have been issued by the Press Information Bureau in six regional languages, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil and Bengali; these include besides summaries of the Revised Plan and the Industrial programmes special articles on various aspects of the Plan and important development schemes. Extensive photographic coverage has also been arranged. Publicity has been given to the proceedings of the conferences held in the Planning Commission during the formative stages of the Plan so that the Commission could get the benefit of people's reactions on the subjects discussed.

(4) The first exhibition on the Five Year Plan was organised during January 1953.

(b) A People's Edition of the Five Year Plan and a pamphlet in Hindi have been issued by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The People's Edition is being translated into Hindi and other Indian languages.

(c) A pamphlet for schools is under preparation and will be released shortly in different Indian languages.

(d) A programme for making extensive use of audio-visual methods of publicity such as broadcasts, films, posters, charts, pictographs, broadsheets, display advertisements, folders, cinema and lantern slides, books and pamphlets in regional languages, photographs, exhibitions etc. has been drawn up to popularise the Plan. An exhibition of the Five Year Plan is being organised in connection with the Railway Centenary and this will be followed by two travelling Exhibitions which will visit various parts of the country during the summer.

COMMUNITY SETS FOR RAJASTHAN

351. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many community sets have been allotted to Rajasthan for the benefit of agriculturists?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The provision of community listening sets is done by the State Governments concerned.

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

352. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund so far received;

(b) the payments made from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from its inception in November 1947 to the 31st January 1953, for relief purposes;

(c) the nature of the relief for which payment was made and the number and the names of such reliefs to which payments were extended so far; and

(d) the amount given to each such relief?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Rs. 62,91,764/15/5.

(b) Rs. 60,96,149/3/4.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 360 in the House of the People on 8th July, 1952. A statement containing payments from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (General and Food Relief Accounts) from its inception in November 1947 to 31st January 1953 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 8.]

The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund is primarily used for relief of displaced persons, relief of distress caused by such calamities as earthquakes, floods, drought, etc. The normal practice is to place sums of money at the disposal of Governors and/or Chief Ministers of States, for affording relief at their discretion. Some amounts have been given as grants-in-aid to organisations engaged in relief work.

RETAIL PRICE OF SAMBHAR SALT

353. Shri G. D. Somani: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a comparative statement of retail rates of salt per seer in the States receiving salt supplies from Sambhar Lake now and before the 28th April, 1950?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9.]

SALT TRADE

354. Shri G. D. Somani: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the total quantity of salt both in maunds and in percentage handled through normal trade channels and through the agency of the district nominees in the year 1952?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):

	Quantity in mds.	Percentage of the total
Salt handled through normal trade channels	2,43,00,000	55 per cent.
Salt handled through Dis- trict Nominees	2,82,00,000	45 per cent.
Total:	6,25,00,000	

M. P.S' FLATS

355. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of M.P.S' flats in North and South Avenues the construction whereof was completed after the Second Session of Parliament; and

(b) the number of M.P.S' flats in North and South Avenues the construction whereof would be completed before the next Session of Parliament?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) Eight.

(b) Sixty-four.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

356. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total import and export trade of India in terms of tonnage;

(b) the percentage of these country-wise; and

(c) the percentage according to the Indian ports through which the trade was carried on?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Statistics regarding India's import and export trade are not available in terms of tonnage.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ZINC SMELTING PLANT

357. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether Government propose to install a zinc smelting plant in the country?

(b) If so, where and when is that plant proposed to be installed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government have no proposal at present to instal such a plant in the public sector. But the

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Government of India have, however set up a Committee to examine the question of establishing a zinc smelting industry in India.

(b) Does not arise.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

358. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians in Malaya who were eligible for citizenship under the recent change in the Federation agreement?

(b) What is the number of Indians who actually acquired citizenship?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It is difficult to give an estimate of the total number of Indians eligible for Malayan citizenship.

(b) Till the 31st December last year, nearly 200,000 Indians had acquired Malayan citizenship.

TEXTILES (EXPORT)

359. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total export quota of textiles allotted for the current year?

(b) What was the total export of textiles from the 1st April 1952 to the 31st January, 1953?

(c) What reduction of export duty on textiles was recently made and from what date?

(d) What are the export figures of textiles for December 1952 and January, 1953?

(e) What is the export quota allotted for next year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Exports are licensed freely at present.

(b) 559.85 million yards of cotton piecegoods.

(c) Export duty has been reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent ad valorem on coarse and medium cloth with effect from the 4th January, 1953. There is no export duty on fine and superfine cloth.

(d) 50.8 and 43.4 million yards respectively.

(e) Exports are being freely licensed at present.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

360. Shri Nanadas: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cotton spinning mills and cotton spinning and weaving mills in the country;

(b) the total quantity of yarn produced by those mills during the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(c) the quantity of yarn consumed by the weaving mills; and

(d) the quantity of yarn allotted to the hand-looms during the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The number of spinning mills is 113 and that of composite mills 276.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 10.]

अमोनियम सल्फेट के कारखाने

३६१. डा० सत्यवादी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उड्डोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) निर्दोष के सरकारी कारखाने के अनियंत्रित अमोनियम सल्फेट (तिक्तातु शूल्बीय) बनाने वाले कौन कौन से कारखाने हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों में प्रति वर्द्ध किनना भाल नैयार होता है और कितनी निकासी होती है;

(ग) अत्येक कारखाने में अलग अलग इस के उत्पादन पर प्रति दिन कितनी लागत आती है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 11.]

(c) Precise information is not available.

NEW FLATS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

362. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Contractor or Contractors who has or have been given the contract for building the 72 new flats for Members of Parliament on the North and South Avenues and the period within which the buildings are to be completed; and

(b) the names of the person or persons who have been given contract to supply furniture to these new flats under construction with the rates offered for each kind of furniture to be supplied?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) M/s New Bharat Construction Co. have been awarded the Building work. They have to complete the buildings in 9 months from the 17th October, 1952, the date of commencement of the work.

(b) The work has not yet been awarded to any contractor, but tenders are under consideration.

HANDLOOM CLOTH

363. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of handloom cloth produced and consumed in India in 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The total production of handloom cloth during 1952 is estimated at more than 1000 million yards, out of which 54 million yards were exported. Information regarding the quantity and value of handloom cloth consumed is not available.

THE Dated.....25.11.1954.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers) OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

VISIT OF U.S. DESTROYERS TO CALCUTTA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion. The subject is: "The situation arising out of the visit of four U.S. Destroyers to Calcutta". What is the information of the hon. Member?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): U.S. phobia.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I will tell you. The information is based on reports in the Press to the effect that four U.S. Navy Destroyers which have participated in the war in Korea have come to Calcutta. They are called McGowan, McNair, Hailey and Hickox. They came to Calcutta port on the 28th February. They are returning, according to the reports, to the Korean war front after re-fuelling at the Budge Budge Depot of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and stocking themselves with provisions. Meanwhile, public functions are being arranged on board the Destroyers. Indian Navy personnel are looking after the four ships, and the American officers were invited to dinner by the local Commander of our Navy. The American naval personnel are seeing the sights of Calcutta in State buses. This is the kind of report we have, and it is a very illu-

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minating comment on our independent foreign policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Wherefrom is the hon. Member reading?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is in today's Statesman. You will find a report there. A Report also appears in certain Bengali papers, and there you will find photographs also. These are reports which I can supply to the Ministry if they are interested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from that, what is the objection? (Laughter). I could not follow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The laughing philosophers on the other side will remember that it is a very illuminating example of our independent foreign policy. We do not want our country's ports to be sullied by the presence of these Destroyers. They are taking part in a war against which we have expressed ourselves clearly. If we are indirectly, in this fashion, going to help people who are participating in the prolongation of this carnage, then surely it is something of which we should take note.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I confess that I have not been able to understand or appreciate the hon. Member's point of view. It was his rather fertile imagination that made him say the other day that 3,200 American planes had landed at the Dum Dum air port. (Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let him answer this point straight. Why does he refer to something else? (Interruptions.) The Prime Minister denied there was Gurkha recruitment in India and got away with it. There is no example of a similar case in constitutional history. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order please. Hon. Members should wait for a complete answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let him answer my point straight.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On a prior occasion the hon. Member alleged that some 3,200 and odd aeroplanes had landed at Dum Dum airport. The hon. Prime Minister looked into the matter and said that whatever might be the nature of the aircraft, such a large number of aeroplanes did not land at that aerodrome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): He denied that there were no personnel in military uniform, but I saw them myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. She will resume her seat. There is no good trying to interrupt the proceedings of the House. Hon. Members will be a little patient. There is no good losing temper over this matter. Hon. Members should know that an hon. Minister is entitled to say that such and such a statement of an hon. Member is wrong. He has equal right as other hon. Members to say so. I think it is quite parliamentary. The hon. Prime Minister must be allowed to get on. There ought to be no interruption.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru rose:—

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He went on denying Gurkha recruitment for months.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members on the Opposition side have been saying so many things. They have been saying that so many statements of hon. Ministers are wrong or are incorrect. It is equally open to the hon. Prime Minister to say that their statements are wrong or that this information is quite wrong. If he says so, I have absolutely no objection to allow him to go on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of right or wrong. I was referring to facts. The hon. Member gave some facts which were fantastically wrong and fantastically absurd on the last occasion. (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Prime Minister denied that there was anyone in military uniform...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must take their seats. I have heard, unfortunately, a number of things from the Acting Leader of the Communist Party on several occasions. He always says, "disgusting", "nauseating" and so on. Now, when hon. Members use such expressions, they must be prepared to take similar expressions from the other side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I submit, Sir, that I have used no expressions which by any stretch of imagination can be called unparliamentary. In regard to certain facts which the hon. Member gave, I stated that they were completely fantastic, and I should like the House to remember that I have had no expression of regret from him yet.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee, rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will observe the rules of the House, and they will allow me to regulate the proceedings. If there is any personal explanation which Shri H. N. Mukerjee wants to make, I will allow him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am going to give it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, not immediately. Hon. Members cannot have their own way in this House. Let the hon. Prime Minister complete his statement. He must have an opportunity to say what he has to say regarding this matter. If after that the hon. Member wants to make a personal explanation regarding any particular matter, I will allow him to do so, but not now.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): What is this shouting on the other side?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, please. Let the Prime Minister complete his answer.

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): On a point of order. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me hear the point of order. Will the hon. Members not allow me to regulate the proceedings? Will they take the law into their own hands? If it is a point of order, I will have to hear it, from whichever quarter it might come. What is the point of order?

Shri Namdhari: When all Communist Members get up without the permission of the Chair, I want to ask are they fitted with an electric switch? (Laughter.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Prime Minister. Let there be no heat.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Evidently, Sir, hon. Members both on this side and on the other side have not recovered from the Holi atmosphere. In regard to this matter, I really do not understand what I am supposed to answer. There are certainly rules and regulations governing the coming of ships into harbour and they are being allowed to refuel—except in wartime. I do not even know about

this case. Naturally, how am I to know? Ships come and go, and so far as this matter is concerned, my only information—which I got just before coming here—was that these ships are going to America.

An Hon. Member: No. Back to Korea.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are westward bound. That is the information I have received. I am not certain. We are bound, so far as I know of international usage and convention, when a ship comes to us from any country—the Soviet Union, China or any other country you can mention—to treat that ship exactly in the same way. That is, it is allowed to refuel and go away.

The second part of the hon. Member's question was about some entertainments or showing round of the U.S. naval personnel that was going on in Calcutta. Really, I know nothing about it, and I do not see why if sailors or airmen wish to meet each other and entertain each other that should be objected to. It is but normal usage. (Interruption.) In this country, let me tell my hon. friends, we do not cultivate the cult of hatred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Mr. H. N. Mukerjee, any personal explanation?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The hon. Prime Minister said a little while ago that there was no expression of regret on my part in regard to what he called a misstatement which I had made in the course of my speech. If he wanted me to regret, I am sorry I cannot oblige, but he will remember that when he quoted the report of my speech from the records...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just one minute.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Let me complete my sentence, Sir—you cannot stop me by just getting up in that way—now, from the proceedings of the House which the hon. Prime Minister read...

Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur): On a point of order, Sir...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him complete his sentence.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): On a point of order, Sir...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:the hon. Prime Minister himself read the records of the House and in the sentence wherein that particular statement was included, I had actually included a clause to the effect that "if I am wrong, I hope the Prime Minister

will correct me". He read it out at that time, and if he now wants me to regret he will not have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And the Prime Minister also, when he found the hon. Member's facts to be wrong, said that they were not correct. That is all he said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Prime Minister's statement on that occasion was wrong. He said that there were no personnel in uniform. I saw with my own eyes personnel in military dress. But I could not take photographs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to stop this. Enough has been said on this matter. I find that so far as this matter is concerned. . .

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): The hon. Member stated when the Chair was on its legs that the Chair cannot prevent him from proceeding. Is it in order for him to have said so?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry that such an expression should have been used. After all I have no colour: I am only interested in regulating the debate, and give an opportunity to all Members to speak. That is why I told the hon. the Leader of the Communist Group that he will have an opportunity. Even when the Leader says this, I do not know what his followers will say. I am very sorry that such an expression should have been used: I did not hear.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): It is not a matter over which the Chair should be sorry; in fact, the hon. Member who used those expressions should feel sorry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I did not mean any criticism of your conduct. I only wanted to complete my sentence, if you would give me a chance.

Shri P. T. Chacko: He said that the Chair 'cannot prevent him in this way'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member will have no hesitation in withdrawing those words, if he made them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you wish me to withdraw that expression, I shall certainly do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think anything was meant.

Now, so far as this matter is concerned, it is unfortunate that it has provoked so much of heat. Now I have heard both sides. It appears that in usual course destroyers or other

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ships come and berth for refuelling, and so far there is nothing so important as to need the interruption of the proceedings of this House, so far as this matter is concerned. It does not appear from what the hon. the Prime Minister has said that this indicates any particular tendency or any provocation for any world war—nothing of the sort. Under such circumstances, I do not give my consent.

Now the other thing I have received relates to law and order. The House will proceed to other business.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS MAKING AMENDMENTS TO CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) RULES, 1951

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table under section 8(3) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951:

- (1) Notification No. 35/23/51-F (C.C.R.A/4), dated 29th December 1952, S.R.O. 85. [Placed in Library. See No. S-9/53.]
- (2) Notification No. 35/23/51-F (C.C.R.A/5), dated 12th January 1953, S.R.O. 143. [Placed in Library. See No. S-9/53.]
- (3) Notification No. 6/1/53-FII. (C.C.R.A/6) dated 6th February 1953, S.R.O. 309. [Placed in Library. See No. S-9/53.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following notifications issued by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply:

- (i) Notification No. 10739-WII/52, dated the 29th December, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. S-8/53.]
- (ii) Notification No. 665-WII/53, dated the 16th January, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. S-8/53.]

- (iii) Notification No. 1526-WII/53, dated the 5th February, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. S-8/53.]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1953-54

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of all the Demands, entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the previous sanction of the President.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P. P.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSIRY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Ministry of Commerce and Industry’.”

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Industries’.”

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Commercial Intelligence and Statistics’.”

DEMAND NO. 4—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry’.”

DEMAND NO. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Ministry of Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 6—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)’.”

DEMAND NO. 7—METEOROLOGY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Meteorology’.”

DEMAND NO. 8—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Overseas Communications Service’.”

DEMAND NO. 9—AVIATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 10—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’.”

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—ARMY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,64,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of

March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 22—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 24—CHANDERNAGORE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Chandernagore'."

DEMAND NO. 25—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 26—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 27—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 28—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 29—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 30—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 31—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 32—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc. '."

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 41—EXTRA-ORDINARY PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Extra-ordinary Payments'."

DEMAND No. 42—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 44—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 45—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND No. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 51—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 52—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 54—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 57—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of

March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 60—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 62—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS—MET FROM REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—met from Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 66—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 68—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND RESETTLEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Employment Exchanges and Resettlement'."

DEMAND NO. 69—CIVIL DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 71—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 73—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 74—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 75—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 77—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 80—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 81—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 82—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 89—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 90—KUTCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND NO. 91—BILASPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 93—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 94—RELATIONS WITH STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND NO. 95—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 96—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 97—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 98—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 99—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 100—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 101—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 102—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 103—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 104—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 105—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 106—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 107—PARLIAMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND NO. 108—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat'."

DEMAND NO. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 113—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 119—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commutued Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 120—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 122—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 124—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of

'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 139—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 141—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce * the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move **:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule—the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Introduced with the previous recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the previous recommendation of the President.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1952-53—RAILWAYS**DEMAND No. 3—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 4—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repair and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,09,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND No. 9-A—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—LABOUR WELFARE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,73,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES.**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND No. 20—DIVIDEND PAYABLE TO GENERAL REVENUES.**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Dividend Payable to General Revenues'."

All these Supplementary Demands are now before the House for discussion.

I have received notice of some cut motions. So far as these cut motions are concerned, cut motions Nos. 2 and 3 are in order. Nos. 1 and 6 are economy cuts. Hon. Members should indicate the specific amounts and the items under which they suggest economy in regard to Supplementary Demands. I must inform the House that there are three kinds of cut motions. First of all, there is the economy cut where the Demand must be made reducible by a specific amount. So far as that amount, which they seek to reduce, is concerned they must give details under various heads as to why they want to show that the amounts can be cut down from each one of those Demands. That is an economy cut. Without such specification it is difficult for the House to go on. Therefore such cut motions are not allowed.

With respect to the other two kinds of cut motions, one is that the whole supply may be reduced—that is a matter of policy—that the entire amount may be reduced to a pie or Rs. 100 and so on. In respect of Supplementary Demands such motions should relate only to matters of policy where new services are undertaken and money is provided for

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those new services, that is services which were undertaken after the previous budget.

The third set comprises of individual grievances, that is a token of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50—that the demand may be cut by Rs. 100 or so for discussing a specific grievance arising out of that Supplementary Demand.

In view of these considerations, as I have already said, Nos. 1 and 6 are not admissible. No. 13 is also not admissible. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 are out of order as they relate to questions of policy in respect of subjects which are not covered by the Supplementary Demands.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I point out, Sir, that No. 7 relates to a particular issue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given the numbers. If any hon. Member has any difficulty, I will consider that matter again. Now, cut motion No. 7 in the hon. Member's name reads as follows:

Construction of Chamarajanagar and Satyamangala Railway

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

It started only afterwards?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want it to be started. The survey has been made, and there was a promise that it would be started this year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point for consideration is this. Hon. Members may be in order or otherwise. The Supplementary Demand does not refer to any such line, is it not? Has any portion of this amount been spent on any of those works? Or does the hon. Member want to suggest that these are important and necessary and they ought to be taken into consideration and money ought to be spent for them? I am not able to follow.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Construction has not yet started. The survey has been made. The promise given by the hon. the Railway Minister was that the whole line would be taken up immediately and the work would be finished by 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original grant was Rs. 48,97,000. The Supplementary Demand is Rs. 25,00,000.

