

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यूरोपियन तहजीब हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं लायी जा सकती। यह दहेज की प्रथा इम कदर बुरी हालत को चली गयी है कि जिससे अब लड़कियों की शादी करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दहेज की प्रथा एक ऐसी बिमारी है जो बहुत सी दूसरी बीमारियों की जड़ है। आज जिस वक्त किसी के घर में लड़की पैदा हो जाती है उसी वक्त से उसको फिर हो जाती है मैं किस तरह से दहेज के लिये रुपया इकट्ठा करूँ, वह चोर-बाजारी करता है, रिश्वतखोरी करता है, भ्रष्टाचार करता है। आज जितनी भी शिकायतें भ्रष्टाचार की हम भारतवर्ष में देख रहे हैं, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उन सारों की जड़ यह दहेज है। अगर दहेज की बिदत को खत्म कर दिया जाय तो किसी भाई को नाजायज तरीके से रुपया इकट्ठा करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कदर जल्दी हो सके, कम से कम इस १९५९ के साल में, दहेज खत्म करने के क़ानून को लाकर पास कर दिया जाए, इससे जनता को बड़ा इल्मीनान होगा।

इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इल्मीनान दिलाये जाने पर इस बिल को विद्वृत्त करता हूँ।

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

**THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—**  
*continued*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gopala Reddi.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN): Sir, before he speaks, I want to explain a matter that was raised on Appropriation Bill regarding our Ministry. Within two minutes I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN: Sir, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta in his speech on the Appropriation Bill raised a point about the closure of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in Allahabad and what the Press Registrar has done with regard to the granting of permission for the starting of a North Indian edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and so on. As far as the facts are concerned, on the 13th January the Hindi edition of the Allahabad "Amrita Bazar Patrika" ceased publication; on the 14th January the English edition also ceased publication. After that on 15th, they started an edition called the Allahabad Edition—North Indian "Amrita Bazar Patrika". It was without the necessary sanction or permission for declaration. Normally, when a paper is to be started they have got to make a declaration before the Magistrate for starting a paper. For this they have applied to the Additional District Magistrate, Allahabad. He consulted us. When he consulted us we said that he should first find out whether the proprietors were the same as those of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Calcutta, and if they were starting a new paper on their own then we had no objection. But then, later it was found that they had entered into partnership with some other firm which was a new firm that wanted to start. Then we said that it was not properly done and then we had to instruct them. After that they ceased publication of the Northern India edition. Then in the interim period they have published this paper without a valid declaration. So we have told the District Magistrate that he has to proceed in the matter according to law and he is taking up necessary action in the matter.

Sir, this is all I wanted to say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): So I did a good thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are always doing good things.

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (DR. B. GOPALA REDDI): Sir, the main point

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.] was of course the Amrita Bazar Patrika, which was answered by my colleague here, and the other criticisms were the usual criticisms, namely, why were they not anticipated at the time of the Budget, when the Budget was framed, and why they allowed some amounts to lapse. These are the usual criticisms made when Supplementary Demands are brought before the House, and I thought there was nothing particular in the criticisms levelled against this third batch of Supplementary Demands presented to the House. Anyhow all those policies that pertain to the various Ministries will be taken up again, are being taken up in the Budget discussion, and the House will have ample opportunities of discussing these policies underlying the Supplementary Demands and therefore, Sir, I have nothing further to say except that I am very happy that the House has given general approval to the Supplementary Demands that were presented to the House.

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 services of the financial year 1958-59, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: I move: "That the Bill be returned."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. "That the Bill be returned."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I want to say a few words. I am very grateful to the Parliamentary Secretary—though he has disappeared—that he made the position clear. It is precisely for that reason that I brought this matter to the notice of the House, and I expected that the hon. Minister would kindly answer some of the points that we raised in the course of the discussion and now, naturally, we may have other opportunities, but one or two observations with regard to one or two items I would like to make.

First of all, Sir, the Commerce and Industry Minister liked to make an observation that this Ministry should function much better. We are not opposed to making grants to that Ministry. In this connection I would remind the House that I brought to the notice of the House, through a question, certain licences being given to Wakefield and Fedco. Investigation has been under progress. I do not know why there is so much delay. I have information, and that I shall break some other day, that an attempt is being made to hush up the matter, and therefore I think the House should be forewarned in this matter.

SHRI H. D. RAJAH (Madras): What is the basis of your information?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is an old story, you see.

SHRI H. D. RAJAH: What is the basis of your information that it is\* being hushed up?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My information is that an attempt is being made to hush it up, and there are all kinds of things including an attempt to bring the matter before a court of law so that we cannot proceed. Therefore I hope the Commerce and Industry Ministry will find some other occasion to make the position clear.

Then, Sir, I want to make another point about the Ministry of Labour and Employment That day I raised

this question. I think this Ministry should also function better, and in many matters it is not fulfilling its responsibility, especially when we have the Deputy Minister who, you said, is allergic to me. I am not allergic to him. The Labour Ministry of the country should not suffer from psychological derailment, allergy or some such diseases. It is very very harmful for the Deputy Labour Minister. I have very great respect for the Labour Minister, but I cannot share the same respect with regard, perhaps, to the other gentleman. Sir, he suffers from allergy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They do not want testimonials.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Nobody wants, Sir; I am a poor man; who should bother about my testimonials?

