

sure, the House will take a very sensible view, in spite of the outbursts of the fiery gentleman opposite.

Now, Mr. Kapoor said that certain shares be allotted to others. When we are having a monopolistic control, it stands not to reason to allow any others to participate in that business. Therefore, we cannot take outsiders as shareholders. The capital will be financed by the Government. The share capital will be Rs. 5 crores, and possibly from the profits that will accrue to the Corporation, these Rs. 5 crores also will be repaid to the Government by the Corporation.

I don't think I should say much on the other points. They will be considered and taken into consideration when the main Bill is taken up. With these words, I hope that the House will agree to the motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (SHRI A. C. GUHA): 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 1955-56, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR) in the Chair]

Hon. Members are aware that this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1956. A copy of these Table of the House and copies have demands has already been laid on the also been circulated to hon. Members.

The reasons for these demands have been explained in the foot-notes

under each demand. It will be seen from the introductory remarks added to the printed statement that the total additional gross expenditure is of the order of Rs. 19.42 crores, of which Rs. 19.28 crores will be met from Revenue and the balance of Rs. 14 lakhs from Capital. The net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India would, however, amount to Rs. 6.19 crores only.

Taking into account the earlier two batches of Supplementary Demands, the total additional gross requirements work out to Rs. 36.37 crores, out of which Rs. 13.23 crores would be covered by recoveries, surrenders, etc., leaving a net additional expenditure of Rs. 23.14 crores. As this figure excludes the savings under the various grants, it does not represent a net excess over the original Budget for the year as a whole. In fact, it will be noticed from the Budget documents for 1956-57, that the Revised Estimates for 1955-56 show a saving of Rs. 12.63 crores in Revenue expenditure and Rs. 3.88 crores in Capital expenditure.

Sir, I move.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): Motion moved:

"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 1955-56 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI KISHEN CHAND (Hyderabad): Mr. Vice-Chairman, as the hon. Minister pointed out in his introductory remarks, this is a Supplementary Demand as passed by the Lok Sabha. I submit that this is almost the fifth Supplementary Demand. Out of the many items, I would like to restrict my remarks to only a few of them.

First of all, Vote No. 37—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance.

This deals with the Industrial Finance Corporation that has been set up by the Government. This Corporation was set up in 1948, and since that time during all these years, the Corporation has run at a loss. The Government of India has guaranteed that in case of loss, a guaranteed minimum dividend will be paid to the shareholders. On that basis, in 1949-50, Government had to make good losses to the extent of Rs. 10·89 lakhs, in 1950-51 so much, in 1951-52 so much, and so on, and now this year, it is Rs. 11 lakhs. I fail to see how, when the Corporation is charging 6 per cent. interest and giving loans to approved industrial concerns in the country, the Corporation is running at a loss and the Government of India has got to pay the guaranteed minimum dividend. There must be something fundamentally wrong in the management of the Corporation. I do hope that the hon. Member will scrutinise this and give us some justification for this item.

Then I come to the second item, i.e., with respect to superannuation allowances and pensions, Demand No. 36 on pages 20-21. This arises from the fact that we had sterling balances, and when the settlement was made with the U.K., at the time of independence there were some pension charges and a lump sum was given to the U.K. to pay the pensions from that, with the stipulation that if there was any balance on that account, it will come back to India. You will find from page 21 that the amount outstanding under the Capital Head on the 1st April, 1955 was of the order of Rs. 172 crores. Out of that, the amount to be refunded to the Government of India comes to Rs. 120 crores, and this amount of Rs. 120 crores is going to be refunded to the Government of India over a period of 30 years by easy instalments at a low rate of interest. I should like to know from the hon. Minister why he does not insist that either this amount be paid to us in a lump or, if the U.K. wants to pay in instalments, that they pay suitable rate of interest on it.

You are aware that the bank rate in England has gone up to 5½ per cent. and I think the Indian Government will be well justified in demanding that a suitable rate of interest is paid on this balance of Rs. 120 crores. We are embarking on Five Year Plans and we are looking to foreign countries for help and aid. When we have this amount besides the Sterling Balance, there is no reason and justification why we should not try to get this amount from U.K. as early as possible.