The sub-heads are Southern Railway, Western Railway, etc. The explanatory note says: "This demand deals with Construction of New Lines chargeable to Capital. The revised estimate for the current year exceeds the grant voted by the Parliament by Rs. 25 lakhs. This excess is due to additional provision required for speeding up the progress of Sanganer Town Deoli Extension on the Western Railway...." and so on. Therefore, this refers to excess amounts that are necessary for those Railways for which provision was made and which have been taken up during the course of the year. That another Railway ought to be started or continued is a matter of policy. This Supplementary Demand does not make any provision for that. Under these circumstances this cannot be allowed here. If the hon. Member wanted to raise this matter, he must have raised it in the general discussion of the Railway Budget or by a cut motion on the Railway Budget. This cut motion on Supplementary Demands cannot refer to it.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Sir, my cut motion No. 10 is about refusal of restoring recognition of the Southern Railway Labour Union. This point of course you can say is a matter of policy. It is a specific one, that a particular Union is not recognized. This comes under "Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration". Therefore I think it can be discussed.

I would also submit that my cut motion No. 14 refers to the need of better facilities to Railwaymen in the matter of grant of pass, medical aid, etc. In Demand No. 9A it is stated that these credits have been exhibited against these recoveries. The balance is for medical facilities and for anti-malarial work in Pandu Region on the North Eastern Railway, and so on. So this matter can be discussed. My submission is that No. 14 is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me dispose of the two, one after another. So far as cut motion No. 10 is concerned, I would urge upon the hon. Member to consider this matter. His cut motion says that "the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100." And the object is to discuss "refusal of restoring recognition of the Southern Railway Labour Union". Hon. Members will kindly consider that the scope of discussion on Supplementary Demands is limited. If

the Rs. 53 lakhs or any portion of it has been spent for any such purposes, grant to a particular Union etc., hon. Members can say it was given to that Union and it has not been given, or so much has not been given, to this Union. Further, if it has been spent for any particular purpose, they can point out that notwithstanding so much money that has been spent it is useless and it is not serving that purpose. Beyond that it is foreign to the scope of this particular Demand. Therefore I am sorry I will have to disallow it.

Regarding No. 14, it is to discuss the "need of better facilities to Railwaymen in the matter of grant of pass, medical aid, etc." Demand No. 9-A deals with expenditure on Medical facilities, Health and Welfare Services, Education. Canteens and other amenities provided for railway staff. As compared to the gross original allotment, there is an increase of Rs. 31.73 lakhs in the revised estimates. This is mainly due to the exclusion from the scope of the Demand recoveries to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs which were initially included in the amount of Demand at the time of budget. These credits have now been exhibited against recoveries. The balance of the increase is on account of increased provision for medical facilities and for anti-malarial work in Pandu Region on the North Eastern Railway. What is it that the hon. Member wants?

Shri Nambiar: Whether the medical aid that they are giving now is enough or something more is required or whether the money is enough or something more should be granted. All these points come. These are to be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that can be done is to see whether this amount has been spent properly or not. The hon. Members had opportunities to discuss these matters in the Railway Budget. This is limited in its scope. It appears to be a matter of policy. Any other point?

Shri Vittal Rao (Khammam): Cut motions Nos. 12 and 13.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 12 wants to discuss "Inordinate delay in publishing the report of the Fuel Enquiry Committee appointed in November 1951." That is a matter of policy: whether any portion of this 64 lakhs was spent or withheld. The money was set apart for publishing a report and that money has not been spent. Many other grievances can be brought up so far as this matter is concerned.

Cut motion No. 13. "Short supply of wagons at Bhadrachellam Road, Central Railway, for transporting coal to South India". Demand No. 7 deals with expenditure on coal, including other fuel, freight and handling charges. It also includes the loss in the working of Railway Collieries. How does this arise?

Shri Vittal Rao: This refers to an excess on the Southern Railway.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is due mainly to increased provision found necessary for transport of larger quantities of coal by sea-route and on account of increase in the cost of fuel oil from Rs. -/8/9 to Rs. -/12/- per gallon. The increase on the Eastern Railway is mainly necessitated to cover loss in respect of those Railway Collieries which are working at a loss. How does this arise? Non-supply of wagons.

Shri Vittal Rao: If more wagons had been supplied, more coal could have been transported.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a general problem.

Shri Vittal Rao: We have lost our money. The Fuel Enquiry Committee was appointed for this specific purpose of conserving coal and also to see that proper distribution of coal is made from the Godavary as well as the Wardha valleys.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree that this is a very important issue. This was debated during the Railway Budget. Even this morning some questions were put as to why coal has not been removed from collieries, there was a strike, so many people have been thrown out of employment in Mysore and so on but all that is a matter of policy.

Shri Vittal Rao: I would like to know whether the amount of Rs. 37 lakhs has been spent for transporting coal to South India with a view to subsidising the shipping industry at the cost of the railways?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will answer.

Shri Nambiar: Cut motion 11 can be disposed of. It is about the question of reinstatement of discharged or suspended workers under the National Safeguarding of Security Rules, 1949. Recently the Ministry has taken a decision on that and we want to discuss that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been fortunately or unfortunately continuously in the Chair and I have seen

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these coming up like King Charles' head in some form or another. All these matters were debated and the hon. Minister said that he had looked into this personally and 20 could be reinstated and so on.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is again coming in the shape of a Resolution.

Shri Nambiar: It is a private Member's Resolution for day after tomorrow. If you accept to reinstate all of them, I will withdraw the cut motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member himself take charge of the portfolio. If nobody should be discharged and if everybody who is discharged goes on representing that he should be reinstated, then it is a different proposition. I am not concerned with all this. Let all of them be reinstated but unfortunately that matter cannot be raised in this cut motion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): The only cut motions admitted are 2 and 3.

Shri Nambiar: 14 has been admitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions that are allowed are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 14. That is all. Discussions may proceed on them. We are starting at 3-30. I will apply guillotine at 6 P.M.

The cut motions may now be formally moved.

Economy

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of limiting wastage in the Railway Centenary Exhibition

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on Exhibition

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of better facilities to Railwaymen regarding grant of pass etc.

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,73,000, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discussion may now proceed on the Supplementary Demands and the cut motions that have just been moved.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I wish to speak on the Supplementary Demand No. 3 and on the cut motion that I have just moved: I would draw the attention of the House and the Minister concerned to an important aspect of the problem, i.e., the Government wants to open a Railway Exhibition at the time of centenary celebration and also wants to have a compilation of the centenary volume for which nearly Rs. 18,62,000 have to be spent. The whole amount may not be spent on this item alone. There are other items included under this Demand. But, according to the Explanatory note given below, the excess provision is required mainly to meet the expenditure of the Centenary Exhibition and the compilation of the centenary volume. This is the main purpose for which this Demand has been brought forward in the House.

The other day I was speaking about the Exhibition in London. Today, again, for the second time, I am speaking on the Railway Exhibition at Delhi. The other day I condemned the expenditure on the Exhibition to be held in London at the time of the Coronation. Today, I do not condemn it wholesale. But I only want to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to one or two aspects of this question as they are very important. The Government wants to

spend nearly Rs. 18,62,000 on this Exhibition. According to the statement of the hon. Minister the other day, I learnt that this amount will be realised in due course after the Exhibition is opened, by subscriptions and by other means. (An Hon. Member: Entrance fees.) Whatever may be the ways and means of realisation of this amount though they are of course important. I am only concerned here with the expenditure on the Exhibition. To spend such a huge amount, in lakhs, on exhibiting the history, the development and various things about Railways, seems to me to be ridiculous and meaningless. — I do not in any way deprecate the idea of holding an Exhibition. But you must hold an Exhibition in an austere atmosphere, in an atmosphere which does not involve much spending. It should be an Exhibition of a purely educative type. I do not understand at all for what purposes such colossal amount will be spent. The Minister has not given any items of expenditure in the Explanatory Note. He has simply asked us to vote for this Demand. But I want to know from him what is the nature of the expenditure and for what purposes so much money is required. Unless we know the various categories of expenditure unless we scrutinise all these we cannot simply endorse this Demand and we cannot vote for it. I therefore ask the hon. Minister to come forward with more explanation. He must give us all the relevant information connected with this affair. Unless he does so, we cannot possibly understand or appreciate the utility of spending such a huge amount.

You are aware, Sir, that our Railways though they have got a chequered history, have also some black patches here and there. I do not know why, so much money is needed to show the dirty linen of the past. Further, I want to know from the Minister what amount is needed for the compilation of the Centenary volume. I also want to know in what form it will be compiled and whether the compilation will be done in all languages, and whether it will be available at the time of the Exhibition or only after. Finally, I feel that so much money is not necessary for the Exhibition. There is scope for economy. If the Minister takes care and exercises proper supervision, scrutiny and Control over expenditure, it may be reduced to half. I request the hon. Minister to consider all these matters. And once again I request him to give us more information about the items of expenditure, and convince us

about the utility of the Exhibition. Also I want information about the Exhibition itself: how long it will be there, how much money they are going to realise, and what are the channels of earning. Before he gives all this information, we cannot endorse this Demand. With these words, I close.

Shri Nambiar: I have to submit a few facts with regard to this. My approach to the Exhibition is this. There is no objection in having such an Exhibition. But, the way in which the whole thing is organised looks strange. They are exhibiting the development of the Railways in the last 100 years. At the same time, they are not exhibiting one aspect, the aspect of the sufferings and miseries that the railwaymen underwent during these 100 years. The success of the Railways is not due to the success of the British regime or the success of the present regime. The present regime has nothing to claim for whatever success there is in the Railways. The British regime, I can say, earned a lot of money, minted money and exported the money to England, and still that money goes out of this country. Today, they exhibit all the other aspects; but they will never exhibit the living conditions and the service conditions of the railwaymen. The housing conditions of railwaymen, the medical facilities given to them, their difficulties and their sufferings, at least a chart can be placed there. You can say, out of ten 'akhs of Railwaymen, 50,000 or 20,000 are suffering from tuberculosis and no treatment is meted out to them. No provision is made for them. With sorrow I have to say this. (Laughter).

Shri Alagesan: Laughter is the symbol of sorrow.

Shri Nambiar: I certainly laugh. This is a Government which has to be laughed at. Thousands of railwaymen are suffering from tuberculosis. You cannot point out a single instance of help given to them. I have got a case here. A booking clerk in Delhi who is drawing a salary of less than Rs. 120 including dearness and other allowances, is having his wife in a T.B. sanatorium where he is asked to pay Rs. 216 every month and he has been paying selling all the jewels and all the properties. Today he is not sure if his wife will recover. He applied to the General Manager several times to give some relief. He applied for a loan. I can give the name: I can give the details. He got nothing. Today, he is thinking of resigning or going out of the Railway. He is not able to manage. But, our Exhibition will not exhibit that aspect I do

[Shri Nambiar]

not want to exhibit this for the purpose of ridiculing the Railway administration, but I want only to show under what conditions railwaymen have worked during the 100 years, and the labour situation. It can show that so many workers died in accidents. You will say that the accidents were caused by the negligence of the railwaymen. But, there are accepted cases where the accident was not due to the negligence of the railwaymen. They must be considered as martyrs for the cause of the improvement of the Railways. Do you mention their names in the Exhibition? Nothing is there. I say this Exhibition must be an Exhibition of the growth, victories as well as failures of the 100 years and I submit that the Minister may try to do something towards that.

Another point I have to submit is this. For the purpose of this Exhibition, some hundreds of railwaymen have been brought from South India, from Madras and Trichinopoly. They were offered Rs 3/8/- a day for the time they will be in Delhi, but now they are told that they will get Rs. 1/8/- only a day. They have represented the matter to the Trade Union, and they are holding a meeting, they may come to Parliament House also on a deputation, for getting Rs. 3/8/- as promised earlier. They were given money at the time they started, on the basis that they will reach here in three days' time, but they actually reached here in six days' time, and so the money granted was not enough. All these railwaymen came and represented that matter to their Trade Union, so that the needful may be done in the matter. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that something must be done in this behalf.

Moreover, the workers who come from the south are put up in wagons and coaches. The area where the Exhibition is to be held is something like a forest area. Their living in these wagons is itself an exhibition, before other things could be exhibited. I want the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Another point that I would submit is that certain things have been brought here for the exhibition from the Golden Rock Railway Workshop, which I visited only recently. A model of a hostel has been brought, but that hostel is not inhabited now. It is vacant, and I do not know for what purpose, that model has been brought here; formerly, that hostel

was used for housing the railway apprentices, but now they are not housed there, and the hostel is lying vacant, but still the model of the vacant hostel is being exhibited here.

A model school also is being brought here. The management of that school is in a very bad situation, but if along with that model, the history and management of that school is also exhibited, then it would have been a very good and honest exhibition. Otherwise, it does not look like an honest exhibition, because only a portion of its history is exhibited here. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this matter also.

As regards the compilation of a centenary volume, there is a big history behind it. A particular gentleman who was considered to be a sort of journalist, was given an ~~order~~ of Rs. 10,000, and asked to go round India, with a first class pass, and visit the railway centres. The draft centenary volume was submitted, but this was thought useless, and now that Rs. 10,000 has gone waste, the first class pass was enjoyed, railway centres in various parts of the country were visited, etc. If the hon. Minister wants, I can give the name also. But I do not want to say the name now. The hon. Ministers may know it, but anyhow that is the position. I do not know how much more has been given to that gentleman, by way of travelling allowance etc., which only the Accounts Department will know. But this is a waste which should have been avoided. Let there not be this kind of waste, if we are going to have any exhibition. That is my humble submission.

Coming to the Quilon-Ernakulam project, I have to submit that when recently our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister visited that place, and started the construction of the link, with a silver shovel and other such paraphernalia—we came to know about it in the papers, and I have also put a question about it, which will come for answer in due course—I do not know how many thousands of rupees have been wasted for the ceremony on that particular day. As far as my information goes, for that wonderful ceremony, the amount spent was about Rs. 30,000. If I am wrong, let the hon. Minister correct me. And the money allotted for that particular thing was accounted in another construction, i.e. the Ernakulam platform, and the road approaching to the platform. They wanted to widen it, and a certain amount

was allotted for that purpose. An additional sanction was also given, and the whole area was levelled and tarred, but the whole thing was accounted for in a different way. The opening ceremony was conducted on the Ernakulam road approaching the platform, and I know the details about it. But the money spent on that particular day is about Rs. 30,000. I have tabled a question on that, which will come up in due course. But if I am wrong, let the hon. Minister clarify the position and say that there was no such wastage on that so-called opening ceremony, and I will be satisfied, and I hope the hon. Minister will reply to this point.

Another point that I would like to drive home is that the Quilon-Ernakulam link must be a broad gauge. Of course, I am indirectly referring to the point that was discussed yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it has been discussed already.

Shri Nambiar: That was discussed yesterday, but the reply given was not satisfactory. But my submission is this and I shall give it in a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not a matter of policy?

Shri Nambiar: It is a matter of construction. The policy has already been decided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The policy whether it should be a metric gauge or a broad gauge has already been accepted, rightly or wrongly, and hon. Members have had an opportunity to say what they wanted to say. The construction is now proceeding. Now, in the matter of construction, if the hon. Member says that so much of money has been spent, that less money ought to be spent and so on and so forth, then that may be all right. I find from the Explanatory Note that part of this excess is due to the acquisition of land in connection with the Quilon-Ernakulam line on the Southern Railway (five lakhs) and expenditure (three lakhs) thrown forward from last year to current year in connection with acquisition of land for the construction of new lines. So it relates mainly to acquisition of land, in respect of this project. If money has been overspent, or according to the hon. Member, people are so charitable in Travancore-Cochin, as to offer land freely, and so this expenditure is unnecessary then discussion on such lines would be relevant, but there can be nothing more than.

Shri Nambiar: My request is let them re-consider the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, any other hon. Member desiring to speak.

Mr. Sivamurthi Swami.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस लिये आश्वर्य हो रहा है कि इसी साल में यह तीन रासालीमेन्टरी बजट (Supplementary Budget) पेश हो; रहा है। बजट बनते बहत शायद आप की मिनिस्ट्री को गौर करना पड़ता होगा कि बिना गौर भासूली बजूहात की बिना पर कभी रासालीमेन्टरी बजट पेश न किया जाय। यह जो रेलवे का रासालीमेन्टरी बजट है उस की डिमान्ड नं० ३ के कुट नोट पर अगर हम देखें तो यह लिखा हुआ है :

"This Demand provides for expenditure on miscellaneous items, viz., cost of land supplied free by Government to Branch line Companies under terms of their non-tracts, Surveys, Pensionary Charges of Staff, Other Miscellaneous Establishments and charges incurred on investigation and solution of problems.

