

enclosing wall, the rest of the filling and earth work will be done by 'Shramdan' of the locality". We have certain examples from Saurashtra and Gujarat also. You might have noticed that in the new line Hindumalkot—Shri Ganganagar, the Panchayat Parishad of Rajasthan has offered to do all the earth work for the entire line and construction of the railway stations and the platforms. I have taken up this question as an experimental measure, and if we succeed in this, it will be a great example for the whole country. I have mentioned this because there are many things which can be done very cheaply if voluntary co-operation is forthcoming from the locality. All of you here are representatives of public opinion in your parts, and if you emphasize the importance and usefulness of these effects, perhaps we will be able to satisfy the demands of the people to a great extent.

MR. DEPUTY 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 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1959

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Demands for Excess Grants relating to the year 1955-56, voted by the Lok Sabha on the 4th May, 1959. Copies of the Demands were circulated to the hon. Members of this House on the 29th April, 1959. The reasons which led to the excesses have also been explained in the foot-note below each Demand on Appropriation.

As the hon. Members themselves are aware, these excesses are, in the first instance, required to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee and it is only after the Committee have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is brought before Parliament. The Public Accounts Committee have, in their ninth and tenth Reports, recommended the regularisation of these excesses. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House to explain these excesses in detail except briefly to mention that out of a total number of 143 Grants and Appropriations for the year 1955-56, excesses occurred only in 9 Voted Grants and 8 Charged Appropriations. The total excesses amount to Rs. 107

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.] lakhs which is about .03 per cent. of the total final grants and appropriations of Rs. 3746.61 crores for the year.

I might also state here that every effort is made to avoid or reduce such excesses to the minimum, but cases do arise sometimes either as a result of book adjustments made after the close of the year or otherwise when such excesses become unavoidable.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, in this debate I wish to raise the matter about the situation that is obtaining in some of the newspaper concerns. Of course, Sir, it can be broadly related to Demand No. 62 wherein the question of publicity and display comes up. In our country the newspapers instead of solely serving the nation by disseminating news, have become a sort of big business and a sort of big capital investment for financiers. One such group of concerns is the Express Newspapers Limited. I need not go into the history of this concern. The whole country is aware of how from a very humble beginning, it has become today a multi-million organisation operating its own newspapers from Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Madurai, etc. In the beginning, the management found it to its advantage to start new branches so that they could evade the tax on the profits that

accrue at one centre and distribute them to other places. Now, when this organisation is beginning to earn dividends at various places, suddenly the management thought that it would not be in the interests of profits to continue these newspapers under one and the same management. So a fine device is thought of—to evade taxes; to escape their commitment to pay better wages to the working journalists by coming into the next category and to allow all the benefits that have so far accrued to the workers by working in such a big company as such to lapse. Sir, the Express Newspapers Limited in Madras, I think, will come under the 'B' category of newspapers. Now suddenly they want to split up this concern into two or three. They publish two Telugu papers—one a daily and the other a weekly. These are . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Appropriation Bill for excess grants, for moneys spent in 1956.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: The money was spent on publicity; it was spent to give publicity in such newspapers. We are feeding them from the publicity funds. That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not concerned with the newspaper at all. If you have got to say anything about the amounts spent in 1956 by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, certainly it will be relevant. Please be relevant to the Bill.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: In five minutes' time I am going to finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take a little more time. But let us be relevant.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: It is relevant in the sense that this money which we are spending on publicity is being spent to give publicity, to give display advertisements to a

newspaper. It is to these newspapers that we are giving advertisements. That is why I wish to draw your attention and that of the hon. House to the situation that is obtaining in the newspaper concerns and to those newspapers we give . . .

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: On a point of explanation, Sir, this publicity is not that type of newspaper publicity at such. It is, the visual publicity for Five Year Plan etc. It forms part of the I. and B. Ministry. It is not that thing he is referring to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will please be relevant. They do not refer to it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: That is relevant to it.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): Sir, the matter is sub-judice. It is pending in the High Court. It will be highly improper to talk anything about it now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it sub-judice?

