

from Shri Alladi Krishnaswami :

"Since my return after the last session, I have been ill and in bed and as yet I am not able to walk about. In the circumstances I request you to accord permission under article 101(4) of the Constitution to be absent from all meetings of the Council during the current session."

Is it the pleasure of the Council that permission be granted to Shri Alladi Krishnaswami for remaining absent from all meetings of the Council during the current session ?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Permission to remain absent is granted. Mr. Tyagi's Appropriation Bill.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3)  
BILL, 1952

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI) : 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 these twice of the financial year 1952-53, as passed by the House of the People, be taken into consideration.

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demand voted by the House of the People on 12th December 1952. A copy of these Supplementary Demands has already been laid on the table of the House and copies thereof have also been circulated to the hon. Members.

The Demands for which this Bill authorises withdrawals of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India amount to Rs. 10.36 crores, of which Rs. 8.99 crores are in the Revenue Section of the Budget and the balance of Rs. 1.37 crores in the Capital Section.

The largest single item in the Revenue Section is that of Rs. 4.30 crores for payment of compensation to sugar factories on account of reduction of controlled prices of 1951-52 stock of sugar. The House is fully

aware of this and has already passed a Bill on it. The entire payment will be covered by the proceeds of the special excise duty now levied on sugar so that ultimately there would be no expenditure to the Government.

Of the balance of Rs. 6 crores, a sum of Rs. 1.23 crores is required partly for additional expenditure on existing schemes of relief of displaced persons and partly due to fresh influx of refugees from East Pakistan. This involves no new policy.

It also includes a sum of about a crore of rupees (Rs. 98 lakhs) largely for payment of compensation for damages to immovable property during the last war in certain areas of Assam and Manipur and for payment of terminal compensation in respect of lands and buildings requisitioned during the war. The provision in the original Budget on this account was made on a rough assumption as to the value of claims, which require detailed verification at spot, sometimes in the absence of reliable records. This is not a new item of expenditure but has been in existence since partition and is gradually dying.

A payment of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Coal Mines Stowing Board on account of the proceeds of excise duty on coal and coke is another major item. This is a statutory payment under an Act and follows the actual collections of duty, which become known only after the close of the year. The payment in effect represents reimbursement of duty already collected by Government.

Purchase of paper by the Stationery and Printing Department is expected to cost Rs. 47 lakhs more this year. This has been necessitated by larger indents from the paying Departments like Posts and Telegraphs and Defence, which will reimburse the whole of this expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been included for payment to the State Governments of the arrears of bonus they earned on internal procurement and export of indigenous foodgrains. The Scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1st January 1952

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi.]

but due to late receipt of claims an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs has become necessary this year.

The *de jure* transfer of the territory of Chandernagore to India with effect from the 9th June this year has necessitated the inclusion in the Central Budget of the receipts and expenditure of the territory. The various services in Chandernagore are expected to cost this year Rs. 22 lakhs, for which a provision has been made in the Supplementary Demands. This will be almost covered by revenue receipts of the area anticipated at Rs. 21 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided for larger purchases of paper and other stores for the India Security Press. This is an ordinary fluctuating charge and depends on the demands on the Press and also on prices, which have increased since the Budget was framed. The expenditure will be more than covered by the additional receipts from the sale proceeds of the Press products.

The Supplementary Demands also include a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for expenditure on Nagrota Relief Camp at Jammu. This expenditure is incurred by the Government of India on behalf of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and is treated as a loan to that Government in accordance with the arrangements which have been in force for some years.

The other items included in the Revenue Demands are—

- (i) a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for famine relief in Kutch;
- (ii) a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for Tripura and another Rs. 5 lakhs for Manipur for revision of scales of pay of the employees so as to bring them in line with those in neighbouring States;
- (iii) a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for community projects in Bilaspur;
- (iv) a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for additional expenditure on Posts and Telegraphs Audit recoverable from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and

(v) a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs spread over a number of items.

The additional demand of Rs. 1.37 crores in the Capital Section of the Budget is for the Central Tractor Organisation and is required for payment for machinery, equipment and stores ordered last year but expected to arrive this year and for purchase of additional tractors. A part of the Supplementary Grant will also be spent on a pilot project of land reclamation in the Maikala Plateau of Vindhya Pradesh. The expenditure will be recovered from the State Governments concerned.

The House will thus notice that the items of expenditure provided for in the Supplementary Demands and for which an authorisation for drawal of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India is sought through this Bill do not generally involve any new policy. They are mostly either continuance of the existing services or extension thereof. The hon. Members will also observe that out of the total amount of Rs. 10.36 crores, items aggregating to over Rs. 7 crores are self-balancing and will be covered by receipts and recoveries. They are—

- (i) Rs. 4.30 crores for compensation to sugar factories to be met from special excise duty;
- (ii) Rs. 50 lakhs for payment to the Coal Mines Stowing Board to be covered by the coal and coke excise already collected;
- (iii) Rs. 47 lakhs for purchase of paper by Stationery Department to be recovered from the paying Department;
- (iv) Rs. 21 lakhs of expenditure on Chandernagore to be met from revenue receipts in the area;
- (v) Rs. 16 lakhs for purchase of paper and other stores for the India Security Press to be covered by receipts from sale proceeds of Press products;
- (vi) Rs. 12 lakhs for expenditure on the Nagrota Relief Camp to be recovered from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(vii) Rs. 5 lakhs for Posts and Telegraphs Audit to be met by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(viii) Rs. 1,37 lakhs of expenditure of the Central Tractor Organisation to be ultimately recovered from the State Governments.

The net expenditure will, therefore, be of the order of Rs. 3 crores only. I move.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore) : Sir, just one clarification. In the several items given there, I find that some Ministries have been clubbed together. For instance, Works, Production and Supplies—there the two Ministries are clubbed together. Is it possible for the hon. Minister to give separate figures? I do not know whether accounts are maintained together.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Well, the Ministry is practically one.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : But two Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Production is a different Ministry.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : There was one Ministry in the past and only this year the Ministry has been bifurcated. Production has gone to the other Ministry and that has been separated. But this pertains to some expenditure which relates to the Ministry when it was a joint Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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 1952-53, as passed by the House of the People, be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO (Orissa) : Mr. Chairman, last year's first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants were presented to Parliament in September 1951, while this year's first part of similar demands has been presented to Parliament in November, 1952. The present Appropriation Bill is based on this. When Supple-

mentary Demands and Demands for Grants are presented so late in the year, a large amount of unauthorised money is likely to have been drawn from the Contingency Fund pending the sanction of the Lower House. The total amount of Supplementary Grants and Appropriations on both recurring and non-recurring items under discussion is 10,30,10,000. I would like to know how much of this sum has already been met from the Contingency Fund. I would also like to know why a statement of such drawings from the Fund has not been appended to the booklet on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the information of the Members of Parliament.

This sum of Rs. 10,30,10,000 is in respect of the General Budget only. I would like to know how much has been drawn from the Contingent Fund for the Railways up to date. I would also like a statement of monthly drawings from the Contingent Fund and an assurance that the total of 15 crores under that Fund has not been expended up to date. It has been the experience of the past that the schemes for which moneys are granted on Supplementary estimates remain mostly unspent. The Public Accounts Committee has referred to this state of affairs. I should be very grateful if the hon. Finance Minister will kindly show me that he has cut down Supplementary Demands to the minimum of what is likely to be spent before the 31st March of 1953. It would also be illuminating to know if any savings are likely to be made in the original budget in view of the fact that over-budgeting has been the common practice in most of the Demands for Grants in the past. It would also be useful for us to know if the trend of revenue has so far been according to the budget scale as it has been revealed—if I am not mistaken—in the other House the receipt of the 9 crores from Pakistan expected this year, has not materialised so far. Neither the Demand for Supplementary Grants nor the Appropriations Bill make any additional provision for the repayment of loans. In the original budget about Rs. 1,250 crores were provided. This was before the re-

[Shri P. C. Bhanj Deo.]  
 sumption of sales of the 3 monthly treasury Bills of September 1952. These new treasury Bills of September 1952 onwards, will become due for payment in three months. Why has this repayment not been shown as a charged appropriation? It will be a source of great satisfaction if the Finance Minister can let us know the month of the current year, 1952-53, for which accounts have been closed and I would like to be informed about the position disclosed from April 1952, to the month up to which accounts have been closed on the revenue side. Have the accounts of last year, 1951-52, been finally closed by now? If so, light on the actual revenue surplus for 1951-52 as against the revised surplus of Rs. 93 crores, anticipated last month, would be a source of great satisfaction to us. I am very sorry to see in the Supplementary Budget, in the supplementary appropriations, that no provision has been made for writing off the irrecoverable loans of the Rehabilitation Ministry. Vote No. 78 sanctions a sum of Rs. 65,000 for the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Five years of rehabilitation work have not been enough to solve the problem of displaced persons, although more and more money is demanded for this purpose. Is there any possibility of the purpose for which this Ministry was created, being ended, in ten years' time even?

SHRI B. C. GHOSE (West Bengal) :  
 What will the Minister do?

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : He will be thrown out of employment.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO : I think the same remarks apply to Vote No. 79. About 70 crores of rupees have so far been spent on loans to displaced persons, but these loans are not being properly realised from the States through whom they have been disbursed. The recoverable amounts should be properly assessed and charged to this head as soon as possible. Vote 83 appropriates Rs. 12, 29,000 to famine relief in Cutch. In this respect I have to remark that not all famines are caused by the failure of rains and by heat

waves as has been mentioned in the booklet for Demands for Grants. It has been the experience in China, I think, that the hoarding policy of landlords, in order to get better prices for their grains, has been at the bottom of the chronic famines which infested the Chinese continent, much more than the depredations' of the Yellow River.