पेन्शन और स्टाफ के खर्च का जो अन्वाजा है वह तो जब पूरे साल का बजट पेश किया जाता है उसी बजट किया जा सकता है। फिर इसे रासालीमेन्टरी बजट में दोबारा शामिल करने की क्या बजह है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह डिमान्ड जो है वह साल के दौरान में जो नया स्टाफ रखा गया है उस के लिये है या पहले के स्टाफ को ही ज्यादा देना पड़ा इसलिये है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एग्जिबिशन (Exhibition) के लिये भी इस में डिमान्ड पेश की गई है। मेरा कहना इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि एग्जिबिशन की जरूरत हमें उसी बजट होगी जब कि सेन्ट पर सेन्ट पार्ट्स हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही बनने लग। जब आप की चितरंजन फैस्टरी मारे पर्दे

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

बनाने लगे तब साल दो साल में आप रेलवे की एग्जिबिशन करें तो ठीक होगा । इस एग्जिबिशन पर जो पेसा खर्च हो रहा है वह गैर जरूरी मालूम पड़ता है ।

तीसरी बात इस में नई लाइन्स पर खर्च करने की है । जैसा अभी हमारे छप्पी स्पीकर साहब ने भी इशारा किया, आप को मुफ्त या बहुत कम पेसे दे कर जमीन मिल सकती है, इसलिये इस मद में भी ज्यादा पेसा रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

यह शिकायत भी बहुत सी आती हैं कि लाइन्स बनाने वाले इंजीनिअर जब पैमाइश करने जाते हैं तो जब कभी उन को बाहर जाना होता है तो स्ट्रेट लाइन से न जा कर कहीं से कहीं जाया करते हैं और पैमाइश करते हैं । इस का भी बहुत ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

मझे ज्यादा बहुत कहना नहीं है । सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि सप्लीमेन्टरी बजट जो पेश हो रहा है उस में तीसरी लिंग्ड में, जब कि सारे बजट में ७१ लाख २९ हजार रुक्ता गया था, अब १८ लाख की मांग की जा रही है । कुल डिमान्ड का तकरीबन चौथाई हिस्सा लिया जा रहा है । एक या दो महीने के लिये इतना ज्यादा पैसा ले कर खर्च करने से यह मालूम होता है कि बजट में कहीं खामी जरूर है ।

4 P.M.

हमको रेलवे का जो फ़ाइनेंसिंग सिस्टम (financing system) हउसको बाते तौर पर बता देना चाहिये कि हमारे हाउस की एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी (Accounts Committee) ने जो किताब शाया की है और उसमें नुकताचीज़ी की है और जो मुधार बनाये हैं उन पर हमें कारबन्ड होना है और उसके

सुझावों के मुताबिक फ़ाइनेंशियल एडजस्टमेंट (financial adjustment) किये बगैर कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा । लिहजा पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी द्वारा दी गई रोशनी को अपने सामने रखते हुए हमें हर साल ही नहीं बल्कि हर तीसरे चौथे महीने अपनी फ़ाइनेंशियल पोजीशन को रेव्यू (review) करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि अपनी आर्थिक हालत को ठीक किये बगैर हम खर्च में बचत नहीं कर सकते, बजट को देखने से बाज़े होता है कि हमको साल में चौदह करोड़ पय का नुकसान हुआ और अगर हम अपनी आर्थिक हालत की तरफ पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सुझावों की रोशनी में गैर नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारे यह रेलवे का विभाग जो आमदनी का बहुत बड़ा साधन है, उसमें हमें नक्सान का सामना करना पड़ेगा । आजादी हासिल हो जाने के बाद हम को अपने स्टाफ़ के खर्च बगैरह को जांचना और उस सब को रीआरगनाइज़ (reorganize) करना जरूरी था, जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बेतन का सम्बन्ध है, में नहीं चाहता कि कोई भी हिंडिया गवर्नरमेंट का अफसर २५०० या २००० रुपये मासिक सेव्यादा तनखाह पाये, हां एकमपर्ट्स exports) को जरूर आवश्यकतानुसार (इससे ज्यादा दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि उनका कोई परमानेट अरेजमेंट तो होता नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि एक एक पेसा जो म कंसलिडेटेड फंड (consolidated fund) में प्रोवाइड करते हैं वह साग पेसा टैक्सपेयर की जेब से आता है, वह पेसा उसके खून और महनत से कमाया होता है इसलिये हम को उसको मंजर करने से पहले खूब अच्छी तरह से जांच लेना चाहिये कि कोई पैसा गैर जरूरी तोर पर तो नहीं खर्च में लाया जा रहा है ।

सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड नम्बर १५ पर मेरा जो अमेन्डमेंट (amendment) है, उसको मैं पेश करते हुए दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के एस्टीमेट (estimate) में और एक्यूअल (actual) में बड़ा फर्क पड़ जाता है, इस साल करीब पच्चीस लाख का फर्क पड़ गया है, दो चार लाख का फर्क तो एस्टीमेट में पड़ सकता है, लेकिन इतना ज्यादा फर्क बाक़ई बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। उस बक्त पार्लियामेंट ने ४८०९७ लाख रुपया मंजूर कर लिया था, लेकिन अब जो ७३.९७ दिखाया गया है, यह काफ़ी ज्यादा है और यह बात कुछ नामुनासिक और अनुचित समझी जायेगी, इस में यह कहा गया है कि :

Additional provision required for speeding up the progress of Sanganer Town Deoli Extension on the Western Railway—13 lakhs.

Resumption of the construction of the Ganga Bridge project—4 lakhs.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना हीं कह सकता हूं कि जब आप ऐसी स्कीमों (schemes) और कंस्ट्रक्शन्स (constructions) के लिये एस्टीमेट पेश करते हैं, तो उसको मंजूरी के लिये पेश करने से पहले एक्स-पर्टर्स से उसकी अच्छी तरह से जांच करा लेनी चाहिये जिससे बाद में बहुत ज्यादा चेंजें (changes) न करनी पड़े और बहुत ज्यादा फर्क न पड़े। यह अक्सर देखने में आता है कि इंजीनियर्स एक प्लान तैयार करते हैं और फिर चार महीने के बाद और ज्यादा पैसा बढ़वाने की गरद से उस प्लान को चेंज कर देते हैं, तो मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस और विशेष ध्यान दे और यह देखे कि पहले जो एस्टीमेट मंजूर करया जाय, वह काफ़ी जांच पड़नाल करके तैयार कराया जाय ताकि बाद में कोई बड़ा फर्क न निकले।

अन्त में मैं रेलवे में जो लेबर काम करती है उसके लिये जो इस में रकम मांगी गयी है, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और यह चीज स्वागत योग्य है, रेलवे वर्कर्स (Railway Workers) की हालत सुधारने के लिये आप जितनी भी रकम मांगें वह कम होगी क्योंकि आखिर इतने बड़े रेलवे विभाग को ये ही तो चलाने वाले हैं। अगर आप को रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की दशा सुधारने के लिये फंड उपलब्ध न हों, तो मैं तो यह सुझाव दूँगा कि आप की रेलवे टिकट पर एक आना लेबर वेलफार फंड (Labour Welfare Fund) में ले और अपर क्लास टिकट पर दो आने ले।

मैं आखिर में यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड है इन पर सिवाय लेबर वेलफार फंड के सब के लिलाक अपनी राय को ज़ाहिर करते हुए मैं अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स् बार बार हाउम के सामने न आयें और इस फिलिले में जो कुछ पैसा बच सकता हो उसको बचाने के लिये मिनिस्टर, रेलवे बोर्ड और उन का विभाग कुछ उठा न रखें, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shri Vittal Rao: Only three days ago our hon. Railway Minister had paid a tribute to the accurate budget estimates prepared by the Railway Board and said there was only a little difference between the revised budget estimate and the actuals. Now, we have a Supplementary Demand. This relates to expenditure in connection with an Exhibition. Last year in May, when the Railway Minister presenting his budget said we were going to have an Exhibition in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of the Railways, I cannot understand why he was not able to conceive of this amount then? Why should he not have made a provision for this amount in the budget itself? Now he comes and asks for 18 lakhs of rupees.

Shri Nambiar: He forgot!

Shri Vittal Rao: I do not know what things have cropped up in between.

[Shri Vittal Rao]

You could have easily made a provision last year and we could have known by this time how much money has been spent on various items.

It is a paradox, Sir. We have passed the budget for 1953-54. Now we are asked to pass a Supplementary Demand after that budget is passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is for 1952-53.

Shri Vittal Rao: That is what I am saying, Sir. We have passed the budget for 1953-54 and now we are asked to pass Supplementary Demand for 1952-53. Is it not a paradox? Is this the way to do things? Now, the exhibition idea is very good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly 1954 is later than 1952.

Shri Vittal Rao: There are some items from the accounts of 1945-46 also.

We should see that this Exhibition gives a real picture of the development of our Railways in India. There are three things. The first is, workers' living conditions. What were the living conditions of labour at that time? Especially, I remember in the N.S. Railway there were wooden sleeper huts for workers. They also should be exhibited. Then, some hundred or seventy years ago some houses for workers were constructed in the Bhatinda Railway colony by the late Maharaja of Patiala. They also should be shown. The development of the housing accommodation should be exhibited. Also, how many houses have been provided for the railway workers, how many are yet to be provided, the percentage of all these things should be shown.

Secondly, the over crowding in the Railways should be shown there and also how the third class passengers have been paying through their nose for the Railway Budget. What is the extent of overcrowding and all those things.....

Shri Nambiar: How much they enjoy in travel.

Shri Vittal Rao: The most important thing is—how the railway finances have been able to help the growth of industrial undertakings sponsored by the Government. For example, our finances were utilised for so many things; that should also be shown. Various concessions are being given to the Government of India factories, e.g., for transporting raw material to Sindari factory, we give freight concession.

This must also be shown. We need not go back to 100 years, we may at least give some idea of the immediate past, say five or ten years.

Another thing is about Defence. This is very important, because we have been financing Defence Department; we have been giving concessions to the Defence Services both in railway fare as well as in freight for the conveyance of their materials. These figures must also be shown, to show how we are helping the Defence Services. On the other hand, when we have to lay a railway line we have to pay for the land. We have got the figures for all these. This should also be shown, say for the past ten or twenty years; how much money we have actually paid by way of concessions etc., and, how much we have lost on account of that.

There have been various Railway Unions that have been welcoming the idea of the celebration of the Centenary and so many resolutions must have been received by the hon. Minister. They have demanded a month's bonus, on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary. One month's bonus is not going to be very much for the Government of India and it is usual to give bonus whenever an occasion like this comes, especially a Centenary. I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to consider this and give one month's bonus. That will go a long way for bettering the relations between the workers and the railways.

Shri Nambiar: A very good suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Alagesan: I should like to be very brief in replying to the various points raised during the discussion. The Exhibition has figured very prominently in this discussion, but conflicting opinions were expressed. One hon. Member said that it should be austere and no expenditure should be incurred. And the last speaker said, Sir, converting the exhibition into a gay occasion, that a month's bonus should be given to the railwaymen. It cannot be both austere and gay together. That apart we are having this Exhibition in commemoration of the 100 years of this great national undertaking. Of course, it was not a national undertaking all through. But the primary object of this exhibition is to make the people feel that they own this great national undertaking, and make them know all about their railways. That is the primary object. And, if we have that in view, it should be understood that the amounts that we are spending on this

are not extravagant. As the Minister has already assured the House most of the expenditure, we will be able to recover and if any balance remains, it will be a very small sum and the House will have no cause to feel that a huge amount has been spent on the Exhibition.

Then it was said that we should portray the history of the railways accurately. Certainly it is not the object of the Exhibition to exaggerate what we have achieved. This Exhibition is being held to give a correct portrayal of what has been achieved. It is also proposed to run two exhibition trains which will go round the country so that people who are not able to come here and witness the exhibition may see for themselves—the people who are living in the villages and who really own the railways and whose servants the Minister and the ordinary railwaymen are—what has been achieved in this long period of 100 years.

Something has been said about the publication of a volume, the Centenary Volume and that the money spent on that volume is going to be wasted. I do not think there is any foundation for saying that the amount spent in the preparation of this volume is going to be wasted. After all we are having this celebration on an occasion when the railways have completed a 100 years. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member said that after spending so much the report has not been accepted or the volume is not going to be published.

Shri Alagesan: That is what I was saying. Sir. We are bringing out this publication which will trace the history of the railways from the beginning up to the present day. This being such a unique occasion we are not spending any large amount in bringing out that publication.

In our country we are accustomed to celebrate the birthday of our children even during the first year. And the railways are dear to the nation as the children are to each individual.

Shri Vittal Rao: We distribute sweets also.

Shri Alagesan: You ask me not to distribute sweets but bitter pills. That is what the hon. Member was saying. I know the hon. Member has children and he was suggesting almost that when we are celebrating the anniversary or the birthday of the children we must also remind them of the cas-

tor oil doses that the mother had given them. That was what he was suggesting. It was tantamount to that.

An Hon. Member: Probably he likes castor oil.

Shri Alagesan: Something was said about the Quilon-Ernakulam link and a small tarred road and all that. I and the hon. Minister were there. We did not see any tarred road. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got this information. It was a very simple ceremony. The shovel that was used by the Prime Minister was kept there as a memento so that people can see.

Shri Nambiar: Why was it a silver shovel?

Shri Alagesan: I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong. I do not think it is of silver. It dazzled like silver but it was not silver.

Shri Nambiar: It appeared like that in the Press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that glitters is not gold.

Shri Alagesan: I do not think I am called upon to say anything more on the points raised. I have done.

Shri Nambiar: On a point of clarification about the publication of the exhibition booklet. What I said was that there was a particular set of journalists who were approached and they were given Rs. 10,000 and given passes. They went round and their report was not accepted. The present thing is being done by another set. I want to know whether this Rs. 10,000 is a loss. He has not met that point.

Shri Alagesan: If the hon. Member is still not satisfied, I am prepared to give the figures. When we wanted to bring out this publication, the I and B Ministry was approached and the gentleman recommended by the I and B Ministry was entrusted with this task. He had to travel no doubt and the total expenditure came to about Rs. 1,300/- and nothing more. The travelling expenses were estimated at Rs. 1,260 only. That is all.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether you have accepted this or another report.

Shri Alagesan: We are bringing out the volume.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not rejected.

Shri Vittal Rao: I would like to know how the railway finances were used for developing certain industries

[Shri Vittal Rao]

run by the Central Government, and what railway concessions have been given to the Defence Ministry. It is a fact that these Railways have been helping all the undertakings of the Government. I would like to have a graph.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Exhibition. I do not think that the hon. Member wants the graph immediately. All these matters in connection with the Exhibition will certainly be considered by the hon. Minister.

I will put the cut motions to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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The motion was negative.

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

Shri Nambiar: I thought it only related to Demand No. 3.

An Hon. Member: We will have to talk over the others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that the hon. Members had nothing more to say.

Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that hon. Members had covered all the points relating to the cut motions.

Shri Alagesan: If they want to cover the whole range, and wish to talk, I have no objection.

Shri Nambiar: I wish to talk on Demand No. 4

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow hon. Members to talk on all the Demands. I will give them time.

Shri Vittal Rao: I wish to talk on Demand No. 7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put Demand No. 3 to the vote now. With respect to all the other Demands, if any hon. Member wishes to speak on any of the Demands before the House, let him exhaust himself. I will sit as long as hon. Members want me.

Shri Alagesan: You have not allowed any cut motion under Demand No. 7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They can speak or oppose the Demand. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the other Demands Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9-A, 15 and 20 are under consideration, along with the other cut motions.

Shri Nambiar: I shall deal first with Demand No. 4 and then I will come to the next.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Surely, I have no objection. They may refer to all the demands now under consideration. I will give more time.

Shri Nambiar: There is one difficulty. By the clarification you made this morning and by not admitting some of the cut motions, we have to reconsider the manner in which the matter has to be placed before the House as you are not allowing us to proceed in the manner in which we wanted. I shall take up Demand No. 4 first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the items on which hon. Members want to speak? It might so happen that one hon. Member might go on speaking on one Demand, and there may be other hon. Members interested in some other Demand. Let me have an idea.

Shri Nambiar: I will speak on Demands Nos. 4 and 9-A.

Shri Vittal Rao: I will speak on Demands Nos. 7 and 20.

Only last year, during the Budget session Mr. Somanji brought this matter of wagon shortage to the notice of the Railway Minister. He pointed out that they are not able to transport coal from the pit-heads to the mills with the result that Rs. five to six crores are being spent on fuel oil by purchasing it from outside India. This is affecting our own industry and the Southern Railway requires 16 lakh tons of coal per year. For all the zones 1,00,00,000 tons of coal are needed. I will take 1/6th of one crore i.e., 16 lakh tons of coal for the Southern Railway. The collieries which lie just above the Southern Railway can supply this amount of coal.

Due to this wagon shortage another thing is also taking place. The Singareni group of mines produce 13,75,000 tons of coal per year. Leaving aside this 16 lakh tons they have to supply to other industries also. At Yellandu they wanted to sink one more incline but they had to give it up because of wagon shortage. Recently, when I was there in the month of January, the Manager himself told me that he had put up a notice to the effect that they wanted to increase their coal production from 13,000 tons per month to 15,000 tons, and that the coal cutters and loaders are required. Due to this wagon shortage, their work is held up and they had to give up recruiting additional workers.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I do not know what will be the position in the months of February and March. They will be touching coal in No. 5 incline and they will produce 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal per day. I do not know how this coal is going to be transported. If there are wagons, it can easily be transported.

As regards this Fuel Inquiry Committee report, the earlier it is published, the better it is. It was appointed in November, 1951, an interim report was submitted in April, 1952 and again the next report was submitted in January, 1953. This Committee was appointed due to demands made in this very Parliament some time ago. It is better that this report is published early.

Coming to Demand No. 20, I would like to know how this extra sum of Rs. eleven lakhs and odd has been incurred. If I am mistaken, the hon. Minister may correct me, but I think it is on account of the four per cent. dividend to be paid to general revenues on account of capital works. Now, has any such capital undertaking been financed by the Government of India, for which this is the interest, and why

could not budget provision be made last year? This point has to be made clear. I know that to a certain extent the development funds can be utilised, but if such sums are drawn they are to be utilised only for a railway project, which is necessary, but unremunerative. In such cases, till the project becomes remunerative, no dividend should be paid to general revenues. This is a point on which I wish to be enlightened. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Nambiar: Under Demand No. 4, some additional amounts are asked for to meet the cost incurred by implementing the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee, Seniority Committee, etc. I wish to submit that this Joint Advisory Committee in many cases did not function properly and its recommendations are against the workers' interests. The question of upgrading has not been dealt with properly. Even in cases where the Committee gave certain advantageous recommendations, those were not fully implemented. To quote an instance, take station-masters. The Pay Commission recommended that for all grades other than the routine, at least 25 per cent. promotions should be made to the higher scale, but the Joint Advisory Committee recommended in the case of station masters only 12½ per cent. This means that 87½ per cent. of the station-masters will have to be on the lower scale, viz., Rs. 64-150. Whereas the Pay Commission recommended 25 per cent. why should the Joint Advisory Committee reduce it to 12½ per cent.? I touched this point during my speech on the Railway Budget but no answer came forth. I ask that the percentage should be increased. It should not be only 25 per cent. but 33 1/3 per cent. I am not objecting to the demand, but the way in which it is presented is not satisfactory.

Now, take the ministerial staff. In their case, I have heard from the Railway Board that the Joint Advisory Committee has only recommended 25 per cent. for the higher scale. The other 75 per cent. will have to be in the routine grade, viz., Rs. 55-130. Whether the men are Graduates or otherwise, they will have to retire on Rs. 130 after 21 years of service. So, I suggest that this percentage also should be altered.

Now, take the case of skilled men, i.e. artisans. Before the Joint Advisory Committee's recommendations, there were—to quote an instance—in the Golden Rock Workshops more men in the skilled grade. After the report, about 50 per cent. of the skilled men have been reduced to semi-skilled status. I can quote many more

[Shri Nambiar]

instances, but the simple point is that the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee have in many cases gone against the staff. They have not given even what the Pay Commission promised. I have been in constant touch with the Board. I have written several letters, and I am still prepared to take the matter up with them.

Shri Alagesan: I hope you have been getting replies.

Shri Nambiar: Oh, yes. After a month, I get an acknowledgment. I get a reply after six months. Since the hon. Minister has mentioned it, I may say that I have submitted some sixteen points which were seriously agitating railwaymen. I gave them to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in August. I have not got a reply till today. I do not accuse him. Due to heavy work in the office, he may not have had time. But this is what is happening. There is a lot of heart-burning with regard to upgrading and I do hope that the Ministry will follow it up and review each representation sympathetically. If they are satisfied that it is reasonable in a particular case, they must rush up and give the necessary benefit. That is my submission.

