

**DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT**

Shri Hathl: On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy

of each of the following Declaration of Exemption under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, namely:—

(1)	1/62/56-F. I.	dated the 8th December, 1956	(1 Declaration)
(2)	10/114/56-F. I.	dated the 26th December, 1956	(1 Declaration)
(3)	1/67/56-F. I.	dated the 28th December, 1956	(2 Declarations)
(4)	1/66/56-F. I.	dated the 28th December, 1956	(1 Declaration)
(5)	1/1/57-F. I.	dated the 12th January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(6)	1/3/57-F. I.	dated the 14th January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(7)	1/4/57-F. I.	dated the 19th January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(8)	1/5/57-F. I.	dated the 23rd January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(9)	1/6/57-F. I.	dated the 29th January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(10)	1/7/57-F. I.	dated the 31st January, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(11)	1/9/57-F. I.	dated the 9th February, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(12)	1/12/57-F. I.	dated the 15th February, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(13)	1/13/57-F. I.	dated the 21st February, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(14)	1/16/57-F. I.	dated the 6th March, 1957	(1 Declaration)
(15)	1/20/57-F. I.	dated the 12th March, 1957.	(1 Declaration)

[Placed in Library. See No. S/67/57]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Fifty-first Report on the Ministry of Transport—Intermediate and Minor Ports.
- (2) Fifty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Defence Army Stores.
- (3) Fifty-seventh Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri A. V. Thomas has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 20th March, 1957.

KERALA BUDGET, 1957-58

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the year 1957-58.

The general elections are just over and it would be sometime before a new Government is formed and is able to present its Budget to the new

State legislature. Meanwhile, it is necessary to vote funds before the close of this month to enable the State Administration to carry on until the new Government is in a position to get the Budget for the full year passed by its legislature. This is, therefore, an interim Budget in which the Parliament is being asked to vote supplies for the first three months of the coming year.

Before dealing with the Budget for the ensuing year, I would like to mention that the Revised Estimates for the current year are not being shown in the Budget documents as the Kerala State came into being only on the 1st November, 1956, and the figures for the last five months of the year will bear no comparison with the estimates for the whole year.

The revenue of the Kerala State for the year 1957-58 has been estimated at Rs. 26.50 crores and the expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 27.52 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 1.02 crores. The revenue estimates do not take credit for any new tax or enhancement of the existing rates of taxes, which would be for the new Government to consider. An additional credit of Rs. 75 lakhs has, however, been assumed from the imposition of Inter-State Sales Tax and the conversion of the rates of sales tax into decimal coinage. The estimates also assume a small credit

of Rs. 5 lakhs for the additional yield from betterment levy and water rates under the legislation passed recently. The main items comprising a revenue of Rs. 26.50 crores are: the State's share of the Union Excise Duties, income-tax and estate duty which comes to Rs. 3.11 crores; State agricultural income-tax, Rs. 1.81 crores; land revenue, Rs. 1.20 crores; State excise duties, Rs. 2.16 crores; stamps, Rs. 1.16 crores; forests, Rs. 2.78 crores; sales tax Rs. 4.31 crores, grants from the Centre Rs. 3.60 crores and other miscellaneous revenue Rs. 6.37 crores.

The expenditure estimates have been framed on the basis of the existing provision has been included for and provision has been included for the continuance of the existing temporary establishments. Due provision has also been made for the schemes included in the Plan.

For capital expenditure outside the revenue account, a provision of Rs. 9.59 crores has been included. The main items under this are: irrigation schemes Rs. 195 lakhs; industrial development Rs. 52 lakhs; civil works Rs. 273 lakhs; water supply and drainage schemes Rs. 108 lakhs and electricity schemes Rs. 309 lakhs. The hon. Members will find the details of the new schemes mentioned in the explanatory memorandum and details of the works to be undertaken would be found in the appendix to the Budget Estimates. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of this House in listing these items here. In addition to capital expenditure, the estimates also provide Rs. 109 lakhs for loans and advances by the State Government and Rs. 95 lakhs for repayment of the Central loans.