Then, I come to the next item, i.e. about Demand No. 24—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs. We had certain amounts in Pakistan and since Pakistan has devalued the currency, the result is that our balances have gone down in value, and to make good the loss, a Demand has been asked for. I should like to know from the hon. Minister that in the open bazar Pakistan Rs. 100 can be had for Rs. 75 or Rs. 70 Indian rupees and yet for calculation purposes, we are considering Pakistan Rupee at par with Indian rupee. It means that there is a continuous loss to our Government and, if instead of giving par value to the Pakistan currency, we had taken the market value, we would have got Pakistani Rupees at a discount of 30 per cent. This is a substantial amount and I don't see any reason why our Government, in its philanthropy, tries to lose money so heavily and makes a Demand for a large amount of money.

Then, I come to Broadcasting and Information. This department is preparing information films, documentaries and various other things. There is a licence fee of Rs. 15 a year which is a fairly high licence fee in our country. Therefore, this department should be self-supporting as far as possible unless it is doing publicity work for the Second Five Year Plan or some such propaganda work. In all other items, it should be self-sufficient. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister a clear picture of

[Shri Kishen Chand.]

what is the income of the broadcasting department in the Films Division and in the broadcasting division and what is the expenditure, and whether these two sections are running on a profit basis or on a loss basis.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): We have very limited time.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: I am only taking one minute on each item. Then I come to archaeology. A sum of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees has been asked for the repairs to Jama Masjid—Demand No. 17. The Demand—Repairs to Jama Masjid is for Rs. 1,13,800. I welcome it. I am very glad that the Government is taking good care that the monument is preserved, but I would like to point out that there are a large number of temples in South India which are in urgent need of repairs. They are very valuable monuments, but our Government, which is secular on paper, tries to be a little more lenient to certain monuments as compared to certain other monuments. I do hope that the Government will show equal fairness to all monuments and try to preserve them.

Then, with regard to shipping i.e., item Ministry of Transport Demand No. 98, the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited was nationalised and nearly 80 per cent. of the capital is owned by the Government and, only 20 per cent. of the capital is owned by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. This shipping corporation made a profit in 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 but in the last year 1954-55, it has run into a loss of Rs. 11 lakhs. In the previous years, it has made profit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has happened that suddenly, after making profit for four or five years, it has started losing money and what precautions are being taken by the Government that this loss does not continue and that it is converted

into profits. There are many other items but I have not the time to deal with them.

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will confine my remarks only to one Demand for Grant viz., Item 91—Expenditure on Displaced Persons. The total amount asked for is Rs. 11,39,57,000 and out of this huge amount my observations will only relate to 19 lacs. I will refer the Minister in charge to page 39 of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. There it is said:

“The increase (viz., the amount that I have now referred to) is due to:

(1) additional provision for relief expenditure on continued influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan into West Bengal and the consequent increase in the inmates of camps, homes and infirmaries;

(2) slower progress of dispersal from camps to rehabilitation sites arising from (i) paucity of land and (ii) injunctions issued by the courts leading to non-implementation of rehabilitation schemes; and

(3) adjustment of amounts outstanding from previous year.”

Now, I join issue with the Government when they say that there is paucity of lands. I am glad Shri Khanna is here. I have joined issue with him before and I repeat that even now. Paucity of lands has been their stock-in-trade since the last two years, but figures show, figures which have been continually and persistently given to the hon. Minister in charge, that there is no paucity of lands to rehabilitate the refugees who have come here. I am not speaking of those who will come later on. In the Ministry of Rehabilitation summary report of last year, viz., 1955-56, he says that the total area of land offered by the States who have accepted or

rather who are going to accept refugees if they are made to go there against their will, is 3,36,800 acres. I will remind him that in West Bengal, there is even now a large, quantity of land available to the tune of about 4 lakh acres. If he has found it possible to develop those lands far distant from where the refugees want to be, what stood in the way of applying this amount to the development of lands available in West Bengal? Not only that. There are lands available in Assam to the tune of 17.63 million acres. I am quoting from Table 6 of the 'Problems of Agricultural Development in India', an Assam Government publication, page 8.