With regard to the Seniority Committee, previously the position in the S. I. Railway was that there was a district system. It was not a civil district, but a railway district. You had a District Engineer, District Operating Superintendent, a District Mechanical Engineer and so on and within that district, there was one seniority list. There may be two head clerks working in two different loco sheds, but the senior one among them will be the senior in all the loco sheds and when a vacancy arises in a higher grade, he will be promoted. As far as other Railways were concerned, previously I think they had a divisional system and there was one list for a whole division. With this amalgamation, things are changed. Nobody knows where he stands. There is no divisional system; no district system; and no regional system. The whole thing is in a mess. A man working in a loco shed, say, at Tuticorin or Tirunelvelly, may have put in twenty-five years of service, and when promoted, he may be posted to Guntakal, because the whole of the metre gauge area becomes one region. He does not know when he will get promotion. He does not know where he will be posted. He does not know how much percentage of promotion there is and whether he will be promoted at all. Now, I want to know what this Seniority Committee

has done. Have they evolved any formula? If they have, I do not know what it is. Is it the district basis, or divisional basis, or regional basis? If you adopt a regional basis, there is a danger. The Tirunelvelly man may be transferred to Guntakal or a place in Mysore State. That means, he will have to go four hundred or five hundred miles away from the place where he has worked all his life. I do not know whether it is the idea of the Seniority Committee to transfer men from one corner to another. So also with regard to broad gauge. I can quote a number of instances. This Seniority Committee has failed to evolve a formula. If at all it has evolved any formula that formula is not in the interest of the staff as such. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole question as to whether the work of the Seniority Committee has been of any use in practice or whether it will not lead to the creation of more anomalies and he will have to appoint another Anomalies Committee to rectify matters. I submit that this point warrants immediate attention. It is agitating the mind of every worker—I know that. There were cases of transfers, in the name of promotion. From Trichinopoly men are transferred to Madras; from Madras men are transferred to Mysore. I have come across several cases of pay clerks in the Tamil-speaking areas being transferred to Mysore where they get the same pay. They were told that this is in accordance with the seniority arrangement. Several of them appealed many times that they may be transferred back, but their applications were rejected. There are several such cases. I do not want to multiply cases here. I am prepared to bring them to the notice of the Railway Board and the Minister. In this matter the earnest attention of Government is called for and I hope that the hon. Minister will pay his careful attention to this matter.

I now come to Demand No. 9A. One of the items provided for under this head is medical facilities and anti-malarial work in Pandu Region. About this particular area of Pandu I do not know much. But I know of one thing that the Assam Railway is considered to be the worst railway—I cannot say in the whole world, because I have had no occasion to study the railway systems of the world—at least in India, and I am sure the hon. the Deputy Minister will agree with me. One of the hon. Members in this House pointed out that to reach a certain station in Pandu or Dibrugarh from Delhi it takes ten days. If that is the position

of the passengers, the position of the railwaymen in that area can as well be imagined. In places on the Nilgiris, traversed by the Southern Railways, where I know the situation is not so bad, I know what sort of facilities are given to the railwaymen. Nilgiris is a mountainous region. For a long time they have been clamouring for woollen clothing; but they have not been given. The Central Government as well as the State Governments provide woollen garments for the Police and similar staff. But the railwaymen were denied that amenity. Even gangmen who are supposed to work on the track in winter as well as rains were denied woollen clothing. They are denied even chappals. When even these elementary necessities are denied to the railway staff, it is no use talking of anti-malaria operations. At least I have no hope, so far as the South Indian Railway is concerned.

Railway staff posted at stations like Pandu must be given all facilities and transfers, if possible, periodically, on their request, not transfers at random, as they do on the Nilgiris Railway. Recently there were certain cases of transfers when the staff had to be given hill allowance. Reason: those who come in new need be given only less hill allowance. That is not the kind of transfer I want. Those railwaymen who want to go to the plains, because they think that they would be able to work better there, should be allowed to go down. Those who are posted to the hills should be given anti-malarial equipment like mosquito nets, etc. I would request the hon. Minister to give careful consideration to this suggestion.

I have to make a few observations in regard to Demand No. 5.

Mr. Chairman: That Demand is not under discussion.

Shri Nambar: I do not claim it as a matter of right, but if you will allow me I shall say a few words.

Demand No. 5 relates to 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and maintenance'. Here it is said that the balance of the increase of 15 lakhs is mainly under Dearness Allowance as more staff are expected to opt out for cash Dearness Allowance in the coming year. Here I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister why more staff are opting for cash Dearness Allowance. The grain shops on the railways have ceased to exist in many centres. Recently the Government of Madras reduced the rice ration from seven oz. to four oz. The railway grain shops

were the first to take advantage of it and reduced the rice content of the ration to four oz. Now there is no rationing system as such. The Railways can go into the open market and purchase any quantity of grain and supply them to their employees through their grain shops. But they are not prepared to do it, and that is the reason why railwaymen are opting for cash allowance. That is the miserable position in which they are placed. There is a lot of discontent among railwaymen in the South and I am sure the hon. Minister would have received letters, resolutions, telegrams and representations. The immediate requirement of the railwaymen is that they want the rice supply from grain shops to be increased to seven oz. from four oz. In fact the Railways can easily supply them even twelve oz. So it is much against their desire that they are opting for cash Dearness Allowance. This is forced upon them under the plea that Government has reduced the rice content of ration to four ounces. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the matter and increase the rice content of ration to seven ounces.

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद (मुरेना—भिड—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ): ममापति जी, मैं आप को इसलिये बन्धवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस डिमान्ड पर बोलने का मंका दिया।

मैं मध्य भारत का रहने वाला हूँ। मध्य भारत में सेन्ट्रल रेलवे (Central Railway) कार्य करती है। उस के अन्दर भी जिस जगह मैं रहता हूँ वहां पहले सिंध्या स्टेट रेलवे की छोटी लाइन चलती थी। जब उस का एकीकरण हुआ तो उसको केन्द्र ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया और अब वह सी० आर० की तरफ से चल रही है। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि पहले यह रेलवे बड़ी अच्छी तरह चलती थी और उस में किसी प्रकार का घाटा नहीं था, लेकिन अब रेलवे साहित्य के देखने से मुझे पता लगा कि वह रेलवे काफ़ी घाटे से चल रही है। इस का कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। वहां पर ट्रैफिक (traffic) इतना ज्यादा है कि रियासत में राज्य की

[श्री सूर्य ब्रसाद]

तरफ से बसें जारी की गई हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वह ट्रेफिक का जोर कम नहीं हो रहा है। इतना होने पर भी रेल बाटे से चल रही है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी की सेवा में पेश करना चाहता हूँ और वह बाटे पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे।

बाटे का एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि स्टाफ थीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है। मुझे अभी अभी उस रेलवे से सफर करने का मौका मिला। मैंने वहां देखा कि वहां पर रेलवे के स्टाफ के लोग, टी०टी० आई० बीरह लोगों से बिना चार्ज किये हुए उनका गुड्स (goods) जैसे सज्जी, फल इत्यादि, रेलवे से ले जाने की इजाजत देते हैं और उस पर रेलवे का चार्ज नहीं हो पाता। मैं इन इलाकों में घूमा और लोगों से पूछा तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि गाड़ और टी०टी० आई० को तीन चौथाई किराया देंदिया जाता है तो टिकट लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। तो यह हालत वहां के स्टाफ की है। अगर सेंकड़ों लोग इस तरह से सफर करेंगे और सामान बर्गेर बुक किये हुए जायगा तो घाटा तो स्वाभाविक ही है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां के स्टाफ के काम को देखा जाय और वहां थीक व्यवस्था को जाय।

वहां चार रेलवे लाइनें चलती हैं, ग्वालियर से शिवपुर कलां, ग्वालियर से भिंड, ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी और उज्जैन से आगरा। यह चारों लाइनें वहां पर काम करती हैं। रियासत का यह रुप्याल था कि इन रेलवे लाइनों का समूह सारे राज्य में फैलाया जायगा और उन्हीं की आमदनी से समाज भीतरी लाइनें बनाई जायेंगी। लेकिन जब से इंटीग्रेशन (Integration)

किया गया है तब से यह काम रुक गया है और न कोई छोटी लाइन बड़ी लाइन बनायी गयी है और न कोई नयी छोटी लाइन ही डाली गयी है। तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह सुझाव है कि उन को वहां कोई नयी लाइन डालनी चाहिये। वहां पर एक जगह बामौर है। वहां एक सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री है और वहां बहुत आना आना रहता है। अगर बामौर को अंबा से जो कि एक तहसील का हैडक्वार्टर है मिला दिया जाय और फिर इस लाइन को भिंड को लाइन से मिला दिया जाय तो इससे इंटीरियर (interior) के इलाके की रेलवे लाइन हो जायेगी और वहां के लोगों को बहुत आराम मिल जायगा। उस तरफ रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाने का सुझाव देने में मेरी एक और अभिप्राय है। आपको मालूम होगा कि आतंककारी लोग वहां छिपे रहते हैं और वहां से निकल कर लोगों को आतंकित करते हैं। अभी अभी सूचना मिली है कि पुलिस और डाकुओं से सुठमेड हुई लेकिन डाकुओं को पुलिस नहीं पकड़ पायी। इस का कारण यही है कि वे लोग इंटीरियर में हैं जहां आमदोरफन का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसीलिये डाकू लोग वहां छिपते हैं। अगर आप यह नयी रेलवे लाइन डाल देंगे तो जनता को इस प्रकार और राहत मिलेगी कि डाकू लोग वहां नहीं छिप सकेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे यह कहना है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में २९ ट्रेनिंग स्कूल (training school) हैं। ग्वालियर रेलवे के कार्य में पिछड़ गया है। तो इस तरह का एक और स्कूल निर्माण कर उस ट्रेनिंग स्कूल को ग्वालियर में कायम कर दिया जाय तो बहुत अच्छा हो। इससे लोगों की बेकारी भी दूर हो सकती है और लोगों को रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी भी हो सकती

है। दूसरे जो कारीगर स्कूल में काम सीखें उनको वहां ट्रेनिंग देकर लगा लिया जाय तो इससे लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। ग्वालियर से पहले फौज में भरती होती थी। किन्तु अब फौज न रहने के कारण तमाम लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। अगर इस तरह का स्कूल खोल दिया जाय तो कुछ लोगों की बेकारी दूर हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात में जी० आई० पी० रेलवे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली से एक पैसिंजर गाड़ी बम्बई तक चलती है। यह गाड़ी ग्वालियर के पास के छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर रुकती है और इस में बैठने वाले अधिकतर थड़ क्लास के पैसिंजर होते हैं। अगर यह पैसिंजर गाड़ी निकल जाती है और उनको नहीं मिल पाती तो उन को दूसरी गाड़ी के लिये १४, १५ घंटे रुका रहना पड़ता है। बीच में कोई ऐसी गाड़ी नहीं है जिससे कि वह सफर कर सकें। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जो फास्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली से आगरे तक जाती है वह अगर दिल्ली से ज्ञांसी तक कर दी जाय तो लोगों को बहुत राहत मिल सकती है क्योंकि उनको दूसरी गाड़ी मिल जायगी। मैं ने जो कुछ सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के समझ रखे हैं आशा है कि वह उनको कार्यान्वित करने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री पी० एल० बालपाल (गंगानगर-मुमनू—रिक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान राजस्थान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एक ऐसा इलाका है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब हम हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी करना चाहते हैं और देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि जो देश का एक सब से पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है उस को भी साथ ले कर लें। राजस्थान का इलाका ऐसा है जो कि

पाकिस्तान के बोर्ड पर है। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूँ तो वहां पर कोई तीन सी मील का ऐसा एरिया है जहां पर कोई रेलवे नहीं है। हमारे भूतपूर्व महाराज श्री गंगा सिंह जी की यह योजना थी कि बीकानेर से श्री कोलायत होते हुए फलौदी, और फलौदी से पोकरन होते हुए जैसलमेर को और जैसलमेर से होते हुए कराची को एक लाइन ढाली जाय। लेकिन उन की यह तमाज़ा पूरी नहीं हो सकी। बाद में देश का बटवारा हो गया। तो मैं यह ज़रूरी समझता हूँ कि यह जो जैसलमेर का इलाका है इसमें रेल डालना बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं सदन से यह दरखास्त करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के और हिस्सों की रकम को निकाल कर राजस्थान में लगाना चाहिये। मैं आज ने अनुभव से कहता हूँ कि वहां एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां आनज नहीं पहुँचता, चारा नहीं पहुँचता। तीसरी साल वहां अकाल पड़ जाता है और वहां लोग भूखे मरते हैं। यह सब बात है और मुझे कहते हुए रोना आता है कि वहां तीन तीन दिन तक लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता। मैं बहुत पढ़ा लिखा नहीं हूँ कि सारी बातें आप के सामने रख सकें लेकिन मेरा विचार हुआ कि जो कुछ भी मैं टूटेफूटे शब्दों में कह सकता हूँ वह सभापति जी के द्वारा सदन के सामने रखूँ। तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज बीकानेर और जोधपुर में डाई सेर का मिलता है वह गांवों में जा कर इडे सेर और सवा सेर रह जाता है। इस का कारण यह है कि उस पर ले जाने का बहुत चार्ज लगता है और कुछ लोक ब्लैक भी करने लगते हैं। तो जो रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं उनको मालूम है कि कहां कहां रेलवे हैं और कहां कहां नहीं हैं साथ ही यह पाकिस्तान का बोर्ड है इसलिये

[श्री पी० एल० बाहपाल]

आप स्वयं ही समझ सकते हैं कि यहां रेलवे लाइन का होना अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से भी कितना जरूरी है।

दूसरे हिन्दूमल्कोट पाकिस्तान के पास है। वह गंगानगर से १९ मील के फासले पर है। अगर यह १९ मील का टुकड़ा बना दिया जाता है तो गंगानगर से वह मिल जायगा जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी अनाज की मंडी है और इससे लोगों व सरकार को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। अभी हिन्दू-मल्कोट से अगर कोई मुसाफिर आना चाहे तो उस को पहले भर्टिंडा जाना पड़ता है और वहां से हनुमान गढ़ होने हुए गंगानगर आना पड़ता है।

यह १९ मील का टुकड़ा मिला दिया जाय तो बहुत बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है। इस के साथ ही एक टुकड़ा और है, चूरू और फतेहपुर के बारे में। जो हम बीकानेर से जयपुर जाते हैं तो बीकानेर से मेड़ता रोड और मेड़ता रोड से फुलेरा होते हुए जयपुर पहुंचते हैं। अगर चूरू से ले कर फतेहपुर तक जो १५ मील का टुकड़ा है यह भी रेलवे का मिला दिया जाव तो बीकानेर से चूरू जाने वालों के लिये एक अच्छा रास्ता हो सकता है।

रेलवे के विषय में नयी रेलवे लाइन डालने के सम्बन्ध में तो मेरे यही विचार हैं। अब साथ ही रेलवे से जो आमदनी नहीं हो रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि जितना भ्रष्टाचार रेलवे और रीहैबिलिटेशन (Rehabilitation) में है उतना कहीं नहीं होगा। मैं आप को बताऊं कि कि मैं पिछली तीन तारीख को गंगानगर जा रहा था तो वहां पर ऐसी हालत है कि जो रेलवे के पुलिसमैन हैं और जो इस के

टी० टी० लोग होते हैं वे मुसाफिरों के साथ पहले से ही मुसाफिरखाने में जा कर बाहर ही सांठ गांठ कर लेते हैं और जैसे किराया छः रुपया होता है तो उन से तीन रुपये ले कर उन को बिठा देते हैं और इस तरह से रेलवे के किराये का नुकसान होता है। इसी तरीके से जो महसूल बगैरह होता है वह भी बीच में ही ले लेते हैं और गवर्नरमेंट को आमदनी नहीं होती। इसी तरह हर बिल्टी छापने के लिये व्यापारी से एक रुपया लेते हैं और किसी भी दूसरे की बिल्टी छापने के लिये दो आने तीन आने ले कर जनता को तंग करते हैं। तो इस में सुधार होना चाहिये।

मैंने रेलवे स्टेशनों की राजस्थान में स्थिति देखी है। वहां पर कोई खास सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर जो कर्मचारी हैं वह ठीक समय पर नहीं मिलते। हां पानी की तो अत्यन्त कमी है हीं, फिर भी कोई ठंडा पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है। जो प्याऊ है उस में ताला लगा होता है। स्टेशन पर ने कोई बैठने की जगह है, धूप में खड़ा होना पड़ता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि जो मुसाफिरखाने हैं उन का सुधार होना चाहिये। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जैसा दूसरे स्टेशनों में सुधार हुआ है वहां राजस्थान की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। राजस्थान में बीकानेर एक सब से बड़ा स्टेशन है, तो बीकानेरआदि के इतने बड़े स्टेशन होते हुए भी वहां पर कोई छाया नहीं है। जो मुसाफिर होते हैं वह धूप में रहते हैं। न ही वहां प्लैटफार्म का कोई प्रबन्ध है। इस बजह से ऐसी दुर्घटनाये होती हैं कि कोई बूढ़ा या कमज़ोर आदमी होता है जो आसानी से नहीं चढ़ सकता है तो कई बार वह गिर जाते हैं और उनके हाथ पर टांग बगैरह टूट जाते हैं। इस के साथ ही मेले लगते

हैं तो मेलों में लोग ऊपर से नीचे तक चढ़ जाते हैं। आड़ेर तो आप का लिखा होता है कि इस में १६ या २० सीट हैं, लेकिन १६ क्या १६ के १६ गुना ऊपर से नीचे तक भरे रहते हैं। तो गाड़ियों की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है।

थर्ड क्लास के जो कम्पार्टमेंट (compartments) हैं उन के विषय में गवर्नरमेंट ने यह घोषणा की है कि हम जल्दी ही इन का सुधार करेंगे, लेकिन न तो उन में पानी मिलता है, न डिब्बों में पंखे हैं और टाटियों में पानी तक भी नहीं मिलता और न साफ़ रहती हैं। न सीट का ही ठीक ढंग से प्रबन्ध है। तो सरकार को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो उत्तरी रेलवे की छोटी लाइनें हैं उन में सुधार होना चाहिये।