Votes Nos. 84, 85 and 86 relate to the appropriations of a total of Rs. 20,29,000 in connection with Bilaspur, Manipur and Tripura. I would like to know in this connection if the increased expenditure of these areas are being met at least partly, out of the increased revenues from these tracts. In Madras, the budget literature, if I am not mistaken, usually shows the revenue expected from new schemes, along with the cost of such schemes. It would be illuminating if our Central Budget literature would also show similar anticipated incomes or revenues from new schemes of expenditure. I would also want to know the particular year up to which the accounts of Manipur have been closed and whether the revenue and expenditure of this area have been balanced. Regarding Tripura I would like to know if the Government have satisfied themselves that the increased expenditure on revised scales of pay and allowances in this area will not raise the local price levels. Regarding Vote No. 88, dealing with miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of States, two comments seem to be called for. Rs. 11,62,000, in this connection is stated in the Demand for Grants, to be recoverable from the Jammu & Kashmir Government. Have the States Ministry satisfied themselves that Jammu and Kashmir can repay this sum? We should like to know in how many instalments this sum can be recovered, and when the payment of the amount to be recovered is likely to begin? Vote No. 188—I am sorry No. 118—appropriates Rs. 1,36,33,000 from the capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I understand that the original provision of Rs. 1,94,44,000 for the Land Reclamation Scheme included about Rs. 28 1/2 lakhs for interest

charges paid from capital. This Sir, I submit is the surest way of inviting bankruptcy in the general finances of the country. The sound principle lies in the fact that we should meet interest charges from revenue and not from net capital account.

This brings me to the end of my remarks on the supplementary budget appropriations. Finances constitute the life-blood of the nation and it is the duty of every representative of the people to pay vital attention to this aspect of our national life so that our finances may be based on sure and sound grounds for the welfare of the nation and the country as a whole. To this end my remarks are dedicated and I submit them, through you, in that spirit, to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri J. R. Kapoor.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome this departure today from the practice which has been followed hitherto in dealing with the Appropriation Bill. Hitherto we were asked to treat the Appropriation Bill merely as a formality and there was not much occasion in the past for detailed discussion of the provisions of the Bill. But, I am glad Sir, that it has been possible for us to enter into a detailed discussion of the contents of this Bill. But then, Sir, I am rather sorry to have to submit that we had not been given an opportunity to discuss the demand for Supplementary Grants after they had been presented to this House. It were much better if we had been given an opportunity to discuss these Demands even before they were discussed in the other House. I make that submission for the simple reason that it is not open to this House to make any alterations in the grants that are sanctioned by the other House. If those grants are placed before this House for discussion in the first instance, the discussions here will have the advantage of having some influence on the Members of the other House, because we can only make our recommendations and our suggestions ; and if our suggestions and views are in the possession

of the Members of the other House, they may take advantage of them and while sanctioning the grants finally, they may take into account our views and suggestions. However, as I have submitted, having missed that opportunity, it is well that we have an opportunity today to discuss these things, though this will not have absolutely any effect because these grants have already been finally sanctioned by the other House.

Sir, this Bill seeks our approval for the expenditure of Rs. 10,36,10,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India. We are prepared to accord this approval in the hope and belief that this expenditure will be well and truly made in the interest of the general public. But as we accord this approval, we impose on ourselves the duty and the responsibility of seeing to it that this expenditure is properly incurred, that due economy is effected in the administration and that no amount is spent in an extravagant manner. Therefore, our advice with regard to economy must always be readily available to the Government from time to time. And then we must also see to it that once the expenditure is made, we should check it, analyse and scrutinise it and point out any irregularities that might have been committed in the expenditure of Government so that thereafter no such irregularity might be repeated. I consider that this two-fold duty and responsibility, of suggesting economies in expenditure and of checking and scrutinising the expenditure that is made falls particularly within our scope and duties. It is for that reason that this House, this Chamber has earned the designation of a revising chamber. But as I have already stated, it is not open to us to regulate the grants. But our duty and function begin after the grants are sanctioned by the other House. Once the grants have been sanctioned by the other House, it is our duty and responsibility to see, as I have already submitted, that the money is properly spent, that proper accounts are kept. Therefore, we must keep a very vigilant eye on the expenditure.

[Shri J. R. Kapoor.]

In regard to these functions and duties and responsibilities, in order that they may be properly discharged, a certain machinery must be created and that machinery, I submit, must be in the nature and in the form of an Estimates Committee and a Public Accounts Committee. I submit that by having these two Committees of this House only can we be in a position to properly advise the Government from time to time, firstly in regard to economy in expenditure and secondly in regard to the proper appropriation of the sums granted. That being so, I would earnestly submit with all the emphasis at my command that we must take early steps for the formation of these two Committees of this House—the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. It is no use our being told by anybody that we have no control over expenditure. True it is that it is not open to this House to have a say in the matter of the sanction of any amount for expenditure. But then our duty and responsibility certainly are there to see that the amount sanctioned by the other House is properly spent and we shall be failing in our duty if we did not see to it that the expenditure is properly made. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to Parliament and above all, we owe it to the country as a whole, that we should exercise these duties and responsibilities of ours in an effective manner. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House to see to it that these two Committees of this House are formed without any avoidable delay.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the other House has already an Estimates Committee and a Public Accounts Committee. Let them be there. But then we too must either have a separate Estimates Committee and a separate Public Accounts Committee of ours, or in the alternative, we should have due and proper representation on the two Committees that have been formed by the other House. I mean we should have a joint Estimates

Committee and a Joint Public Accounts Committee. My own personal view is that we should have a separate Estimates Committee because there are as many as seventeen or eighteen Ministries in the Government and one Estimates Committee cannot scrutinise the working of so many Ministries during the course of even five years which is the life of the House of the People. I am sure hon. Members will agree that at least within the space of five years the working of all these Ministries must be scrutinised; and if that is to be done, there must be two Estimates Committees, because our experience in the other House, when some of us were there and were on the Estimates Committee, is that in one year the Estimates Committee could not examine the working of more than two Ministries. So in the course of five years not more than ten Ministries can be looked into by one Estimates Committee. If we have two Estimates Committees, eight or ten Ministries can be looked into by one Committee and another eight or ten Ministries can be looked into by the other Estimates Committee. But if the view of the Government be that there should be only one Joint Estimates Committee, that could also be done by our electing a number of Members to that Committee so that with a bigger Committee or Joint Committee, we could split it up into two sub-committees and one of the sub-committees could see into a few Ministries and the other sub-committee could see into the others. That is my submission, Sir.

Similarly my submission is that we must have a Public Accounts Committee either one of our own or, our Members may be associated with the Members of the other House in the Public Accounts Committee. Sir, I make this submission with all the earnestness at my command and, I am sure, while I am making this submission and making this demand, I have the backing of everyone of the Members of this House.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR : We have already been in this House now for about 8 months and even in the initial stages we wanted that we should have these two Committees. Now, it is time, Sir, that we must have these Committees and I would once again earnestly request you to see that our rules in this respect are amended.

Now, Sir, these rules so far have been framed by your goodself. Under the Constitution, it is this House that has to frame these rules ultimately and, until this House has framed those rules you have, of course, authority to frame the rules which you have been pleased to do. I do not know when this House will be given an opportunity to frame those rules finally ; but, I am not very much worried about it because the rules that you have been pleased to frame with the assistance and in consultation with the Rules Committee are there and, we need not wait for that subject to come up before the House in order to have amendment in the rules to give effect so that we can have the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of this House, either independently or jointly with the other House, for they can be suitably amended by you in this respect.

Sir, in the end, may I request the hon. Minister for Revenue and Expenditure just to throw some light on Vote No. 23, relating to External Affairs ? This additional demand is for Rs. 23,16,000. I think, Sir, the hon. Minister has not thrown any light on this item. I would very much like to know the cause of this increased expenditure.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Vote number ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : For Rs. 23 lakhs and odd, External Affairs.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR : Vote No. 23 Then again, Sir, Vote No. 100 for S. & P., Rs. 47 lakhs. The hon. Minister has told us that more money had to be spent on the purchase of paper and stationery. I would like to know how

this increased expenditure became necessary on paper and stationery.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Council of States.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR : Have the prices gone up or there is more wasteful use of paper and stationery or.....

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Prices have also gone up and there was additional requirement of paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Such as the Council of States.

SHRI B. RATH (Orissa) : Planning Commission's Report.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Probably as the hon. Member says it is because of the printing of the 5-Year Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR : Surely not 47 lakhs could be spent in printing of the 5-Year Plan. That incidentally suggests to me what wrong perception my friends on the other side have and with what coloured glasses they have been looking at the 5-Year Plan. Now, this is all the submission I have to make in this House.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : I just seek a simple solemn assurance from the hon. Minister for Revenue and Expenditure whether this Appropriation Bill will justify its name or beconverted into a misappropriation Bill. I seek a solemn assurance from him.

SHRI B. GUPTA (West Bengal). Mr. Chairman, this Demand for Supplementary Grants suggest to us that attempts had not been made to find money for meeting exigencies by saving money from the sources where it is being wasted. I would, in this connection, like to draw the attention of the House to certain cases of wastefulness in some Departments and I would like also to show how funds are not being properly administered.

I would like to start with Vote No. 5, that is to say, the grant under the

[Shri B. Gupta.]  
 Ministry of Communications. Sir, I refer to the Calcutta Telephone Service. The Calcutta Telephone Service is, as you know, Sir, directly under the Government of India and we find there that recently some arrangements have been made at the Hare Street Exchange of the Calcutta Telephone Service for tapping conversations between citizens of Calcutta, those who are not *persona non-grata* with the Government. There, Sir, two men from the Intelligence Department regularly attend with a view to tapping such telephone calls as they consider necessary. This installation has cost the exchequer a little money; I do not know why on earth the conversation between the citizens over the telephone, which is supposed to be private affairs of the citizens themselves and which should be kept secret, should be tapped in that manner? Then, why all these arrangements and apparatus? I do not know whether the hon. Minister will admit it, but, if a proper enquiry is held, we would be in a position to prove that certain arrangements had been made and I have also in mind the room in which it is being done. Therefore, Sir, I think that when they come here for grants they should remember that this is not the way to utilise the money given out of the exchequer—an exchequer which is running deficit and whose prospects are by no means bright.

At the same time, Sir, you find, in the same Department, retrenchment of telephone operators is taking place; retrenchment of telephone operators who are found to be not agreeable to the authorities there. We had occasion, Sir, to draw the attention of the House to a particular case of retrenchment we took up the matter with the Department and also I wrote to the Minister in charge of communications but, with no result. A certain telephone operator, Mrs. Anima Munshi by name, had been there for a number of years. Suddenly, she was given the sack. When she confronted

the authorities to find out the cause of her retrenchment, she was told that on the basis of certain reports which would not be divulged to her, she had been retrenched. Naturally, she took up the matter with the higher authorities and the same explanation was repeated. I took it up with the hon. Minister here and he wrote to me saying that on the basis of certain reports she had been retrenched and there could be no remedy. I made little enquiries and found out the report.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, that is an economy measure—retrenchment. Why are you complaining about it.