Now sometimes this allergy is expressed in a manner which looks as if the Deputy Labour Minister is speaking on behalf of the employers, of the coal-mine owners and of others from the hon. Deputy Labour Minister. We do not like it; nor would the hon. Members opposite like it—they may not share my views in the matter.

Here I would like to point out that from Assam again I have got telegrams and so on that the workers are being laid off. Lay-off is taking place. Two thousand and three thousand workers are being thrown out of employment, labour from the British-owned tea gardens and other tea gardens. The Labour Ministry should act promptly and quickly in this matter. I am receiving letters which I am forwarding to them.

As far as the Enquiry Report on the coal-mine disaster at Chinakuri is concerned, I insist that the Government face an enquiry. I have nothing against the Labour Ministry. The only trouble is that due to allergy or some other disease they speak as if they are speaking for the Mines Department or the coalmine

owners. All that I said was—I insist on it—that in that Enquiry Report certain findings are there which have been challenged by the trade union organisations, not Communist, mind you, but others—Communists are not there that way. The Mine-Workers Federation, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and others have contested the figure. Here is a dispute; here is a controversy, over this matter. Therefore it should be gone into and discussed. One says the figure of deaths is 176; another says it is 300 and they produce certain documentary evidence and make allegations over serious matters. Therefore this should not be treated in the manner in which it is sought to be treated.

Next, Sir, about the food imports. Here you will find that heavy provisions have been made. Food import is going up and money is sought. If you have to import food and you require money, money will be given, but the only difficulty is: How long are we going to continue like that? You have already exceeded your full target of imports of foodgrains for the second Five Year Plan—six million tons; now we are in the neighbourhood of nine millions. Still it is going up and provision is made, crores and crores of rupees, important though food is. In this connection I consider it necessary to make a suggestion. Carry out effectively the ceilings placed on land so that the tillers get the land, and see that ceiling is enforced in the States. Ceilings have been legally fixed, but they should be in fact enforced. Take for instance my State, West Bengal; ceiling is there, 25 acres per head; but then so much fraudulent transaction has taken place. The Chief Minister says that he has no land actually sixty thousand acres or so he has got as against the six lakhs he expected. This is the position. Therefore fraud has taken place there. Therefore it is essential to enforce the ceilings. It is no good merely passing the law; not merely with regard to social legislation but even in regard to such legislation it is important that once we pass a law, then collectively all of us

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] should be interested in implementing correctly the law that is there, the law that has been passed. Therefore, Sir, everywhere this matter has to be gone into. When I say this thing I know that broadly there is agreement, but somehow or other things are not being implemented. Who comes in the way? The Communist Party? I think nobody will suggest that the Communist Party is coming in the way of enforcement of ceilings. I think somebody is coming in the way. It is not even the Congressmen generally. It is the vested interests, some vested interests who have settled themselves, who have entrenched themselves in the Government and in other places. It is very difficult to pass the law and then enforce the ceilings by keeping people who do not believe in ceilings, in positions of authority and power. That is the difficulty. I should say this disbanding should take place there and we should enforce the ceiling.

Sir, provision is made about Privy Purses and others. How long must we be paying Privy Purses? There should be a stop to it. I need not say very much about it; it is so nauseating.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting has gone away. Sir, I think our A.I.R. should be less of a propagandist for a particular individual or individuals, and it should sometime take the character of a national broadcast. I will just give you one example. We had a discussion over the Budget here. They broadcast the discussion. I know that everybody is allergic to me. About Congress Members every word that was uttered . . . (*Interruption*) Do not get allergic now—every word that was uttered in praise of the Finance Minister—unostentatious, praiseworthy, etc.—these are meaningless words: It has nothing to do with the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, if you observe the courtesies and decencies of Parliamentary debate you will be reported in *extenso*.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Anyway, I do not know what kind of decency of Parliamentary democracy I should observe. When you compare the Budget with the straightness of the Finance Minister . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): Is it Parliamentary decency to call the Budget a 'Pickpocket Budget'?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know what to call it. Parliamentary decency does not teach me . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, he interrupted me a little. Sir, we do not support a pick-pocket by taking the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member is speaking on the Appropriation Bill or on the General Budget?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This hon. Member is speaking on the Appropriation Bill which deals with a number of items which are in the Budget. The hon. Member trying to interrupt me is forgetting this simple truth,

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have lost the thread now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will pick it up.

Therefore, it should not be done. So what people have said about this Budget—it is boosting—I do not like. The hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Where is he?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is there (*pointing him out*).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He has receded in the House, just as truth recedes in the broadcasts. Now, I will

not disturb him any more. He has understood what I mean. Sir, you have to listen to the broadcasts a little more.