They say:

"The current fallow in the State has been estimated at 2.13 million and cultivable waste at 17.63 million acres."

There is another committee called the Soil Erosion and Water Conservation Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949, comprising among others of Dr. Dorab Gandhi and Mr. Kaith, and that committee has said that the cultivable waste land in Assam is 18 million acres.

THE MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI MEHAR CHAND KHANNA): Which report is the hon. Member referring to?

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE: I am referring to the report of the committee known as the Soil Erosion and Water Conservation Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1949.

Sir, I was very glad to note that Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, when he was in Assam recently, was pleased to observe as follows:

"I shall not stop until complete rehabilitation of refugees is effected."

But where and when, he has kept himself conveniently mum. I really

felt encouraged when I read this report in the papers; it appeared in the *Hindusthan Standard* of the 14th February, 1956. I do not object to the taking away of refugees outside West Bengal at any stage. Let there be no misunderstanding about our attitude on this matter. But what we want is that all the avenues should be explored first for the rehabilitation of the refugees in West Bengal, before they are taken to other places far distant from West Bengal. The nearer ought to exclude the more remote.

I might just read out a few lines from a letter that I received only three or four days back, written by Shri Hemant Kumar Biswas—himself a refugee residing at a worksite camp. He writes:

"वर्कसाइट कैम्पेर अवस्था शोचनीय"

That means "The condition of the worksite camp is miserable." And then he writes:

"बांगलार बाहिरे सरासरी पाठानोर जन्य सरासरी सियालदह होइते बांड निच्छे, बांड दिते अस्वीकार करिले, सोजासूजी कैम्पे तो दिवेना वरं एकेबारे रिफ्यूज करे दिच्छे, अनेकइ पथे बसे आछे।"

Which means: "From the Sealdah Station the refugees are asked to sign a bond, and if they refuse to do so, they are not only not sent to transit camps, but are even denied rehabilitation benefits. Many have thus been stranded on the streets."

Sir, this letter and the remarks of the hon. Minister that I just now referred to, namely, that he would not rest content until the refugees were rehabilitated, do not tally.

I might also refer to what Shri Renuka Ray, the Minister in charge of Rehabilitation in West Bengal.....

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: You mean "Shrimati".

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE: Well, "Shri" applies to everybody.

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA:

Oh, I did not know that.

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE:

Anyway, I will say, Shrimati Renuka Ray. She said on the 9th instant, that the Government had been acting ostrich-like, for it was no use ignoring the possibilities of further influx of refugees at an increasing rate. Sir, I may only remind Mr. Khanna and the House that the ostrich is not the wisest of birds. That being so, I would only appeal to the Rehabilitation Minister—do not for humanity's sake, send the refugees outside Bengal at the present stage, when there is enough land for the rehabilitation of these refugees here in Bengal, or for that matter, in Assam which is very contiguous to Bengal and where the refugees go direct. That is a matter which I would like the Rehabilitation Minister to remember.

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA:

What will be the hon. Member's reaction to their being sent to Bihar, say in Singbhum or Manbhum?

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE:

But the density of population in Bihar is not very much different from the density of population in West Bengal. If you can find land in Bihar, where Bengali is spoken, we have no objection. As I said already, the nearer should exclude the more remote.

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA:

That is all right, thank you.

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE:

They have learnt by experience that.....

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): That means the amalgamation of the two States is very necessary.

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE:

But that is not coming, take it from me, it is not coming.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR:

(Uttar Pradesh): It may come, in spite of the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYAPRIYA BANERJEE:

You will see, it will be resisted in spite of you.

You know, Sir, what happens when refugees are sent outside Bengal. A news appeared in the Press that at Bareilly, the refugees have taken to hunger strike, that they have had to resort to satyagraha. Why? Because their grievances are not redressed. Far from being redressed, they are not even heard, though they are brought to the notice of the authorities and also of the blessed Union Minister for Rehabilitation, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. What is more, the satyagrahis were taken 15 miles away and left on the roadside on the brink of a dense forest.