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Indian newspapers . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we are not concerned with it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I am not saying anything against its closure or for its closure.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: But the matter is pending in the High Court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another point which we ought to consider. Anyway, we are not concerned with the Indian Express.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: That is only in regard to these things. Today, there is a practice on the part of newspaper owners to split up their concerns and transfer them to benami

people and even to their own sons, saying that it is a different concern, exactly to evade the tax to the exchequer and to deprive the working journalists and other workmen who are working under them and to deny the lawful wages that are to be paid to them according to the new Wage Board Regulations that are going to come. It is exactly against these things that benami transfer are taking place today. And unfortunately we recognise newspapers as a business concern, as a sort of private enterprise, as a source to make profits, as a capitalist, not as a source from which news could be disseminated impartially. It is against such things that the Government must come out and come out boldly. It is unfortunate sometimes that even the regulations of the Press Act are completely violated. I know, Sir, just on the 22nd April, a newspaper publisher goes to a District Magistrate . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are persisting in the same thing. Please read Demand No. 62 which refers to the Director of Advertising and Audio-visual Publicity. Demand No. 64 is something about Song, and Drama and Film Division. If you have anything to remark on these you must say.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Publicity is publicity. If you say that, I will keep quiet. I will not touch it at all.

There is another aspect about this audio visual publicity. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has promised that it would take up the Film Institute during this year. We want to know when this Film Institute is going to come into being. whether there is a proposal now to start it this year or whether it is going to be postponed to the next year? We want to be assured about the type of course that is going to be introduced in this Film Institute. If it is not going to start this year, when it is likely to start?

شری فرید الحق نصاری (اتر
پو ریس): مسٹر ڈپٹی چیئرمین -
میں نے محترمہ کی ابھی اچھی
سٹی - میں کوئی فائینڈیشنل ایکسپرت
لہیں ہوں مگر مجھے

श्री टी० पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश): किसकी
स्पीच आपने सुनी?

شری فرید الحق نصاری: محترمہ
کی -

اسٹیٹمنٹ آف ایجیکٹس اینڈ
ریزنس میں یہ جو لکھا ہوا ہے کہ

“... to provide for the appro-
priation out of the Consolidated
Fund of India of the moneys requir-
ed to meet the expenditure incurred
in excess of the appropriation charg-
ed on the Fund . . .”

اس کو پڑھ کر کے مجھے بہت ہی
تعجب ہوا اس لئے کہ معمولی طریقہ
پر اگر اس پر غور کیجئے تو یہ ہوتا
ہے کہ جتنا خرچ کا اختیار پارلیمنٹ
نے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو دیا تھا اس
خرچ سے زیادہ انہوں نے خرچ کر دیا
یعنی لیگل الفاظ میں مس ایرو
پریشن کیا - معمولی کوئی شخص
اگر اس طرح کے کسی ڈیپارٹمنٹ
میں خرچ کر دیتا تو میرے خیال
میں آپ اس کے خلاف فوراً مقدمہ
چلاتے اور اس کو سزا دیتے - اب اگر
اس طرح سے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا جتنا
پارلیمنٹ اس کو اجازت دیتی ہے
خرچ کرنے کی اس سے زیادہ خرچ
کرتی رہے اور پھر پارلیمنٹ میں آکر