The total expenditure both on revenue and capital account thus comes to Rs. 39.15 crores. Of this expenditure, Rs. 15.14 crores is on account of the schemes included in the Plan. I may mention that the total expenditure on the Second Plan of the Kerala

State after making due adjustments for the areas transferred to and from Madras State, has been fixed at Rs. 87 crores. Against this Plan target, the expenditure during the first year of the Plan is estimated at about Rs. 14 crores. Thus, during the first two years, the total expenditure on the Plan according to the present estimates would be of the order of about Rs. 29 crores. The estimates of Plan expenditure during the ensuing year have been framed in consultation with the Planning Commission on the basis of the resources available to the State at present. If the State Government find it possible to raise additional resources during the course of the year, they will be in a position to take up additional schemes under the Plan with the concurrence of the Planning Commission.

On these estimates, the State will require Rs. 102 lakhs to cover the revenue deficit and Rs. 11.68 crores to cover the capital expenditure as loans and advances, or a total of Rs. 12.65 crores. The estimates assume that the State will be able to raise a new market loan of Rs. 2.25 crores and receive Central loans amounting to Rs. 4.72 crores. Other debt, deposit and remittance heads are estimated to result in a credit of Rs. 2.58 crores. This leaves a balance of Rs. 310 lakhs which will be covered partly by the sales of Government of India securities held by the State Government to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores and partly by the drawing down of cash balance by Rs. 60 lakhs.

My colleague, the Home Minister, will be circulating a pamphlet giving an account of the activities of the Government during the period the former Travancore-Cochin and the Kerala States have been under the President's regime. I am sure the hon. Members will agree that we have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress that the State has achieved during this period. The Central Government has always been anxious to assist the State in

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

every possible manner and I can assure the House that similar assistance would continue to be extended in future.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received the following message from the President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the address I deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th March, 1957."

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

In the course of the last few days, when we were discussing the President's Address, many references were made to foreign affairs and, I also, in the course of my remarks, replied to many questions put. In a sense, therefore, we have partly covered the ground of international affairs in that previous debate.

It is now, I think, about four months since we had a debate on international affairs in this House. It was at the end of November last, I believe, when we had that debate, that we were confronted by a very serious situation which had arisen in the middle-eastern region, in Egypt, because of a military invasion of Egypt. Also, in central Europe a serious situation had been created in Hungary. On that occasion, in November,

I ventured to deal with these two matters. Many things have happened during these four months and considerable progress has been made in some matters, but I do not think I would be justified in saying that the general atmosphere in the world can be viewed with any optimism, indeed there are many factors in it which are very disturbing.

So far as the situation in Egypt, in the Suez Canal and round about is concerned, we have had the privilege of being in consultations with the Egyptian Government on the one side, and in the United Nations with others intimately connected with these matters, and we have tried to serve, in so far as we could, the cause of peaceful settlement, a settlement which would not only guard the rights of nations or sovereignty of nations concerned, but also be fair to the interests of the international community.

I am not in a position to say anything very much about what is happening in Egypt, now except that, I think, there are indications that a satisfactory solution may be arrived at in regard to the Suez Canal, the working or the functioning of the Suez Canal. Probably, in the course of a few days, a few weeks or a week or two, the Canal will be open to traffic. Now, the House will remember that much of the trouble of the last five or six months arose in connection with the Suez Canal and, therefore, if it is settled satisfactorily as to how it should work to the advantage of the international community and safeguarding the sovereign rights of Egypt, that will be a great gain.

I do not say that that will solve the problems of the Middle East. But, certainly, that will go a considerable way in easing tensions there. There are difficulties, as the House knows, in regard to Gaza in regard to the Gulf of Aquaba and, generally, in regard to conditions in