

gal): This is a complete deviation from the election promises which were made to the people. The question is not only of restoration of 8.33 per cent bonus irrespective of profit. What is more important is the entire working class in India today is denied its right to collective bargaining. If a concern is able to pay more, this amendment will come in the way. To say the *status quo* will continue is a stab in the back of the working class. The Section only empowers them to have a discussion with the employers. But if the balance-sheet shows that they can pay more bonus, then the amendment comes in their way. Why has the Government taken so much time, after their election promises, to restore the original Bonus Act? Is it not a betrayal? Is it not a stab in the back of the working class, particularly at this stage when already representatives of the workers are sitting in front of his office on a mass hunger strike? I would like to have a clarification from the Government. One-and-a-half years after they came into power on the assurance that they would restore the entire bonus, one-and-a-half years after that, what is that they will discuss with the trade unions? All the trade-unionists from the INTUC, the CITU the AITUC, all of them, have met the Minister. He is telling a lie. All of them have met the Minister. The various trade union representatives have met the Minister and discussed the issue with the Minister and said that they wanted restoration of the entire bonus and deletion of Section 34. Section 34 is the biggest obstacle for a collective bargaining. What is the difficulty of amending it? This is what I would like to know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN): Now we will take up the next item. Mr. A.G. Kulkarni.

#### THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1978—contd.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir,...

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, where is the Finance Minister? The Finance Minister should be present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): The Minister of State for Finance is here.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, he looks like Shahjehan in his old days. I would

submit, let the honourable Finance Minister be called. He was here earlier. He should also listen to what we have to say. We do not get another opportunity to speak on this very sensitive subject.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN): The Minister of State for Finance is here.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: He is here, I know. I do not question his ability although he looks like Shahjehan. But why should the Finance Minister be absent? W T

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: There is voting in the other House. He is there.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: But then the Minister of State is also a Member of the Lok Sabha. He can also take the same plea. Who is going to reply? Is he going to reply?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN): The hon. Minister of State for Finance is here to take note of what you say.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: This is not proper. When we discuss Appropriation Bills, the Cabinet Minister should always be here. That has always been the practice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN): You have made your point.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: What is the decision?

SHRI BHURAJO DEVAJI KHOBRAGADE (Maharashtra): The hon. Minister is here. He will take down notes of the speeches and pass them on to the senior Minister who will reply to all the points raised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN): Shri Kulkarni.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I am grateful to Mr. Kalyan Roy for describing the hon. Minister as Shahjehan. Actually he is Zulfikar Khan, not Shah Jahan. Zulfikar Khan also belongs to the same dynasty. You do not worry. Whether Zulfikar Khan or Shahjehan, we have to submit our views to the Government.

Coming to the Appropriation Bill, it has referred to many matters like village and small industries, textiles, chemical, fertilizers, and so on and so forth. Basically what I want to bring before the Government is something different. The

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

point is that the Government is totally failing in the administrative and developmental fronts. It is now a very stale story that there is infighting among the leaders of the Janata Party in the Government and there are clashes among personalities. That is why the entire attitude towards development has been not only vitiated but relegated to the back seat. Due to this, the employment opportunities are shrinking day by day and investment is falling. The whole attitude of the country is one of frustration rather than appreciation. The bang with which the Janata Party was elected and the way in which the people showed their confidence in them are all gone. The present mood of the people is different and judging from their mood I think the Janata Party has already lost the election whether they will fight it this year or next year. They may continue till then. But if they go on fighting like this, it is the writing on the wall. I need not remind them of it. My friend Shri Zulfikarullah is much older than me and he knows the Political implications of this.

It is reported—and I say this subject to correction—that deficit financing is estimated at Rs. 1,400 crores. It is a staggering figure. That means so much money supply has taken place in the economy. The result is that prices are rising. I will quote the retail price index from the latest Economic Times. The usual practice is to quote the wholesale price index. But actually the masses are concerned with retail prices. In 1975-76 in the month of March it was 175.9 or in the comparable month of July it was 179.0, whereas in 1978-79 it is 209. This is the retail price index.