ہم سے اس خرچ کو مانگے کے لئے
اجازت مانگے تو یہ کچھ ٹھیک معلوم
نہیں دیتا -

بہر حال میں اس بل کے آئٹم
نمبر ۶ کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا
ہوں - وہ بھی اس لئے کہ میں نے
ابھی ایک سوال کیا تھا اور جو جواب
مجھے ملا ہے اس کے سلسلہ میں آج
بھی کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
یہ جو پوسٹ اینڈ ٹیلیگراف کا
ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے جس کے ذریعہ ہمارے
شہریوں کی ڈاک سینسر کی جاتی
ہے اور ٹمپور کی جاتی ہے اس کے
متعلق ضلع مظفر نگر کے پتہ کار سنگھ
نے ۷ ستمبر سنہ ۱۹۵۸ کو وہاں کے
پوسٹ ماسٹر کو اپنا ایک ریزولوشن
بھیجا لیکن اس شکایت کا کوئی
جواب نہیں آیا کہ شہریوں کی ڈاک
اور خطوط کو کیوں سنسر کیا جاتا
ہے - جب اس کا جواب نہیں آیا
تب ماسٹر صاحب کو بھی لکھا گیا
لیکن ۲۳ اگست سنہ ۱۹۵۸ کو وہاں
سے بھی کوئی جواب نہیں آیا - اگر
واقعی اس کا جواب اتنا آسان تھا
جیسا کہ ماسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے

کہ میل کا سپرنٹنڈنٹ صحیح نہیں ہے -
“Allegations were not found correct”

اگر اتنا آسان جواب تھا تو میرے
خیال میں ان کو اس میں کوئی
دقت نہیں ہونی چاہیئے تھی کہ
جن لوگوں نے شکایت کی تھی ان
کو ایک ہفتہ کے اندر ایک مہینہ

کے اندر جواب دے دیتے نہ کہ ۷ مئی سنہ ۱۹۵۹ء تک اس جواب کو روکے رکھتے۔ اس سلسلہ میں جب پوسٹ آفس کے افسروں سے زبانی بات کرتے ہیں تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ معاملہ تو ٹھیک ہے مگر یہ تو ہوتا ہی رہتا ہے۔

डा० रघुवीर सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आपके खत कहीं रासतो में गुम तो नहीं हो गए?

شری فرید الحق انصاری : کوئی جواب نہیں دیا۔

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिनहा : इस डिमांड से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नजर नहीं आता है। एवसेम डिमांड का जहा तक सवाल है यह दूसरी बातों से ताल्लुक रखता है।

شری فرید الحق انصاری : پھر حال یہ جو ۱۰۱ ڈیمانڈ سول ورکس کے متعلق ہے اس کے جواب میں میں عرض کروں کہ شاید مجتہدہ یہ کہیں کہ اس کا ڈیمانڈ ہے، خرچوں سے تعلق نہیں ہے لیکن میری عقل ناقص میں یہ خرچہ بھی جو سول ورکس پر ہی ہوتا ہے پائیسٹی میں داخل ہو گا۔ جو بڑی بڑی نہایت عالی شان بلڈنگیں بن رہی ہیں، ہمارے ہاؤس کے ارد گرد بن رہی ہیں، ان کو دیکھئے تو آپ کو پتہ چلیگا کہ ملک کا روپیہ، اتنی محنت و مشقت کا روپیہ کس بڑی

طرح سے برباد ہو رہا ہے، اس کو کنٹریکٹس اور پی۔ ڈبلیو۔ ڈی۔ کے لوگ برباد کر رہے ہیں۔ اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی غور کیجئے کہ اتنی بڑی بلڈنگ کھڑی ہو جانے کے بعد جب بھی کوئی معمولی بارش یہاں دلی میں ہوتی ہے تو ہم کو یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کسم بلڈنگ کے نیچے کا فلور پانی سے بھر گیا اور چالنے کاغذات تھے وہ سب تباہ و برباد ہو گئے، خراب ہو گئے، سٹیمائس ہو گئے۔ دلی اتنا پرانا شہر ہے ہندوؤں نے بھی اسے آباد کیا مسلمانوں نے بھی اسے آباد کیا، لیکن آج تک اس شہر میں بارش سے نہ اس قدر نقصان ہوا، نہ فائدہ آیا، نہ اس طرح کی کوئی تباہی آئی۔ ہمارے سیلٹول پی۔ ڈبلیو۔ ڈی۔ کے جو نئے نئے انجلیئر نکلے ہیں انہوں نے آج اس سنہ ۵۷ - ۵۸ اور ۵۹ میں اس سے کچھ پہلے والے سالوں میں جو بھی عمارتیں کھڑی کی ہیں بغیر سوچے، بغیر پلان کئے ہوئے، بغیر یہ دیکھے ہوئے کہ وہاں کی زمین برابر ہے یا نہیں، نیچے اونچی ہے یا نہیں جس سے کہیں نہچے پانی نہ چلا جائے، عمارتیں کھڑی کر دی ہیں۔ اس کا مطلب صرف پیسہ خرچ کروا دینے سے ہے۔ اور پرسیسٹنسیج لینے سے ہے۔ اس لئے میں اس ڈیمانڈ کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मिस्टर डिप्टी चैंबरमैन, मैंने मोहतरिमा की अभी स्पीच सुनी। मैं कोई फाइनेंसियल एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ मगर मुझे—