I do not want to take up more time of the House. I will only add this. If the Government really wants to rehabilitate all the refugees, please have the good sense to consult the refugees—take them into your confidence—build up a rehabilitation advisory board at all levels enjoying the confidence of the refugees. But they will not do it. They have not done it, and I am afraid they will not do it. And by not doing that, the rehabilitation problem has become a baffling problem and it will continue to be a baffling one.

SHRI D. D. ITALIA (Hyderabad):

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would only like to draw the attention of the Government to two or three important points concerning Hyderabad, from where I am coming. We are all very anxious to see the economy of an entire country well developed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): To which item are you referring? We are on the Reappropriation Bill.

SHRI D. D. ITALIA: Yes, Sir, I will not take long. Each and every one of us is anxious to see that the industries in our country are well developed; it is then that the question of labour in our country

can be easily solved. But I am sorry to say that the industries in Hyderabad are badly affected, especially the groundnut oil industry, the ginning and pressing factories and even the textile mills due to shortage of coal. Though there are two coal mines in Hyderabad, due to restrictions imposed by the Ministry here, all the coal has to go to the Railways, and also for the tobacco-curing industry in Andhra. But I am sure, the Railways in the South can easily get their coal from Bengal coal fields by sea. This is a matter which should be looked into by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The next point I have to refer to is about the haltage of the night air mail between Madras and Nagpur. There should be a halt at Hyderabad. Though Secunderabad Trade Association approached the Ministry of Communications, we have not succeeded. I hope that Ministry will consider this as Secunderabad is a very important industrial and commercial place in addition to its geographical and political importance and if postal delay of 24 hours is avoided, it will be a great thing. I hope this too will be attended to.

Sir, I wish to say a word about the location of the permanent income tax appellate tribunal. A Bench should be located permanently in Hyderabad. There were two Benches in Madras, one of which was transferred to Bombay recently, adding one more to Bombay. Easily, one could be permanently kept in our State. Sir, I wanted to say some more things but as there is no time, I would, with these observations, resume my seat.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Sir, I would.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): Only five minutes.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Within those five minutes I will take deliberately at least one minute to submit that the time that is allotted

to this House for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill should not be so short, for the simple reason that the other House has an opportunity of debating on every single item and we.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): This is not the proper time to raise this objection, because the Chairman announced the time allotted in the morning.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: True. Therefore my submission is not that it should be increased this time but I submit that for the future this should be taken into consideration that for a proper discussion of the items.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): The best thing would be to go to the chamber of the Chairman and talk to him about it. The Chairman has the power under the rules. There is no use talking about it now.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Thank you, Sir. I accept your advice. My remarks were addressed to the Government for increasing the number of sittings of the House because the hands of the Chairman are tied by not having more days allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): You can make better use of the time at your disposal.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Then, Sir, I would submit that when this Appropriation Bill is under consideration here, the Ministers associated with the various demands should be present here; otherwise, the whole discussion becomes purposeless. We find here only three Ministers, two representing one Ministry and one, the Finance Minister. What useful purpose can these discussions serve if the Ministers concerned are not here?

SHRI A. C. GUHA: The Finance Ministry takes charge of the demands of all the other Ministries.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I know the laborious Finance Minister

[Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.]

will take down in detail all the points that are raised here and pass them on to other Ministers, but we should consider it a privilege, if we have the pleasure of seeing the faces—brilliant and happy faces—of the other Ministers also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): You have already taken two and a half minutes.

SHRI JASPAT ROY, KAPOOR: I pass on to the demand relating to the Posts and Telegraphs—items 5 and 6. In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister concerned, through of course Mr. Guha and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, to a rule that is observed in the post office. If a V.P. article is sent out, and if it is delivered to the addressee, and by the negligence of the postman, if the V.P. amount is not recovered, then the post office does not hold itself responsible to pay that amount to the person who has sent the V.P. This is an extraordinary position. I make this reference in view of a representation received by me from a certain firm at Mathura which sent out about two or three years ago a V. P. article but has not yet received the money. The postal department has written to the firm that it is not responsible for payment of the money. That is a very extraordinary position, and I would like the Minister to look into this question and see that it is properly solved.

