

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration:

*Enacting Formula*

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for 'Eighth' substitute 'Ninth'.

*Clause 1*

(2) That at Page 1, line 4 for '1957' substitute '1958'."

The motion was adopted.

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Sir, I beg to move that the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha in the Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be agreed to: *Enacting Formula*

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for 'Eighth' substitute 'Ninth'."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha in the Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be agreed to:

*Clause 1*

(2) That at Page 1, line 4 for '1957' substitute '1958'."

The motion was adopted.

**ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR CON- sideration  
OF THE APPRO-**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make an amendment.

According to rule 162(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in , the Rajya Sabha, two hours are allotted for the completion of all stages involved in the consideration and return of the Appropriation

Bill, 1958. by the Rajya Sabha, including the consideration and passing of amendments, if any, to the Bill.

**THE CENTRAL SALES TAX  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a simple Bill which provides for the levy, collection and distribution of tax on the sale of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The House will remember that the Sixth Amendment to the constitution which empowered the Central Government to legislate in regard to taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where-such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, had not been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir when the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956 was enacted. This has since been done by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1958. It is now proposed to extend the Act to Jammu and Kashmir. With these words I move my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, a& passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

पंडित अलमूनाय शास्त्री ( उत्तर प्रदेश ) : सभापति जी, यह जो संशोधन आया है उस के लिये मैं सरकार को प्रकार के जितने भी शर्वाड देता हूं क्योंकि भारत सरकार के इस विधेयक या

"It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir."

संशोधन विधेयक आते थे उनमें इस तरह की धरा आया करती थी, किन्तु पहली बार इस तरह का यह एक संशोधन आया है जिस से लगता है कि भारत सरकार काश्मीर को वस्तुतः भारत का अभिभाज्य अंग मान कर चल रही है। काश्मीर को हम भारत का अंग मानते आये हैं, समझते आये हैं, लेकिन अपने विधि विधेयकों में इस तरह से लिखा करते थे जिस से कि लगता था कि यह एक नया राज्य है, एक जात्ये के तरीके पर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध है लेकिन फिर भी इसका एक अलग अस्तित्व सा बना रहता था।

अभी तक यह बात खटकती है कि एक हिन्दुस्तान में दो प्रधान मंत्री होने की बात आती है। मैं समझता हूँ, थोड़े दिनों में यह बात समझ में आ जायेगी और हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि भारत एक राष्ट्र है जिसका एक ही प्रधान मंत्री है, और तब भारत के किसी अंग में दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री न होकर, मुख्य मंत्री के ही नाम से पुकारा जायेगा। वह स्थिति भी एक दिन आ जायेगी। उसका भी स्वागत हम करेंगे। लेकिन अभी जो इस प्रकार का संशोधन आया है उसका मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI J AS WANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Sir, I also congratulate the Government that after all they have woken up from their long slumber and have come to realise the real position of Kashmir. This is a very ordinary Bill and no discussion is necessary. But some of us have been feeling that most of the trouble that we are facing in regard to Kashmir are due to the attitude of the Government themselves, and it is a matter of pleasure that slowly and slowly they

are coming round to the point of view which we—some of us—on the opposition side have been pressing forward.

The other day, the hon. Home Minister also gave us some happy news that in regard to the All India Services and also in regard to certain other matters they are bringing Kashmir on the same lines as the other States. From the very beginning, since the Maharaja of Kashmir integrated his State with India, it was crystal clear to many of us that if any differentiation between one State and the other is made, there would be complications. But for some reason or other, the Government of India did make differentiation in regard to Kashmir, and we have been seeing the result because so many complications have been created in the national as well as the international spheres. Even now, as stated by the previous speaker, Kashmir is, in fact, part and parcel of India. The Government's spokesmen as well as the people in the country have been speaking with one voice about this. But even now there are two Prime Ministers, and therefore we do hope that before long this distinction will be done away with. Not only that, but in regard to many other respects also, Kashmir is not treated as part of India, and this has created many complications in the international sphere, and we hope that the government would soon realise that this attitude of theirs is doing a great harm to the country, and therefore, we hope they will bring Kashmir to the level of the other States and they will put that State in the same position as the other States of India. With these words, Sir, I welcome this change in regard to this particular Bill, and we do hope that in regard to the other Bills which will be coming in the future before this House or the other House, as also in regard to the Bills which have already been passed and have become Acts, suitable amendments will be forthcoming before long and Kashmir will be treated on all fours with the other States of India. Thank You.

SHRI N. C. SEKHAR (Kerala): Sir we welcome the extension of this Bill to the Kashmir area. In fact, we have been agitating that all the laws now operating in India should be extended to Kashmir since Kashmir is part and parcel of India. We are glad that this Bill has been extended to that State, but we hope that the other laws also would be extended to that State without much delay and the trouble that has been going on there would be checked by taking proper steps. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I move: "That the Bill be returned".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 86-78 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the

21st February last, and the expenditure of Rs. 405-41 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statements presented to the House on the 11th February, 1958J

The total additional requirements are of the order of Rs. 492-2 crores, of which Rs. 55-92 crores will be met from Revenue and the balance of Rs. 436 28 crores from Capital. The reasons for the additional requirements have, as usual, been explained in detail in the footnotes below the Supplementary Demands Statements. I would, therefore, contend myself by making a brief reference to them. The additional dearness allowance of Rs. 5 granted to the employees drawing a salary of Rs. 300 or below on the interim recommendations of the Pay Commission accounts for an increase of Rs. 4-45 crores under Revenue. The main items of additional expenditure under Revenue are Rs. 16-56 crores under Defence Services mainly for the purchase of additional stores and equipments, Rs. 12-83 crores for transfer to the Steel Equalisation Fund which is a self-balancing item and is covered by an equivalent credit on the Receipt side, Rs. 11-51 crores for payment to States of their share of additional excise duties on sugar, tobacco and textiles levied in September, 1957 in lieu of States sales tax, Rs. 3 crores for the write-off to Revenue of a portion of the losses on imported foodgrains, Rs. 2-79 crores for purchase of building materials required by the Central Public Works Department, Rs. 2-5 crores for the discount on additional creation of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills, and Rs. 1-16 crores for transfer from Revenue to the Fund for the development of khadi and handloom industries.

Of the increase of Rs. 436 28 crores on the Capital side, Rs. 322 02 crores if for the discharge of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills. These bills have a currency of 91 days and unless cancelled or encashed, have to be renewed for which a gross provision is required to be made under the head