Now take food articles such as pulses. Now, Sir, the Government puts forth the view that pulses are in short supply. I can appreciate that. But there is no rise in prices. It is only 5.9 and from July 1977 to July 1978 it has been only 25.9. Then meat and fish and eggs have shown an increase and their prices have gone up by 25.6 and these are the items with which the rural people and you and myself are mostly concerned. Then, take the case of vegetables. It is 9.2; for condiments it is 9.2 and in the miscellaneous medical items and for utensils, etc., the rise has been between 4.2 and 11.7. So, the net effect of it is that the people are groaning under the price rise and the Janata Government has its own policies and it tries to import everything. Very recently, Sir, I made a remark here that what the Janata Government needs is the best managers for its city and best administrators. But it is not a commodity which can be imported

I am aware of it. But everything you are importing. Your policy should be oriented towards production I am giving you just only one example. Very recently, Sir, there was a news item. I do not know where exactly I read it. It may be in the "India Today" magazine. It said that Mr. K. K. Birla has staked his claim for the purchase of a Mercedes car for Rs. 11 lakhs in Bombay. I do not know what type of car it is. God alone knows. We have not seen a car of this variety. This type of money supply is there and the money is growing with the tycoons. Some inquiry should be made as to who is purchasing this car from the STC, how people are purchasing these cars, what their finances are, how far they are reflected in their Income-tax returns and so on. Sir, why do I say this? I do not want to repeat what was said this morning about Mr. C. B. Gupta's statement and so on. The point seems to be that the capitalists have taken control over the Janata Party and the Janata Government. The capitalists have got, what you call, a system of controlling the Government, whatever be the party that comes to power and I think the statement of the Janata party that it would collect funds from the masses, etc. has been given a burial and money in larger sums has been collected and thus the whole political atmosphere is being vitiated day by day. Why do I warn the Minister like this? Because the people's faith in democracy will be ultimately eroded. Why I am drawing your attention particularly to this is... (interruptions)... Dr. Mallick, would you allow the Minister to at least listen to me? Why don't you allow him to listen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): I am listening.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: You are listening. You have to give some attention to what I am saying and you must show that you are paying attention. You may appreciate or you may not appreciate or understand or you may understand and forget and that is your choice.

श्री कल्प नाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय वित्त मंत्री महोदय  
यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। जहां सरकार की  
आर्थिक नीतियों के दिवालियेपन पर बहस  
हो रही है वहां पर मंत्री मौजूद नहीं हैं।

SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH: Sir, the honourable member can rest assured that he is being heard.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: That is all right. Thank you very much.

Now, why I am drawing your attention particularly to this is because of the fact that this type of loose talk about collection of funds, etc. has ruined my party and it is going to ruin your party more. I say this because you have no organisation whatsoever and yours is a conglomeration. At least my party has the heritage of 90 years and we can claim that heritage and, for that purpose, I would like to tell you that you must rise to the occasion and your party men and your party leaders must rise to the occasion and you must see that you do not become a tool in the hands of the capitalists. The capitalists will squeeze out of you whatever best they want and they will use all their strength and, ultimately, they will see that you are doomed to failure in the elections.

Sir, recently, the Government declared its textile policy. Unfortunately, I was not present and I could not mention anything about the textile policy and about the sugar policy because I did not get a chance to speak on the Calling Attention Motion. But the textile policy has been announced by our great socialist friend, Mr. George Fernandes.

The sugar policy is being decided by the Agriculture Minister.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : They are prisoners in the hands of capitalists.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI : You are indirectly connected. The handloom sector is going to be encouraged and more employment opportunities are to be given. But this textile policy is not an integrated and well conceived package. I was not present at that time. When the Cabinet decided on that textile policy, they had to take some time to study what is happening the world. The textile policy, as was Gandhiji's concept is not only for village. We are an exporting country and we must stand in that competition. For that purpose, I would only like to give some figures. Sir, the total installed spindles are about 145.93 millions, while India has got 18.86 millions. Yarn production figures I do not want to quote. Sir, in the USA, per spindle per year production in kilometres is 62.87 lakhs, while in India it is barely 52 lakhs, while in Pakistan it is 120, in Hong Kong it is 196 lakhs. Taiwan and South Korea are far superior. With the machines that you have set up, how are you going to stand in competition with the world, and how are you going to export ? How are you going to compete with these giants like Korea, Japan and U.S.A., with these dilapidated machines. These are no match for them. As regards weaving it is another field. In the world, over 65