There is another item—Expenditure (General Civil Works) and all that. I say that this thing should be gone into. Do not waste money. Sometimes I find a lot of money is being wasted on Civil Works. I do not see the reason why we need all these railings in our houses on Ferozeshah Road. Everybody lives very well. They have been living for the last six years. What has happened that you must have railings?

SHRI H. D. RAJAH: To keep you in position.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will, I do not get derailed like others. It may be necessary for those who go off the rails. That money should not have been wasted in this manner. What is the matter today? Whenever you are confronted with a proposition for additional grants in a particular department, when need be, have it by all means, but economise in other departments. Meet it from the internal resources. You need not come every time before us. Practise economy. Economy is a thing which is never practised. It has become a talking point in the Treasury Benches. Philosophical utterances are made over economy but there is no trace of economy. The only drive that goes on in the Government is the drive of victimization. There is no other drive. Economy drive should take place, and there should be a cutting down of certain expenses. You are speaking of all kinds of paraphernalia. It is not a question of V.I.P.s. V.I.P. is a metaphysical proposition. I do not mind. But then it becomes a very concrete tangible proposition when it costs a lot of money. Therefore, I do not like this kind of thing. Economy should also be practised and money should be saved by the Government. That is very very important. This is all that I have to say.

SHRI H. P. SEKSENA: Mr. Chairman, we have been passing these Appropriation Bills, which may very correctly, perhaps, be termed as Misappropriation Bills. Session after session, just a few months after the General Budget has been passed, we come forward with Supplementary Demands. Sir, I have not yet been able to understand what all this is due to. Is this Supplementary Budget due to defective budgeting? What is it due to that we stand in need of passing a Supplementary Budget in almost each and every session of the House, whether it is nearer to the passage of the General Budget or it is far off and distant from that. But I have not yet been able to follow where the mistake or the defect lies—whether it is any defective budgeting or what it is. I am at a loss to understand what this means. Is this Consolidated Fund of India an inexhaustible thing? If we go on like that, it will, I am afraid, one day make the nation bankrupt and insolvent.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): It has already become.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Since I do not want the government of our country to become insolvent and bankrupt, I am not in favour of this method of withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund by means of these Appropriation Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lingam. We have not much time left. We have allotted one hour and ten minutes for this. Practically it is over.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Madras): I shall close in about ten minutes at the most.

Sir, this is not the occasion to go into the details of the Demands for Grants sought for by the Government. Even so, Sir, a perusal of the Demands for Grants discloses certain particular trends which cannot be ignored. As the time at my disposal is short, I shall take two or three Ministries to show how in seeking additional allot-

[Shri N. M. Lingam.] ments the Government does not seem to have any qualms about restraining expenditure.

Sir, I take up first the Ministry of Defence. In this Ministry, certain sums asked for are towards the payment of awards made by arbitrators in disputes. The Defence Ministry, as the House knows, enters into large contracts for supplies and services, and whenever there is any default in the supplies and services, the matter goes to arbitrators in the first instance, and then perhaps to courts. Here, according to the statement of the Government, in every one of these disputes the award has gone against the Government. We are all familiar with the agreements entered into by the High Commissioner in London for the purchase of jeeps and other heavy equipment. Often with regard to smaller agreements for smaller services entered into by the local officials here, every award has gone against the Government and in favour of the contractor. Almost every Ministry is in the habit of entering agreement for goods, and it is tragic that we have not yet evolved a form of agreement which will be a proof against all these loopholes which result in losses to Government.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the agreements and the losses suffered under each contract but I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect because it has been continuing for a long time and seems to affect every Department which enters into contracts for supplies and services.

Then, Sir, I take up the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There again additional allotments are sought in connection with the expansion of activities of certain branches of the Ministry and the creation of additional posts to cope with the increased work due to expansion of the Ministry in various fields, and look at the schedule on the new appointments: an Officer on Special Duty on Rs. 3,500/-, then again another Officer on Special Duty

on Rs. 3,500/-, then a third Officer on Special Duty on Rs. 1,950]-, then again a fourth Officer on Special duty on Rs. 1,800/- and so on and so forth. When we are talking of cur-tailing civil expenditure as much as possible and trying to make both ends meet, and trying to make the Revenue Budget a balanced one, this tendency on the part of the Government to create additional posts on some pretext or another seems rather odd. I do concede that the Government have their own case in justification of these posts but they seem even on the surface of them out of all proportion to the nature of work that the Government has in view or the Government has tried to show the House that they are envisaging in connection with the successful working of this department. I know that the statement does not show the economy effected by other Departments but even then the additional sums asked for for the creation of new posts seem to be unconscionably high having regard to the efficiency and the productive potential of the new branches of the ministries that had been mentioned here.

Then, Sir, there is a third aspect of the matter. With regard to the highways an additional sum of Rs. 24 lakhs is sought in connection with the repairs of certain roads of certain Union Territories. This is the third Supplementary Grant sought for by the Government and the need given does not disclose any details of the damages to roads caused in Tripura and Himachal Pradesh and in certain parts of the NEFA area. Sir, if the roads had been constructed properly according to properly scrutinised estimates, the damages could have been avoided; there might have been some damages if the weather had been unusual. But looking at the huge outlay sought to meet the cost of repairs, one is led to think that there has been some serious defect in the original construction of these highways. Otherwise, Sir, one cannot justify sums running into lakhs of rupees for ordinary repairs to these roads.