Then, though they have made, at various telegraph offices, arrangements for the acceptance of telegrams in Hindi, they are not being accepted on holidays; not only on Sundays, but even on other holidays. Now, I submit that most of the greeting telegrams etc. are sent out on holidays and if no arrangement is made for their acceptance on those holidays, then not much useful purpose could be served by making a provision that telegrams in Hindi

will be accepted in the various telegraph offices.

Leaving the other points in regard to this Ministry, I come at once to deal with item No. 64. An extra amount is being demanded in view of the fact that a number of dignitaries had come to this country. We are very happy over it, but in this connection, I have to make a submission that the External Affairs Ministry or whatever Ministry is concerned with this—I believe it is more particularly the External Affairs Ministry that is concerned—should see to it that while according reception to these dignitaries, there is no communal aspect introduced in it. Recently, His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Iran also came, and we, as a nation, extended to both of them a very hearty and cordial welcome. Grand receptions were offered to them, but in addition to them, I found to our great dismay and to the great regret of most of us that special communal receptions had also been organised by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and other Muslim organisations. I did not feel very happy over it and I do not think it would be advisable for our Government to allow such communal organisations to give separate public receptions creating the impression as if those bodies were something different from the entire body politic of the nation and the country. These are very unhealthy precedents and I hope and trust that in view of the national unity of the country, the Government would see to it that such communal receptions are not permitted to be organised. Surely, no reception can be organised by anybody except with the permission of the Chief of the Protocol, or the district authorities.

Sir, now I come to item No. 17, reference to which has just been made by my friend, Mr. Kishen Chand. I was glad that he was also feeling happy that a certain amount of money has been allotted for the repair of Juma Masjid. He said that we are

a little jealous of that community. I wish he had not made that remark and spoiled the effect of his earlier observation of his being happy about the money being allotted for its repair. A good deal of amount is to be spent—and rightly too—on Buddhist temples and monuments, because we are going to observe the 2500th anniversary of Lord Buddha. That is all very good and it is as it should be. I will be more and more happy whenever I find that these institutions belonging to the minority communities are properly looked after by the Government. We should be a little generous to them in order to create the fullest confidence in them. In addition to that, I would like the Government to contribute some handsome amount to the reconstruction of the Somnath Temple which is a standing disgrace to the country. I am not unmindful of the fact that an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs had been collected by the late Sardar Patel, immediately after we attained freedom, in order to reconstruct that great temple. I am not aware—I am subject to correction—of any contribution having been made by the Government, and if that is so, I hope, the archaeological department would see to it that some substantial amount is contributed to the resurrection of the Somnath Temple also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): You have taken more than eight minutes.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Just one more minute, Sir. With regard to item 91 which has been dealt with by my hon. friend over there from West Bengal, I need not repeat what I submitted a few days ago, while dealing with the General Budget, that the Pakistan Government have decided to establish an Islamic State which will make it virtually impossible for non-Muslims to stay there as inferior citizens. And I was apprehensive then, and I am still more apprehensive today, having read probably yesterday in the papers that a large number of refugees, after this declaration

of Pakistan being an Islamic State, have begun to leave that country where they cannot remain as honourable citizens. They will not allow themselves to be subjected to this indignity. In this connection, I have only one submission to make before I sit down. Sir, I read in the papers on the 24th or 25th of last month, or nearabout that date, that the Islamic Republic was going to be inaugurated and they were going to have a big function. It is all very good for them to do that.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA (Mysore): They have sent us invitation.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Mr. Khanna is going there to represent India.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Well, Sir, that was the point I was going to make. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Khanna is going to represent this country at a function where a State is going to be declared an Islamic State and where there is going to be discrimination on the basis of religion. We have been protesting in the U.N.O., in the Bandung conference, and everywhere, that we shall not tolerate discrimination on the ground of race or any such ground.....