साथ ही साथ मैं ज। बीकानेर रेलवे वर्कशाप है उसका एक उदाहरण दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे वर्कशाप में करीबन १००० कमंचारी हैं जिन में केवल ४५ ही हरिजन हैं। हमारी सरकार ने कागजों में तो रख दिया है कि हरिजनों को साढ़े बारह परसेंट नौकरी दी जायें, लेकिन वह सिर्फ़ कागजों में ही है। हरिजनों के लिये वहां कोई स्थान नहीं है। अभी अभी बीकानेर में एक भरती खुली है। मैं वहां के लोगों से मिला। यह तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बेकारी बहुत है। २३० आदमियों की जगह के लिये साढ़े चार हजार आदमियों की दरखास्तें आईं। यह देख कर मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि इन्हीं बेकारी और भुकमरी हमारे देश में हैं। मैं ने बहुत से लोगों से वहां पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो टट्टी का काम करने के लिये भी तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमें नौकरी चाहिये। तो इस तरफ़ तो मैं श्यादा नहीं बोल सकता, क्योंकि आप यह सब समझते हैं।

हैं। लेकिन जहां हरिजनों का सवाल है वहां टालमटोल की जाती है और उन से पूछो जाता है कि तुम पढ़े लिखे कितने हो, कितनी लियाकत है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारा पढ़ा लिखा न होना यह हमारा दोष नहीं है, समाज का दोष है। समाज ने हमें ठुकराया, बढ़ाया लिखाया नहीं। यह सारी बातें समाज के दोष के कारण हैं। समाज का पाप है, वह तो उस को भोगना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर दूसरे के लिये बी० ए० या मैट्रिकुलेट की जरूरत हो तो हरिजनों के लिये प्राइमरी स्टेंडर्ड, चौथी या पांचवीं क्लास की योग्यता होनी चाहिये और वह होने पर उन को जगह दे दी जाय। यह जो हरिजनों के लिये जगह रखने की बात है तो मैं ने कहा कि २३० आदमियों में कितने हरिजनों को रखा जायेगा तो कहा गया कि ३० भंगियों की जगहें थीं, वहां ३० भंगी भरती कर लिये जायेंगे, इस तरह हरिजनों का कोटा पूरा हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भंगी तो लाजमी आप की लेने ही पड़ते हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर ६० रुपये छोड़ कर अगर एक हजार रुपये तनखावाह भी देनी हो तो भी दूसरे आदमी वह काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। तो भंगियों की जगह दे कर आप कोई अहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि भंगियों का काम तो भंगी ही करेंगे। तो दूसरी जगहें हरिजनों को देनी चाहियें।

साथ ही साथ मैं ने यह देखा, और मैं इस को जिम्मेवारी के साथ कहता हूँ और अगर आप मेरे साथ चलें तो मैं हिम्मत रखता हूँ, मेरे साथ आप अपनी सी० आई० डी० भेजिये, मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि वहां सौ सौ रुपये के नोट कर्मचारियों को दिये जाते हैं। वे पहले से ही इन नोटों को ले कर तथ कर लेते हैं कि किस आदमी को लेना है। और यह रिश्वत ले कर वह उन्हीं आदमियों को

[श्री पो० ऐल० बारुपाल]

नीकरिया देते हैं। इस तरह सौ सौ रुपया ले कर वह उन आदमियों को नीकरिया देते हैं। यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। आब कहते हैं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये वह नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनों के ऊपर आप ने एक्शन लिया, कितने आदमी आपने पकड़े हैं जिन को सजायें दी हैं, कितनों पर मुकदमे चलाये हैं और कितनों को वरखांस्त किया है? अगर आप ने एक्शन नहीं लिया तो इस में जरूर कुछ रहस्य है। और मुझे सन्देह है कि इस में बड़े से बड़ा कर्मचारी बेईमान हो सकता है अन्त में मैं अज्ञे करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दें। हमें दुःख है कि राजस्थान के आदमी भूखे मरते हैं, और ऐसी स्थिति से दुखी होने के कारण ही मैं ने आप से प्रार्थना की है। आशा है आप उपरोक्त बातों पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

द्वा० सत्यवादी (करनाल—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय बजट की बहस की गंगा इस दफा बड़ी लम्बी छाड़ी चल रही है, यहांतक कि वे लोग जो पिछले साल से दूर किनारे पर बैठे देख रहे थे, उन को भी इस बार हाथ थोने का भोका भोका मिल गया है। रेलवे बजट की नारीफ़ न करना, यह अपने कर्ज़ से कोताही होगी। लेकिन इसी के साथ, जैसा कि आज हर इलाके से आए हुए हमारे नुमायदे अपने हालात रख रहे हैं, एक दो बातों में भी अज्ञ कर देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों की बात मैं पहले कह दूँ, क्योंकि मैं उन्हीं के क्षेत्र से आया हूँ। अभी भाई बारुपालजी आपके सामने कर रहे थे। कल श्री प्रभाकर जी ने उस रिपोर्ट का तज़किरा किया था जिस में रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Railway Administration) ने सन् १९४९, १९५०, १९५१ के एदावो

शुमार दे कर बताया था कि हमारे यहाँ मुख्तलिक दरजों में कितने हरिजन हैं और कितने दूसरे लोग हैं। कल वह यह बात बता चुके हैं कि पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे दरजों में हरिजनों की नुमायन्दगी न होने के बराबर है। इस में एक बात और है जिस को दूसरे शब्दों में अभी बारुपालजी ने कहा है। चौथी श्रेणी के मुलाजिमों को इस ढंग से दिखाया गया है कि मालूम होता है कि उन तीन श्रेणियों की कमी यहाँ पूरी कर दी गयी है; कहीं २१ फी सदी, कहीं २२ फी सदी। लेकिन उस के पीछे जो बात है वह यह है कि उस में इयादा तादाद सफाई का काम करने वालों की है। उन लोगों को हरिजनों में गिन कर उनके फी सदी हिस्से को ऊचा करके या ज्यादा दिखा कर वास्तव में धोका ही देना है। मैं तो यह तजबीज़ करूँगा कि अगर सफाई का काम करने वालों की तादाद शामिल कर के हरिजनों के कोटे को ऊचा दिखाने वाली बात है, तो मैं पंजाब स्वीपर्ज फेड्रेशन (Punjab Sweepers Federation) के सेक्रेटरी की हैसियत से यह आकर कहता हूँ कि हम वह तमाम की तमाम जगहें, जो सफाई पेशा मजदूरों के लिये दी हुई हैं छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। भले ही वह सब की सब ब्राह्मणों को, क्षत्रियों को बैश्यों को और दूसरे लोगों को दे दी जायें और उस में हम अपना परसेंटेज़ मांगने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उसके बजाये जो दूसरे दरजे हैं, वहाँ भी मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उस में हमारे कोटा से अधिक दें, जो हक़ आप ने उन का रखा है आप सिर्फ़ वही पूरा कर दीजिये। यह हरिजनों की नौकरी की बात है।

नवी लाइन बनाने की बात के बारे में सब ने अपने इलाके की बात कही है। मैं भी अपने क्षेत्र की बात कह दूँ।

देहली से करनाल होते हुए जो लाइन अम्बाला जाती है, उस पर पटियाला जाने वालों को राजपुरा होकर जाना पड़ता है, इसी तरह से सहारनपुर के रास्ते से जब जाना हो तो अम्बाला, राजपुरा हो कर पटियाला की तरफ जाना पड़ता है, हाँलंकि अगर जगाधरी के स्टेशन से कुरुक्षेत्र के रास्ते पटियाला तक एक छोटी सी लाइन निकाल दी जाय जिसकी लम्बाई पचास मील के लगभग होगी, तो इससे मुसाफिरों को बड़ी सहायत होगी, खर्च बचेगा और वक्त भी बचेगा। इसके इलावा वह इलाका जो करनाल के ज़िले में कुरुक्षेत्र से ऊपर पटियाला के साथ लगता है, पिछड़ा हुआ है उसको इस लाइन के बन जाने से तरक्की करने में मदद मिलेगी। इसमें जहाँ रेलवे को फायदा है वहाँ दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि वह इलाका अमनोआमान के लिहाज़ से भी काफ़ी पिछड़ा हुआ है। उस इलाके के बाईंडर (Border) पर जंगल लगता है जहाँ आये दिन डकैतियों होती रहती हैं, रेल के इस तरफ निकल जाने से यह इलाका आबाद होगा और उससे उस इलाके को तरक्की करने में मदद मिलेगी। जहाँ तक जगाधरी से कुरुक्षेत्र तक लाइन डालने की बात है मुझे याद है कि जिस वक्त इस मुहकमे का इन्तजाम श्री के० सन्तानम् जी के सुरुद्ध था, सन् ३४ में इस तरफ सर्वे (Survey) भी किया गया था, लेकिन न जाने क्यों इस चीज़ को उस दक्षत नज़रअंदाज कर दिया गया, इसलिये मैं इस तरफ फिर एक बार आपकी तवज्ज्ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अम्बाला डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जगाधरी से एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा तीन, चार मील का अबदुल्लापुर से जगाधरी तक चलता है और वह टुकड़ा किसी लालाजी के पास ठेके में है, उस में आप सफर कीजिये तो आपको इतना मनोरंजन मिलेगा और आप को इतनी तक्फरीह मिलेगी कि क्या कहना। वहाँ न कोई

टाईमटेबुल है और न ही कोई स्टाफ़र गैरह है। लालाजी स्वयं एक अपनी फ़टी हुई झंडी लिये फ़िरते हैं और अपनी इच्छानुसार जब चाहते हैं गाड़ी को चला देते हैं और जब चाहते हैं उस को रोक लेते हैं, उस चार मील के टुकड़े में आप को ऐसी चीज़ें देखने को मिलेगी जिससे आप की तबियत की तभाम कोफ़त़ हूँर हो जाये। आज जब इतनी बड़ी बड़ी रेलों को अपने इन्तजाम में लाये हैं और बड़ी बड़ी रेलवेज़ को प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ के इन्तजाम से ले कर सरकार खुद चला रही है, और उनको नेशनलाइज़ (Nationalize) करती है, तो क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि उन लालाजी के ऊपर भी रेलवे विभाग दया करेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह लालाजी आज इस अवस्था को पहुँच चुके हैं कि खुद उनको आराम मिलने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा उस रेलवे लाइन को अगर आप उस इलाके में और जरा गहराई तक पढ़ूँचा दें तो ज़िला अम्बाला को वह बहुत सा हिस्सा जो रेलवे से आज तक महरूम रखवा गया है और जहाँ आज भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे आपको मिल जायेंगे जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी रेल की शक्ल भी नहीं देखी, वह लोग भी शास्त्री जी को दुआ देंगे कि कम से कम उन के अहं में उन्होंने रेलवे के दर्शन तो कर लिये।

जहाँ तक करप्शन (corruption) का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में हमारे सभी लोग कह चुके हैं और करप्शन की शिकायतों पर हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग ने तक़लीफ़ भी जाहिर की है, और अगर सिर्फ़ इसी कारण कोई रिक्वाइर करने वाली बात हो, तो मैं कहूँगा कि इस तरह की उनकी धमकी से डरने की क्या बात है।

Shri Alagesan: I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member is converting this into a general discussion.

Some Hon. Members: No; new lines.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): It seems you may apply the guillotine earlier.

Mr. Chairman: The speech of the hon. Member and that of his predecessor were and are beside the point. But, as that speech related to the grievances of Harijans, etc., it was tolerated by the House. The hon. Member, I am afraid, is taking much more time than he should have taken. He is repeating all those things which were said during the general discussion. There are cut motions and the hon. Member may restrict himself to matters relevant to them. I would request the hon. Member to finish his speech.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sometimes trains go off the rails.

डा० सत्यबाबी : अगर इजाजत दी जाय, तो मैं केवल एक बात और कह कर समाप्त कर दूँ।

समाप्ति भ्रष्टाचार : देखिये, मैंने यह अर्ज किया है कि अभी आपने जो कुछ स्पीच में फरमाया है वह किसी कटमोशन के मुतालिक नहीं है, बल्कि जनरल डिस्कशन (General Discussion) में जो बहस हो चुकी है, उन सारी चीजों को फिर दुहराया जा रहा है, इस मौके पर उन चीजों को दुहराने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती, लेकिन नूकि आनरेबुल मेम्बर एक ऐसे विषय के सम्बन्ध में कह रहे थे जिस पर आमतौर पर लोगों की हमदर्दी है, इस बास्ते अब तक उनको बोलने की इजाजत दी गई। अब मेहरबानी करके या तो वे जो कटमोशन्स हाउस के सामने पेश हैं उन पर या जो हाउस के सामने डिमांड्स हैं उन पर बोलें, इसकी उन्हें इजाजत है, लेकिन अब दोबारा जनरल डिस्कशन में होने वाली बहस को दुहराने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती।

डा० सत्यबाबी : बहुत मुनासिब समाप्त करता हूँ।

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I want to speak on Demand No. 9A—Medical facilities or lack of medical facilities. I will restrict myself to one very serious problem, tuberculosis. Even according to the Adviser in Tuberculosis to the Government of India, the Railways ought to have their own sanatoria, and thereby do minimum justice to the Railway workers. His estimate was a very modest and conservative estimate that the Railways required about 2,000 beds in sanatoria. Last year, the Railway Minister was good enough to promise 200 beds and I hope this promise still stands.

Shri L. B. Shastri: Certainly.

Dr. Rama Rao: In the air. It has not yet been realised. I thought that if we get 200 beds in one year, in five or ten years, 2,000 beds will become available. Even this number 2,000 is an under estimate. I request the Railway Minister and the Railway Board to take serious notice of this matter and do something about it.

There are two aspects which I want to warn the hon. Minister about. The Railway Minister should not consider this as a matter of charity. In my part of the country, all public hospitals are *Dharma aspathiri* that is, charity hospitals. I said that the Railway Minister should not treat this as charity. He is doing the minimum that could be done. As long as the workers are healthy and energetic, you take their energy, which I may factually say, is their blood and when they are suffering from tuberculosis, you just throw them into the dust-bin and your records show that they are treated as out-patients, which is as good as no treatment at all. What they require is rest and good treatment and your out-patient coloured mixtures will not do anything for them. I hope the Railway Minister will take active steps to implement this.

Secondly, last year, the hon. Health Minister in one speech outside the House said that the Railway Ministry is likely to arrange 250 beds in the existing sanatoria. I do not know how far the Railway Minister has done that. Even this I object to: not for providing 250 beds for the Railway workers, but for depriving the public of these 250 beds, which I hope they have not yet done. The Railway Minister must remember this, when

he reserves ten beds in the existing sanatoria, which are hopelessly inadequate. The Health Minister has said so many times that there are 15,000 beds for a minimum necessity of 500,000 beds in India. If the solvent Railway Board snatches away a few beds from the already inadequate beds in the existing sanatoria, the general public will be very much inconvenienced. I think this, does not require very much of argument. I am sure the Railway Ministry will take active steps to build sanatoria of their own.

There are a few points. There is an X-Ray plant sanctioned to Bezwada hospital, a plant without a roof. It was sanctioned about two years ago—I hope I am correct—and yet there is no roof for that X-Ray plant. I hope the Railway Ministry will look into the matter.

Secondly, the salaries of the new recruits who are Medical Graduates, are in the region of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25, and it is certainly scandalous.

Shri Nambiar: No good Graduates come to the Railways.

Dr. Rama Rao: You know how difficult it is to get admission to the medical colleges, and how still more difficult it is to get out of the college with a degree, but still they are offered only about Rs. 100 to Rs. 125, which is certainly scandalous. There is one more point in this connection, in some places lady doctors are paid out of the actual fund for the railway staff, but out of some benefit and depriving them of certain benefits which are available to the other railway staff; I hope the hon. Minister will be kinder to these poor lady doctors.

Shri Nambiar: Yes, certainly.

Shri Alagesan: Shri Vittal Rao first raised the question of the publication of the report of the Fuel Inquiry Committee. It is true that an interim report by this Committee was submitted in March, 1952, but after the submission of the interim report, the scope of the inquiry was very much widened, and the Committee was asked to go into various other things. They examined in detail the different factors connected with production, separation, supply, transport, consumption and handling of coal, keeping in view the needs of the industries and the improvement of their coal supplies. The final report has been submitted only yesterday, and it will be examined by experts. And we are thinking of having the report published and circulated to various public interests in the country so as to get

their reactions. Since the final report was received only yesterday, I do not think there is any point in asking for its publication, as if the publication has been delayed over a long time.

The same hon. Member raised the question of wagon shortage, and said that wagon shortage affected the production of coal in the Singareni Colliery Fields. The actual position, however, is different. There is no question of wagon shortage affecting the production there at all. In fact wagon loadings have been increasing month by month, and whatever is left there at the pithead is not much of useful coal, but only a certain low grade coal called 'Shale'. Even for that some use has been found, and so that also will be moved from there. It has been suggested that because we are unable to move the coal, the production there is affected. It is not so. It is only the low grade coal that has been lying there, and arrangements are being made to move stocks of such coal also.

Then, the hon. Member wanted to know why we are paying Rs. eleven lakhs more as dividend to my hon. friend the Finance Minister. When the dividend was estimated at the time of the preparation of the budget, the capital at charge was taken at Rs. 850 crores, but now it stands at Rs. 852.8 crores, and the dividend for this extra capital at charge comes to Rs. eleven lakhs, and so there is no question of paying interest over amounts spent from the Development Fund.

My hon. friend Shri Nambiar traversed more or less the same ground, and has practically exhausted all the points, and has no fresh points to bring up. Most of them have been answered already. He tried to raise the question of the Joint Advisory Committee and ridicule it.

Shri Nambiar: That was not replied to at all.

Shri Alagesan: As I have told the House already, as a result of the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee, Rs. two crores more per annum are being distributed to railwaymen.

He also raised the question of the Seniority Committee. As far as the Southern Railway, in which he is interested, is concerned, the Seniority Committee for that Railway has finished its labours, and their report is under examination now.

Then, he wanted us to think about the employees opting out for the cash Dearness Allowance. I think it is a

[Shri Alagesan]

good indication of the market conditions that prevail there. Articles of food, of better quality and lesser price are available in the open market, and that is the reason, I believe, why they are opting out.

Shri Nambiar: Give them twelve ounces, they will continue.

Shri Alagesan: They are able to get any amount in the open market. I know many people are sorry because these restrictions having been relaxed, they could not carry on their agitation about bad quality etc., but that cannot be helped. People are getting better quality of foodstuffs, and in some places, even at lesser prices.

Shri Nambiar: Very wrong information.

Shri Alagesan: That is the reason why, I believe, they have opted out for Cash Dearness Allowance.

Some hon. Members talked about new lines, and that point has already been covered, and there is nothing fresh to add.

The last speaker referred to the arrangements that have been made for the tuberculosis patients among the railwaymen. It is under examination and we want to establish tuberculosis sanatoria for the benefit of railwaymen. I hope we shall be able to do something in that direction before long.

I have nothing more to add.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,73,000, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of demands entered in the second column thereof, against Demands Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9-A, 15 and 20."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P. P.]

