

ing people in the district of Singhbhum and specially in Sareikella and Kharswan are undergoing as they are being denied opportunities of getting education through their mother tongue."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the following and the steps being taken to render adequate assistance to the people of drought affected areas in the State of Orissa resulting in deaths of starvations and mass exodus of people from villages to industrial centre for search of employment."

The motion was negatived.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir, I want 121 be put.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What was suggested was that all the other amendments that have been moved may be put to voice vote.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gaikwad wants his amendment to be put separately.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of ways and means of improving economic condition of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Buddhist who are considered as other Backward classes."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put all the other amendments that have been moved.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4, 11 to 15, 17, 18, 20, 25 to 39, 41, to 57, 60 to 86,*

88 to 96, 110 to 117, 120, 121, 124 to 127, 132, 133, 135, 137, 144 to 168, 175 to 187, 190 to 194, 199 to 202 and 205 were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put the original motion.

The question is:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

16.40 hrs.

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members who want to go, may do so quickly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to draw the attention of the House to the demand which is demanded for paying interim relief to the Government employees. It has been contended that the Commission has recommended this grant of interim relief.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On what cut-motion is he speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be speaking on the Demand; he is not referring to any cut motion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What demand is he speaking on?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The particular demand which asks for a

*For the text of the amendments see Debates dated 13-2-1958 and 14-2-1958, cols.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

grant for making payment of interim relief to the employees. I have made it clear. Government has left out certain categories of employees while implementing the Commission's recommendations. For instance, there are the 12 lakhs of employees who are working in the various construction projects directly under the Government. There are another set of employees who are working in the ports directly administered by the Government of India. I speak with particular reference to the two to three thousand employees who are employed in the Cochin port, who are practically the employees of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Immediately after the recommendations were made, when demands were made in this House, the answer given by the Government was: 'wait till the Pay Commission gives the award and that award will be implemented as far as Government employees are concerned.' What happened when the employees were given Rs. 5 as interim relief? This particular set of employees, whose dearness allowance is governed by the award of the previous Pay Commission, had been refused this increase.

Apart from the fact that this Rs. 5 is inadequate, I find no reason why the Government should refuse to give this meagre amount of Rs. 5 to a set of employees who are directly under the service of the Government. Most of them are governed by the Minimum Wages Act and their wages had been fixed on the advice of the Minimum Wage Advisory Committee and the statutory period of three years has already passed. But the Government has not made any attempt to revise the wages fixed for them. Government should review their cases.

The Commission has given certain specific reasons for recommending Rs. 5. Even though we do not agree with the merits of the recommendation of the Commission because it considered only the increase in the cost

of living in 1957 only, it has recommended an increase of Rs. 5. Compared to the permanent employees of the various Ministries and employees in the construction projects who are getting a stabilised pay scale according to the old Pay Commission, these temporary employees who are directly employed by the Ministries concerned are getting lesser wages as their basic wage. That is all the more reason why these employees should also be given the *ad interim* increase of Rs. 5.

Another point which I wish to make out is that, even though the Central Government employees including the extra-departmental staff of the postal department gave a memorandum of demands regarding their service conditions along with the Post and Telegraphs employees, the Government at that time curiously enough for reasons known to themselves decided not to refer the question of extra-departmental staff to the Pay Commission, and the Government promised to this House that a separate commission will be appointed to look into their conditions of service. As a matter of fact, two commissions were separately appointed. One was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court and the other commission was not presided over by a judicial officer. Whatever might be the case, one commission comes to the conclusion that the employees should immediately get, in view of the increase in the cost of living in 1957 alone, Rs. 5 as the minimum increase in the dearness allowance, whereas the other commission comes to another conclusion that those employees should get only Rs. 2. The Government accepted both the recommendations. If we are to say that the decision of these two commissions as far as the quantum of dearness allowance to be granted as an interim relief is meagre, they would immediately take protection under cover of certain commissions going into the matter and they are not in a mood or do not wish to interfere with the findings of the commissions.

We find that when commissions are appointed they do their work and when the findings of those commissions do not cater to the taste of the Government in many cases the Government do not hesitate to come before the House and say that they do not agree with the particular findings of the commission. But in this case when two commissions came to two different conclusions regarding the increase in the cost of living of a particular year and made recommendations certainly it was up to the Government at least to standardise the recommendations and give the interim relief of Rs. 5 to the extra-departmental staff along with others.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I rise to a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We may adjourn for the day. We are meeting till 6 p.m. tomorrow, and we may have 15 minutes today.

श्री भक्त इशॉन (गढ़वाल) हाउस को
एकजानं बयो न कर दिया जाय इस समय
लोग बिरकूल दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। कल
जम कर इस पर बात-चीत करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because we want more time we are sitting till six o'clock tomorrow. Therefore, we should not waste these 15 minutes also. The bell is being rung. There is quorum now. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore, regarding this interim increase in dearness allowance I want to make an appeal to the Government that they should not discriminate between these sections of employees.