श्री टो० पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश): किसकी स्पीच आपने सुनी?

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : मोहतरिमा की—

स्टेटमेंट आफ ओब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजंस में ये जो लिखा हुआ है कि

“....to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure incurred in excess of the appropriation charged on the Fund....”

इसको पढ़कर मुझे बहुत ही ताज्जुब हुआ इसलिए कि मामूली तरीके पर अगर इस पर गौर कीजिये तो ये होता है कि जितना खर्च का अख्तियार, पार्लियामेंट ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को दिया था इस खर्च से ज्यादा उन्होंने खर्च कर दिया यानी लीगल अल्फाज मैं मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन किया। मामूली कोई शक्स अगर इस तरह से किसी डिपार्टमेंट में खर्च कर देता तो मेरे ख्याल में आप उसके खिलाफ फौरन मुकदमा चलाते और उसको सजा देते। अब अगर इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जितना पार्लियामेंट उसको इजाजत देती है उससे ज्यादा खर्च करती रहे और फिर पार्लियामेंट में आकर हम से इस खर्च को मानने के लिये इजाजत मांगे ये कुछ ठीक मालूम नहीं देता।

बहरहाल मैं इस बिल के आइटम नं० ६ के मुतल्लिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वो भी इसलिये कि मैंने अभी एक सवाल किया था और जो जवाब मुझे मिला है उसके सिलसिले में आज भी कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता

हूँ कि ये जो पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ का डिपार्टमेंट है जिसके जरिये हमारे शहरियों की डाक सैसर की जाती है और टैम्पर की जाती है उसके मुतल्लिक जिला मुजफ्फरनगर के पत्रकार संघ ने ७ मई, १९५८ को वहाँ के पोस्ट मास्टर को अपना एक रेजुलेशन भेजा लेकिन उस शिकायत का कोई जवाब नहीं आया कि शहरियों की डाक और खतूत को क्यों सैसर किया जाता है। जब इसका जवाब नहीं आया तब मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लिखा गया—२३ अगस्त, १९५८—वहाँ से भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया। अगर वाकई इसका जवाब इतना आसान था जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि मेल का टैम्परिंग सही नहीं है ‘Allegation were not found correct’ अगर इतना आसान जवाब था तो मेरे ख्याल में उनको इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये थी कि जिन लोगों ने शिकायत की थी उनको एक हफ्ते के अन्दर एक महीने के अन्दर, जवाब देते। ना कि ७ मई, १९५८ तक इस जवाब को रोके रखते। सिलसिले में जब पोस्ट आफिस के अफसरों से जबानी बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि ये मामला तो ठीक है मगर ये तो होता ही रहता है।

डा० रघुवीर सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आपके खत कहीं रास्ते में गुम तो नहीं हो गये।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्रीमती तारकेशवरी सिन्हा : इस डिमांड से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नजर नहीं आता है। एक्सेस डिमांड का जहाँ तक सवाल है यह दूसरी बातों से ताल्लुक रखता है।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : बहरहाल ये जो १०१ डिमांड सिविल वर्क्स के मुतल्लिक है उसके जवाब में मैं अर्ज करूँ कि शायद मोहतरिमा ये कहें कि उसका डिमांड में, खर्चों से ताल्लुक नहीं है लेकिन मेरी अकल नाकिस में ये खर्चा भी जो सिविल वर्क्स पर ही होता