SHRI B. RATH : It is not economy ; it is false economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Look here, I do not want you to go into other things except the Ministry of Communications Re-appropriation Grant. Kindly speak on this particular thing. So many mistakes are occurring in this world that we are aware of.

SHRI B. GUPTA : I would draw your attention because this is the only occasion. In the other House they can move cut motions and all that.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE : Sir, the question is that if there were economy measures, there would be no need for this Supplementary Grant.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am talking about that particular incident, about that retrenchment.

SHRI B. GUPTA : If we give them money, I say that they should be properly used. If we have to pay the piper we should see that we call the tune.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, but.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : Just listen to what happened. Now, the same story was repeated. I made enquiries and I found that she had been retrenched on the ground that she went to see off



some of the released detenus who went back to Dum Dum Jail I happened to be one of those detenus. At that time detenus were released on parole and then sent back to jail. She was not at all there ; somebody resembling her was there. I know her name; if you see both of them you would feel that both are sisters. The police sent a report that Mrs. Munshi was there, and on the strength of that report she was retrenched. After all, these things were found out. Suddenly the Department and also the Minister wrote to me saying that she had been retrenched because she was not at all a permanent employee, and that her name had been entered on the permanent list by mistake. That is to say, for two years she had been shown as permanent by mistake ! Now, all this of course was an afterthought even if she was at all a temporary employee and by mistake had been put on the permanent roll, for that mistake this employee should not be victimised, somebody else in the higher office should be victimised. As a result of this, the entire family, which had come from East Pakistan, was stranded, and I suppose, is still stranded. That is how things are happening. I would ask the hon. Minister, when he comes here for a very generous grant to be given him to consider this matter and look into such state of affairs. We know that mistakes of this sort are also taking place with regard to administration of funds. Therefore, it is time you rectified such mistakes. It is not at all a case of a genuine mistake. This was done with a view to covering certain things that might have been otherwise divulged and put the Ministry in a wrong position.

There is a provision here also for stationery and printing. It is Vote No. 100. Here again there is wastefulness. In 1948 certain orders were placed with foreign firms for the supply of paper and some of this paper is still lying uncleared in various docks. I got a complete list of these. The matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities by the union concerned, but no step has been taken.

According to the estimate of those people it is found that the paper which is lying uncleared and which by now must have been damaged is worth about Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. The other day, in reply to a question that I put in the House, the hon. Minister admitted that certain consignments of paper were lying uncleared in the docks, but by the time we could come to supplementaries, the question time was unfortunately over. I think the hon. Minister who is piloting this measure should look into this case, because it is a clear case of a waste. This case also calls for inquiry and investigation.

Then, we have to grant a little more money to the External Affairs Department. That, Sir, is a very privileged department because of very many reasons. The other day, in reply to a question, the hon. Minister admitted that some of the Government representatives outside live in hotels like the Dorchester, the Ritz and similar first rate hotels where very, very rich people live. After all, we are a poor country and we need not pretend to be very rich, and when we send our people outside, it is not necessary that they should go and live in such rich places. I am talking about officers. I am not talking about the President or the Vice-President : that is a different matter, and we can go into that later. When I. C. S. officers or members of the other civil services go there, why should they be asked not to live in such hotels as the Dorchester ? Or, even if they do not live there, why should such high rates of allowances be given to them ? I think that is also a waste of public funds. After all, you can maintain the respectability and dignity of your country by living in very modest places. When in the old days Gandhi ji went to London he lived in small houses with people who were by no means millionaires. If that was the position then, we have not now suddenly reached a stage when we must go and stay in the Dorchester or at the Ritz or other similar establishments or hotels. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and save a little money from being wasted that way so that it can be put to better use.

[Shri B. Gupta.]

Then, Sir, there is a demand for grant for the administration of Chandernagore. The administration of Chandernagore is directly under the Central Government. It has got nothing to do with the State Government. The Local Council there has been dissolved, and the administration there is now entirely bureaucratic, and there is no popular control whatsoever on the expenditure. We find, that, on the one hand, retrenchment is taking place, while on the other certain expenditure which used to be incurred with a view to ensuring certain amenities to the local people has been cut down and the money is being diverted to some other channels. You will find from the details of the expenditure in the statement Rs. 5,000 are required for motor car repairs, etc. Law charges account for Rs. 5,500. Office expenses require extra Rs. 9,600. Now, this is a very small town. The population would be just a little over 50,000, and the area would be less than 2 1/2 square miles. It is actually a very small town, and still you find that an elaborate administration has been set up. Normally a small municipality can handle this matter. It was being done by the Local Council efficiently, and they used to spend money economically. But now the whole thing is under the Administrator who is, I believe, a member of the civil service. He is on the one hand discharging employees of the lower grades and on the other incurring expenditure for certain items which have no relation to the proper civic administration, as this statement will show. Why should Rs. 5,500 be required for law charges, and why should maintenance and repairs of motor vehicles again require Rs. 5,000, for a town administration of that sort? There is plenty of scope for economy there. But you cannot do it until and unless the administration of Chandernagore is placed in the hands of the citizens of Chandernagore, until and unless the administration of Chandernagore is being saved from the hands of this bureaucratic Administrator.

And, Sir, there is a great amount of discontent there against this Adminis-

tration and the situation is being made worse as a result of certain measures that are being introduced there. Therefore, Sir, before we sanction this grant, we have to complain against the manner in which funds are sought to be used in such places.

Same applies to Tripura. Sir, what do we find there? Now the representative of the Central Government, who is there after his adventures in Telangana—I mean Nanjappa—is running the show there entirely on his own and in total disregard of the interests of the people in this country. He is a thorough autocrat there and the money that is being spent has no relation to the just requirements of the people. Lot of waste is being made and the Government does not consider it necessary to instal there any popular administration, which has been the universal demand of the people of Tripura. Now, Sir, they want to set up there a sort of Council which will be filled with people of the same faith and that will mean neither efficient administration nor economisation of funds. I would like, therefore, the hon. Minister to take that also into consideration.

About Manipur, Sir, there again, it has been complained by the people of Manipur including the members of the Congress Party that the Administrator there had allowed foodgrains to go out of Manipur and that brought about food crisis there and created scarcity, as a result of which a large number of people suffered. Representations had been made to the Government and no steps whatsoever were taken. Now, we should like to know as to how these things would be remedied and how these grievances would be met before the money is sanctioned.

Then, Sir, there are some grants for the rehabilitation of displaced persons—Vote No. 78 and Vote No. 79. Sir, we entirely agree that more money should be spent for the rehabilitation of displaced persons because that is a very important obligation for us. But we have to see how this money is being

spent. I come from West Bengal where a lot of East Bengal refugees have come. Now it is not enough to make grants only. In fact we want more money for rehabilitation of the refugees. But the question is how this money is going to be spent and who is going to administer the funds that are sanctioned. We found, Sir, that when the new influx of refugees started, the Government was totally indifferent and callous to their conditions. They were left on the stations, dumped on the stations. Where hardly 200 people could be accommodated, there were about 2,000 people. The Sealdah platform was filled with refugees almost to the point of suffocation. Now people were also concentrated on the Howrah station. The Government did not spend any money for them, did not provide for food for them and whatever they were given was very little. As a result of that, some of them became destitutes under our very eyes. They went into the streets of Calcutta begging. We saw it with our own eyes, Sir. We made representations to the Government and to those responsible for rehabilitation and relief of these people; but they turned a deaf ear and did not pay any heed to the vital needs of the people who died in the Streets of Calcutta. I am not just exaggerating these things. Photographs appeared in the Congress press which would prove how many people died as a result of starvation in the streets of Calcutta. On the one hand these things are happening and on the other hand, we find that certain funds are being distributed amongst a certain section of people who are connected with the Congress administration there. Now, Sir, the whole process of administration of this fund has got to be thoroughly enquired into, because the funds are not distributed in a manner in which they should be distributed. Even today, Sir, according to their own estimate, about 2 lakh and 60 thousand people have come to this side after the introduction of passport system. These people are totally neglected. They are not given money; they are not given food; they are not given shelter, they are left

to the wolves and they have nothing to fall back upon. Now, you can imagine, Sir, what things like these can lead to. I hope the hon. Minister here, when he asks for these grants, will look into this matter. After all, this money is meant not for certain officers, nor for distribution of patronage, but for the relief and rehabilitation of the people who have been uprooted—because of no fault of theirs, but for the fault of that side of the House—and are now stranded in the streets of Calcutta, streets of Bengal, begging and dying. They have been left without any means whatsoever and are being degraded everyday in very many places of our State. I say this is a scandalous state of affairs which has got to be put a stop to. Let the Minister take the grants for them. In fact, we want more money for these things. The money that has been sanctioned is very little. I say this thing, but at the same time we want to emphasise the fact that the distribution of these funds, the administration of these funds should not be left entirely in the hands of the department which does not command the confidence of either the refugees or the public at large. It has become a show which is full of scandal and which has got to be removed. If you want to distribute these funds properly, then what you need is the immediate setting up of a popular rehabilitation committee consisting of the representatives of the refugees and the public, which shall command the confidence of the refugees and which can understand the problems of refugees much better than these committees which are there only as a put-up show. Therefore, Sir, I would strongly demand the reconsideration of the whole matter of the administration of the refugees in West Bengal.

About other things, I need not say much. I would only say that it is not just good that you come here and ask for grants. You have to give an account of yourself and of the money that we had granted last time. After all in the other House certain things have come to light through a person whom you very much respect and whom

[Shri B. Gupta.]  
 many Congress people respect. I have in mind Shri Purushottamdas Tandon when I say all these things. These things should be an eye-opener to everybody and should not leave any ground for complacency. It is time you realised that certain things are very very wrong in the kingdom of Denmark. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister here to go wholly into this matter and see that the moneys are administered well, that the moneys are not squandered away for party purposes or for meeting the requirements of bureaucratic officers. He should see that the moneys that we grant here are justifiably spent for the purposes for which they are granted. And it is necessary also to create a machinery which would ensure the proper distribution and administration of funds.

Sir, in view of the limited time at our disposal, I need not bother the hon. Minister who is a little touchy about these matters and I only hope that good sense will have by now dawned upon him after his leader of U. P. had spoken so eloquently and so pungently and had given them some of home truth in one single speech.