I want to make a particular reference about the 3,500 workers in the Cochin Port who were directly employed by the Ministry concerned. They should be paid this Rs. 5 increase,

because in the Port area alone when 2,500 workers employed by the Ministry is granted from 1st July 1957 an increase of Rs. 5 another 3,500 workers working side by side with these workers are not getting it. I appeal to the Government to put an end to this injustice and take a fresh decision upon this matter so that those temporary employees may also get this interim increase of Rs. 5.

Another point I want to make is regarding Demand 117, that is regarding the supply of rice. The rice situation in the southern zone has been the subject matter of questions and answers in this House. I beg to make one point clear, that by the formation of the southern zone the view taken by the Government is that, because the States comprising the southern zone *inter se* have got rice surplus theoretically every State's need of rice is satisfied as one State can go and purchase rice from the other State.

But what is the real state of affairs? Last time, the Government told us that Andhra has got a surplus of 8 lakh tons of rice. It was in the month of November, 1957, and when it said that Andhra has got 8-lakh tons as surplus, and when the Kerala State demands that there should be some rice for them and put a demand to the Central Government, the Central Government simply said that "we have not got stock. The Southern Zone is there. Andhra has got a surplus stock of 8 lakh tons and go and purchase there." When the Kerala Government goes to Andhra to purchase rice which, according to the statistics of the Government of India, is 8-lakh tons, you will find that at least a majority of that portion has already been smuggled away without the knowledge either of the Central Government or the Andhra Government. That is one point.

Secondly, it has been already admitted by Government sources that even though the zone has been sealed up, really the rice surplus which remains in the papers of the Central Government is smuggled away and there is

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

no quantity of rice actually sold there, as you see from the statistics of the Government.

Again, in the open market the Kerala Government steps in to get the rice she wants. You have seen on the floor of the House that when the question of the price of rice comes up, certain hon. Members have been voicing the opinion that the rich Andhra peasant is refusing to sell rice at the normal price. When the Government steps in, immediately the price is increased. The only alternative was this. On 31st May, 1957, we passed an Act by which the Government had ample powers to fix the price of rice even though it will be a bit higher. We have to start procurement, but this Government, even though the Act was passed, on 31st May, 1957, refused to go to the market and refused to exercise the function conferred by the Act, even in the months of July and August. Therefore, the price of Andhra rice remains at a very high rate, and the Kerala Government was compelled to purchase it at a high price. The Government stepped into the market and exercised the function only in September, 1957, with the consequent result that the people of Kerala had to give a very high price for the rice.

I appeal to the Government in this connection. They say there is a surplus in the southern zone, but it will not be enough if you just point out that there is surplus in Andhra State and go and buy it. The Central Government has got sufficient powers. If it is left to the State Government, all these difficulties come up. The price should not rise because of the lack of powers to be exercised to procure rice. The difficulty is to get rice on the common market price. Therefore, do not leave this matter to the State Government to go and purchase in the open market, and meet the competition of not only the honest merchants but of the smugglers of rice in Andhra State. Instead of that, the Central Government should step in and see

that it exercises the functions given by the Act as passed in May last. The prices should be fixed early so that the Government could purchase rice, it is difficult for a State Government to go and procure rice.

Not only that. The power to fix the price should be exercised properly. The price should be fixed early. Now, we are finding difficulty in the State of Andhra in respect of the rice. Even though the Government fixed prices, it is difficult to get rice at that price. There is no procedure whereby the State Government could purchase that rice at the fixed prices. Government should immediately exercise the power of procurement and by procuring and commandeering the rice there, the commodity should be supplied to the States concerned.

Thus, instead of saying that Andhra State has got surplus and putting it in papers, in effect, in getting that rice, the Government should diligently come forward before the next crop is harvested, and fix the price and procure rice and see that the four States in the Southern Zone get a suitable quantity of rice on a proper price.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I want to speak on Demand No 55 where some amount has been granted for carrying out the census work. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in Tripura State, during the pre-independence period, the census figure told us that the tribal population was more than three lakhs. But the latest report that was made tells us the tribal population is 1,92,000. That means more than a lakh of population is the present decrease; that the decrease is by more than a lakh. I fail to understand how in such a short period the population has decreased by more than a lakh. It means that at the time when the latest census was being conducted proper enrolment was not done. I know that in Tripura there are some difficulties. Firstly, there is the com-

munication difficulties. That difficulty can easily be overcome if the Government take the co-operation of the village people.

Here I might assure this House that my people are ever ready to co-operate very actively in this matter, if the Government wants their co-operation. So, I would request the Government to look into this matter and recruit special staff to take the census intensively in our State. It is a very regrettable matter. In 1941 the population was more than three lakhs. In between 1941 and now nothing has happened and the tribal people have not gone to other places. So, I do not understand how, according to the latest census, we have lost our population by one lakh.