per cent of the weaving capacity is on automatic looms, while in India it is 10 per cent. And do you expect these millowners to export their cloth to foreign countries ? What chance have you got ? You have got no chance whatsoever. Sir, particularly if you see, in the U.S.A. the cloth production per loom is about 59.152 sq. metres as against USSR's 55.115 sq. metres; in India it is 19.486 sq. metres, in Hong Kong it is 23.628 sq. metres. Such is the production level. Therefore, if you think that this composite mill sector is going to compete with them, you are deceiving yourself and you are living in a fool's paradise if I may use a little bit harsh word.

Then, Sir, another policy is about the handlooms. I know the potentialities of handloom. I know that you have provided funds for creating the *infra structure*. The cooperative organisation is vitally concerned with the development of cooperative *infra structure* for the development of handlooms. But along with it the other decentralised sector is also to be seen in the light of the competition with composite mills and that you are losing sight of; thereby neither you are getting the best from the handloom sector nor are you getting the best from the powerloom sector. But the millowners' sector is going to be benefited. Then, you have not allowed new expansion in the mill sector. I will appeal to the protagonists of handlooms, in the name of consumers in this country, and I will request this Government to review this policy. Sir, if I mistake not, the handloom development is a long process, it is a human problem, it is connected with human beings, it is a problem of creating a massive *infra structure* for development.

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh) : Half of them are unemployed now.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI : This is what I say. In order to create that employment, you have to have a massive effort. This is chicken feed. Even people like Mr. George Fernandes shed crocodile tears that in the Congress regime the consumption of cloth came down from 14 metres to 12 or 11 meters. In your regime, if you live to rule this country for another 4 years, it will come down to 8 metres or it might be 10 metres, but nothing more than that. You came in 1977. If you really stay in power up to 1982, you will see that your people will have mini skirts. Not only the ladies will have mini skirts, but your males will be having mini pants because there is no other go than this.

Another point that I would like to make is that investment in the country is becoming shy. Leave aside the tensions,

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarani]

the Marathawada tensions and the tussle between the Harijans and others in Bihar and U.P., the real problem is the youth of this country. They are being denied employment opportunities. The Janata Government has totally failed to encourage investments. That is why I would suggest that investment is very much necessary. Our great Gandhian thinker, Sir Charan Singh, says that employment has to be provided in the villages. Sir, I know of a factory in Sonagarh between Gujarat and Maharashtra which manufactures pulp from bamboo and employs 10,000 adivasis. Sir, this Government has the mania of doing so many things and solving so many problems on the basis of imports because they have luckily inherited from our Congress Government a huge surplus of foreign exchange and they do not know how to spend it. They have arranged massive imports of pulp. I do not know in whose interest that is being done. Pulp has been imported and the import duty has been cut. For whose benefit? It is for the benefit of Thapars and Singhania. I do not know how much of that benefit has been passed on to your leaders because we have to refer to Mr. C. B. Gupta, the Treasurer of your Party. My point is : why did you reduce import duty on pulp? If the pulp is in shortage, that is all right. You want to see that 10,000 Adivasis become unemployed. So, Sir, they do not understand what they do. That is my difficulty. They are all novices, novices coming to power. Whatever Congress element is there, they may know about administration. But all others are novices and whenever the novices take charge of an administrative machine of this country, which is a great country, such lapses do take place. I want to request you—I do not want to warn you because I have got no business to warn you—that it will be in your own interest to make amends.