Shri C. G. K. REDDY : Sir, the hon. Minister, while initiating the debate, said something about the Appropriation Bill not giving any indication of any change of policy. I agree with him that the supplementary grants should not or usually do not show any change in policy. But I hope he will agree with me when I say that the supplementary grants must carry some impress of the results of the assurances given by his chief in this House and in the other House, when the General Budget was under discussion. Sir, when the Budget is presented to us and the Parliament passes it after the debate, when the Finance Minister gives certain assurances, naturally we expect that during that year, he would try to implement those assurances.

And therefore, as a consequence, we would expect the Supplementary Demands to show certain expenditure incurred because of those assurances having been put into effect.

Now, I do not want to list all the assurances that the hon. Finance Minister gave, but I should like to invite the attention of the Minister for Revenue and Expenditure here to only one matter which was agitating the people at that time and which also was referred to in the President's Address to the Parliament and which was also referred to by the hon. Finance Minister at that time in May at considerable length. Sir, I refer to the matter of food subsidy. If the House will please recall, the President's Address, while referring to the withdrawal of the food subsidy, said that wherever distress was acute or should become acute, the Government would certainly rush to the help of the people and try to mitigate the difficulties of the people, but we find, Sir, that according to this Bill and according to the Demands for Grants, Head No. 49 Food and Agriculture, there does not seem to have been a single rupee spent or proposed to be spent under this Head. Therefore, in spite of the assurances given by the Finance Minister, there are only two alternatives left, either that the people did not experience any difficulty whatever because of the withdrawal of the food subsidy or that the Government have been indifferent to the difficulties that people may have experienced. So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that people have gone through difficulties, have suffered very very much, in many places, due to the withdrawal of the food subsidy. The people of India have a remarkable trait in them which has stood them in good stead in spite of the greatest difficulties that they may have experienced in the past. In so far as the food situation is concerned, if there is no live agitation kept up, if there is no voicing of their difficulties, it does not mean

that they are not going through difficulties. Even the greatest disaster can be, after some time, tolerated. Therefore, Government ought not to have come to the conclusion that because of the withdrawal of the food subsidy, people have not suffered, at least in most cases. My charge against the Government is that, in spite of the assurances given by the President, as a matter of policy of the Government, in spite of the assurances given by the hon. the Finance Minister in both Houses of Parliament, the Government have not carried out this assurance, in spite of the difficulties that have been experienced by the people.

There was another matter which was referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Kapoor, so far as external affairs are concerned, Demand No. 23. I will refer in this connection to a question that was answered on the floor of this House, Sir, last week, with reference to the opening of Missions. Now, the specific Missions that have been opened which had resulted in this extra expenditure or the special foreign activities that we have undertaken are not given here, but I should like to suggest to the Government, as I had tried during that question, that there is an occasion for us under this Head to open Missions in some countries, whereby our foreign policy would be more fruitful. To be more specific, I would refer to the country of Yugoslavia which, so far as our Foreign Minister is concerned, seems to appear to him as quite an unimportant country because he has found it important enough only to have an Ambassador who has other capacities, other duties, as well. Not only that, there are other countries, other fields of foreign policy activities where we could have spent this money very fruitfully. So far as I can see in these Demands, except for Secretariat increases and other charges, like, allowances, honoraria, etc., I do not find any projection of a dynamic neutral policy which, I am told, the Government is pursuing. That policy does not find any impress

either in the Demands or the Appropriation Bill.

Sir, having said this much, I should like to close my remarks on the note that my hon. friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, struck. Out of these funds contained in the Appropriation Bill, as my hon. friend, Mr. Saksena, would put it, how much money has been or is intended to be mis-appropriated? Sir, he referred to a speech that was delivered the other day in the House of the People by an hon. member there who is also one of the leaders of the Congress Party. He referred to a specific instance which he himself brought to the notice of the Government, where funds had been misappropriated. I should have welcomed it very much if the hon. Minister for Revenue and Expenditure had, while moving this, referred at least for two minutes to that matter and assured this House and the country that such things would not happen hereafter, even if he had thought it expedient not to take any action in this specific instance.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** Which instance does the hon. Member refer to ?

**SHRI C. G. K. REDDY :** To the instance to which Mr. Tandon referred, whereby cheques had been drawn for like amounts and distributed.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** My hon. friend has evidently not read statement which I made in the other House which was also in the Press on the next day, giving a full explanation of the case.

**SHRI C. G. K. REDDY :** I have read it. But no proceedings were taken. The House has a right to know in what manner such likely misappropriations will be checked by the Government. There are such cases happening probably every day and there are huge amounts which may be misappropriated from time to time in that way. It would have been well if the hon. Minister had assured

[Shri C. G. K. Reddy.]

this House that he is devising a machinery of audit and checking to see that such things do not happen. Otherwise, what the people would conclude from these allegations and no explanations of them, would be that whatever we authorise the Government to draw is not being spent by the Government for public purposes but probably a very big part of it is going in the way of duplicate cheques and unauthorised payments. Therefore, Sir, even at the conclusion of this debate, I would invite the hon. Minister to give some sort of assurance to this House and through this House to the people outside that Government is taking effective steps to stop such likely misappropriations.

Lastly, I would like him to tell the House why the assurances given by the hon. the Finance Minister have not been given effect to during this budget year.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH (Madhya Bharat) : Sir, while rising to generally support the Motion for passing ~~the~~ supplementary Demands, I particularly want to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister some special Grants included in this Motion which are actually not Supplementary Grants but merely outstandings for past years. I particularly want to bring to his attention the following five Grants. Under Demand No. 87 there is a Demand for a Grant of a sum of money as additional provision required for adjustment of the arrear claims on account of pay of a Deputy Secretary to the late Agent General at Hyderabad. The office of the Agent General of Hyderabad had ceased to exist, I think 3 years back and this Grant has come to us now. Secondly, under the same Grant there is a Demand for an additional provision required to clear up outstanding debits for leave salary of the establishment of the office of the Adviser to Governor, Assam, relating to

the year 1950-51. Then again there is another Grant which is asked for— it is only for a paltry sum of Rs. 3,100 to clear up outstandings pertaining to the year 1950-51 on account of rent for accommodation for the records of the office of the Adviser to Governor, Assam. The fourth is also under the same Demand. It is a grant for additional provision required for payment to be paid to the Madhya Pradesh Government on account of Crime Police employed by them on Railway lines passing through the areas of the former Indian States for the period 1st August 1949 to 31st March 1952. It has been added here that the precise liability of the Central Government was not known at the time the budget for that year was finalised. In addition to that, there is one more Grant under Demand No. 88. This is a balance of 37,000 on account of adjustment of certain expenditure incurred by the Camp Commandant, Jammu, on the running of the Camp in 1948. This came to light only recently and could not therefore be adjusted earlier.

While drawing the attention of the Minister to these five Grants I would like to submit that it would have been much more correct that these Grants should have been included in the main Budget and not in the Supplementary Budget. As a matter of principle in Supplementary Demands only those Grants should be included which arise out of special circumstances arising after the passing of the Main Grant. As I pointed out these are against outstanding debits of more than 2 to 4 years before. It is not very correct. It is very necessary for the Minister to see that such delays in clearance of these outstandings do not take place. In the last case mentioned by me it has been said that it was only recently discovered. I would very much wish that such cases as may still be there be discovered and cleared up soon; for it is these cases that create more trouble and difficulties for the Government.

With these remarks I support the Motion and I hope the Minister would see that in such cases the matter is expedited and disposed of in the right way.

SHRI B. RATH : Sir, I know the limitations that are before us and so I will try to be very brief. I start with Demand No. 79 about the additional requirements for the relief and rehabilitation of the fresh influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Of course West Bengal has to bear the brunt of the displaced persons from East Pakistan and very few refugees from East Pakistan are sent to the neighbouring States of Bihar and Orissa and also the other places. It is not today that we are faced with the problem of these displaced persons but it is for the last few years that it has been a problem as to how to rehabilitate these displaced persons. This has two aspects—one the administrative and the other actual efforts that are made to rehabilitate them. With respect to the administrative aspect all that I can say with my experience of the persons in charge of rehabilitating the displaced persons are very unhappy. It has been the practice — perhaps it is the policy, to give the maximum of trouble to these displaced persons and why, I can't say. We have high officers appointed out of cadre from those who came away from Burma because certain persons took a fancy to appoint them in the past, of course, and it became the practice with them to see that they themselves are rehabilitated and not the persons whom they are to look after. Even in the main posts in which they were appointed and the auxiliary posts that were given to them, such as the Custodian of Evacuee Property etc., when they were even in charge of those minor posts, they used to draw the same amount of money that they were drawing previously. Of course I must admit that it was because of the tremendous row that was made in the local legislature that such functionaries of this Displaced Persons Department were at once displaced. But during the last 4 or 5 years huge amounts of

money have been really wasted in this Administrative Department which money could well have been spent for the persons who needed rehabilitation.

There are very few displaced persons in Orissa but what has been their fate? We find that money has been drawn for the construction of houses for these displaced persons but no house has been constructed. House at places have been constructed but there is water leaking through the roofs. Perhaps the persons thought Orissa to be U. P. where mud plasters above can be sufficient, but the roofs are leaky from the very beginning and the walls fall off even in the first shower of the rains. Let our Ministers, who are attempting to be very kind and generous and are very serious about the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, take note of it. Then to the Members of this House, those who are not accustomed to the climate of Delhi, I will put a question, to those who were never accustomed to the climate of Delhi either in summer or in winter to imagine how they feel when they come to Delhi. Certainly, they do not feel happy. They have to take some time before they could adjust themselves. Now, if these displaced persons who come from the deltaic regions of Bengal are sent for rehabilitation to the hilly regions of Orissa and asked to live there, how can they thrive? What can they do in those regions? They cannot cultivate the hills. The type of jute that grows there is not the one that grows in our parts. They cannot have the trees grown in those areas which they are accustomed to in East Pakistan. That will naturally take some time. People who are accustomed to cultivation cannot become over-night tradecsmen. That will take some time. But what has been done is that in certain cases, they have been advanced Rs. 500 for starting a profession and for seeing to it that their family is maintained. Sir, the Members of the Parliament have been given an allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 per day. The amount that is given to these displaced persons to maintain themselves for their lives is only

[Shri B. Rath.]