है पोलिसी में दाखिल होगा। जो जो बड़ी-बड़ी निहायत आलीशान बिल्डिंगें बन रही हैं, हमारे हाउस के इर्द गिर्द बन रही हैं उनको खिंचे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मुल्क का रुपया इतनी मेहनत और मुशक्कत का रुपया किस बुरी तरह से बर्बाद हो रहा है उसको कंट्रक्टरस और पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के लोग बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इसी के साथ साथ ये भी गौर कीजिये कि इतनी बड़ी बिल्डिंग खड़ी हो जाने के बाद जब भी कोई मामूली बारिश देहली में होती है तो हमको ये पता चलता है कि किसी बिल्डिंग के नीचे का फ्लोर पानी से भर गया और जितने कागजात थे वे सब तबाह बर्बाद हो गये, खराब हो गये, सत्यानाश हो गये। 'हेला' इतना पुराना शहर है, हिन्दुओं ने भी इसे आबाद किया, मुसलमानों ने भी इसे आबाद किया लेकिन आज तक इस शहर में बारिश से ना इस कदर नुकसान हुआ ना फलड़ आया ना इस तरह की कोई तबाही आई। हमारे सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के जो नये नये इंजीनियर निकले हैं उन्होंने आज इस सन् ५७-५८ और सन् ५९ में और इससे कुछ पहले वाले सालों में जो भी इमारतें खड़ी की हैं बगैर सोचे, बगैर प्लान किये हुये बगैर ये देखे हुये कि वहा की जमीन बराबर है या नहीं, नीचा ऊंची है या नहीं, जिससे कहीं नीचे पानी न चला जाय इमारतें खड़ी कर दी हैं। इसका मतलब सिर्फ पैसा खर्च करवा देने से है और परमिटेंज लेने से है इसलिये मैं इस डिमांड की मुखालफत करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would request you to refer to Demand No. 64 which deals with the Song and Drama Unit. Many Members might feel: How is it that I speak on a subject of this kind? But my point is that in this matter the Government firstly is not spending enough, and secondly they are not properly using the funds. And we expect from the Government that in these two years

or so, there should be some development in the institutions. For instance, there is a demand for a national theatre in various States. This demand should be seriously considered by the Government and accepted. I think, more or less, we are all agreed that the Government should play a more important part in promoting culture, fine art and so on. We have got our all-India institutions. But then it is necessary to take these things to the various States and even down below. This is point number one.

Secondly, we are very glad to find that sometimes provisions are made for such items as these. But I do not see as to why this Dramatic Performances Act of 1876 should not be repealed. This gives powers to the police to censor various things. If I have to dramatise something I have to put it before the Censor, even Ranbindranath Tagore's play. There is unanimity of opinion in the country among the dramatists and artistes that this Act, which the British enacted, should be repealed. The Government should consider it; otherwise I think we cannot promote merely by allocating funds for these things.

Now, Sir, talented artistes should be encouraged and we should go out in search of talent from among the people. That is most important. Somehow or other we have confined our activities within, what is called, the existing set-up, and we do not go beyond. The result is not enough artistes are coming or are being cultivated.

Then, Sir, kindly refer to the other item, Demand No. 24—well, I wanted to say one or two words about the External Affairs Ministry but I had better not.

Now, Sir, I come to Demand No. 88—Government collieries. Some funds have to be found in order to meet the excess requirements because there have been some additions to the

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

capital at charge. Now, for the development of these industries we would be all willing to allocate funds. Our opinion is known on that score. But it is no use telling that there has been an increase in the capital at charge in 1955-56. When telling us you must say as to what you did in order to arrange internally the finances in such a manner that such a charge becomes unnecessary. Sir, I do not think that in such undertakings the Government should come with excess demands for meeting these small demands of expenditure. What they should do is to find the money by economy and by expansion of business. I have already said in this House that we can earn a lot of money by running our mines properly and also in the trade of oil and so on. I understand discussions are going on between the authorities here and some oil chiefs, some foreigners, who have come here and I think we would be in a position to find our feet soon in the distribution of oil and make some money when such demands for excess grants would not be necessary to ask for.