Another idea relates to District Industrial Centres. How much money has been set apart in this Appropriation Bill? I just asked the Finance Minister in the Consultative Committee about these District Industrial Centres. Well, I can say that this is a totally bogus idea of creating employment. They are going to use this money I do not know for what political purposes. They say that they have started some mass education system. It is reported that the R.S.S. is going to be benefited. I do not know that. I have no mind to go into the educational problems. For the district industrial centres, they have provided money. But I ask a point blank question. In this country, there is a system of entrepreneurship. Suppose there is an entrepreneur like Mr. Kalyan Roy. He is not an entrepreneur. He is just an enemy of

entrepreneur. Suppose a young boy like Mr. Kalyan Roy wants to start a business. Where should he go? Mr. George Fernandes says that he should go to the district industrial centre. All right, we go there, and we are going there for the last ten years. Sir, when Mr. Dharia was there as the Minister of Planning, he started a programme of five-lakh jobs. So, such type of slogans come and go. And they go with the Ministers and they come with the new Ministers. This goes on in this country. I ask a particular question : What is the qualitative change in the district industrial centre? Sir, I know the small scale industry and the difficulties of the entrepreneurs. They say that this is under one umbrella. Everything is there. All right, I go to that umbrella. I ask, "How are you going to help me?" They say, "We will prepare the project report. Then we will write to the bank? I ask, "Why are you required to write to the bank? I am applying to the bank directly. Have you got the power to sanction my loan here?" They say, "No." Then I ask, "What about electricity?" They say, "We will write to the electricity board."

अरे भाई और क्यों एक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक चैनल निकाल लिया। I would have gone there directly. I was taking the help of some middlemen or what you call the hush money and that was being done very early. Again, you have introduced another channel, another front in the system. That means, we have to go to the district industrial centre, sit with them and get the project report prepared. I could understand your idea of the district industrial centres. It will be successful if three things are there. Are you going to guarantee that whatever project report you are preparing is going to be a success? Sir, in this country and in foreign countries there is the system of consultants. It is another misnomer for draining out money from the entrepreneurs. The consultant always prepares the project report. I ask the consultant, "Do you promise that it will be a success?" He says, "That is your problem." Then, why should I pay money? I ask the district industrial centre, "Are you going to assure him raw material on the table? Will the pig iron be made available on the table? Will the cotton yarn be made available to the handloom weavers on the table?" They say, "No, no. We will apply to the mill or the Textile Commissioner or whichever authority is there." That means, this is another, what you call, channel or an exchange or a shop under one building. That means, they will again build another new building, and Rs. 7 lakhs are provided for each centre and another Rs. 5 lakhs for administrative expenditure, etc. That means, a total of Rs. 12 lakhs for each centre. That means, a sum of Rs. 450

or Rs. 500 crores going down the drain. That means, another bureaucratic set-up and, perhaps, this type of employment can be generated—some ten clerks and five officers per each centre.

Sir, I do not want to again challenge this Government. With whatever humble experience I have for the last 30 years in the small-scale industry, I would say that this is not the way of creating employment. You need liberalism, a sort of innovation in banking, strict control on the supply of raw material and a proper marketing system. Again I ask them about the marketing system. What do they say? They say that it is being done through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Are they being equipped for marketing the small-scale products? Sir, when the Congress Government was in power, it was decided to organise an all-India marketing body for the small-scale industries and to take the responsibility of accepting the goods on the ancillary basis. If you take that responsibility, I can say that this is something which you can do. But, Sir, this is all just like flying the kites in the air or what you call just leaving the pigeons in the air, and just seeing at them. People will applaud in the beginning but ultimately within an year, more frustration will dawn on the unemployed entrepreneurs. Sir, I thank you for giving me this time. I also thank Mr. Kalyan Roy for accommodating me.

5 P. M.

**श्री कल्प नाथ राय :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है। जनता सरकार का केवल एक व्यक्ति यहाँ मौजूद है। यह कितने गैर-जिम्मेदार लोगों की सरकार है। एक भी जनता सरकार का मंत्री यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है। यहाँ कोरम नहीं है। ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदार लोग, ऐसे निरर्थक लोग क्या इस देश का शासन चलाने के लायक हैं।

**SHRI N. G. RANGA :** To whom are we supposed to speak?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Sir, there is no quorum here.

(*Quorum Bell rings*)

**श्री कल्प नाथ राय :** इसलिये मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ (*Interruptions*) आप आ गये।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN) :** Please sit down.