DEMAND NO. 4—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,09,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 9-A—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—LABOUR WELFARE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,73,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DIVIDEND PAYABLE
TO GENERAL REVENUES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Dividend Payable to General Revenues'."

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 2 BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
2 BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vittal Rao (Khammam): Let there be no Supplementary Demands hereafter, Sir.

*Introduced with the previous sanction of the President.

**Moved with the previous sanction of the President.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise among the States, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is a simple, straightforward measure to implement one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Indeed the most important of those recommendations, *viz.*, that 40 per cent. of the net proceeds of the excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products be assigned to the States and distributed among them on the basis of the population. As the House is aware this recommendation has been accepted by Government. The reasons for the Commission recommending the assignment of a part of these three excise duties, instead of all the excises, have been set out at length in the Commission's Report (Chapter V) which has been circulated to Members of both the Houses, and therefore, I do not propose to go over this ground again at this stage. In a matter like this, it will be realised that there are always bound to be differences of opinion as to the particular excise to be selected or the portion of the duty to be assigned to the States. So far as the Government of India are concerned, they have accepted the recommendations of the Commission in the spirit that it is an impartial body outside both the Central and State Govern-

†Moved with the previous recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

ments. Another reason for accepting this particular recommendation is that it forms part of an integrated scheme of assistance drawn up by the Commission, and I am sure the House will appreciate that it is not desirable to modify one part of the scheme without affecting the picture as a whole.

Now, as regards the distribution of the States' share among them, I am aware that the view is held that the distribution should have taken other factors into account than merely population. Here again, I believe that we have done the proper thing in accepting the Commission's recommendations. The Commission themselves seem to have realised that, a future Commission may come to a different conclusion with additional data available to them. We are taking steps to have such data collected, but for the present the only basis that one could think of is population as giving in a rough and ready manner the consumption of the respective States.

The financial effect of the proposals embodied in the Bill is to transfer something of the order of 17½ crores a year to the States. The amounts may vary from year to year, depending upon the rate of taxation in force and the collections in each year. But I think in the ordinary course the order of the sum is not likely to differ materially from the figure I just mentioned.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise among the States be taken into consideration."

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): The hon. the Finance Minister in introducing this Bill has described it as a very simple measure. Yes—simple it is, if we only take it that it is implementing the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Also it is simple from his point of view because he has to take no further trouble, but simply follow the recommendations of the Commission. But from the point of view of the States whose fate is going to be decided for some years it is not so simple a matter.

We have not been able to be convinced of the *ad hoc* arrangement made by the Commission as regards selecting the items, excise duty on which is to be shared with the States, nor of the basis of this allocation of the excise duty. Though the Commission has stated that there are no definite data as regards consumption, I think there are definite data

as regards collection which might be considered to be at last with consumption. A State can collect only as much excise duty on a particular item as is generally consumed in that State...

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): No, no. Take tobacco.

Shri A. C. Guha: Production also.

Shri C. D. Pande: Only in production of tobacco.

Shri A. C. Guha: Production also might have been taken into consideration.

Anyhow, this arrangement on the population basis, irrespective of the factor how a State contributes in the shape of production or of consumption, is not a very happy one.

Then as for the selection of items, there also there is not much reason to be contented—as we have no reason as to why these items were preferred. The only thing about this award is that it has put the States on a somewhat sure economic plane. So long the distribution of Central revenues by way of an *ad hoc* grant was more like a scramble in which the stronger the Government of a State the greater was the chance for that State to get a share in the revenue. I should like to quote here a passage which was stated quite a number of years ago but which holds good even today.

"The distribution of public income degenerated into something like a scramble in which the most violent had the advantage with very little aid to reason. As local economy brought no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste was reduced to minimum and so no local growth of income led to local means of improvement in the interests of development of public revenue."

The remarks that have been made in the last two sentences hold good, I think, even today.

Shri B. Das (Jaipur—Keonjhar): Not after this!

Shri A. C. Guha: Even after this.

If simply the population be the basis for allocation, then the States would not have the urge to improve the revenue either by production or by any other way. Particularly, when we hear so much about Family Planning and Birth Control this premium of population does not sound quite proper and scientific.

I should here mention something about my own province. Originally, it was a direct concern of the Governor-General and so it had no separate Government and no separate revenue. Gradually, when it came to the status of a separate province, it was getting niggardly attention from the Centre because of the political trouble it was creating for the Government. The two Awards, the Meston Award and Otto Neimeyer Award, were palpably unjust and rather hard to my own province. After the Partition, though West Bengal continued to contribute almost the same amount of income-tax as undivided Bengal was contributing, its share of income-tax was reduced drastically. Of course, the present Finance Minister acting as arbitrator made some amends to the wrong proposed to the province by the previous arrangement. He increased the ratio by, I think, one and a half per cent. or something like that. So, we were only expecting some better deal from this Finance Commission. But we have been disappointed. Even now we plead that the Government should see its way to improve the allocation and then to include some more items in the list of excise duties which should be shared with the States. I should mention in this connection, tea and also petrol, which though Bengal does not produce yet but may, in the near future, produce. So, I should join in supporting the demand of Assam as regards petrol. I do not think why Assam should not get a share of the petrol duty.

Another point I should like to put before the hon. Finance Minister and before this House is that India is one country and its development should be more or less uniform. The *per capita* revenue of different provinces should also be more or less uniform. But at present the *per capita* revenue of different provinces varies widely and to make the development more or less uniform those provinces which are poor in revenue should be given better allocation from the Centre.

Lastly, I should like to impress upon this House the problem that has been created, due to partition, for West Bengal. It is not the seeking of West Bengal that the entire province was partitioned. The country, as a whole, decided to have the partition and the party which is responsible for running this Government also accepted partition and so Bengal had to yield to the decision in spite of the great hardships, in spite of the sentimental bonds that we feel and in

spite of economic distress that was inevitable. We expected that the Central Government should take into consideration the problems that have been created due to partition. These are problems of the Central Government and not of the Bengal Government. We have got about 28 or 30 lakhs of refugees even according to the Government estimate—while non-official estimate would put the figure much higher. It may be said that the expenses on behalf of the refugees are being borne by the Central Government. Yes, that is the direct expenses which the Central Government have been bearing. But, there are certain incidental expenses, e.g., food-stuffs and other resources of the provinces being consumed by 28 or 30 lakhs of people; communication, social services and other problems have been created. Yesterday also I mentioned in this House that a large number of colonies, urban and rural colonies, have been set up in areas which have no communication, no school, no hospital, which have no economic life, and to make those colonies really self-sufficient and make the refugees really rehabilitated, the Bengal Government will have to provide proper communication by making roads and other things and will have to provide for the economic development of those areas, the expenses of which, I am afraid, are not covered by the Rehabilitation Department and it is the responsibility of the Bengal Government to prepare village roads or to set up small scale industries and cottage industries or something like that. So, all this should be taken into consideration by the Central Government before they finally decide to give effect to the allocations as recommended by this Finance Commission.

I hope in the near future, the Central Government will see its way to improve the allocation. I plead not only for Bengal but also for other provinces which have poorer revenue so that India as a whole may have uniform development for which uniform *per capita* revenue is absolutely necessary.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The hon. Finance Minister in moving the Bill tried to describe it as a harmless piece of legislation. It is true, it is harmless to him. It was just by adopting the decision of a Commission appointed by the President, he has saved himself from the volume of public criticism that might come in. I would like to impress that the recommendation of the Commission is much below the expectations

[Shri K. K. Basu]

of the province. I am not going immediately into the details of the principle on which the recommendations have been based but I would like to say that over-all demand of the States and their shares should have been much higher than the 40 per cent. as decided by the Finance Commission.

Then the Commission has selected only three items out of a total of nearly twelve items or articles on which excise is levied. According to the figures supplied, in the next year Rs. 95 crores are expected to be collected by way of excise, but only Rs. 46.90 crores, i.e. 40 per cent. are in the pool to be distributed among the States. I would like to impress upon the Government that these Rs. 95 crores are being paid by the people of the States, and it is only natural that they should demand a due share. After all, if you analyse the expenditure of both the Central and State Governments, you will find that the incidence of providing social services falls greater on the States than on the Centre. Take the sugar cess. It is collected mainly from U.P. and Bihar. The people of this area have to make sacrifices to augment the production of sugar, but the entire profit is taken by the Centre. For keeping up the production, for running the mills, for meeting the problems of workers and providing them with amenities, for so many other things connected with the sugar industry, it is the States who have to make sacrifices. There may be here and there a few Central grants, but in a country which is mainly agricultural, the main brunt of the burden for improving the lot of the peasantry, for introducing better irrigation, for improving the means of production, etc. falls on the States.

Similarly, take motor spirit. Assam which produces petrol has many problems. The people of Assam have to undergo many sacrifices for keeping the petrol pumps and oil installations in running order. Relatively speaking, they suffer more than other similarly situated people elsewhere. Yet, they do not get the fruit of their labour. They get only a small share.

The same is the case with tobacco which is grown in the South. If they make sacrifices and produce more tobacco and get a better market, more excise duty is collected, but the share they get is very small. If they only know that out of Rs. ten extra production, they will get at least Rs. four, there will be an impetus, but if they know that they will get only eight

annas, where will be the impetus? Therefore, let us talk in terms of reality. Of course, India is one. But so long as there is uneven economic development of the regions, and so long as their economic potentialities differ, there will be a tendency for people to ask for more. It is not parochialism. So, I suggest that this 40 per cent. should be raised to at least 60 per cent. if not 75 per cent. After all, the States have to provide better roads, better education, better health and so on, and all this costs so much. So, in voicing this increase, I trust I am speaking for all States. The share of the States must be increased.

Now, I shall turn to my own State of West Bengal. As a result of the partition, the whole of India benefited, but only two States bore the burden and suffered the most. If in order to mitigate their suffering, you want them to come to you with a begging bowl, asking for some donation, or grant or any other contribution, it is not the right thing. Why cannot the people of this area demand a decent share? After all, West Bengal does produce wealth which is utilised mostly by the Centre. Apart from rehabilitation grants to West Bengal, I want to point out that there is need for a greater share being allotted, because Bengal has to accommodate many other States which we do not grudge. Persons from different parts of India come to the industrial belt and earn their livelihood. The amenities for the working class and the middle class have to be provided by the Bengal Government. So, the per capita incidence of expenditure is certainly higher for the West Bengal Government if it tries to maintain a minimum standard of social service. Unfortunately, a large part of the earnings is taken away by the Central Government. I do not want to go into the merits of the distribution, but I do wish to say that the share of the States in the excise duty should be increased. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should not accept the Finance Commission's recommendations. It may help him possibly to do so, because he can shelve the responsibility and take shelter from criticisms. But there is always bound to be criticism. So, the maximum that can go to the States should be given to them for the reasons that I have mentioned. An attempt should be made whereby they get the justifiable share of all the taxes that are collected out of the produce and the wealth of the States. I hope the Finance Minister will consider this matter and give effect to the

increase, if not in this year's Budget, at least in the next year and coming years, so that it would be according to the demands of the people.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri B. Das: Sir, I wish the Opposition Benches had asked the Finance Minister for a debate on this excellent report—the Finance Commission's report.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not only the Opposition Benches, but we also ask for it.

Shri K. K. Basu: Let the father initiate; the sons will follow.

Shri B. Das: I am not in a fault-finding mood to challenge the decision of a statutory Commission. It was appointed by the President, and the President has disbanded that Commission. The decision on the division of taxes and the distribution of the resources are the functions of the Finance Commission, and as the Finance Commission is to be reinstated again when the President wishes, any decision on the Finance Commission's recommendations is not under the purview of the Finance Minister or the Government of India. The hon. the Finance Minister has got an opportunity to give grants-in-aid, which indirectly were asked for by my hon. friend Shri Guha, and the Government of India has never denied the appeals of Bengal in that matter. We all recollect how Bengal has been treated from 1943, ever since that catastrophic famine took place. The Central Government has given Bengal large grants of which at times poor neighbours like me who live on the south of Bengal have felt jealous.

6 P.M.

My hon. friend Mr. Guha spoke of poorer States, States which have a low capacity. I belong to Orissa, the *per capita* expenditure of which is somewhere about rupees nine to ten. The population of Orissa is about one and a half crores. The *per capita* expenditure in Bengal is a little higher, while in the mighty province of Uttar Pradesh which is blessed.....

Shri C. D. Pande: Only from the point of view of numbers, not wealth.

Shri B. Das: Shall I tell you what is your revenue?

The expenditure of the U.P. is about Rs. 65 crores; that of Madras is Rs. 65 crores; West Bengal is Rs. 42 crores, it is going up.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I interrupt the hon. Member. If the hon. Member goes into details, he has also to quote the population. Let it be either on the basis of population or on the basis of capacity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No interruption is necessary.

Shri B. Das: I am only trying to support the reasoning of my friend Mr. Guha that there is inequity in the *per capita* expenditure, so that social justice and economic justice, which is one of the objectives in the preamble to our Constitution, is rendered to the population at large.

Sir, you and I were members of the Constituent Assembly. At that time the members of Assam and Orissa fought hard for the incorporation of article 280 in the Constitution. My hon. friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly would remember that richer States like Madras and U.P. (and even Bengal) did not at that time voice any demand that a Finance Commission must be immediately established and the resources which the Central Government had and were spending for maintaining the bureaucratic tradition of the Government of India should be equitably distributed.

Well, the Finance Commission was appointed. It has done the job well and submitted a report with which I cannot find any fault. My hon. friend Mr. Guha spoke about the distribution of income-tax. He will recollect that even his great countryman, Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar in his report on Federal Finance Committee suggested that collection basis should be taken into account in the redistribution of income-tax. Bombay also demanded the same. If trade is diverted to Calcutta and Bombay it is not the fault of the people of Orissa, or the people of the Punjab. Our foreign rulers concentrated their transport system and ports development in Bombay and Calcutta.

My hon. friends of Bengal and Bombay demand distribution on the basis of collection. I have always contended in the Constituent Assembly, in the previous House and in this House that population basis of distribution is the right method, if the preamble to the Constitution has been accepted by every Member of this House and by every citizen of India. Still I do not blame if twenty per cent. on the basis of collection is allocated to Bengal and Bombay. I do not mind it, because the transition stage is very difficult. We have emasculated the princes; we have emasculated

[**Shri B. Das**]

the landholders. But it takes time for them to adjust their life to new conditions. So, I do not want that Bengal and Bombay should be suddenly faced with a great catastrophe.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Chairman of the Finance Commission, is a great son of Bengal. I am glad a great son of Bengal, and an ex-Minister of the Congress Cabinet, could devise such a faultless machinery of allocation of the resources that could be snatched away from the hands of the Government of India. But I would like Members of this House here and legislators outside and through their State Legislatures should agitate that the President has done a wrong thing. He had no business to do away with the Finance Commission which was to enquire into the affairs of States *vis-a-vis* the Centre over devolution of resources and which had to complete their labours in thirteen months, particularly when data and statistics were not available. The Taxation Enquiry Committee is still to be born; or though it is born, it has to come into existence. After the Fiscal Commission's Report the Taxation Enquiry Committee ought to have gone into the various resources of the States and the Centre. Then, perhaps, it would have been easier for the Finance Commission to weigh how they could render social and economic justice to the States. But with all the handicaps the Finance Commission has done a piece of duty, a thankless duty, without data and statistics in the Centre and the States. They have done a good piece of job. Those of us who want more money can ask the Finance Minister to give us assistance under the item of Grants-in-Aid. I have a feeling that towards the end of discussions on the Budget and the Finance Bill, he may come forward with a proposal to give food subsidies to the States. I am against it. Whatever money is to be given to the States must be given in the form of grants-in-aid. As it is the States which get assistance do not even express one word of gratitude to the Centre.

Well, I do hope my hon. friend the Finance Minister will tell us how the President was persuaded to come to the decision that a Finance Commission could complete its deliberations within thirteen months and its existence is not necessary. I recollect those days when I was a vigorous agitator over article 280 and the articles near by it. I wanted the Finance Commission should continue for five years. I am glad my hon. friend

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is here. Dr. Ambedkar's original draft was that a Finance Commission should come in five years after the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we entering into a general discussion of the Finance Commission. This is a very small matter.

Shri B. Das: I accept your ruling, Sir.

But it is pertinent for me to ask the question why the Finance Commission was not allowed to continue a little longer to understand its own functions and to assure the multi millions of peoples of India that there is hope for them in the offing. The distribution of excise duty is the first stage of that benefit which we the half-starved and neglected people have got. That is the first sign of social justice to the people of India. Perhaps if the Finance Commission had been allowed time and had enough materials on hand.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Another one will be appointed after five years.

Shri B. Das: Why after five years? Why not now? It depends upon us. Let us agitate in every State Legislature. A mistake has been committed. Who has committed it, I am not eager to know. But it is a mistake. It was not our intention in 1949 when we framed the Constitution that a Finance Commission would be something that would come for twelve months and vanish like a comet from the firmament of India. (*Interruptions*). You have not understood. You read the recommendations of the Finance Commission where it said in the last pages that the President shall maintain in his Secretariat an organisation to collect various statistics, etc. Who is responsible for seeing that we get social justice? It is the President; it is not the Government of India. The Government of India must manage their own house, and they are reluctant to part with money. We do not know the Finance Minister's mind. He must at times have been obsessed by the feeling that so much money is passing through his fingers to the States. But in the matter of social uplift the President has a responsibility, which this House shares with the President. Whether the Government of India also shares it my thick-headed brain does not allow me to interpret it that way. But Parliament shares with the President the right

and privilege of doing social and economic justice to the people. And the dissolution of the Finance Commission is not helping the President of this House to render adequate social justice and economic justice to the people of India. We would not have heard the speech which Mr. Guha made just now, complaining that he has not got justice at the hands of the Finance Commission.

I must say I am happy. Orissa has got sufficient from the award. Orissa has been clamouring from 1924, when I became a Member of this House, till 1952. I think the intention of the Congress Government is to render social justice. How it got astray and why the Finance Commission was dissolved, this House has no right to question the President. But this House has a right to know why the President did it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister on bringing forward this Bill in accordance with the recommendations made by the Finance Commission at page 83 of its report. Reading through the report of the Commission one gets the impression that they have done their work fairly and squarely. As far as possible they have been very fair. But that is not to say that the report in its entirety is to be accepted.