Rs. 500 and before they start any business out of it, because the cultivator has to become over-night a tradesman, a great amount of money is lost. Very near the place where I live, in Calcutta, there is a rehabilitation centre. There, people can do nothing else but open small shops and sit there from morning till evening and try to sell things. But I can assure anybody and the hon. Minister that if they sit there for years and years, nobody will purchase from them, because they are not the only persons in the locality who are selling these articles. There are various other persons. Moreover, these displaced persons have to purchase things from somewhere and as such, they cannot compete with the local shopkeepers and they find it difficult to maintain themselves and their families. So, if you really want to rehabilitate them, you must give a little more help. Or, if it is the idea to reduce their number, to reduce the population, there is the method of the Five-Year Plan—do not give them shelter, keep them outside, let them die. That is the other method and I believe that method is being followed, because although it is now four or five years since persons have been sent to different places, they have not been rehabilitated and it is not known how long it will take the Government to rehabilitate these persons who came from 1947 and 1948. It is very sad. Of course, we find people coming at regular intervals needing rehabilitation. It is not their fault that they are coming here. The condition has been created. I do not throw any responsibility either on this Government or on the other. But the conditions have been created and tensions are created to such an extent that people come here. They are welcomed at the Railway Stations and they are assured that they will have a very good living if they come to India. With that hope they come to India but they are cheated—I do not say cheated by the Government, but I say they are cheated by their fate.

Let some serious steps be taken to rehabilitate them. If some money is to be spent, that has to be spent, because the money that you now spend is practically wasted. Do spend it seriously and carefully and see that every man who gets the money is properly rehabilitated. Do not desert him, do not leave him to his fate. Fate has played enough tricks with him. Give him some assurance that his fate will be ultimately settled in the soil on which he has arrived.

In this connection, I would say that many an expenditure that we are incurring under this Supplementary Grant could have been curtailed. We could have curtailed them if we had the aptitude to serve the people. We are asked to pay 4.3 crores to the Sugar Mill magnates because our Government have entered into some holy or unholy agreement with them to compensate them. That is why they pay the 4.3 crores. But it is not the mill-owners who pay it, but the consumers will have to pay it through a cess ultimately. There is already another cess—the cloth cess—coming, one pie per yard in the name of rehabilitation of the handloom weavers. We want the handloom weavers of Madras to be rehabilitated. But then the tax-payers are already paying money. Their people are being looked after. No cess is necessary, because, ultimately it is the people who have to pay. For every service that is demanded, the Government wants to go in for a cess. I remind the Government not to look to the profits of the Sugar magnates or to the profits of the few Textile magnates, but to look to the interests of the people who need rehabilitation and spend enough money for their rehabilitation. There is a demand for certain grants—demand No. 118—additional grants and necessary equipment during the current year or the unspent balance of the loan from the International Bank in connection with the land Reclamation Scheme. Sir, I would submit, do not spend on tractors. You are not giving land to these displaced persons,



but you can help them by giving some land of their own so that they may rehabilitate themselves. Let the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Food and Agricultural Ministry join hands together. Please join hands together not for purchase of tractors. Then, you can settle some people.

AN HON. MEMBER : I want my friends to join hands.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH (Bihar) : They have joined hands already with others.

SHRI B. RATH : We do not want the machinery. But what is required is food, shelter, home, land ; give the people these. That is all what I have to submit and I submit that these displaced persons' problem must be very successfully tackled.

SARDAR BUDH SINGH (Jammu and Kashmir) :

سردار بدھ سنگھ (جموں اور کشمیر) :  
ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب - اس بل میں کشمیر کا ذکر آیا ہے اور مجھے کشمیر کے بارے میں یہاں یہ سن کر رنج ہوا جب کہ یہاں پر ایک ممبر صاحب شری بھلج دیو جی نے یہ پوچھا کہ جو روپیہ ریفوجیز کے لئے کشمیر کو قرض دیا گیا ہے وہ کس طرح خرچ ہوا اور وہ کب وصول ہوگا اور کیسے وصول ہوگا - قرض دینے والا جب جواب دینا تو دینا لیکن قرض لینے والے ملک کا خاتمہ کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہے اے آپ سن لیں - وہ آپ سے اب کچھ باتیں کہے گا - یہاں مغربی پاکستان سے جو لوگ آئے ہیں ان کا کروڑوں روپیوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے - وہ برہنہ ہو گئے ہیں - دو قروموں کی تھیوبی کا جھگڑا جو رنگ لایا اور جو فتنہ و فسادات ہوئے ہیں

اس میں پرنسپل زبانی و برہنہ ہوئی - مگر ہمارے جموں و کشمیر میں (displaced persons) (رفوجیز) ہو کر ساڑھے پانچ لاکھ ادھر ادھر چلے گئے ہیں اور ڈیڑھ لاکھ ادھر آ گئے ہیں نو جو جنگ ہوئی یہ اس کا نتیجہ ہے اور اس میں ڈیفینس پر جو خرچ ہوا وہ سب کچھ کیا گیا - ہمارے ڈیڑھ لاکھ ریفوجیز میں سے صرف ۳۲ ہزار کیمپوں میں رکھے گئے تھے جن کو ری ہیبیلیٹیشن (rehabilitate) کرنے کے لئے ایک ری ہیبیلیٹیشن بورڈ (rehabilitation board) میں پریسیڈنٹ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا ایک ایجنٹ لیفٹیننٹ جنرل و کمانڈنگ آفیسر اور دو اسٹیفٹ کے آفیسر تھے - جو روپیہ ان کی معرفت خرچ ہونا رہا ہے پائی پائی کا حساب ہو کر باقاعدہ خرچ کیا گیا - اب ہم سے پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ یہ جو روپیہ لیا گیا ہے جس کا ذکر بل میں ہے وہ کیسے واپس ملے گا - بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ایک طرف دشمن کی طرف سے جنگ کی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں اور جنگ سے تباہی کی وجہ سے ہماری قوم اور ملک بڑی مصیبت میں پڑی ہوئی ایسے وقت میں ہم سے ایسا سوال کیا جاتا ہے - ہندوستان میں مغربی پنجاب سے آئے ہوئے ریفوجیز کے متعلق سب کو معلوم ہے کہ ان کی اب تک کیا حالت رہی ہے اور وہ ابھی تک سب کے سب تھیک طور پر آباد نہیں ہو پائے ہیں - حالانکہ کروڑوں

[Sardar Budh Singh.]

روپیہ ان پر خرچ ہو گیا - تو پھر ایسے مقام پر جہاں کہ جنگ ہو رہی ہو اور دروزوں جان اور مال کا نقصان ہوا ہو - ہزاروں انسانی جانیں ہلاک ہو چکی ہوں وہاں کے لئے ایسا سوال زیب نہیں دیتا - ہم نے ابھی وہاں پر پکے مکان بنا کر لوگوں کو نہیں رکھا ہے - مصیبت کے وقت ہم نے گھاس کی جھونپڑیوں میں بلکہ کھلے میدان میں اپنے آپ کو رکھ دیا تھا اور اس وقت ان سے منت کی کہ ہمارا ملک غریب ہے تھالی و بریادی ہو چکی ہے ہمارے پاس روپیہ نہیں ہے - انہوں نے بھی یہ سمجھ کر کہ ہمارا ملک غریب ہے اور ملک میں اب روپیہ نہیں ہے ہم معاوضہ نہیں دے سکتے نہ ہم پکے مکان بنا سکتے ہیں - ہم سے زیادہ کچھ نہیں مانگا - ہم نے ان سے التجا کی کہ اپنے ملک کے لئے جس طرح کی قربانی کر سکتے ہو کرو اور انتظار کرو اس بل میں جو 11 لاکھ ۶۲ ہزار روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے یہ چھ مہینے تک 1۳۰۰ روپیہوں کو بانٹنے کے لئے تھا ورنہ باقی جوں توں کر کے زمینداری پر بسا دئے گئے تھے - جب تار پر تار آئے کہ ریفیوجیز لوگ بھوک سے مرے والے ہیں تو ان کو زندہ رکھنے کے لئے یہ لازمی تھا کہ امداد حاصل کی جائے نہ کہ قرضہ اور منسٹری آف اسٹیٹس (Ministry of States) سے یہ روپیہ لیا جائے - مگر مجبوراً قرض کی شرط مانلی پڑی - جس ملک

میں جنگ ہوتی ہے اس جنگ کا حساب کتاب یہاں زیر بحث نہیں آتا - لیکن آیا - سب سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ جنگ میں کتنا نقصان ہوتا ہے - چھ سو میل کے بارڈر (border) پر دشمن بیٹھا ہوا ہے کوی بزد اور توپ سے لیس ہے - جب ایک ایک بلاشنڈے؟ جان خطرے میں ہو غیر یقینی حالت ہو اور پھر ہم سے پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ اس اٹیٹم میں جو قرض دیا گیا ہے وہ کب وصول ہوگا - میں کہتا ہوں کہ جناب من! وہ وصول ہوگا لیکن اس وقت جب کہ اطمینان ہوگا پورا امن ہوگا - سیز فائر لائن (cease fire line) توڑے گی جو ہمارے اپنے ملک کے لوگ ادھر ادھر چلے گئے ہیں وہ ہم سے ملیں گے واپس آئیں گے سب اپنے گھروں میں اطمینان سے امن سے رہیں گے ہمارے نقصان کو پورا کیا جائے گا اور آسودگی سے زندگی بسر کریں گے تب ان سب کے گزارے کے بعد جو روپیہ بچے گا آمدنی ہوگی یہ روپیہ یقینی ادا ہوگا - ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ (Mount Everest) سے پتھان کوٹ تک چھ سو میل لمبے اور پانچ سو میل چوڑے رقبے میں ۸۴ ہزار مربع میل میں کشمیر اور جموں کا علاقہ پھیلا ہوا ہے اور جس کی بہت بڑی آبادی ہے - وہ سب یقیناً آپ کے ساتھ دوستی کر چکی ہے - وہ آپ کے ساتھ یقیناً ہے - سیہت پر سیہت ہے اور ہمیں اس کا فخر ہے - اس کے لئے مسلمہ طور پر کئی بیانات چھپ چکے ہیں - اب اس ملک کے