**श्री कल्प नाथ राय :** ऐसे निरर्थक लोग हैं। क्या ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदार लोग इस देश की सरकार को चला सकते हैं? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदारी क्या यह कोई तरीका है। हाऊस के नेता श्री आडवाणी और संसदीय मंत्री श्री राम कृपाल सिंह हमेशा इस सदन से गैर-हाजिर रहते हैं।

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** Sir, I think for once Mr. Kalp Nath Rai is justified because there was not even a single Member on those Benches. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JAHARLAL PANERJEE (West Bengal) :** Sir, the ruling party should be ashamed because excepting one Minister there was no other Minister and no Member present on those Benches.

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MAILICK (Orissa) :** The hon. Member may know that only one Member from this side will be able to counter all their attacks.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN) :** Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Kalyan Roy.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** Sir, I can very well understand why Mr. Patel could not come to the House today. Yesterday's attacks and honest criticism must have unnerved him and so he has sent the old man at this hour to defend a case which cannot be defended.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Not older than Mr. Patel.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** He looks very old.

Sir, the balance-sheet which we are going to discuss today is pretty grim. Sir, the Government as it stands, can be accused of gross betrayal of the confidence which the people trusted in them. All the hopes and aspirations of the people have been turned to dust.

Sir, is it not a fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he is looking at his back, that never before....

**SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH :** All the same hearing, Sir.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :**....unemployment was so great as it is today? Eleven million people have registered their names with the employment exchanges. Is it not a fact that never before retrenchment was so great as it is today? And, retrenchment is going on in the public

■ [Shri Kalyan Roy]

sector industries, particularly in the Steel and the Mines Ministry, where 4,000 iron-ore workers were retrenched in the Bailadila mines and when they protested 100 workers were shot dead. Is it not a fact that the number of lockouts is going up? On the 28th July Mr. Varma admitted in the House that in 1977 alone the number of lockouts went upto 401, which was only 294 in 1975. This I am reading from a statement laid on the Table of the House. Is it not a fact that today, whether in Orissa or in U.P., or in Madhya Pradesh or in Maharashtra, the weaker sections are being attacked and are being forced to flee from their villages and seek shelter in cities because the police protection is not available to them? Is it not a fact that today traders, whether in cement or in soda ash or in sugar, are minting money all over? Is it not a fact that the Finance Ministry, which pilots the Budget, the first budget that they brought, took away the privileges of the public sector industries. The price preference which all along the public sector used to enjoy was taken away. And, this year, even the purchase preference has been taken away, and, as a result, the public sector industries, most of them, like zinc or copper or steel or petroleum or antibiotic, those which were particularly making profit, are again losing this year and that is how they want to discourage the public sector.

Is it not a fact, Sir, that today the crimes in Delhi or elsewhere have assumed a proportion which is shocking and which has never happened in the history of India? Is it not a fact that the factories in the public sector are being threatened with closure? I am referring to one factory which is the biggest factory in India employing 18,000 workers, that is, the Mining and Allied Machinery concern in Durgapore which produces all that mining equipment. Mr. George Fernandes ten days back said about its closure. At the same time, licence has been given to a West German firm to produce those mining equipments which are being produced by this concern. Multi-nationals are brought in to manufacture the equipments and machinery goods which are already being manufactured in the country and the public sector concerns are being threatened with closure. Is it not a fact that Centre-State relations have deteriorated to a point where they are confronting each other? Only yesterday, 15 Chief Ministers practically have given an ultimatum to the Government of India that this imbalance in the fiscal distribution cannot be allowed to continue any more. They have given a charge-sheet to you. There have been complaints before also; there have been the alle-

gations before also but this confrontation is a new thing for which, I think the present Minister will have to be responsible. Sir, never before, the corruption has been so rampant. I am not very happy when Mr. Charan Singh accuses the Prime Minister's son of corruption nor I am happy when the Prime Minister writes a letter to Mr. Charan Singh that even his wife is corrupt. I am not happy when Mr. Salve reads out the whole 32 points where he accuses Mr. Patel—who should have been here—that his daughter was working in a Birla firm and she was involved in some scandal or something like that and the Birlas were given a particular favour in the shape of income-tax—I do not know—in order to protect his daughter. Is it not sufficient indictment? And till today, Sir, although the allegations were made by the hon. Member and some discussion took place, not a single Minister of the Ministry of Finance has come forward to deny the allegations that Mr. Patel's daughter was working in the Birla firm and she was involved in some embezzlement and to rescue her, Mr. Patel had to give concessions to the firm of the Birlas. Is it not enough shame? These things have been said outside and inside. At least, a contradiction should have been there but nothing has come out.