I wish to submit a point of view to this House and to the hon. the Finance Minister for his very kind consideration. It is true the report has been placed on the Table of this House. But what I find at page 82 of the report is not very clear. At page 82 they say why they have chosen three excise duties alone. My humble submission is that the reasoning there is not wholly satisfactory as to why they have selected these three excise duties alone. Further, and that is more important, they abruptly say that they allocate forty per cent. to the States and sixty per cent. to the Centre. This is how it reads. The sentence commences abruptly: "We recommend that 40 per cent. of the net proceeds of these duties be allocated to the States. We have fixed the States' share with reference to the amount which, in our scheme as a whole, we consider it appropriate should be transferred to the States by the division of excise duties." The reasoning there is not complete, and it is not satisfactory. There is a lacuna, and we have yet to be convinced as to why they have allotted only 40 per cent. to the States and not more. Any devolution of these taxes to the

States is certainly very welcome, especially when the States are short of funds. But the question is whether the allocation of 40-60 is fair.

As I submitted, this report has been placed on the Table of the House. And the Government have also accepted the recommendations of the Commission. But what I am very respectfully submitting to this House is this. Reading the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill I find that "the Bill is intended to give effect to one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission that 40 per cent. of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise" and so on should be assigned to the States. Has this House an opportunity to discuss the merits or the demerits of the recommendations of this Commission? Without ever the House discussing the report and passing a resolution accepting this report, this Bill is now sought to be placed before this House so that it may accept it. In other words, before ever we discuss and accept the principles involved in the report, we are forced, by passing this Bill into an Act, to accept the allocation of 40-60 per cent. My humble submission is, can such a thing be done in fairness to this House? First of all the report itself should have been discussed, so that we might consider all the various aspects which have been mentioned in this report and so that we might arrive at a decision whether this 40-60 per cent. is fair. Thereafter this Bill can be brought. No doubt effect to this recommendation is to be given by the 1st of April, 1953. But we have yet two months more, and there is yet time for us to pass this Bill into an Act.

My very humble submission to this House and to the hon. the Finance Minister, therefore, is that the consideration of this Bill may be postponed to some other date so that the Speaker might be pleased or the Leader of the House might be pleased to allot a day for discussing the Finance Commission's Report, and then this Bill may be taken into consideration. I submit that any other step would be forcing this House to accept the recommendations without its ever considering them. That is the aspect which I wish to place before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. the Finance Minister whether it is not the intention of article 281 that the whole recommendations of the Finance Commission ought to be placed before the House so that the House may have an idea in dealing with it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Along with the action taken thereon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been placed yet.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The action taken, Sir, is the acceptance of the recommendations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not article 281 say that the President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, to be laid before each House of Parliament? Would it not be convenient for the House to understand the entire recommendations together with the action, taken, so that some people may say that 40 per cent. is not or is right in view of the fact that some other portion is distributed?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, the "action taken" is that we have either rejected or accepted. We have said that we have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission in toto. If we say that an explanatory memorandum is required in regard to the reasons which influenced us in accepting it, it would amount to our discussion of the whole of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. We will have to go into the merits and the pros and cons of each recommendation. We thought that it was the wiser course to say that they appeared reasonable to us (that is implied) and therefore they are accepted in their entirety by us; that is to say, we have nothing to explain, so to speak. We accept the reasoning of the Finance Commission, and we accept the recommendations. An explanatory memorandum would only be necessary if we have taken some other action differing from the recommendations of the Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not my point. My point was whether the sum total of the recommendations together with the action taken on them as a whole should not be placed before the House. Of course it is being accepted. But if that is done the House has an opportunity of going into the whole matter, and then the entire scheme may be understood by the House; and thereafter action may be taken on those lines by an Act. I wanted to know that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The action taken has to be stated to the House. Therefore the action has to be taken first, and the informing of the House comes afterwards.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Even at the time the Constituent Assembly put in article 281, the question was whether, having more or less committed this matter to the Finance Commission, the Government accepts the Finance Commission's recommendations as they have done now. If the question could be discussed in this House where obviously each Member coming from a particular State has his own point of view, the very purpose of the Finance Commission is defeated thereby. This particular motion before the House is sequel to the action taken by the Government. Government has taken action in regard to every other recommendation but this particular portion of that action to be taken has got to have the legislative imprimatur of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We assume that it is not necessary to have a legislation with respect to one of the recommendations hypothetically. Is it the intention that the recommendation ought not to be placed before the House for consideration? It is open to Government to modify its own recommendations.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point really is if the discussion is going to take the nature of this House recommending to a future Finance Commission, that action must be taken on particular lines or if it is going on the basis of this Commission's recommendations which the Government have thought fit to accept. The alternative arises, on the question of there being an explanatory memorandum as my hon. colleague has put it, an explanation is only necessary when Government finds certain grave financial reasons, an emergency arising and it cannot at the moment implement the recommendation and if so they might probably implement it next year. Otherwise, a discussion in the House was not envisaged by the Constituent Assembly for the reason that it would lead nowhere.

Shri B. Das: The President in his speech announced to the Members of both the Houses that the Finance Commission's recommendations have been accepted. Thereafter, the hon. Finance Minister laid the report on the Table with a communique signed by Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, Secretary to the Government of India, saying that Government have accepted them. I maintain that it is the privilege of this House to discuss matters on allocations.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Section 281 of the Constitution says that

the President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of the Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action to be taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament. We do not find any other provision by virtue of which this House is competent to modify those recommendations or reject or even to accept them. My submission is if after every five years or earlier, a Finance Commission is to be appointed under article 280 and then if the House expresses its opinion either to endorse or reject its recommendations, then it will perhaps be for the President to appoint another Commission and that Commission may take into consideration what the views of this House are in regard to the recommendations of that Finance Commission but I do not find any warrant for the view that a Bill may be passed by this House. Supposing this House throws away this Bill, What would happen? Supposing the House wants to modify this Bill or wants to see that any particular State should get more money. How will this be effected? My submission is that the House can take any decision it likes and the recommendation of the House goes to the President who, speaking legally, is competent to give his assent to the Bill or not. The Constitution is silent about this. I, therefore, think that the only right of this House in regard to this matter is that the recommendations as well as the orders passed by the President can be considered either way. In many Acts we find the ordinary words "such and such a notification shall be laid before the House". This only means that the House has got a right to express its view. On what further is to be done the whole Constitution is silent. Therefore, constitutionally, speaking, this House can express its opinion and it is bound to be given effect to by the Government. So far as the Constitution is concerned, I do not find any warrant for the view that unless this Bill is passed, the recommendations of the Commission will not be regarded as binding on the country. I should therefore, think that it is questionable whether this Legislature is competent to pass a Bill of this nature.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava's point is whether the House by a resolution can ask the Government to alter the decision in the same way as rules which are placed before the House. Article 282 says that the President shall cause every recommendation made by

the Finance Commission under the provisions of the Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, to be laid before each House of Parliament. In any discussion that might possibly be undertaken by this House while the House is sovereign and can decide in any way, normally the convention would be that because it is a matter of rights of the Centre as against the States *inter se* being interfered with, it would be inappropriate for the House to say, "Do not give these States 40 per cent. but give 38 per cent. or re-allocate the adjustments between the different States in a different manner". But I think it is quite open to the House to say on any occasion that it might choose that a future Finance Commission may take cognizance of its views.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava: I do not object to the discussion of the report, I do not know whether we can pass a measure of this kind.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a measure which the House is quite competent to pass because it is going to give away revenues to anybody by means of an Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is article 272. I think there is no question of a ruling here. What I find is this. Inasmuch as it is a matter for a Commission alone to enquire into the whole of the States' assistance, a statutory Commission is provided for under article 281. The Commission's recommendations have been accepted by the Government. In case they do not accept them, an explanatory memorandum will be necessary. It cannot be said it is necessary that the Finance Commission's recommendations, with the recommendations of the Government, be discussed here but normally the House may have an opportunity to say that "so far as this recommendation is concerned, it is open to the House to say 'not 40 per cent. but 30 per cent.', or 'not 60 per cent. but 70 per cent.'"

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This is a point which has been specifically discussed in paragraph 2 of Chapter V by the Commission themselves. They referred to article 272. The only place where I would like to express a slight difference of opinion with you, Sir, is where you said that the House can say that the 40 per cent. should be raised to 60. This is a Money Bill. Therefore, the 40 must remain 40. They may reduce it. That would be welcome to the Centre.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they reduce the Centre's share from 60 to 40 per cent., what happens?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The money is something that belongs to the Centre today. You cannot give away anything in a higher proportion than what has been recommended by the Government themselves. It is not the States' money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not imposing any duty. Is this a Money Bill? Is it necessary for me to go into that matter?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is an appropriation.

Shri B. Das: May I submit, Sir, that article 281 says:

"The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

That is the duty of the President. Of course, the Finance Minister will have to perform that duty of the President as he is doing and laying so many other things on the Table. This entitles us to discuss everything.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That has been performed. The hon. Member is on some other point. I can understand the anxiety of hon. Members to have a separate time allotted for the discussion of the Finance Commission's recommendations. That was expressed by them and provisionally we came to the conclusion that during the course of the General Discussion, they should have ample time, especially as the present Budget does not happen to be a very complicated one. (*Some Hon. Members: You are wrong there.*) Indeed it seeks to implement a phase of a Plan which has already been approved of by the House, and therefore we thought that it would be sufficient if the House devoted a part of this time to the discussion of the Finance Commission's report. But, if there is any other desire to do so, although it would crowd out some other business. I am prepared to convey to the Leader of the House that there is a desire expressed, although the House is so thin today and one would not know what the desire of the House is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suggested that out of the four days for the General Discussion, one day may be devoted for discussion of the report of the Finance Commission.

Shri A. C. Guha: That may not be quite convenient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Finance Minister, no doubt, that under article 274 even a variation of the method of distribution also requires sanction.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I say a word, Sir? Most of the States have already made their Budgets on the assumption that these figures will stand. Any effective discussion to change these figures will result in difficulty for those States. Moreover, even the Budget in the Centre has been based on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Therefore, any fresh discussion will be futile.

An Hon. Member: If it is reduced?

Shri C. D. Pande: You cannot ask the States to change their budgets which they have based on the figures you have given.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is not my intention to stimulate discussion with a view to changing the budget. For future guidance, in the case of future Finance Commissions, if the House is anxious to discuss the report, certainly, as I said, I should be prepared to convey to the Leader of the House the desire of the House if it could be expressed in some intelligible way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Altekar: short and brief, please.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Let me first congratulate the Finance Minister for having placed this Bill in order to implement the recommendations of the Finance Commission. While doing so, I would like to say that the Members of this House find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. The point is this. If we say that more money should be allotted to the States in order to meet their various expenses for development, etc., we shall be short of money at the Centre. If we, as a matter of fact, take more money for the Centre, the difficulty is in distributing more money for the States. So, the Finance Commission has laid down or rather reported that 60 per cent. should be reserved for the Centre and 40 per cent. should be distributed among the States.

While that recommendation stands, a point was raised as to whether this House has the power to suggest any change with respect to the recommendations that were made by the Finance Commission and accepted by the

President and given in that Order. So far as that question is concerned, I would like to point out humbly that article 272 states that Parliament will have to enact a law for that purpose. If Parliament has to enact a law, it means that it shall have to discuss the whole question from all points of view. If it has only to register its approval to what has been sanctioned by the President, I can hardly say whether it could be called a law, it merely being an act simply registering its consent. The article says:

".....if Parliament by law so provides, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends....."

So, Parliament will have to provide by means of a law in that respect. So, Parliament has, I humbly submit, authority to go into that question thoroughly, and discuss it, and after considering the various points of view, suggest what it thinks on this point. That being the case, I submit that we have got the authority to discuss the question thoroughly and suggest our own way of distribution.

So far as distribution is concerned, as I have already stated, if we give more to the States by way of contribution, then, we shall be short of money at the Centre and we shall find ourselves in a very precarious condition of having to resort to fresh taxation for meeting the needs of the Centre. When that question has been gone into by the Finance Commission and it has been sanctioned by the President, for the present, we shall have to rest content with the distribution that has been made. While saying so, I would like to suggest that certain important considerations should weigh in coming to a decision on the distribution. I submit that in this distribution recommended by the Finance Commission, certain important factors have not been properly taken into consideration. There are certain provinces which are very hard hit by the proportion of distribution that has been recommended. As a matter of fact, on the whole the States are now getting 21 crores more than what they used to get before. This Bill has been placed before the House. I submit that there are certain provinces which are getting less than what they used to get before when the amount to be allocated was far less. I would like to place before the House the case of Bombay. On the whole, it has got on an average 35 lakhs less even though there is an addition of 21 crores more to the pool to be distributed to the provinces

Taking all the aspects into account, I submit that there are three items of excise duty in connection with which distribution is now being made. One is excise duty on matches; the other is the duty on tobacco and the third is of course the duty on vegetable products. So far as matches are concerned, it will be found that the WIMCO and other companies are functioning in the Bombay Presidency. Then there is a large number of labourers employed there, whose comforts and amenities have to be attended to. So far as the factories manufacturing vegetable products are concerned, it must be accepted that where they are centred, there is a rise in cost of living, which has to be borne by the area where they are functioning. This burden on the population of that area has not been properly taken into account.

So far as tobacco is concerned, in the area where it is grown, the farmers have to submit themselves to various restrictions that are there. They have to undergo various hardships, in the matter of the removal of the tobacco. So far as the growing of tobacco is concerned, the officer comes there, examines how many plants there are, and they have to be kept there for a certain time, until the proper duty has been paid, or the tobacco has been transferred to some other place, for which purpose the necessary permit is issued. This is a great hardship on the part of the agriculturists who are taking to the growing of tobacco. There are many other considerations also which need to be taken into account, as for instance in the removing of the tobacco to places where there are warehouses and so on. Moreover, they have to pay great attention to the cultivation and marketing of this product. From this point of view, I would suggest that the States where this particular crop is being produced, should get a certain more share in the distribution of this excise duty. And I would submit that this consideration should have weighed more than it has done, while the proportion was decided upon. Similarly there are other provinces where certain articles of this type are grown, and where the people have to undergo great hardships, in order to step up the production, so as to be able to contribute their proper quota to the country's wealth. This consideration should have weighed more with the Finance Commission. Similar considerations apply to the vegetable products manufacture as well, and the amenities of the people who are engaged in this business, such as proper tenements to live in etc, have to be attended to. Unless these are taken

[**Shri Altekar**]

into consideration, it would not be possible for the State to give any stimulus to the production of such commodities. Under these circumstances, so far as the particular States where these industries like matches and even vegetable products manufacture are going on or where tobacco growing is the main occupation of the people, I do not think proper justice can be said to have been done in this matter. In order that the various States which contribute more by way of excise duty may be in a position to give more impetus to such factories, they should be given some more attention in this connection. Unless that is done, no proper justice can be said to have been done to them. I would like to suggest that at the next earliest opportunity, this particular aspect of the case should be taken into consideration and proper justice done to these provinces.

Shri Sarmah (Goalghat-Jorhat): I rise to make a few observations in the hope that this discussion will receive more than academic interest in the hands of the authorities that may be.....

An Hon. Member: The authorities that are.

Shri Sarmah: I correct myself and say the authorities that are. I know that it is difficult to bring the Government to reconsider the recommendations within this period of five years, but I hope they will try to redress the injustice which has been done in the course of these few years, as and when occasion arises.

There was a preliminary discussion which came up rather offhand, whether this House has got the privilege or the right to discuss the recommendations made by the Finance Commission. I hope nobody is suggesting that this Parliament, which is a sovereign one, has got no right to go into or behind matters which have connection with finances, whether it be Central revenues, or revenues to be distributed to States, or revenues in any other form. If we concede that.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Are they not bound by the Constitution?

Shri Sarmah: We are bound by the Constitution. If there is any interpretation put on any article of the Constitution that the House is fettered from going into certain things which are of fundamental importance to democracy, then that interpretation will be a perverted one. That inter-

pretation which tends to show that this Parliament cannot go behind certain financial adjustments or financial allocations amounts virtually to mean that this Parliament do not possess Sovereignty, which conception is basically opposed to the Constitution of a Democratic Republic.

This Finance Commission took into elaborate consideration the basis of location of certain portions of the Central revenues as between the States. If it is the fundamental principle underlying this allocation—which I hope it is—that while the Centre may be left affluent, strong and efficient, the States may be helped with certain allocations or appropriations from the Central revenues, in order that they might grow, so as to have nearly equality in administrative efficiency and level of standard of living then I submit the recommendations of the Finance Commission leave certain lacuna. I have to confess to a feeling that fair and adequate justice has not been done to all the States. While we are grateful that the amount which Assam used to receive formerly has been raised by a few lakhs, I have to sound a voice of resentment, that perhaps that all the factors which needed to be taken into consideration in her case were not properly and fully weighed by the Finance Commission. Assam used to receive three per cent. of the income-tax proceeds immediately after 1947, and the same was continued by the Deshmukh award. Now that share has been reduced to 2.25 per cent. From Assam, the Centre derives excise duty on tea of the order of roundabout Rs. seven crores. The Centre also gets roundabout Rs. two crores by way of excise duty on petrol which is produced in Assam. But as regards the allocation of the Central excise duties Assam has been allocated only 2.6 of the divisible pool and both the figures—the share of the income-tax and Union excise duty—come up only to one crore and seventy lakhs for Assam under the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Now, I will not take much time of the House, but since conditions in that not distant part of the country are not well known as I find from conversation with most of my friends here, I may be permitted to say... (Interruption). Of course, those coming from the South mostly.

For the last two hundred years while India had a "Police State", we in Assam had a police State-cum-planters' raj since we lost indepen-

dence. Till after 1947 Assam had not had a University. University is a big thing. We have not had it. We do not regret it because Calcutta University was catering for us well and we were very happy with Calcutta University. Assam had not had a Medical College. Assam has not had an Engineering College. Assam has not had an Agricultural College. Assam has not had roads excepting those leading from district headquarters to the tea gardens which are mostly owned by the European planters. So during that entire period, till 1947 Assam was completely neglected from all quarters.

Now, there was another difficulty which I may mention incidentally. It was in connection with another matter—the railway matter. When it is suggested that the backwardness of Assam in communications and various other ways was due to historical reasons the big people in the Centre would retort saying "Oh, that is all ancient history". But, Sir, it cannot be denied that ancient history has connection with modern history. We cannot get uprooted from the past all at once.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why the Centre is retaining 60 per cent to give Railways to Assam.

Shri Sarmah: But there are no printed tickets for the last one month in the Tezpur Balipara Section of the N.E. Railway, Sir. No printed tickets are sold to the passengers. The officers collect the money and put it in their pockets. I am told by my friend, Mr. Tripathi—he has come from there three days back—that the officers pocket the money and then deposit whatever they like. That is the position still, in the year of grace 1953! (Interruption).