ڈیفنس (defence) کو قائم رکھنا آپ کا کام ہے۔ اور اس کو اپنے ساتھ رکھنا آپ کا کام ہے۔ ابھی جو ریفریجیز کسی جگہ بھوکے ہیں مکانات و کاروبار کے لئے تڑپ رہے ہیں اور جو آسمان کے نیچے بلا چہت کے بیٹھے ہیں اور روٹی کے لئے پریشان ہو رہے ہیں جن کے لئے مکان نہیں بنے ہیں جن کا کاروبار نہیں چلا ہے ان کا فکر کرنا چاہیئے اور پھر اگر ان کو کہیں سے معمولی قرضہ ملا ہے تو ہمارے دوست جو پرماتما کی کرپا سے اپنے گھروں میں بوتلہ کر عیش و آرام سے زندگی بسر کر رہے ہیں ان کو صرف یہی ریفریجیز کا اٹیٹم نظر آیا کہ یہ قرض کب وصول ہوگا اور کتنا وصول ہوا ہے اور کھسے وصول ہوگا۔ نہ معلوم بعض ممبر کیوں بار بار ہماری ریاست کے متعلق سوالات اٹھاتے ہیں اور احسان جتاتے ہیں۔ اس ملک سے آپ قرضہ وصول کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس کی زندگی اور موت کا سوال پیدا ہو گیا ہے اور جہاں پر جنگ ہے۔ ہماری چھانی پر جنگ ہو رہی ہے اور غریبوں روپیہ کا نقصان ہمارا مالی و جانی ہو چکا ہے۔ ہم نے ہندوستان کی عزت و شان کے لئے اپنا سب کچھ بازی پر لگا دیا ہے کیونکہ ہمارا سنبندھ ہندوستان سے ہو چکا ہے۔ لیکن مجھے اس وقت افسوس ہے کہ ہمارے بعض ہندوستانی بھائی یہ سوال کرتے ہیں۔ ہمارے بھائی کو تو یہ کہنا چاہیئے تھا کہ کروڑوں روپیہ اور دو تاکہ ہم ان تباہ شدہ لوگوں کو

معاوضہ دے سکیں اور ان کو باقاعدہ معاوضہ دے کر اطمینان اور آسودگی سے بسا سکیں۔ ان کا قصور کیا تھا کچھ نہیں جنگ ہوئی پاکستان کا حملہ ہوا اور پاکستان کی اس جنگ کو روکنے کے لئے جب کروڑوں روپیہ آپ خرچ کرتے ہیں تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ جو لوگ وہاں کے رہنے والے ہیں جنہوں نے کہ آپ کے ساتھ زندگی اور موت کا سبندھ کر رکھا ہے وہ بھوکے نلگے رہیں۔ کچھ ہو مگر آزادی کو قائم رکھیں گے اور آخری دم تک دشمن سے ہند سینا کے ساتھ ہو کر لڑیں گے۔ بہر صورت سب کو زندہ رکھنا آپ ہندوستانی بھائیوں اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا فرض ہے۔ انسانی جانوں کے لئے تو یہ سب کچھ خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے نہیں خالی جنگلوں اور پہاڑوں سے کیا ملے گا۔ جہاں کہ تین تین سو میل ویڑانہ ہے اور کوئی انسان جا نہیں سکتا۔ اس لئے ہم امید رکھتے تھے کہ یہ ہمارے بھائی سفارش کریں گے اور مہربانی کر کے ہمارے ساتھ نیائے کریں گے اور کہوں گے کہ ان لوگوں کو کروڑوں روپیہ دینا چاہیئے ان کو معاوضہ دینے کے لئے۔ بمقیداً جو ریفریجیز یہاں آئے ہیں ان کو معاوضہ دینا چاہیئے۔ بڑے بڑے خاندان بستے رستے تباہ ہوئے اور جب تک یہ سب آباد نہ ہوں گے تب تک امن نہیں ہو سکتا۔ بے شک کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ ہوا مگر ابھی کام باقی ہے۔ ہمارا ملک جو اب تک جنگ میں ہے سیز فائر لائن پر پتا ہوا ہے ابھی کوئی

[Sardar Budh Singh.]

فیصلہ نہیں ہوا معلوم نہیں کب دشمن کی طرف سے فائرنگ ہو جائے اور انڈی غیر یقینی حالت ہو تب اس طرح کی بات کرنا بڑی بے رحمی ہے۔ تگ خیالی و نردیتا کی بات ہے۔ ہم تو کچھ آپ سے مانگتے نہیں۔ سوائے اس کے کہ آپ انسانی ہمدردی کو کام میں لائیں۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا جس کے سپرد ڈیفنس ہے سے امداد مانگتے ہیں۔ خود میرے یہاں قریبی رشتہ دار کئی آدمی مارے گئے لاکھوں روپیہ کی ہماری جائداد و دوسرے بھائیوں کا مال و جان تباہ ہوا مگر ہم ہندوستان کو سلامت رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہندوستان کو آباد رکھنا اور اس کی شان کو قائم رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم نے کئی دفعہ کہا ہے کہ ہندوستانی کے ناطے ہم ہمیشہ ایک ساتھ رہیں گے۔ لیکن جو رفیوجیز کو تھوڑی سی امداد نہیں بلکہ قرضہ ملنے پر ان نے دل کو جلائیں اور جو تماشین ہیں ان کا یہی پیشہ ہے آخر یہ تباہ شدہ لوگ بھی کہیں آرام سے رہتے تھے۔ کیسے اچھے اچھے اپنے مکانوں میں رہتے تھے۔ آرائش و آرام میں رہتے تھے۔ آخر ان کی عزت و آرام کا بھی آپ کو خیال کرنا چاہیئے۔ جو رفیوجیز ہیں وہ کوئی ذلیل نہیں اچھوت نہیں۔ پشتیلی غریب نہیں بلکہ آپ کی طرح سفید پوش ہیں عزت دار ہیں غیرت مند ہیں جس طرح سے آپ ہیں ہم بھی ہیں۔ ہم بھی ہندوستانی ہیں اور اس

ہندوستان میں پنجاب میں جو بستے رہے ہیں انہوں نے بھی ہندوستان کی آزادی کے لئے بہت بہت حصہ لیا ہے۔ ہم ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ اور ہمالیہ کی چوٹی تک پہلے ہوئے ملک میں رہتے ہیں لیکن ہم نے ہر وقت کانگریس کا ساتھ دیا۔ کانگریس کی کامیابی کے لئے آزادی کے لئے جانیں دیں۔ جب کہ وہاں انگریزوں کا راج تھا اور راجاؤں کی طاقت ان کے ساتھ تھی تب بھی ہم نے آپ کے ساتھ مل کر بڑی بڑی قربانیوں میں حصہ لیا تھا اور ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی میں ہمیشہ ساتھ رہے۔ لیکن جب سے جنگ شروع ہوئی ہے اور اب عارضی طور پر بند ہوئی ہے سارا انتظام وہاں کا خراب ہو گیا تھا بمشکل تمام تھوڑا بہت قائم کیا گیا اور ملک کو زندہ رکھنے کی کوشش کی مگر اس وقت تک ہم ان رفیوجیز کے لئے خاطرخواہ کام نہیں کر سکے۔ افسوس کہ ہمارے پاس روپیہ نہیں ہے اس لئے ہم ان کو پہلے کی طرح زندہ رکھنے کے لئے مکان نہ بنا سکے اور جہاں کہ سخت سردی پڑتی ہے وہاں بھی ان کو کہا گیا کہ وہ سردست گھاس کے مکانوں میں رہیں۔ جو کہ ان کے ساتھ رہے ہیں وہ ہی یہ سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ ایسے مکانوں میں ان کی گذر کیسے ہوتی ہوگی۔ اس لئے ابھی روپیہ بہت درکار ہے۔ یہ رقم تو تھوڑی اور پھر قرضہ ہے۔ اگر بچت پر بھروسہ ہوئی تو میں عرض کرتا کہ منسٹری آف اسٹیٹس دی طرف سے

ہمیں اور زیادہ روپیہ دینا چاہیئے۔ یہ روپیہ منسٹری آف اسٹیٹس نے دیا ہے اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اپنے فرض کو پہچانتی ہے کہ جب تک کشمیر میں مکمل امن نہیں ہوتا اور جو ساڑھے پانچ لاکھ ریویو چیز ادھر ادھر چلے گئے ہیں وہ اپنے گھر نہیں آجاتے تب تک وہ چین سے نہ بیٹھے گی ان کی تمام ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے اوپر ہے۔ گورنمنٹ جموں و کشمیر بغیر روپیہ و امداد کے کیا کر سکتی ہے۔ آپ ڈیفنس پر انڈیا روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں لاکھوں روپیہ ڈیفنس پر خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ کبھی اس کا بھی حساب مانگا گیا ہے۔ نہیں مانگا جا سکتا۔ کیا کبھی ہم سے یہ بھی پوچھا ہے کہ زمپارا کنڈا نقصان ہوا ہے اور تم پر کیا گزری ہے تو پھر آج یہ کیسے پوچھتے ہیں کہ روپیہ کیسے واپس ہوگا۔ جس ملک میں جنگ ہوتی ہے اس کو زندہ رکھنا بھی ہوتا ہے اور یہ آپ کا بھی اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا فرض ہے کہ آپ ان تباہ شدہ لوگوں کے گھر مکان اسی طرح بنا دیں جس طرح کہ ان کے پہلے تھے۔ اور ان کو کام دیں۔ کاروبار چلانے میں مدد دیں۔ لہذا کوئی ایسی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ایسے سوالات کئے جائیں۔ ہم مشکور ہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے کہ اس نے ہماری مدد کی اور ہم گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا ساتھ دیتے رہے ہیں۔ جب سارے ملک پرمصہبت و آفت آئی تو ہم نے اپنی گورنمنٹ سے معاوضہ نہیں

مانگا ہے ورنہ کیا ہمارا حق نہیں کہ جو جنگ میں نیاہ و برباد ہو گئے ہیں وہ معاوضہ طلب کریں۔ لیکن ہم اپنی گورنمنٹ سے سردست معاوضہ اس لئے نہیں مانگا کہ کیونکہ وہاں پہلے اطمینان اور امن قائم کرنا ہے ملک کو زندہ رکھنا ہے اور جب تک پورا امن قائم نہیں ہوگا تب تک کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔ ہمارے یہاں سونے کی کھان ہے نیلم کی کھان ہے المونہم کی کھان ہے ایرک کی کھان ہے لوہے کی کھان ہے آرز کوئلہ ہے اس سے آپ کروڑوں روپیہ پیدا کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس کو انگریزوں نے فائلوں میں بند کر رکھا تھا۔ سب طرح کی ریسرچ (research) ہو چکی ہے۔ اس کو چھپا کر رکھا تھا۔ لیکن اب کشمیر آپ کے ہاتھ میں ہے کشمیر و جموں آپ کا ہے تو آپ اور ہم ان ان چیزوں سے پورا پورا فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ تو پھر کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ابھی سے اس اہوان میں کوئی صاحب پوچھنے لگیں کہ کتنا قرض دیا ہے کہاں خرچ ہوا ہے اور کیسے وصول ہوگا۔ اعتراض کرنے والے دوست کو فکر نہیں کرنا چاہیئے کافی قدرتی دولت ہمارے ملک میں اس کی ضمانت ہے اور پھر عزت و وقار کا سوال ہے۔ ہندوستانی بھائی نے ناطے آپ کا فرض ہے کہ جو تمام ریویو چیز جہاں کہیں آ گئے ہیں ان کو اپنے گھروں میں بسائیں۔ اگر ان کو ایک ایک کمرہ آپ دے دیتے اور اپنے روپیوں میں سے جو کہ بیٹکوں میں رکھا ہوا ہے کچھ

[Sardar Budh Singh.]