So, Sir, as a result of these economic imbalances—that is what I say when Mr. Kulkarni is here—I find that the whole policy is mischievous, dangerous and disastrous, and because of the economic policy, Sir, which is upsetting the economy in the political system of the country, there is so much uncertainty everywhere. There is uncertainty in the public sector; there is uncertainty in the officialdom; there is uncertainty throughout the country, which is dangerous to the political system of the country as a whole and this particular situation can be utilised by the fascist forces.....

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni) in the Chair]

...because even in the thirties in Europe, I think you know, when the whole system was tottering because of the weakening policy, because of the developing monopolies, because of the competition between the various multi-nationals, the political system was discredited and we found the fascists, the Francoists, all coming to power. The entire responsibility for this will have to be borne by the Minister of Finance. Never before have I seen such incompetency as is being shown by the present Finance Ministry and they cannot give a lead. They only believe in giving concessions to the tycoons, to the monopolists, to the multi-nationals and to the traders and they

think that it will benefit the people. But what has happened? It is just the opposite. The prices are rising; unemployment is increasing; the investment is declining; the production is falling and the result is the total mess all over the country. Not only that, Sir, my serious charge is this. The Finance Minister today is not so innocent as he looks. Sir, he is entirely in league—he is smiling—with the corrupt businessmen, with the businessmen who are dishonest, who are evading income-tax, who are involved in racketeering and Mr. Patel is giving shelter to them. It is a scandalous thing. You have to take it very seriously. Do not show your white teeth. It is absolutely shameful.

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH :**  
Legacy of the old regime.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** I am taking of today. Here is, Mr. Zulfiqarullah, Question No. 34 in this House. Sir, there were arrears of income-tax. We have also raised the issue before, but never before in the history of India the gross arrears went up to Rs. 1404 crores, never before in the history of India. Can you deny that? If I am wrong, please contradict me. I am prepared to sit down. Never before the gross income-tax arrears went over Rs. 1000 crores. Who is responsible for that? Again, Mr. Zulfiqarullah, there is the question dated 4th August, 1978, why is it going up? His next reply to the question gives the clue. In 1975-76 the number of raids was 2635, in 1976-77 it was 3571 and in 1977-78 it went down to 617. And this is a direct incentive to the tax evaders. And it is unfortunate, I have to accuse him because he is answering this, not only answering, here is a statement as a speech delivered by him when he went to Calcutta on the 12th June, 1978. He does not ask the Income-tax Officers to be strict, to be vigilant, to be alert, to see that there is no income-tax evasion. What did he say? He said, we have to be very careful that the raids should not go up, there should not be unnecessary raids.

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH :** Unnecessary.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** Here is a word 'unnecessary'. To you every raid is unnecessary. To you every thing is unnecessary. To you collection of taxes from big tycoon houses is unnecessary. Otherwise, I could have understood if you had said that necessary raids should be continued. What is unnecessary, tell me. When do you come to the conclusion that this raid is necessary and this raid is unnecessary? (Interruption). This is what you said. You did not say a

word that you should be vigilant, that you should collect the arrears of income-tax. You have not said a word that you should be alert, that so much of income-tax arrears are going up everyday and people are criticising. All you have to say to the Income-tax Officers is, for Heaven's sake, do not go and raid peoples' premises, lockers and bank balances.

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH :** Sir, on a personal explanation. He has just taken one sentence from my speech. Let him quote the rest.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** I am prepared to submit it on the Table of the House. This is what Mr. Zulfiqarullah has said. This is what he has said in Calcutta.

So, Sir, I am not surprised by this economic chaos and political mess which is the creation of their own. But I am making two specific allegations that this Government—what I said before—is in league, is protecting, particularly Mr. H.M. Patel, the big multinational houses, the big monopoly houses which have been found guilty for involvement in foreign exchange racketeering and other economic offences.