Secondly, I want to draw the attention of the House to the Government forecast about three months ago that the food production in Tripura State is less than 50 per cent of what it was last year. As a result of it, the price of rice in Tripura is Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per maund in the open market, which is very high. Because of that, the people are suffering. They are in very great difficulties, particularly in the tribal area. There rice is hardly available even in the open market.

So, it is a good thing that Government has decided to supply some amount of rice to the Tripura State. But, I am afraid, that will not meet with the actual requirements of our State. I, therefore, suggest that Government should supply 40,000 tons of rice this year. Otherwise, our people will have to die because of starvation.

Then, I would request the Government to introduce full ration, particularly in the urban areas. Because they are under cordoned areas. In the rural areas, Government should arrange to supply rice through fair price shops to the needy people. Number of fair price shops must be increased adequately. I again empha-

size here that in our State there are communication difficulties. We have experienced during the last few years that when the actual need comes, at that time Government sanctions a certain amount of rice. But, due to communication difficulties, it will not reach our people in time and, therefore, people have to suffer. So, from the very beginning, I submit, Government should take steps to stock rice in the divisions in the State. Otherwise, when the rainy season comes, almost all the roads become very difficult for transport, and people have to suffer for that.

That is why I suggest that a very intensive report should be collected from our State and there should be a list of the needy people. It should be prepared from now on. Government should also increase the number of fair price shops in the rural areas. Otherwise, Government will not be able to meet the situation. I again appeal to the Government that this year Tripura needs at least 40,000 tons of rice, and that it should be supplied to them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House has before it a demand for nearly Rs. 21 crores of rupees by way of Supplementary Demands, and it is necessary that we should analyse the various categories of Demands before we sanction them. I find that in many cases there is no justification for asking for the grants which the Government has asked.

17 hrs.

In the first place, let us take the question of the amount spent, to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs, on visit of foreign dignitaries. I was rather surprised that at a time when we are striving for economy, when an hon. Member cannot get even two copies of a speech if he asks for it for reasons of economy, to spend Rs. 23 lakhs on reception of foreign dignitaries is really far too much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might carry on next day. Before we rise, I have to make an announcement.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
2	14, 18, 16, 17, 18.
11	1.
24	23.
22	24.
34	25.
46	28.
55	30.
67	31, 32, 33.
79	35.
83	37, 38.
94	8.
117	10, 41, 42.
123	44.
126	11.

Cut in the rebate on handloom cloth from 9 Naye Paise to 6 Naye Paise from 1-12-1957

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs 100."

Excessive accumulation of stock of handloom cloth in Madras State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Low grants and low loans for handloom from the cess levied on mill made cloth

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive grants and excessive loans for khadi from the cess levied on mill cloth at the expense of handloom

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Ambar Charkha and the development of khadi industry

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Persistent refusal of Government to take Parliament into confidence on the subject of purchase of defence equipment

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,89,000 in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on the visit of foreign dignitaries

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to properly manage the India Security Press and the Central Stamp Depot

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,64,000 in respect of 'Stamps' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to properly manage the Currency Note Press

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,000 in respect of 'Currency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Foodgrains purchases

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,52,17,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of 'Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defective census in Madras State in respect of the backward classes like Maravars, Kallars and Ahmbadiers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Providing employment to retrenched workers engaged in Hirakud construction project.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power, be reduced by Rs. 100."

Release of water from Hirakud reservoir for affording irrigation facility to agriculturists

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive expenditure on delegations

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Collection of mineral statistics and other relevant data in regard to State of Orissa

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000 in respect of 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of the employees over meagre Interim Relief granted by the Pay Commission

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of extra-departmental staff of the P. & T. over meagre Interim relief of Rs. 2.00 per month.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of employees at the inadequate additional dearness allowance under Pay Commission's Interim Report

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 3,38,70,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Unsatisfactory position of foodgrains reserves

Shri Naushir Bharucha I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to supply adequate rice to States of Kerala and Madras in the South Zone

Shri Tangamani I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Stopping of supply of imported rice to Madras State

Shri Tangamani I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Necessity of undertaking more Hydro-Electric projects and completing them early to replace diesel generating sets

Shri Mohamed Imam I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs 1,06,00,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay' of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Increasing estimates of three steel works

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker These cut motions are now before the House

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My cut motion No 3 is there

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Demand No 3 Cut motion No 3 also may be moved.

Shri Dasaratha Deb. My cut motion is No 29, Demand No 35

Mr Deputy-Speaker Yes

Question of protracted strike in the Security Press at Nask Road

Shri B K Gaikwad I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,64,000 in respect of 'Stamps' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for increasing staff to carry on intensive census in Tripura particularly of Tribal population

Shri Dasaratha Deb. I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 2,70,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two cut motions are also before the House.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1958