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mention these things to show that sufficient economy is not exercised on the part of the Government in these matters and they should be more careful hereafter before coming to the House to see that what they ask for is the minimum. On the face of it, this does not fit in with not only the oft-repeated declaration of the Government that they are effecting economy in civil expenditure but also is not in tune with the tempo of our life and work here which is sought to be attuned to a regime of austerity.

Sir, I do not know how far the occasion provided by the Appropriation Bill in this House will provoke Government to bestow serious thought on these matters but I do hope that the hon. Minister would try to draw the attention of the expending Ministries to this feeling in this House on this matter. Thank you.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words only for the purpose of enquiring as to what has happened to the promise of the Deputy Finance Minister last year to my query as to whether a Standing Finance Committee would be set up for the purpose of scrutinising these appropriations before such a Bill is brought before the House. Last year I raised that question and Shri Bhagat, the Deputy Finance Minister, said that it was a very reasonable proposal which ought to be looked into, and I was citing the practice which prevailed in the former Legislative Assembly of the Centre, where a Standing Finance Committee had been set up to scrutinise such extra expenditure as might have been incurred by the Government before the matter actually came before the House in the form of an Appropriation Bill. The Government could then protect themselves by presenting before the House the view that "the Standing Finance Committee had taken in support of their proposal, if they chose to support or if the proposals were rejected the Government

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would be in a position to come up before the House and say that the proposals were rejected and as such, the expenditure was not incurred.

I submit, Sir, that the Government should give serious thought to the formation of a Standing Finance Committee to function when the House is not sitting in order that this expenditure, unforeseen expenditure as they call it, can be scrutinised before it is embodied in the shape of a Bill.

شری سیدالحق انصاری ( اتر

پر دیکھیں ): جناب چھرمہن صاحب -  
میں کچھ زیادہ عرض نہیں کرنا چاہتا  
ہوں - صرف دو معاملوں کے متعلق  
حکومت کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں  
ایک تو پیپلک ورکس تھیوٹریٹ کے  
خرچوں کے متعلق اور دوسرے  
انڈیا سیشن اور برادہ کاسٹنگ منسٹری  
کے متعلق -

جب یہاں دلی لیڈن ریٹارنس  
بل پیش تھا اسوقت میں نے ادھر  
ہاوس کی توجہ دلائی تھی مگر مجھے  
انسوس ہے کہ ہاوس نے مجھے اس  
امڈنمنٹ کو نہیں مانا - آج جبکہ  
ملک میں پلیننگ کا کام ہو رہا ہے تو  
حکومت کا کاروبار بھی بہت بڑھتا جا  
رہا ہے اور آگے بھی بڑھتا جائیگا اور  
اسی سلسلہ میں حکومت زیادہ  
مکانات بھی بلووا! شروع کر رہی ہے اور  
آگے بھی شروع کریگی - یہاں دلی  
میں ہی حکومت کے بہت سے مکانات  
ہیں - اور مکانات کو تو چھوڑ دیجئے  
میں حکومت کی توجہ صرف ان  
مکانات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو

[شری فریدالحق انصاری]

کہ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبرس کے رہنے کیلئے  
بلے ہوئے ہوں۔ خالص کر کے وہ جو کہ  
فیروز شاہ روڈ - ونڈ سر پلہس - کیلنگ  
لیون - ٹیلیگراف لڈن وغیرہ جگہوں پر  
ہوں۔ ان مکانات کی عمر گذر چکی  
ہے اور جسوقت کے لئے وہ بنائے گئے تھے  
وہ وقت گذر چکا ہے۔ ان مکانات کی  
حالت بہت ہی خراب ہے۔ مگر  
میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ بجائے اس کے کہ  
ان کو مسمار کر کے مہدم کر کے نئے  
مکانات بنائے جائیں ان ہی پرانے  
مکانوں کی مرمت کے اوپر بے انتہاء  
ضرورت سے زیادہ پیسہ خرچ کیا جا رہا  
ہے۔ میں نے ابھی دیکھا کہ ونڈ سر  
پلہس میں ۱۸ نمبر اور ۱۹ نمبر اور ۲۰  
نمبر کے مکانوں کی مرمت میں کافی  
پیسہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے اور ابھی تک  
مرمت جاری ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی  
ساتھ ایک اور عجیبہ تعجب کی  
چیز ہے کہ جو مرمتیں ہوتی ہیں ان  
کو پی-بیلو-ٹی کے کوئی افسر آکر  
نہیں دیکھتے ہیں کہ آیا ٹھکانے سے  
مرمت ہوتی ہے یا نہیں؟ تھیکہ جو  
دیا گیا ہے اور اس کے لئے جو پیسہ  
خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے وہ تھیکہ طرح سے  
ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں اور جو مہتمم لکھا  
جائے وہ لکھا ہے یا نہیں۔ ٹھیکہ دار  
وہاں اپنے من مانے کام کرتا ہے اور کام  
کرنے چلا جاتا ہے اور کوئی دیکھتا  
نہیں ہے۔ بعض اوقات یہ دیکھنے میں  
آتا ہے کہ جو کام ہوتا ہے وہ ٹھکانے سے