Sir, there are two instances. One is the case of Shaw Wallace & Company. The Shaw Wallace and Co. is a multinational concern. There are three concerns which are connected with each other. They hold shares of each other's group. One is Simon Derby, the second is R.G. Shaw and the third is Shaw Wallace. The Simon Derby concern in Singapore, Rothschild and some Chinese wanted to take over the R.G. Shaw in London. They cannot take over R.G. Shaw unless they buy the shares in Shaw Wallace and in R.G. Shaw. So what did the Simon Derby do? They came to a clandestine arrangement with the Managing Director, Shri Hayward, and other Directors so that they undersold the shares of R.G. Shaw to Simon Derby. So, Sir, Mr. Hayward and other Directors submitted an application to the Reserve Bank that they wanted to sell the shares of R.G. Shaw in London Stock Exchange. What did they really do? They did not sell the shares in the London stock exchange. They sold it at throw-away prices to Simon Derby and Simon Derby took control over R.G. Shaw and Co. As a result India lost 5 million pounds in foreign exchange. This question was raised again and again by me in Parliament and what happened? When the whole thing was found out, investigations were made, searches were done, show-cause notice was issued against him and Mr. Agarwal assured this House that he was

[Shri Kalyan Roy]

going to see that the passport of Mr. Hayward was going to be impounded. Just after his assurance—he gave this assurance in November, 1977—Mr. A.W.B. Hayward left the country in March, 1978 with the permission of Mr. Patel. Would I be wrong if I say that Mr. Patel is in collusion with Mr. Hayward? Would I be wrong if I say that Mr. Agarwal is in collusion with Mr. Hayward?

I would draw your attention to the Starred Question No. 272 dated 29th November, 1977, regarding investigation into the affairs of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. The Minister of State for Finance, Shri Satish Agarwal, replied thus :

“Acting on certain information the premises of M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Calcutta and other connected premises were searched by the Directorate of Enforcement in November/December, 1972 and some documents were seized...”

(Time bell rings)

Please let me finish.

“On the basis of subsequent enquiries made, three show cause notices were issued by the Directorate of Enforcement to the company and its 18 directors including Shri A.W.B. Hayward and a fourth show cause notice was issued to the company and its Director, Shri G. Crasemann, for violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947”.

Then he said :

“Scrutiny of the seized documents also indicated that M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., sold 1,22,869 shares of £1 each held by them in M/s. R.G. Shaw & Co. London with the permission of Reserve Bank of India for £6,61,062 in commission in 1971.

After the sale, the price of the shares of R.G. Shaw & Co. went up in London Market. Subsequently in May, 1977, the company has repatriated £8,50,000 . . . The matter is under examination whether statements made by the Company to Reserve Bank of India in their application for permission, was in order, and whether there is any case for action against the Company and the Directors.”

(Time bell rings)

Sir, you spoke just before me. Kindly give me half the time you spoke.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) : In that case your time is already over. I spoke for 13 minutes.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : I know. So instead of two cases, I will deal with only one case. But please let me complete this particular point.

So, the particular officer, Mr. D.K. Guha, Deputy Director (Enforcement), who conducted the searches and found this out, wrote a letter to the Finance Minister that immediate action should be taken. This is the letter dated the 30th May, 1977, to the Finance Minister. He gave all the facts. Mr. Agarwal further said in reply to my question : “So far as Shri Hayward’s chairmanship is concerned, it is not my business. But so far as impounding of his passport is concerned, I shall examine the matter”. This is what he said on the 29th November, 1977. And what happened? On the 31st July, 1978, Shanti Bhushan said that Mr. Hayward has been allowed to leave the country because of the clearance given by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. How much money have you taken from him? I would like to know. Did you take it in the shape of pounds or in the shape of dollars? There are 13 cases pending against Mr. Hayward, 13 cases, CBI cases, FERA cases and COFEPOSA cases. Your Minister stated on the 29th November, that he was going to examine whether his passport was to be impounded or not and on 31st July, 1978, a few months after, Mr. Hayward was allowed to go away only because clearance was given by the Ministry of Finance because Mr. Hayward happens to be the ex-Chairman of the Shaw Wallace Company. What more proof do you want, may I ask you? I am not making any vague allegations or any baseless charges. I am only confining myself to the questions and replies in the Rajya Sabha. Is it not a shame, is it not a scandal? You have taken Rs. 90 lakhs. How many lakhs did the Shaw Wallace Company contribute to you Mr. Patel, personally, or to your fund?