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): This is a misinterpretation of Islam. Islam stands for universal brotherhood. If I have read Islam correctly, it stands for universal brotherhood. So, it is a misinterpretation to say that Islam will differentiate between people who profess other religions.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: My hon. friend Mr. Saksena's enthusiasm.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): Mr. Kapoor, we are not going into this discussion. You have made a reference to it and your time is up.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: One last word. I was only submitting, in

[Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.]

view of our strong opposition, and in view of the decision that we have taken in the Bandung conference, to which Pakistan is a party, in view of that, and in order to be consistent with the decision that we have taken so far, we should not send our representative to participate in that celebration, where the resolutions of that conference are going to be flouted. That is what I was going to submit. And I would earnestly request the Government to reconsider their decision in this matter. I will not, of course, refer to what Mr. Saksena has said, because his enthusiasm is always mis-spent. I will only say one word, that is, it is all right for him to read like that. And I entirely agree with him that Islam nowhere lays down that discrimination should be made. But in this Constitution, they say that the non-Muslims shall be inferior citizens and shall not be permitted to stand for the office of the President. And I consider that to be un-Islamic. Therefore, I say that we should not let our representative go there to participate in this function.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I would like to make only one or two points. First, regarding the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs Department. I think a lot of economy can be practised by not tampering with the letters that are sent to us. I find that a lot of letters which are addressed to us are tampered with. And I suppose some staff is maintained for that. I would advise the Ministry concerned to see to it that this practice is abandoned and the money saved. Apart from other considerations, there is the privacy of correspondence which should be respected by the Government.

Then, Sir, about Grants-in-aid to States. Vote No. 38. It appears from the memorandum that certain sums of money are not spent when they had been allocated for the scheduled tribes in Assam. I do not know as to why the money should not be spent

and should fall in arrears, when actually more money should have been spent for the development of those areas and for the well-being of the people. Year after year, we are told that moneys fall in arrears and sometimes this sort of grant is asked for. We should like to spend money for the development of such areas. There is no doubt about it. But what I say is that the money that is allocated is not spent, which only points to the fact that the arrangement there, as far as the Government is concerned, is far too inadequate to cope with the task which they have set for themselves. I think that we should put an end to this state of affairs.

Then, Sir, about the police, I think, here again I have a complaint to make. Here also you can practise some economy. Whenever some of us go on certain public missions, when some of us address public meetings, or some of us go on deputation, or something like that, we find sometimes, not always—but more often than not—these men of the Central Intelligence Bureau dog us. Why do you spend so much money? We travel openly on our pass. You give our slips as we emerge out of the Station and we live openly as citizens. Why do you send special people dogging us from Delhi to Orissa, from Orissa to Bihar and so on. I think a lot of money could be saved as far as the police department is concerned. Now, it seems, none of the Ministers is interested in this matter, because the police is no longer their problem, but it is our problem. Therefore, I want to say that the money should be saved on that account. Here, I would also like to mention that we were very happy when the Prime Minister took serious note of the complaint that was made by Acharya Kripalani against a certain house, where he lived, being watched. We are very happy about it. I think some action has been taken. But similar action should be taken in our cases.

Then, the privy purses and allowances of Indian rulers. Here again,

some provision is made. It is a small amount compared to what they pay in the General Budget. I find, it is about Rs. 5½ crores.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

A sum of Rs. 1,61,000 has been asked for some of the princes who had not drawn the allowance. If they had not drawn the allowance in the past, it is because these people did not need the money. They have got plenty of cash and to spare. Why must you spend money after them? I do not understand. Therefore, on principle and from the practical angle also, we are thoroughly opposed to this grant being made in favour of the princes. The Government is telling the whole world that surrender of salaries and all that is there. And appeals are also made. Sometimes the Prime Minister has made a statement exhorting the princes to be decent people, and fine boys and all that, and to surrender their privy purses. But when it comes to brass tacks, to the counter of the public exchequer, we find further provisions are made to pamper these handful of princes in our land. Therefore, we say, do away with such provisions.