نہیں ہوتا ہے اور لچھا کام نہیں ہوتا  
ہے۔ پھر بھی غالباً ٹھیکہ دار کو اپنا  
پیسہ مل ہی جاتا ہوگا۔ تو میں  
عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن مکانات  
کی عمر گذر چکی ہے ان کو پھر سے  
بنائے کے بجائے ان کی مرمت پر ہی  
اس سے زیادہ روپیہ خرچ کرنا چلتا کہ  
ان کو پھر سے بنانے پر اکتاہ یہ کہاں  
تک صحیح اور جائز ہے اس کو سوچنا  
چاہئے۔

دوسری چیز میں انڈیا میشن اور  
ہوا کاسٹنگ میسنری کے سلسلہ میں  
عرض کروں گا۔ غالباً آپ لوگوں نے  
پڑھا ہوگا کہ اس میسنری نے ایک  
کتاب دیویشن آف انڈیا چھاپی ہے۔  
ویمن آف انڈیا میں جہاں ہندوستان  
کی تمام عورتوں کا ذکر ہے وہاں آزادی کی  
جنگ کے سلسلے میں جن ہندوستان  
کی عورتوں نے نمایاں حصہ لیا ہے ان  
کا بھی کچھ ذکر ہے۔ لیکن اس کتاب  
کو پڑھنے کے بعد مجھے تعجب ہوا کہ  
اس میں کہیں بھی کلا نورو جی کا  
نام نہیں ہے۔ وہ نام اس میں میں  
نے نہیں دیکھا اور مجھے یہ دیکھنے کے  
بہت ہی تعجب ہوا۔ بجائے اس کے  
کہ اس میں ان کا نام ہو اس میں  
ایک ایسی خاتون کا نام ہے جنہوں نے  
کہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جنگ  
میں نہ تو بہت نمایاں حصہ لیا ہے  
اور نہ بہت بہادرانہ حصہ لیا ہے۔ تو  
یہ بڑے تعجب کی بات ہے کہ کلا  
نورو جی کا نام تو اس میں نہیں ہے



لیکن اہر خاں کا نام ہے جس نے  
میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کی  
آزادی کی جنگ میں حصہ تک نہیں  
لیا بلکہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جنگ  
کو تہاہ اور برباد کرنے کی بڑی کوشش  
کی -

آئی ہر پراساد سب سے نا مہر دانی کر کے  
آپ ان خاتون کا نام بتا دیجیے۔

شری فریدالطیق انصاری : آپ  
خود کتاب کو پڑھ لہجئے تو آپ کو  
اندازہ ہو جائیگا کہ وہ کون ہیں -

تو میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
اس طرح کی چیزیں نکالنا اور چھاپنا  
ہندوستان کی اس تواریخ سے  
جو کہ ایک بہت روشن تواریخ ہے کوئی  
واسطہ نہ ہو، کوئی تعلق نہ ہو، یہ  
کوئی واجب بنت نہیں ہے اس لئے  
میں انفارمیشن اور برات کسٹنگ  
مستوری سے عرض کرتا کہ وہ اچھی  
طرح دیکھ بھال کر لے کتابیں نکالا کرے  
اور ایسی کتابیں ہی نکالا کرے جن کی  
ہندوستان کی تواریخ سے کوئی  
وابستگی ہو -

† شری فریدالطیق انصاری (उत्तर  
प्रदेश): जनाब चॅयरमॅन साहब, मैं कुछ  
ज्यादा अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।  
सिर्फ दो मामलों के मुतल्लिक हुकूमत की  
तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ एक तो  
पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के खर्चों के  
मुतल्लिक और दूसरे इन्फारमेशन और  
बाडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के मुतल्लिक।

† [ ] English translation.