خالی کر دیتے اور جمع کی گئی دولت ان کے اوپر نچھاور کر دیتے تو ان کا دکھ دور ہو جاتا۔ صرف گورنمنٹ کا ہی فرض نہیں آپ سب ہندوستانی بھائیوں کا بھی فرض ہے کہ ہر طرح رفیوجی بھائیوں کی دل کھول کر امداد کریں۔ آخر یہ دولت خرچ کرنے کے لئے۔

(Time bell rings.)

لیکن کیا ہوا ہے اکثر رفیوجیز اب بھی ادھر ادھر بہتک رہے ہیں۔ انٹر کنٹال ہوں غریب ہیں۔ کیا آپ بھائیوں کی طرف سے کبھی ان کا ویل کم (welcome) ہوا ہے۔ کبھی خوش آمدید کی گئی ہے۔ تو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب بھی آپ اس کی تلافی کریں اور امداد کا ہاتھ بڑھائیں۔ میں اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ اس روپے کے متعلق کوئی سوال پیدا نہیں ہونا چاہیئے۔ یہ سوال کرنے کا وقت نہیں ہے۔ اب لین دین کا سوال نہ کریں۔ جہاں جنگ ہوتی ہے وہاں لین دین اور بلی پائے کی باتیں نہیں چلتیں۔ وہاں ابھی اور خرچ کرنا ہے۔ ہماری گورنمنٹ نے لاکھوں روپیہ رفیوجیز پر خرچ کیا باقی کام کے لئے کافی روپیہ درکار ہے۔ آپ میں یہ خیال ہونا چاہیئے کہ خواہ ہندوستان کا جینا بھی خرچ ہو جائے تو ہو جائے۔ تمام طاقت خرچ ہو جائے لیکن جموں و کشمیر کو لینا ہے اس کی آزادی کو قائم رکھنا ہے اور ہندوستان کے ساتھ اس کو رکھنا ہے۔ اور اس کے ساتھ اس کو اس

کا ایک جز بنانا ہے اس کو دشمن کے قبضہ میں ہرگز کسی قیمت پر بھی نہیں جانے دینا ہے۔

[For English translation, see Appendix III, annexure No. 100.]

12 NOON.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :  
Sir,...

SHRI V. S. SARWATE (Madhya Bharat) : Sir, if you could allow me a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, we have to finish all stages of the Bill by 12-15.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE : If you could give me just five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN  
Order, order.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, I am glad my hon. friend Sardar Budh Singh has made the position of Kashmir very clear ; and at the fag end of his speech he also narrated how rich Kashmir is. We are aware that Kashmir is rich in its natural beauties, but we now learn from him that it is rich in minerals, and that there are so many valuable mineral deposits in Kashmir. I am glad to hear that and I may also add that our whole prestige is in the deposits of Kashmir, and it is the duty of all, to whatever party one may belong, to be rather cautious in the matter of Kashmir. We know Kashmir has still to go to the polls to take the final decision, though technically, virtually and in practice, *de facto*, they have joined the Union. But even then the case is still going on and parties are still contesting—for instance Pakistan—our claim. So long as this case is not finally decided, I beseech the House in the name of simple patriotism that in regard to Kashmir, our remarks may be rather guarded. Various States are borrowing from the Central Government for developmental schemes and so does Kashmir. After all, Kashmir is a part of India and whatever be the result of the U.N.O. case, the fact remains that Kashmir has acceded to India and is one of our States.

Therefore, Kashmir always gets an equal treatment with regard to finance, since the States can draw from the Centre so can Kashmir. This loan to Kashmir is on the same lines on which loans are given for the rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons coming from Pakistan in other States, Punjab, Bengal, U.P., and other States. These States borrow from the Centre and so, when there is expenditure incurred by Kashmir State on account of the rehabilitation of refugees who had come from Pakistan, naturally, Kashmir has an equal claim to borrow.

I do not think, Sir, there have been many points which have been raised; points have been raised just perhaps to inform me; perhaps, hon. Members thought that I should take note and redress, such grievances as the one just mentioned about the telephone girl who was suddenly dismissed. Sir, it was difficult for me to get prepared every little detail of the individual cases on such an occasion as this, you will therefore, pardon me, I shall not be in a position to discuss all such instances.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : Is the hon. Minister prepared to hold a public enquiry into this? It is a serious matter; it is not merely a question of one telephone girl; it is a question of public administration and public policy.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I am sorry, I am not prepared to hold any public enquiry with regard to the treatment meted out to Government servants. On the one side, it is the demand of the House and the nation as a whole that the Government must have a stiffer control over its services. On the other if owing to the treatment meted out any Government servant feels that he is aggrieved, and a public enquiry has to be instituted, then I am afraid it would be very difficult to keep our services in trim.

\* SHRI B. GUPTA : I have a document obtained from Government which shows that there is a *prima facie* case

against Government and it is for the Government to rebut the presumption.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : It is all right; if my hon. friend has any such documents he thinks which deserve notice, no public enquiry or judicial enquiry is necessary. It is enough that he has trust in the Government and I say Government will take due notice of the veracity or of the strength of the document he has and he can pass that on to me. No public enquiry can be promised for such cases. I will do the needful.

Then, he made one more mention about unemployment on some retrenchment effected in the Telephone Department in Calcutta. Well, Sir, it is just in accordance with the demand of both the Houses, namely, when there is surplus number of service men and no work for them, they must be retrenched. As Minister in charge of Revenue and Expenditure, I owe it to the Nation that—when I know that they are surplus men with me.

SHRI B. GUPTA : My case is.... Let me clarify, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Mr. Gupta, let there not be any disturbance.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : The system of telephone was converted from manual to automatic system and....

SHRI B. GUPTA : It has not yet been started.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : ..... naturally, some of the employees became surplus and we cannot have both—go on investing and losing simultaneously.

SHRI B. GUPTA : I would seek your protection, the Chair's protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI B. GUPTA : It is not an individual case. I have got a letter....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You pass it on to the hon. Minister. He will look into it. I am not going to allow any interruption.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : My hon. friend made that statement without consulting me and I am making a statement without his consultation. But, then, what he said was that there was retrenchment. I am explaining that this retrenchment was really due because we just converted our manual system of telephones to automatic and, therefore, the surplus hands have to be retrenched and,.....

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH (West Bengal) : As a matter of fact,...

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :..... either in Government or in any other private sector, one should get the employed only when he is fully employed and is doing full labour.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH : As a matter of fact, the replacement by the automatic telephone system has not been done.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I don't think any country's economy or finance will go well or can really raise the standard of living, if they are biased by the sole notion or idea of giving employment whether they do work or they do not. What I suggest is, employment must be given ; it is for the society to see that everybody gets the chance of earning but, at the same time no Government or private enterprise or project can be ~~run~~ <sup>run</sup> with a surplus labour and it cannot go on paying ; it will be a losing concern altogether, it will be economic only when the least number of machines and the least number of men are employed and if there is surplus labour it can be..... (Interruption).....better employed in some other field. I feel, Sir,.....Yes, I will yield.

SHRI B. GUPTA : My case is this: First of all, the automatic system has not been started.

AN HON. MEMBER : On a point of.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Why are you coming to Lis he.p? It is not necessary. He can look after himself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is it that you want?

SHRI B. GUPTA : I want him to ~~it~~ tell me whether the automatic system has been started in practice immediately. Secondly, I want to know, Sir, whether he can deny that the work load on the telephone girls is very heavy today and, that all these people can be absorbed even if the telephone system passes over to automatic system.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not relevant to the discussion of the Bill. The hon. Minister can go on.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I have just received information I sent for. It is said that the telephone messages are sometimes intercepted. That was also a complaint levelled.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Why is the telephone department used for this?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I find that calls are never intercepted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; but, the State Government have powers under the Indian Telegraph Act to order the interception of messages.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : Similarly, you will get under the beds of the people in the name of law and order.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :..... in the interests of internal security. I make bold to say.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Why on earth was that provision made?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :..... that Government are not prepared to withdraw that power.

(Interruption by Shri B. Gupta)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order.



SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Law and order is the first concern. When there is information, whenever there is anybody who is under suspicion, naturally, we.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : Yes, you will get under the beds of the people in the name of law and order.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :..... intercept the calls. There is no interception of each and every call. Only if the officer concerned or the State Government is fully convinced that there is a person who has been indulging in subversive activities that we intercept and I do not feel ashamed.

SHRI B. GUPTA : You will never feel ashamed of such scandalous things.

(Interruption by Shri B. Rath.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order. No disturbance.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : We shall not allow the subversive activities to go on and society cannot be expected to suffer in silence and be content with the redress that the court would provide to them.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Could not the hon. Minister try to mitigate that statement by saying that Government would use its discretion even on the basis of reports from over-zealous officers? The statement as it is not a very happy one.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : It is not so, I am sorry, it is never so. Police action is neither a happy one for me. I do not want the Police to trouble people. People should go their own way peacefully ; that would be the best condition, best state of affairs. But, then, the police cannot...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may not dilate.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : My submission is that when persistent reports come, reports after reports

that a man is dealing with some subversive activities, then, his telephone is tapped.