Now, reverting to our subject there is a big gap between the budget for normal developmental work in Assam and the revenue that we have got. The gap was roundabout eight crores of rupees. To meet that deficit of eight crores of rupees, Assam has been allocated 3.45 crores of rupees in all. How to meet the deficit? In Assam, there is no elasticity of revenue; there is no business or trade. Tea is 78 per cent owned by Britishers. There is oil, but it is owned by the Assam Oil Company, where there is discrimination between Indian and non-Indian employees, and a good percentage of Pakistani nationals are also entertained to the deprivation of Indians from employment. Very little perhaps comes to Assam from Oil. Once before I spoke about it. While oil is produced in Digboi, the price of petrol at the near-

est petrol pump from the refinery is very much more than what one pays for it in Calcutta or Kathihar or any other town in U.P. or for that matter, in India. Just to deprive Assam of her rightful dues, what is called 'Gulf parity formula' for fixation of petrol price has been introduced in India. Goodness knows what it means. They say that the price of petrol in India is one which is prevailing in the Gulf of Mexico! That is to say, in other words, price of petrol in the Gulf of Mexico is the price of petrol in India plus the carriage charges from Gulf of Mexico to the different points or selling stations in India, no matter where petrol is produced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that is very interesting, but what is its relevance to the subject under discussion? We are on distribution of 40 per cent among the various States. Hon. Members must confine themselves to the 40 per cent.

Shri Sarmah: I would say, Sir, that to do justice to Assam, at least a portion of excise on certain other items namely tea and petrol may be either generally or by special allocation given to Assam. Otherwise the position is very difficult for Assam to manage her affairs. Now there are six autonomous districts and in those autonomous districts the land revenue goes to the District Councils under the Sixth Schedule. So rather than having more revenue, our revenue is getting less. Since we have not got elasticity of revenue. Our main sources of revenue are land revenue, sales tax etc. There is no other elastic source of revenue for Assam.

Then, again population has been taken as the basis for allocation by the Finance Commission. The respective merits and demerits of the basis of collection of income and the basis of population have been discussed at length by the Commission. I will not take up the time of the House on that. But I would submit with all the emphasis that I can command that an un-adjusted population, by itself, cannot be a correct figure for this purpose, because there are far-flung hills and uninhabitable terrains. There are large tracts of unproductive areas and low-lying lands and communications are bad, the population is not very thick. One might say: 'Get more people and get it populated. You are sitting like a dog in the manager'. But the reply would be that it is only the uninformed and un instructed quarters who would say that Assam is sitting like a dog in the manger and they do not entertain people. It is the old Muslim League cry.

[Shri Sarmah]

Sir, there are the hills uninhabited or sparsely inhabited and the unproductive hills cannot sustain a substantial population. Then there are lands on both banks of the Brahmaputra which are very often under floods during the rains—where you have anything between ten to sixteen feet of water—and the Assam Government has to give relief to these people often. That is a regular item of expenditure for the Assam Government. Muslims from Mymensingh came from the other side of the border and settled in low riverine tracts. When there is a flood and hue and cry is raised that their crops or granaries are destroyed and cattle are washed away, the Assam Government has to give them relief.

Considering all these aspects a fair deal has not been meted out to Assam. I submit that in course of time the hon. Minister may be pleased to take all these factors into consideration and do justice to Assam. After all, Assam is a weak link in the chain. While the Government of India got round-about seven crores till last year by way of excise duty on tea, there in Assam the labourers are having trouble because they are thrown out of employment. It is the Deputy-Commissioner of the district who has to see to feed these people and look after them otherwise law and order will be in jeopardy.

These are the hundred and one difficulties besetting that State and if she does not receive adequate financial aid from the Central Government, things are going to be hard. This weak link is a vital link and if it snaps, things will go very hard for whole of India. Yes, the Ministers go but return from Shillong. They do not see the real Assam.

7 P.M.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The hon. Finance Minister has sprung us a surprise by bringing this Bill before the House in haste. This is a very important Bill, a Bill concerning both the Centre and the States, a Bill which affects the financial aspect of both the Union and the various units that constitute the Union. I do not know why there should be any haste like this and I do not know why sufficient time has not been given to the House to consider this Bill in detail.

Regarding the Bill itself I want to refer to one or two vital matters. They have been referred to by some of the Members of the House already. The speech of the Member who spoke last was most pathetic. He was ap-

pealing to the hon. Finance Minister that the case of Assam should receive his attention. He was also appealing that the allocation that has been contemplated under this Bill is not sufficient, is not fair and that it has been far less. There are also other Members from other States who expressed the same opinion that the allocation that has been recommended by the Finance Commission and which has been placed before us in the form of this Bill is not equitable. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of this House—that the allocation that is being contemplated by this Bill and the recommendation made by the Finance Commission regarding this matter is not at all fair and acceptable. In other words the general opinion of the House seems to be that there should be more allocation to the States, and the Centre should agree to bring down its share with the corresponding increase in the share of the States. When this is the unanimous opinion of the House, I do not see any reason why the Finance Minister should persist in saying that his formula alone is good and therefore should be accepted. The argument that the Government has already accepted this Commission's recommendation and so they cannot go back on this stand seems not justifiable. It is not a logical argument. I really do not regard the recommendations of the Finance Commission as sacrosanct; they are not unchangeable. They can be revised, if this House feels that revision is necessary. I feel that the rate of allocation that has been made in this Bill is rather unfair to the States. We have often heard from various Ministers on the floor of this House saying *ad nauseam* that they are committed to the principle of welfare State. But when we ask them whether they have implemented the welfare measures they coolly say that it is the responsibility of the States and when we ask them to supply the States with enough funds, give them enough aid or some financial assistance, then they say it is not possible. So, how is it possible for the States to work in this atmosphere? The Constitution provides that all the welfare measures should be undertaken by the States and the Government of India is also saying that the welfare measures should be the responsibility of the units. But the States have not been assured of adequate help from the Union and today they are in a condition of financial paralysis. They have been completely disabled. So, unless the States are provided with more funds they cannot implement welfare measures. They cannot have welfare schemes. People cannot be in any way helped or

supported in their development. I therefore, feel that unless the Centre comes to the aid of the States, unless the Government of India supplies more funds to the States, it is very difficult to reach the ideal of welfare State. The present rate of allocation is rather arbitrary. The Commission have taken into consideration only population. The other factors have been discounted though they are very vital. Population is not the only factor that should enter into calculation. Moreover, my hon. friend on this side suggested that only three articles have been taken for this purpose, matches, tobacco and vegetable products and many other articles on which excise duty has been levied have been left out of the purview. They should have been brought under this Bill and if those articles also have been brought under this Bill, there would have been more allocation. The States would have got more funds. But now the allocation has been very much restricted and the scope is very much limited and the financial help that is given to the States through this Bill is not at all adequate; it will not meet their demands.

There is also another point which is vital. I would draw the attention of the Finance Minister that at the time of financial integration of Part B States and the Centre, many agreements have been concluded. Particularly, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the agreement concluded between the Mysore Government and the Central Government. At that time there was a Congress Ministry in the Mysore State and here also there was practically a Congress Ministry at that time. Mr. K. C. Reddy, who is now the Production Minister at the Centre, was the Chief Minister of the State. At that time the agreement that was concluded between the Mysore Government and the Central Government was not a fair and reasonable agreement. The Mysore Government as a result of this agreement is at a disadvantage and the terms of the agreement definitely go more in favour of the Centre than in favour of the State. On this point, there was much agitation against the then Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. K. C. Reddy and there was criticism that Mr. K. C. Reddy surrendered himself before the Centre.

If this Bill is passed, I fear there will be no further assistance to the Part B States and they will have to satisfy themselves with the allotment of their share given and they will not in any way get any other financial assistance. By passing this

Bill, it will virtually stop all financial aid—legally it may not stop but practically and in the actual working it may stop—we are getting today. So, I feel that the rate of allocation that has been fixed here should be revised. Instead of the State getting 40 per cent. it should get 60 per cent. and the Centre should keep only 40 per cent. This cannot be called an unreasonable suggestion because the Government of India gets full share of the excise duty on articles other than matches, tobacco and vegetable products. It is only out of the net proceeds of duty on these three articles that the States will be allotted funds and so there is no reason why the Finance Minister should not agree to my suggestion that the States should get 60 per cent. and the Centre should have only 40 per cent. I once again say that the recommendation of the Finance Commission is not sacrosanct. It can be revised and changed and an amendment may be brought to this Bill according to my suggestion.

An Hon. Member: Sir, the Finance Minister said that he would give us time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not on this Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I said that I would consider the wish expressed on the part of some Members that they would like a discussion on the Finance Commission's report, not in connection with this Bill, but generally, and certainly not with a view to altering the budget proposals. So far as this Bill is concerned, I feel that there has been no great profit in the discussion, and perhaps one may thank one's stars that the representative of every State has not got up and expressed—though everybody wanted—their views as regards the acceptability of the proposals of the Finance Commission. There is a saying that if any one is popular, then he is not doing his duty. The Finance Commission seems to have displeased everyone uniformly.

Shri B. Das: I am not displeased. I am satisfied.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then I shall add, barring one or two distinguished exceptions.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Which only proves the rule.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think that the Finance Commission have discharged their very difficult and delicate duties with a great deal of

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

courage, and considering their award as a whole—and I regard it as an award—I think it is as fair as it could be in the circumstances of our country. If one concentrates attention too much on the difficulties of a particular sector, one could certainly make out a very eloquent case for meeting difficulties and removing distress, but as I said, if one takes a bird's-eye-view of the situation, then one would also realise that on a larger scale the Centre has difficulties which are probably far more complex than the difficulties of any single State, no matter how badly placed it might be. We are embarking now on a Five Year Plan with a view to improving our general economic condition, and maybe the whole picture would change significantly in about five years' time, and certainly we should begin to see some silver lining to the cloud after the end of the present planning period. It seems to me, therefore, that as in considering the Budget proposals that are to come forward, so in considering this Bill, one ought to concentrate one's attention on the implementation of the Five Year Plan, and if one were so to concentrate attention, then one would come to the conclusion that although the award might be regarded as leaving a great deal to be desired, yet by and large it is not unfair.

It is not possible for me to enter into a discussion as regards the correctness and otherwise of the calculations made by some of the hon. Members. For instance, the representative of Assam said that the proportion of the percentage of income-tax which has been allocated to Assam has been reduced from 3 to 2.25 per cent, but so have the percentages been reduced in many other cases. The reason is that the total corpus has been increased and there are many more partners in the income-tax. The Part B States have also been brought into this participation of the benefits of income-tax. In any case, one has to look at the award as an integrated whole.

I could not follow the remarks of the hon. Member who spoke last, who said that if we pass this Bill, then one might say good-bye for ever to any financial assistance to the States. I should have thought that if we did not pass this Bill, then we should say good-bye for ever to any financial assistance to the States. So far as my own selfish interests are concerned as representing the Central Government, maybe that I should not be distressed overmuch if the House did not pass this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then no allocation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, there will be no allocation of the excise duty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But you have already taken action.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There will be more agitation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This is really not very different, except that it is more systematic than the grants-in-aid and the loans that we extend to States during the Budget proposals every year. Only this is a systematised grant-in-aid or assistance and the same kind of grant may be made of any grant-in-aid that might come even outside the proposals before the House. This is the essence of budget-making, that is to say, the executive Government decides how much it can afford to part with and for what purposes, and there are general rules which ensure that the House does not increase those amounts but has the power of reducing them. So, as I said, the difference is one of degree and one of orderliness and system. Otherwise, there is no difference, and therefore I think the House ought to be appreciative of the reasonableness shown by the Centre in accepting without demur whatever is the award of the Finance Commission in what I would regard as very difficult circumstances. It would have been open to me to urge, as you, Sir, hinted in the course of some of your observations, that in the present circumstances the Centre cannot possibly afford to part with as much as 40 per cent, and we may have tried to persuade the House to accept only, say, 30 per cent. But I find that the reasonable person always is driven to the wall in this world, whether it is in the national or international or any other sphere. This time I do not intend to be driven to the wall and I have no intention of advising Government to make any change in the present Bill having in view the responsibilities which rest on the Centre in regard to the implementation of the Plan. I am aware that there might be a sense of injustice and unfairness on the part of many representatives who are here or many others outside, but bitter experience has brought home to me the conclusion that there are certain forms of injustice which cannot be cured....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They can be remedied by special grants.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: ...and for the time being we have to make the best of what is available, and I would

urge on the House to accept this measure in that spirit.

Shri K. K. Basu: What about a discussion?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I want to raise a point. It is this. In passing this Bill, we would be committing this House in advance to accepting the 40 : 60 ratio.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is clear. All hon. Members are aware of it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. the Finance Minister has said that he would request the Leader of the House to allot a day for discussion. Any discussion subsequent to the passing of this Bill would be futile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Minus this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: One more submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to make a second speech.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I only want to draw your attention to article 281 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him an opportunity during the third reading. I am so sorry I cannot allow him now. There is no purpose in his raising any point. This matter is over. The House accepts the 40:60 ratio. In respect of whatever remains, we can always amend. We pass amendments almost every time and if the House is in a position to decide upon that matter, the Government may bring an amending Bill. Therefore, as at present advised, I am not going to allow any more time so far as this matter is concerned.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise among the States be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I was drawing the attention of the House to article 281 which reads:

"The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

My submission is that this article does not say that the recommendations of the Commission are binding on this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody said so.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Nor does it say that there is any finality about the recommendations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody claims it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When the recommendations are placed before the House, the House is entitled to discuss them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what we have done.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So, no purpose would be served if we were to have a discussion subsequent to the passing of this Bill.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): On a point of order. During the third reading, only such of those amendments which have been moved and are either accepted or rejected can be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants the Bill to be thrown out. That is how I consider his arguments relevant.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy rose:—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member has said enough about it.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I bargain with the Finance Minister as to whether he is willing to allot one day in which case much of the discussion would be curtailed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion is over. So far as the allotment of a day is concerned, he will have to consult the Leader of the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the merits of this Bill are concerned, I have nothing to say. I have heard the hon. the Finance Minister and the reasons that he has given are fairly convincing so far as the case of the Central Government

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

is concerned. So far as the States are concerned, we have already heard some of the Members. At the same time what I am submitting for your consideration is that the provisions of article 281 have not been fully complied with. The Bill has been placed before the House. But the action taken on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, together with the explanatory memorandum, etc., has not been placed before the House. So the matter will have to come up before the House again according to article 281.

As I submitted previously I am not satisfied yet that we can adopt this course. According to the general principles of law, if the law provides that a certain action is to be taken in a particular manner it can only be taken in that manner and in no other manner. Since the report of the Finance Commission can only be considered by the House as provided for in article 281 my humble submission is this cannot be the subject matter of a law.

My attention in this connection has been called to article 272. But I submit that article 272 can apply only under circumstances in which no Finance Commission has been appointed. Once the Finance Commission is appointed by the President my humble submission is that all that can be done is that the recommendations of the Commission can be considered by the House. As I have submitted it is not futile to place these things before the House. The House can express itself and whatever the House expresses is binding on the Government in some other ways, but not by virtue of this Bill. I am still doubtful if we are competent to pass a Bill of this nature.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): May I say a word? There seems to be some confusion about the functions and powers of the Finance Commission vis-a-vis income-tax and excise duties. As far as income-tax is concerned, the Finance Commission's recommendations are absolutely binding on us. I would like to draw attention to article 270:

"Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall... be distributed among those States in such manner and from such time as may be prescribed."

Article 270(4) (b) (ii) defines "described" as

"...after a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission."

Therefore, the order of the President, so far as income-tax is concerned will be final and the placing of the memorandum before the House by the President will be only to indicate what has been done and does not affect the merits of the case.

As regards excise duties I quite see it is not incumbent on the President or the Government to have entrusted this matter to the Finance Commission and there is no obligation on them to accept the allocation recommended. Reference to the Finance Commission so far as those duties are concerned is only permissible under article 280. Article 280(3) says:

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;"

There is a further provision that the President may refer to the Commission—

"(d) any other matter in the interests of sound finance."

And article 272 says:

"Union duties of excise other than such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied and collected by the Government of India... and those sums shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by such law."

So that, so far as the distribution of the excise duties between the Centre and the States is concerned, it has got to come before Parliament and I would respectfully submit that the present Bill does only that.

Parliament is supreme so far as excise duties are concerned. It is open to Parliament to accept or not to accept the Finance Commission's recommendations in that respect. The Bill is before this sovereign Parliament and naturally we are considering the whole issue. Therefore, submission of the memorandum by the President as to the action taken by him on the Finance Commission's recommendations is something totally independent of the present Bill. It is open to the President a little later to

place the memorandum before the House and say what action has been taken, for instance in respect of income-tax and again in respect of excise duties. So far as excise duties are concerned, there can be no action other than the action by legislation by the sovereign Parliament. Therefore, until this Parliament passes the measure allocating the excise duties as indicated in article 272 the question of action will remain under suspense. It would be possible for the President to lay a complete memorandum after this Bill is passed. I therefore, respectfully submit that neither the sovereignty of this Parliament is infringed nor any article of the Constitution is infringed, nor even the spirit of it is violated and I would say that the procedure adopted by the hon. the Finance Minister is wholly sound and consistent with the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The conclusions are accepted whatever might be the arguments. The hon. the Finance Minister.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have nothing more to say, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I have got a Bill next in the agenda. It is rather important as the operation of the provisions covered by it expires by the 28th of March. I understand the other House is adjourning on the 6th of March and assembles only somewhere about the 27th. That cuts it very fine. I wish you would make provision for some day for this Bill to be taken up by this House before the other House adjourns.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Gurgaon): This Bill is a very important Bill, as it relates to the powers of this House and the powers of the executive. You will be pleased to remember that in 1946 an Act was passed and then again in 1949, 1950 and

1951 this measure came up, and the principles involved in it came up for discussion in this House. It is certainly a matter of very great importance. I would respectfully submit that full time should be given to this House for its discussion and it should be taken up after full intimation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the general discussion will stop at six o'clock tomorrow evening, then we can take up this Bill and devote one hour or one and a half hour. (*Some Hon. Members:* One and a half hours?) There is nothing to prevent us sitting from six o'clock right up to midnight. There is a precedent also that the hon. Minister will stand us dinner. As the hon. Minister said this is an important Bill. Some points may be raised about it, but all that can be gone into tomorrow. We can take up this Bill at six o'clock and spend as much time over it as possible. In view of the fact that the other House is adjourning on the 6th, we have to take it tomorrow.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Many Members do not know that it will be taken up, unless you specially intimate them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is on the Order Paper for today; so nobody can complain of want of notice, if it stands over for tomorrow. The difficulty of allowing it to stand over till day after is that the other House will take some time and it has to be reported to this House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I know whether the time that is thus taken off will be added on later?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can sit for half an hour more on each of the other days. If we take away one hour, half an hour will be distributed on each of the other days. Tomorrow I will restrict the debate on the general discussion of the Budget to six o'clock. After six discussion on the Bill of the Commerce Minister—the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—will start and will go on till the rest of the time that the House may wish to sit.

The House now stands adjourned till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till two of the Clock on Wednesday, the 4th March 1953.