जब यहां दिल्ली लैंड रिफॉर्म बिल  
पेश था उस वक्त मैंने इधर हाउस की  
तवज्जह दिलाई थी मगर मुझे अफसोस है  
कि हाउस ने मेरे इस अमेन्डमेंट को नहीं  
माना। आज जब कि मुल्क में प्लानिंग  
का काम हो रहा है तो हुकूमत का कारोबार  
भी बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है और आगे भी  
बढ़ना जायेगा और इमो मिलसिने में  
हुकूमत ज्यादा मकानात भी बनवाना शुरू  
कर रही है और आगे भी शुरू करेगी।  
यहां दिल्ली में ही हुकूमत के बहुत से  
मकानात हैं। और मकानों को तो छोड़  
दीजिए मैं हुकूमत की तवज्जह सिर्फ उन  
मकानात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो  
कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के रहने के लिये,  
बने हुए हैं खास करके वह जो कि  
फिरोजशाह रोड, विन्डसर प्लेस, केनिगा  
लैन, टेलोग्राफ लैन वगैरह जगहों पर हैं।  
इन मकानात की उम्र गुजर चुकी है और  
जिस वक्त के लिए वह बनाये गये थे वह  
वक्त गुजर चुका है। इन मकानात की  
हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मगर मैं देखता  
हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि उनको मिस्रार करके,  
मुनहदम करके, नये मकानात बनाये जायें  
उन ही पुराने मकानों को मरम्मत के ऊपर  
बेइन्तहा, जरूरत से ज्यादा, पैसा खर्च किया  
जा रहा है। मैंने अभी देखा कि विन्डसर  
प्लेस में १८ नम्बर, १९ नम्बर और  
२० नम्बर के मकानों को मरम्मत में  
काफी पैसा खर्च हो चुका है और अभी तक  
मरम्मत जारी है। उसके साथ ही साथ  
एक और अजीब, ताज्जुब की चीज है  
कि जो मरम्मतें होती हैं उनको पी०  
डब्ल्यू० डी० के कोई अफसर आक नहीं  
देखते हैं कि आया ठिकाने से मरम्मत  
होती है या नहीं, ठेका जो दिया गया है  
और उसके लिए जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा  
है वह ठीक तरह से हो रहा है या नहीं और  
जो मैटीरियल लगना चाहिए वह लगता है  
या नहीं। ठेकेदार वहां अपने मनमाने  
काम करता है और काम करके चला जाता

[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी]

है और कोई देखता नहीं है। बाज़ भीकात यह देखने में आया है कि जो काम होता है वह ठिकाने से नहीं होता है और अच्छा काम नहीं होता है। फिर भी गालिबन ठेकेदार को अपना पैसा मिल ही जाता होगा। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मकानात की उम्र गुजर चुकी है उनको फिर से बनाने के बजाय उनकी मुरम्मत पर ही इससे ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करना जितना कि उनको फिर से बनाने पर लगता यह कहां तक सही है और जायज है। उसको सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मैं इन्फारमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के सिलसिले में अर्ज करूंगा। गालिबन आप लोगों ने पढ़ा होगा कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक किताब "बीमेन आफ इंडिया" छपा है। "बीमेन आफ इंडिया" में जहां हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम औरतों का जिक्र है वहां आजादी की जंग के सिलसिले में जिन हिन्दुस्तान की औरतों ने नुमायां हिस्सा लिया है उनका भी कुछ जिक्र है लेकिन इस किताब को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि इसमें कहीं भी कमला नेहरू जी का नाम नहीं है। वह नाम उसमें मैंने नहीं देखा और यह देखकर कि बहुत ही ताज्जुब हुआ बजाय इसके कि उसमें उनका नाम हो उसमें एक ऐसी खानूत का नाम है जिन्होंने कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जंग में न तो बहुत नुमायां हिस्सा लिया है और न बहुत बहादुराना हिस्सा लिया है। तो यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि कमला नेहरू जी का नाम तो उसमें नहीं है लेकिन उस खानूत का नाम है जिसको मैं जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जंग में हिस्सा लेना बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जंग को तब ह और बरबाद करने को कोशिश की।

श्री हर प्रसाद सक्सेना : मंहरबानी करके आप उन खानूत का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : आप खुद किताब को पढ़ लीजिए तो आपको अन्दाजा हो जायेगा कि वह कौन है।

तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजें निकालना और छापना जिनका हिन्दुस्तान को उस तबारीख से जो कि एक बहुत रोशन तबारीख है कोई वास्ता न हो, कोई ताल्लुक न हो, यह कोई वाजिब बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं इन्फारमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह अच्छी तरह देखभाल करके किताबें निकाला करें और ऐसी किताब ही निकाला करे जिनकी हिन्दुस्तान की तबारीख से कोई वाबस्तगी हो।]

DR. B. GOP ALA REDDI: Sir, during the third reading of the Appropriation Bill many speeches were made which perhaps ought to have been made during the second reading stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Or the General Budget.

DR. B. GOP ALA REDDI: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta devoted his entire speech on the second reading to one aspect, namely the closure of the Amrit Bazar Patrika and he has chosen the third reading to raise a debate about all the Departments. The hon. Member is in a way allergic to the Deputy Labour Minister and I am sorry he is not here to reply to Mr. Gupta's allergic speech on the Deputy Labour Minister. Anyway, he did not say much about the Commerce and Industry Ministry though he did raise some point. But I do not know what he was referring to and therefore, I am not in a position to give him any reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make him make another speech now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I brought to the notice of the House the case of Fedco and Wakefield where licences on forged documents were issued and the matter was under investigation. We do not know anything about it now and I am informed from my sources that attempts are being made to hush it up.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Sir, the hon. Member has many sources of information and his source may inform him that it is hushed up. But I do not think anything is hushed up. It is not to anybody's interest to hush up any matter which has been brought before the House.