SHRI B. GUPTA : What is the nature of these cases? Will the hon. Minister place them before this House?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : About the discharge of Mrs. Anima Munshi. She was discharged on the ground that she had been actively associated with subversive movements. It was not a discharge on any other grounds. These were the grounds and the Department was convinced of the fact that she was associated with subversive movements. No officer, no Government servant, to whatever department he or she belongs, if found indulging in subversive activities, he or she shall be immediately dismissed. That is the policy of the Government.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Sir, I have got a letter from the Communications Minister.....

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : They will be discharged in accordance with the rules framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Her case was represented by some M. Ps., including Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. If there is any further things to say or any other grounds on which the case deserves a revision, well, I can assure my friend that that will be judged on its merits and the case may be revised. If there is.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : My submission, Sir, before.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am not going to allow it. You may pass on that letter to the Minister.

SHRI B. GUPTA : He makes a mess of the whole thing.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Well, Sir, my friend, Mr. Bhanj Deo raised an objection that we should have provided for loans which will not be repaid. It is very difficult, Sir, to provide for irrecoverable loans. No provision can really be made for loss because we cannot envisage what will

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi

be the loss. If there is any loss, I think we can meet a part of the loss at least, by the amount of compensation which shall be due to these refugees. We can recover a part of the loss from the compensation which is due to them who have left their property in Pakistan. But as far as possible, we shall try to recover and realise to the maximum and adjust the balance if any against the compensation money which has to be paid to the displaced persons. Even, then, if there is a loss, naturally we shall come forward before Parliament with the request that the loss may be written off. Of course, it is not possible for us to keep an actual margin now, for that would amount to telling the refugee friends that so much margin is there for the non-payment of loans and everybody would then claim that he cannot repay the loan. That will not be a healthy policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I may remind the hon. Minister that we have to finish all stages of the Bill by 12-15 P.M.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I have almost finished.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Sir, you can extend the time a little so that the hon. Minister may complete his reply. It is in your discretion to extend the time. He has to cover many other important points.

SHRI B. GUPTA : More gems to fall from his lips.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Have you finished ?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Yes.

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 1952-53, as passed by the House of the People, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we come to the clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to this Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, I move :

That the Bill be returned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

That the Bill be returned.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Sir, I thought I would not speak at the third reading of this Bill ; but the way in which the hon. Minister spoke compels any decent man to say a few words. I thought that the Minister, after hearing the criticisms made here would have been sensible enough to admit his mistakes. But, I was completely surprised at the manner in which he said certain things. He has admitted that telephone conversations are intercepted and added that all this is done in the name of security of the State, in the name of law and order. I think it is an unimaginable scheme, that the Government of the country should have taken recourse to such schemes that the telephone conversations of the citizens of this country should be tapped because of political reasons. He says subversive activities are being checked in that way. I would like to know how on earth you can believe that people who are engaged in subversive activities would indulge in telephonic conversations, with the full knowledge that the hon. Ministers are there to tap their talks. If we go on at this rate we would soon find some of the Parliamentary Secretaries, and Deputy Ministers getting under the beds of citizens in trying to check subversive activities. This is a shame and a scandal against which I want to raise my voice. Are we living in the days of Mohammad Tughlak or are we in the twentieth century, that public funds should be so misused for satisfying the most egregious feelings.

and urges of the party in power ? Sir, I know the funds being sanctioned here will be wasted by these people because they have never known how to administer funds in the interest of the people. The hon. Minister made a statement in answer to my enquiry that the telephone girl was dismissed from service because of her subversive activities. But here, I have got a letter from no less a person than the hon. the Minister for Communications himself—Shri Jagjivan Ram, which says she was discharged because by mistake, she was taken to be a permanent employee. So they are not only indulging in book-keeping, but also talking in double voice. That is the tragedy of the situation.

I do not know what will happen to them. I should have thought that after the brushing they received from Shri Tandon they would wake up to realities, that they would wake up to the dangers, that they would realise their responsibilities. Instead we find them coming fresh from that House to tell us all sorts of things and to dismiss all the allegations that we have made here, with a sense of utter irresponsibility. That is not the way for a Finance Minister to adopt. That is not the way to deal with public funds. That is not the way to administer public finances. It is a shame. These are not the days of Aurangzeb, for them to behave in that manner. (*Interruptions.*)

**THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH):** On a point of order, Sir.

**SHRI B. GUPTA :** The administration is being run in such a way that it is use granting them this money.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Order, order. The hon. Member will resume his seat. A point of order has been raised.

**SHRI B. GUPTA :** Let him raise it. He comes here only for raising points of order.

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** Sir, I have every sympathy for the manner in which my hon. friend has spoken.

**HON. MEMBERS :** What is the point of order ?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH :** But, Sir, now we are at the third reading stage, and what he says is outside the scope of the third reading of the Bill.

**SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA :** It is not outside the scope of the third reading. My hon. friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was opposing the supplementary demands.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member may proceed. He should wind up now. No repetition.

**SHRI B. GUPTA :** I will not repeat. I have also before me the points of disorder there, and therefore I will tell them that this money that you are taking is going to be wasted, that it is going to be spent for partisan purposes, that it is going to be spent for purposes which are not in the interests of the people, that it is going to be spent for such treacherous and shameful purposes as the tapping of telephones, and therefore the whole Bill should be rejected.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Order, order. The hon. Member should withdraw the words "treacherous and shameful". They are unparliamentary.

**SHRI B. GUPTA :** They are parliamentary. Mr. Churchill whom they emulate uses this terminology. But if they do not like it, I will not use it. I will say: for unjust, improper, colorable purposes you are going to use these funds and therefore I think that the House, after having heard the Minister, should vote against this Bill and record its protest against those people who want to deal with our public finances as if they are little editions of Aurangzeb.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, there is nothing in what my hon. friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta has said that calls for a reply. I am sorry that I cannot really go to the level of language which my hon. friend can afford to go. (*Interruption.*) But I may say that the words which he has used are familiar and by now the country has become accustomed to these tones which will not break any bones. The country understands well the manner in which my hon. friend and those people whom he represents are really tackling political problems.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA : And also how the Government behaves.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Yes, everybody sees it according to one's own behaviour. But I may give the assurance that we are not going to allow any subversive activities. If people had enough liberty till now for that, no more henceforth. (*Interruptions.*) They are worried about that.

As regards wasteful expenditure and corruption, I may inform the House that Government is taking pretty good care to see that as far as possible no case of corruption goes unapprehended. I would just like to give some figures. There is a Special Police Establishment here who have registered 492 cases against corrupt officers in 1950, 274 in 1951, and 178 in 1952. Out of the cases reported to them, prosecutions were launched in 276 cases in 1950, 242 in 1951 and 32 this year. The figures for this year are not up to date—these are only up to September last. So, there is an establishment which is looking into these matters.

There are other points raised which are rather important, but I am sorry my reply was side-tracked by the enthusiasm of my hon. friend. I was swept away by the flood of his speech

I hope, Sir, that the Bill will be returned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

That the Bill be returned.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill will be returned.

We take up the next Bill—the Delimitation Commission Bill.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA : We want to know how much time is going to be taken over this Bill. When are we going to finish this Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There are three more Bills on the agenda : the Delimitation Commission Bill, the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, and the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill. They will be taken up.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA : Does the Government hope to finish all these Bills today ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If the House is willing, there is no objection to sitting on Monday also. But these three Bills will have to be finished. If they are not finished today, they will be finished on Monday.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Could not the Cantonments Bill be put off till the next session ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is for the Government to decide.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh) : Are we going to discuss the Delimitation Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is being taken up.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU : That Bill was placed on the agenda only this morning. I got the agenda this morning. It is true that the copies of Select Committee's report were circulated earlier, but we should have

been informed much earlier that a matter of this importance would come up today. I do not think that it is fair to the House that the matter should be considered at such a short notice.

**SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA :** The Delimitation Commission Bill can be taken up on Monday, and the Cantonments Bill and the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill can be taken up today.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** I have no objection. We can start the consideration stage of the Delimitation Commission Bill today, and it may go on to Monday, and hon. Members can send in amendments till this afternoon. The amendments can be taken up on Monday.

**SHRI B. C. GHOSE :** How can the consideration stage be started ?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** We will take up some other Bill now.

**SHRI B. C. GHOSE :** After the discussion on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill is finished, the hon. Minister may move for consideration of the Delimitation Commission Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Very well. The hon. Minister may move the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill.

**THE MINISTER FOR LAW AND MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI C. C. BISWAS) :** What About the Cantonments Bill ?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** It is for the Government to decide which Bill to take up.

### THE HINDU MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE BILL, 1952

**THE MINISTER FOR LAW (SHRI C. C. BISWAS) :** I will move the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill. Sir, I move :

That the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and divorce among Hindus be circulated for the purpose of eli-

citing opinion thereon by the 14th February 1953.

As a matter of fact I do not propose to take up much time in making my motion. This is a motion for circulation of the Bill. The only amendments I find are regarding the date by which the opinions will have to be submitted. I can say at once, to prevent unnecessary discussion and waste of time—we are very much pressed for time here—that I shall accept the later date suggested. Two dates have been suggested—the middle of February and the end of February. Well, I shall accept the end of February. The next session of Parliament will meet about the middle of February. Amendment No. 3, by Shri B. B. Sharma suggests that for 14th February, 28th February be substituted

**SHRI V. S. SARWATE (Madhya Bharat) :** I have submitted earlier an amendment suggesting the 1st of March.

**SHRI C. C. BISWAS :** Either will do. There is practically no difference between the 28th February and the 1st March. I accept the amendment suggesting the 1st of March.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** That is amendment No. 2, by Mr. Sarwate. That is accepted.

**SHRI C. C. BISWAS :** All that is necessary for me to state now—I shall be very brief—is that this is only the first instalment of the Hindu Code Bill to which reference was made by the President in his opening Address to both Houses of Parliament.

I need not go into the history of the Hindu Code Bill. I presume the hon. Members are aware of the various stages through which the Hindu Code Bill had passed without however any definite result having been achieved. The Provisional Parliament took up consideration of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. Then, in view of very considerable controversy being raised, Government themselves agreed to move certain amendments. Well, Sir, the discussion took place, continued after that, but then did not proceed beyond three