Now, Sir, let me come to another item and I think it is the Home Affairs. I would not give any sensational story at all this time. As you see, some moneys are required by the Government but what we would say is that as far as the Home Ministry is concerned, considerable sums of money are sanctioned every year and in that year also a lot of money was sanctioned. Why should not they find money from internal economy, I cannot understand, in order to avoid such kinds of demands.

Now, Sir, in this connection I would say that as far as the Home Ministry is concerned, it was possible for that Ministry to find money. I will take this opportunity to remind you of what I said in the last session when we dispersed on the last day and you were good enough to describe it as my tactics but I was not using any

tactics. I mentioned as to how some funds of the Home Ministry were being spent to run a paper by the Intelligence Branch. Now that was exactly in this period in 1955-56 and that was the boom period of that expenditure and misappropriation of funds. Sir, I mentioned it on the last day because until that night before I was not in the possession of the written signed document. That is why what looked like a surprise I had to spring here. Otherwise I would have brought it before. Sir, before I left I gave it to Comrade Hiren Mukherjee of the other House. The matter was raised there and copies were passed on to the Home Minister and I had personally talked to the Finance Minister about it. Now, all these days have passed. No one has contradicted so far what I said. The Home Minister was there. He never contradicted because he knows he cannot contradict it, because I am in possession of certain interesting things, because the moment he contradicts I will come out with interesting documents. He is a very shrewd intelligent man and I am very glad that he did not contradict it.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): It may not be worth contradicting.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, Sir, it depends on how you view what is what. Some people have got a wrong understanding that I have said something on the last day and all that. That is nothing of the kind. Sir, all I tell is that the Finance Minister should look into it. This is all that I say. Since then the Assistant Editor of the paper made a public statement in the Press saying that what I said is right; he is still the Assistant Editor and the paper is under suspension and the dispute is pending with the Labour Conciliation Officer and the High Court and so on and still he is the Assistant Editor technically. But I need not go into all that now. He made a public statement, a copy of which is available to everybody. It appeared in the newspaper also. He not only corroborated what I said, not only substan-

tiated what I said but he also said that he would be prepared to help any investigation if such investigations were undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to trace the money. That is one thing.

Now, I would not like to expect the Government to tell me their secrets; least of all that of the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is appropriation on account of railway accommodation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Very good, Sir. What a prudent man does is this. If he needs a little more money for his children's education, he would save on something else, say, on clothings or house rent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to the particular appropriation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, Sir, it was not possible for the Home Ministry to save money under other heads of the Ministry. When you spend money on other heads without consideration of economy, naturally you will be faced with a situation where you will have to ask for excess grants, and I say it was not necessary. My whole point is that every Ministry should internally, taking the Ministry's allocation as a whole, so handle the finances that it does not become necessary for it to come under a particular head with demands for excess grants. It will not be necessary. For instance, if the Home Ministry had saved money under other heads, it would not have been necessary for it to demand under a particular head this kind of excess grants. Economy could have been made here also about travelling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be a saving in that particular head.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then you do not need to come here with this

demand. Then I am prepared to give it even if they come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the Parliament sanction; it is reappropriation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then I am prepared to give it. Then I am prepared to give appropriation excess if I feel that you are economising in other places and here you need excess, because I do not lose in the sum total and I would have no hesitation in sanctioning this excess grant. This is how I view the matter. I think, Sir, you understood my point.

Then the External Affairs Ministry is here in the graceful presence of the very brave Deputy Minister and I should have liked to have known from her as to what are these missions abroad for whom some excess grant is required, a petty amount, but then it is necessary for us to know what were these missions abroad, because all kinds of missions go; some are good, some are indifferent and some are bad. Therefore, it is very necessary to state what kinds of missions went. Sir, we are all for sending missions abroad and I would like the hon. the Deputy Minister herself going in a mission or two. I do not mind that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, under which head he would like to go?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Under which head I would like to go? I do not think I would come under this grant. The hon. Deputy Finance Minister should know that my expenses will not be covered under this grant. I am not in that happy position in which she finds herself in.