Mr. Gupta raised the question of food also and this matter has been raised several times in both the Houses. The Government is trying to meet the food situation in a very efficient manner. But of course, the drought conditions are there which cannot be helped. We expect that with this crop the food position will improve. Putting a ceiling on land alone will not solve the food question. This is not a minor question at all. Even in Telangana where ceilings had been fixed several years back it has not solved the problem at all. Therefore, some more effective steps to improve the food position are necessary and Government is aware of the position.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You devoted half the time at Nagpur to the question of ceiling.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: The Leader of the Opposition raised also the question of the Privy Purse and asked how long we are going to continue giving these Privy Purses to the Princes. He would like Government to denounce our commitments made to the Princes. But Government certainly is not prepared to do that. Government will honour all the commitments made, including those made to the Princes and the Privy Purses will go on.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Except those made to the people, I suppose.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Where there are helpless widows and where their claims are recognised by the Home Ministry, some additional sum for the privy purse is given, and nothing else is given by the Supplementary Demands. Therefore, the general question of Privy Purses to the Princes does not arise at all.

The question of economy also was raised. Hon. Members take every opportunity to tell us that we ought to take economy measures. We certainly are thankful to the hon. Members for the various suggestions that were given. Government is also aiming at economy in every Department and for this we have been having many committees, the Secretaries Committee, the Cabinet Special Committee, the Committee of Experts and so on. But in a growing economy, certain civil expenditure becomes inevitable, especially when we are undertaking a big plan and when we are spending crores and crores.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: There should be economy on committees.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Yes, economy on committees and economy in speeches will also be greatly desirable. Anyway, Sir, it is not as if the Government is not striving its best to see that there is economy in every item of expenditure. But in spite of all the effort, we know there is this growing civil expenditure and it is, as I said, inevitable in a way, because we are implementing a big plan and many items which had not been contemplated at the time of the Budget come up in the course of the year and Government is always put in a dilemma, whether they are to cover the scheme or wait till the next Budget, thus deferring the whole scheme, however necessary it may be, by another six or seven months. Schemes come in December or January and sometimes after the

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.]

Budget is framed and they may be essential schemes which cannot, however, be incorporated in the Budget. Therefore, it becomes inevitable that they should come in these Supplementary Demands which come in the April, May or July session. Therefore, in spite of our best efforts to avoid Supplementary Demands, they become inevitable and therefore, regrettably we have to come with this Third Supplementary Demand now before the House. We have seen that in every State Assembly also these Supplementary Demands are presented, not once, but twice and thrice also. You know we cannot contemplate and envisage all the items that are likely to come before Government from the various Departments in the course of the twelve months. When the Budget is framed in December or January, we cannot say what will be the items that are going to be sent up by the State Governments or the various Ministries from time to time. Therefore, the Budget, to that extent, is imperfect and I think in the present circumstances it is also rather inevitable. Therefore, I submit that Supplementary Demands are not "misappropriations" and it is not as if the Consolidated Fund has no limit. Certain items come before Government and they have to be taken up; otherwise the whole thing would be delayed, much to the annoyance of the Government and the States concerned.

With regard to awards in the case of the Defence Ministry which Mr. Lingam raised, I may point out that out of hundreds of cases that go before the court, perhaps a few, a small percentage go against the Government. It is not as if in every case that goes to court, the decree is against the Government. • Those that go in favour of the Government do not figure in the Supplementary Demands at all. In a few cases perhaps out of the hundreds of cases, if a decision is against the Government, in spite of the best efforts of the

Law Ministry, they come in the Supplementary Demands. The sum also is not very big, a lakh or Rs. 90,000 or Rs. 80,000. Out of the innumerable contracts which we enter into, a few cases go to court and if the court decree is against the Government, it does not mean that the contracts are not scrutinised properly. It is also good that the courts are there to sit in judgment over the contracts made and if the party concerned has any grievance, it is certainly good that the Court should give relief to them and the Government also should honour those decrees. Therefore, it is not a reflection on the work of the Defence Ministry or the Law Ministry and it is not as if they have entered into defective contracts. The courts decision is against Government only in a few cases out of hundreds of cases and these alone come in the Supplementary Demands

With regard to the appointments in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, this Ministry is a growing one and they have undertaken heavy responsibilities, State trading, etc. All the industries in the public sector are under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Also the applications that come before Government from the private sector have to be scrutinised by this Ministry. Therefore, they have asked for a few more appointments which cannot be denied without detriment to the working of this department. If no officer is appointed, perhaps the scheme cannot be implemented during the course of the year. The whole thing will stand adjourned or deferred by a few months which is not a desirable thing. These things must be scrutinised properly, of course; but when they are brought after careful scrutiny, they need not be subjected to criticism, that one or two appointments have been made in the Commerce and Industry, etc., .

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Have we to appoint them on Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000?

DR. B. GOP ALA REDDI: When you appoint an Additional Secretary he gets Rs. 3,500 automatically. If he is a Joint Secretary, he gets Rs. 3,000, if he is a senior man.