Then, Sir, I come to Vote No. 64—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. They have made provision for some films, newsreels, all that. None from the Ministry is present, I think, in this House and I find the Transport Minister walks in, but that does not give us much hope as far as this Ministry is concerned. Now, Sir, I think that in regard to newsreel, a lot of discrimination is being made. We would like to have lots of newsreels, more newsreels portraying the activities of our people, the life of our people, the culture of our people, the entire set up in which we live and work. But when we go to see the newsreel, what do we see—and I think, we make provision for such newsreels here—we see a kind of thing which does not give a correct idea of what India is

like. I do not say it does not at all give any idea, but it does not give the full picture. The human part of the newsreels is absolutely hopeless. They should show the people with all their problems, with all their troubles, with all their struggles and activities and all that. Instead you find much of the time in the newsreel and space is taken by the V.I.Ps. You come across more of them. (*Time bell rings.*) Now, Sir, this is another point that I would like to make. I think, I have sufficiently made myself clear about what kind of newsreel I would like to have.

Then, Sir, there is another provision for stowing. This falls under Vote No. 89—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production. Every year, a huge sum of money, this year Rs. 93 lakhs, is made over to the Coal Board for stowing and other work. That is necessary for the mines to run. I think, the matter has to be gone into. The Coal Board, I say, is not using the money in a way it should be used. For one thing it is under the control of the British coal-owners and the managing agents. They have got a preponderance over this board and the money is misused. In some cases, the work is not carried out for which the charge is made on the exchequer. I find in many cases that the voids, gaps, are not properly filled and matters are left unattended to. What is more, preference is made in respect of the coal mines owned by the British managing agents or by their friends. Now, Sir, this is another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. Huge sums of money are involved in such transactions, and I think, it is a public complaint and a long standing complaint. It should be gone into.

Then, lastly, I would like to say—since there is no time, I would not talk about the Ministry of Transport—that certain complaints have been made, and they should be looked into. Through various channels,

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

complaints had been made about the capital outlay for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Undoubtedly, the money should be allocated for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because we want to develop this thing.....

SHRI A. C. GUHA: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member said "should be allocated" or "should not be allocated".

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I said "should be".

(Time bell rings.)

4 P.M.

Then, Sir, with regard to the power projects and irrigation projects, the only trouble with you is that you first of all spend money unjustly, and you do not economise. The second point is that you do not pay the compensations wherever they are due. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Ministers of the Government of India to the fact that recently in Sambalpur, in five thanas, I think 80 thousand people were going to be served with notices of eviction. They are neither being paid any adequate money compensation, and nor any alternative places. I think, it will be extremely harsh on them if they are going to be evicted in this manner. Therefore, Sir, I think the funds that are allotted to this department are not properly spent. As far as these five thanas in Sambalpur are concerned, the Government should so administer the whole funds as to enable them to receive adequate compensation and all the necessary help. The attention of the Government has already been drawn to this matter, but so far no heed has been paid to it. This complaint has been sent to me, but I cannot deliver the goods. I can simply pass it on to the hon. Ministers to be looked into so that these people are not put to any difficulties.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think the Members have

referred to many points about which there is no reference in the Demands for Grants. It would be better for me not to try to meet all those points, as it would not be proper for me, within the limited time to digress from the real purpose in getting the Bill passed.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR (Rajasthan): Then what is the purpose of this debate?

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Probably the hon. Member has not heard me. I have said that there are many points that have been raised in this debate about which there is no reference in this Appropriation Bill. (Interruption.) Some Members have said something about the industries in Hyderabad. Then your friend has said something about his letters being tampered with or something about Sambalpur thanas. Am I to reply to all these things? Is it possible for me?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is it impossible?