Therefore, I wanted to know a little about it. It is not known.

Then, Sir, about colliery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have finished colliery.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I forgot to mention one thing about colliery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to go backward and not forward.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I forgot to mention that a lot of money is being wasted under this head, capital at charge, in the collieries, buying things which they are not using. I find at Calcutta Docks capital goods for the collieries had been bought—for Korba and some other mines—and they are lying. Some people say several crores of rupees worth of machinery are lying there. They are shown as capital at charge because the money had been spent but they are not in fact capital which is actually spent. They are lying in the Docks and other places. This should be looked into. I think some jolly loaders etc. are lying there. These should be gone into by the Ministry. That is the point I missed.

Now, about visual publicity and all that. Sir, Rs. 4 lakhs they want; they spent Rs. 4 lakhs that was sanctioned. I think we are entitled to ask whether they did their job well. It seems to me that there is some lack of imagination here. There is not an attempt to portray the life effectively and usefully. I find in the Press that there is a lot of criticism about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, coming even from the supporters of the Government, especially relating to the enterprises and activities, under this visual publicity. I think these should also be gone into and things should be rectified if they go wrong.

Now, I have finished but I would only like to say that this principle of excess grants is not desirable. Every time we raise a point. We are not as such opposed to excess grants; if they are essential, they must be sanctioned and must be granted. We are not opposed to them. But I think that after years of budgeting we should realise that this is not a healthy practice that after two years you

come for excess grants and all these two years things go on. And all these two years things go on. What should be done is, when budgeting is done, it should be carefully made and when the Government makes Demands for Excess Grants, the Government should make it in the background of an economy, that is to say, under some item they are making Demands for Excess Grants and under other items they would be in a position to state that they have made an economy. Therefore, people will not take exception to it. People will know that these Excess Grants are essential, that they are prudent and they had been made after careful management of our financial affairs. This should enable and also put the hon. Minister in a far stronger position to make Demands for such Grants; but this is not done. Every year the P.A.C. makes criticisms and observations, adverse observations at times, and we are confronted with a Bill for Excess Grants. This is not right. Therefore the other side should also be developed, the side of economy. Every department can economise, and may launch an economy drive. I don't say by economic drive that the drive should be retrenchment or cutting down of the salaries. On the contrary, the lower grade employees should be given more salaries. That is my point. But we can save money under various Heads. Lot of money is wasted under various Heads, as we can see. Travelling as you have said is there. Some unnecessary travelling takes place and some of the officers go about in air conditioned cars. I find sometimes some officers of the Government—I would like them to enjoy all the required comforts. I would not envy an officer travelling first class when I travel first class or even second class but at the same time why should many officers always travel in air conditioned car? I don't see that it is necessary either for efficiency or anything else. Therefore, we can save therein and Demands like these need not come. Adjustment with the Railway Board always takes