SHRI N. M. LING AM: Why not appoint an IAS man?

DR. B. GOP ALA REDDI: Why not an upper division clerk? But a big job has to be looked after by a man who can take responsibility, who can take proper decisions, a man with proper seniority has got to be appointed, and if he is a Joint Secretary automatically the sum is Rs. 3,000 and if he is a Secretary he will get Rs. 4,000. You cannot put a small man to a big job. It is not to the interest of Government to mismanage these things. After all, the proper man has to be provided, a man who can take responsibility and take decisions and he must be appointed to the post.

With regard to Standing Finance Committees, I do not know if the matter has been raised before and I don't know what the Deputy Minister committed himself to. But this matter has been examined time and again at the Centre and also in the States. You know, in the pre-independence days there were Standing Finance Committees. But in those days they did not have a responsible government here. There was a bureaucratic government, not responsible to the legislature or to Parliament for all the expenditure that they incurred.

Therefore, perhaps a non-official committee consisting of opposition Members and others could scrutinise all items of expenditure but today, when there is a responsible Government, I do not know whether every item of expenditure should be scrutinised by a committee before it is brought before the Parliament. There is always the Estimates Committee which will go into all items of expenditure, estimates and things like that. There is also the Public Accounts Committee. Though this Committee scrutinises things a little later, it is

still there and with the assistance of these two committees, all items of expenditure are being scrutinised either currently or a little later after the Auditor-General's Report comes in. This question whether a Standing Finance Committee as it used to exist in the old days is necessary has been considered very carefully and it has been held that there is no necessity for such a committee just now. The Standing Finance Committee is not considered a great necessity just now.

I am thankful to the hon. Members for the various points they have raised but I think they ought to have been raised in the second reading. Anyway, it does not matter. They have raised those points and I have tried to answer them to the best of my efforts because most of them pertain to other departments. Some reference was made to the Public Works Department and buildings constructed by that department which have outlived their utility and on which large sums of money are being spent on account of repairs instead of demolishing them and putting up new buildings. A suggestion was made with regard to All India Radio and criticisms were also offered in regard to that, organisation by the Leader of the Opposition and by another hon. Member.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: There is no Leader of the Opposition here.

DR. B. GOP ALA REDDI: I am sorry, Leader of the Opposition Group.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Not even that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leader of one group.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mention my name; that settles the matter.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Anyway, Sir, all the points raised here will be borne in mind and we would see as to what we could do to improve the working of All India Radio.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned." The motion was adopted.

**THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1959**

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (DR. B. GOPALA REDDI) :  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Sir, this Bill seeks to replace the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959, which was promulgated on the 17th January, 1959.

Before proceeding to explain the provisions of the Bill, I seek the indulgence of the House to narrate the circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of this Ordinance. By a judgment delivered on the 19th November, 1958, the Supreme Court held that the proceedings completed under the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, on or after the 26th January, 1950, resulting in settlements were *ultra vires* of the Constitution. This judgement affected a total number of 516 cases settled by the Commission after the 26th January, 1950, involving a demand of Rs. 17-55 crores of which Rs. 8-60 crores had been collected. In view of this judgment, the Department could not proceed with the recovery of the amounts outstanding as per the terms of the settlement. Moreover, even the amounts which had already been collected from the assessee concerned and the securities obtained by the Government as guarantee for the discharge of the uncollected portion of the taxes under the settlements were in danger of being claimed back by the assessee. Indeed, immediately after the pronouncement of the judgment, some persons put in claims for refund. The only way to meet the

situation was to reopen the cases and make re-assessments under the normal provisions of the Income Tax Act, i.e., under section 34 which deals with assessments of escaped incomes. At the same time, it was necessary to take powers to retain the taxes already paid on these admitted amounts of concealment for set-off against the tax that might be found due on completion of the fresh proceedings. However, the Attorney General advised for the reasons I shall state presently that before taking steps to issue notices under section 34, it would be necessary so to amend section 34 as to clarify that that section as amended by the Finance Act of 1956, was retrospective in operation. As the matter was one of extreme urgency, Government advised the President to promulgate the Ordinance.

Coming to the specific provisions of the Bill, hon. Members are no doubt aware that until 1956, there was a time limit of eight years for reopening cases of concealment under section 34. But, in 1956, the section was amended removing this time limit for re-assessing case:-, involving substantial tax evasion, that is Rs. 1 lakh or more. Hon. Members may also recall that that amendment was made in circumstances similar to the one we are facing now. The Supreme Court had delivered a judgment in December, 1955, declaring invalid all the cases disposed of by the Investigation Commission after 26th January 1950 on what might compendiously be called 'Investigation basis', that is, where the assessee had not agreed to the determination of the concealed income by the Commission and, in consequence, the concealed income had to be assessed by resort to regular assessment proceedings. By this time, the Taxation Enquiry Commission had also made its report wherein it recommended that the time limit for reopening should not apply to cases involving deliberate concealment. These two factors led to the amendment of section 34 in 1956, by which it was laid-down that in cases where the concealment involved was Rs. 1