SHRI A. C. GUHA: It is possible if I have got some previous notice of these things and if I have got one hour's time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only ten minutes.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Sir, Shri Kishen Chand has referred to something. I am sorry he is not present now. Most of the Members after making their speeches have left the House. But I think, he was labouring under some wrong impression. Under Demand No. 36, he mentioned why the refund amount would be receiving a very much lower rate of interest. That is not quite true, Sir. Out of Rs. 172 crores Rs. 52 crores have to be refunded, and this will bear the same rate of interest, i.e. one per cent., as was taken into account in the original purchase. So there is no difference in the rate of interest that we shall get from the U. K. Then, Sir, he mentioned some-

thing about the exchange rate operating in the open market between India and Pakistan. He suggested that the Government might take recourse to purchasing in the local black market and then meet its charges in the other country. Sir, no Government can do this. It is not possible, and it is not decent also for any Government to make any purchase in the local black market and then meet its charges on the other Government.

Then, Sir, he has made some reference to the I.F.C. I think, the Note given in the Demands for Grants booklet would quite explain the position as to why this was necessary. His main grouse is this—Why should the I.F.C. not be making any profit? We expect that in a few years' time it would be in a position to make some profit, but as yet it has not been possible to make any profit. Sir, I would like to make it clear that I.F.C. was set up by the Government, undertaking a certain amount of risk which was necessary to be taken on behalf of the Government, and in collaboration with the private sector for the encouragement of our industrial development. Banks and other finance institutions may not take that risk. But it will be the responsibility only of the Government to take a certain amount of risk for the industrial development of the country. And on that understanding, the I.F.C. was set up and it was clearly stipulated in the Act that the Government would guarantee a minimum rate of interest.

Then, Sir, about Juma Masjid several Members have made certain references to it. I can say that there is no discriminating policy of the Government as regards any archaeological monuments belonging to this religion or that religion. Certainly, Juma Masjid, particularly because of its environments, because of its proximity to the capital, and because of its past traditions and history, occupies a special place. But it should be remembered that many other archaeological monuments connected

with different religions have also received similar grants-in-aid from the Government, and are being protected by the Government. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor mentioned something about Somnath temple. But he has forgotten that Somnath temple is not an existing thing to be protected. It is just a new temple to be constructed in the place where the old Somnath temple was standing. So, it cannot come under the heading 'preservation of archæological monuments'.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Am I to understand that there are no traces left of that temple?

SHRI A. C. GUHA: I had been there, but I did not find that there was any trace left of that old temple, except that on another site there was a temple erected by Maharani Ahaliya. But this was a new temple erected on entirely a new foundation.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: On a separate site? I am only seeking some information. I was not there.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: The site might have been the old one. I went there last year. Nobody could vouch for the exact site of the old Somnath temple. Of the old temple, there is hardly any remnant left except a few broken pieces and some images which have been kept in a museum. They are, however, trying to build a new temple.

As regards rehabilitation, I think there is a fundamental difference in the point of view of the hon. Member and the Government. I am sorry, Shri Banerjee is also absent now. He feels that no refugee should be sent out of West Bengal, and the idea of the Government of India is that it will not be possible to rehabilitate all the refugees in Bengal.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He did not say that no refugee should be sent out. He said that without exploring the possibility of settling them in West Bengal, no refugee should be sent out. That is what he said.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: That exploration has been done to the satisfaction of the Government and Government feel that it is necessary to send the refugees outside West Bengal. When there is a fundamental difference in outlook as regards the policy.....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let the hon. Minister answer the point of the hon. Member. He said that without exploring the possibility of settling them in West Bengal itself, these refugee should not be sent outside Bengal.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Government has explored the possibility to the fullest extent and it is satisfied that there is hardly any possibility of rehabilitating all these refugees in West Bengal. They will have to be sent outside Bengal.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is an incorrect statement.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Maybe according to you.

Then, there was something about V. P. Money, privy purses, letters, and so on. I just convey that to the hon. Minister in charge of Communications sitting by my side. Then there was something about Hindi telegrams, etc. These are not within the demands that we have asked for.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister is here and he wants to reply. The Minister of Cabinet rank should be allowed to make a reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there is no time.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: There is no use going into controversy over irrelevant matters. I hope, the House will be pleased to return the Bill.

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 1955-56, 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 of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula, were adopted.

SHRI A. C. GUHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1956-57 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I do not want to say anything at present. I may say a few words later on.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Is the hon. Minister not certain that he will reply at the end?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: It depends on the speeches of hon. Members.