place. That is how you can make economy drive. I say, take by all means, bring by all means Demands for Excess Grants but tell us how you are carrying on your economy drive in the right way in the various Ministries under various Heads and in the various departments, and I think all of us can contribute in this, especially those who are at the top. There is waste, there is carelessness and there is negligence there and that should be prevented. This is another aspect of the matter Government should consider. Every year we say this and nobody listens to us. Again I am repeating. As long as I am here, I will continue to repeat it and my fear is the hon. lady Member, as long as she is there, she will prosper and shine more and she will continue to evade it. That will be my lot.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since the hon. Member made special reference to the Excess of Grants demanded by the External Affairs Ministry, I would like to give a little clarification. Sir, usually in order to simplify accounting, the rate of exchange is quoted as a fixed thing but in many cases, in many missions, we find there has been devaluation of currency and this has involved certain changes in the amount demanded. For 1955-56 we find that the most important single fact which contributed to increased requirement is the devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee, on 1st August 1955. This could not have been foreseen when the original estimates were framed. Another thing is, we get our returns from the missions by the 7th March every year. So the data thus furnished by the missions does not cover the whole of the financial year. In the circumstances the Ministry is unable to make a correct forecast of the requirements and hence this small amount of Rs. 19,000 is demanded.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I sought a little enlightenment.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I hope you are enlightened by this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am always enlightened by the hon. lady.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members opposite, Mr. Gupta and Mr. Ansari, raised the point about why all the time the Government should come for regularising the Excess Demands. We are in complete sympathy with the views of the Members. Certainly they are justified in making this criticism as to why all the time the Excess Demands should be brought forward, but the thing is that we have been trying our best to plug these loopholes as far as possible, because not only the P. A. C. has been stressing this fact very much but also the Parliament is very agitated about this. But the Government feels that so long as a complete system of Exchequer Control is not introduced and a total ban is not imposed on transfer of book adjustments in respect of inter-departmental subjects or any transfers after the close of the year, Excesses of this type cannot altogether be avoided. As you yourself pointed out, they cannot be reappropriated in the same Ministry or in respect of different Ministries. The Parliament has to regularise it and to give its sanction for appropriating a particular sum of money. Even if it is a saving in a particular department, then also the Parliament has to vote it and regularise it. Therefore we cannot make such transfer from our own choice. Parliament has to look into that and also the P.A.C., as hon. Members are aware, have now, in the reports they have submitted—even before the final report—mentioned about the regularisation of a particular Excess Demand. Therefore this criticism is not justified in the sense that never should an Excess Demand be presented before Parliament for voting. It is bound to come here and there when necessity arises. So far as reasons for the Excesses are concerned, they are given. Shri Gupta raised the point about collieries. I do not disagree with him that economy should

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be maintained as far as possible and in all the Ministries they are trying their level best to economize over expenditure and try to avoid wasteful expenditure but this particular Excess Demand was due to certain unavoidable facts. It was nothing like an Excess Demand that was not foreseen or was not calculated, or it was due to lack of judgment that brought this Excess Demand to be appropriated now. It was because the rate of interest changed at that time and therefore the revised rate of interest became 3.25 per cent. This fact was intimated to the Ministry after the estimates had been made by the Finance Ministry and therefore this revised rate could never have been foreseen at the time when the Budget was framed. It could never have been anticipated and so there was no question of those things being put in the Budget Estimates as actuals. This revised rate of interest came afterwards and therefore there was no other alternative but to bring these additional amounts for appropriation.

There were certain points raised by Mr. Ansari concerning the P. & T. though this particular Demand does not at all include that subject under review because it takes a different case altogether. But I would request the hon. Member that if he has any such case or any grievance, as he has mentioned that they are genuine, he is welcome to refer to those things. He can send all those papers and certainly I shall forward all those papers to the respective Ministries for their consideration. And I do not think there is any need for him to be sorry about the whole thing, that they will not be looked into. I invite him to give us all those papers where he thinks something has been done which is not really proper and I shall certainly send those papers to the respective Ministries to get them examined.

Some other points have been raised by the hon. Member, Mr. Rao, but they do not really come under the scope of this Bill. They are really beyond the scope of the Bill. They really

relate to Five Year Plan publicity or visual publicity. They concern only some booklets for the Five Year Plan, dance and dramas for the publicity of the Plan and such things. So I do not think I really need reply those points. Moreover, as my hon. friend to my right pointed out, the whole thing is *sub judice* and it is not proper for anybody to raise those points on the floor of the House. Not many points have been raised and . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about the Home Ministry and the sum of Rs. 8 lakhs which was spent, that free-lance venture?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not connected with this Bill. You need not reply on that point.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think I have already said what I wanted to say on points that have any bearing on the Bill. We have noted whatever Shri Bhupesh Gupta has said. Whatever he speaks is noted; whether we like it or not as to what he says, they are noted and of course, if they are genuine, they are certainly looked into. But if they are such that they do not require to be looked into, he must not feel that they are not noted. They will all be looked into if they required to be.

With these words, and thanking specially Mr. Bhupesh Gupta for his very constructive approach—he has been so very constructive—I move.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for

that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at fifty-three minutes past four of the clock.