The last point I wish to make is, the same thing happened in the Aminchand Pyarelal case because Mr. Patel was one of the directors of the Steelcrete Company. Aminchand Pyarelal’s case in relation to foreign exchange violations goes up to 10 million dollars. Investigation is continuing but not being completed. Sir, only two lines I will read out and sit down, with your permission. What are the charges? The charge is . . . (Time bell rings) I am finishing, Sir. The charges which have been found, again after scrutiny of documents as a result of raids are, sale of 43,000 pounds at an unofficial rate by Shri Jit Pal, about



purchase of 4 ships by Surendra Works Private Limited from West Germany through Shri Jit Pal, and Shri Jit Pal illegally acquiring and selling foreign exchange amounting to 323,000 dollars. All these, Sir...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) :** Mr. Kalyan Roy, I am calling the next speaker.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** I am finishing, Sir. I am not talking any rubbish. I am giving specific instances. I am not making any vague allegations. It is for you to go into them deeply. The Aminchand Pyarelal cases have deliberately been actively pursued because Mr. Patel seems to be a very bosom friend of Aminchand Pyarelal because he happened to be the director of an Aminchand Pyarelal firm. Sir, can you believe this, can you dream of this? What I was trying to point out is that this mess he has created because your Finance Minister has strong links with big business and because of that protection is being given to them. You should come out clearly and categorically about the charges that I have made.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA (Gujarat) :** Whether he is noting it...

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :** I do not know whether he is capable of noting it, but the question is not that. Unless you delink yourselves from the big business houses, the corruption which we are facing today will never disappear. Please get rid of the corruption which is not confined only to the officers of the Board of Direct Taxes and senior officers of the Finance Ministry but the Cabinet Ministers themselves. That is my allegation about Aminchand Pyarelal. Your Minister is in the pay of Aminchand Pyarelal and Shaw Wallace and Company.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) :** Thank you. Dr. Adiseshiah.

**DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated) :** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in rising to support the Appropriation Bill for consideration and return, I shall make, at this late hour, six brief points. Firstly, I am aware of the fact that in the debate on the national Budget and in the debate on the Appropriation Bill, many issues are raised concerning the economy which are only marginally within the powers of the Budget or the Appropriation Bill.

Bearing this limitation in mind, I shall try to deal with a few which are within the parameters of the Appropriation Bill before us.

The first one concerns the continuing stagnation, which has been referred to by other speakers, with regard to the investment climate of the country. I think this is the first time since independent India that we have had a higher rate of savings than that of investment. As per the official figures for 1976-77, the rate of savings in India is 16 per cent of the Gross National Product whereas the rate of investment is 14 per cent. This difference of 2 per cent between the rate of savings and the rate of investment is a mark of stagnation in the investment climate; and I do not think that six months after the introduction of the Budget the situation has improved very much. The cut in interest rates has been absorbed now by the stock market and the stock market continues to be sluggish. I call the attention of the House and the Ministry of Finance to the continuing stagnation in investment.

The second problem that I want to call attention to is that, in spite of the increase in money supply, which has been referred to the order of 7.5 per cent over the last year, there is the contradictory fact of price stagnation (wholesale prices have fallen by 2 per cent and retail prices have risen by 2 per cent) due in turn still continues to the stagnation in demand, particularly in the rural areas and among the urban poor, as admitted by the Economic Survey. If we take any of the essential commodities, be it cloth or be it cereals, we find that there is no expansion of demand in spite of this increase in money supply, which points to the fact that to expand demand it is not only that employment has to be improved and increased but there have also to be structural changes.

My third comment refers to the appropriation which has been requested here for small industries. Here, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to join with you in saying that the function of the District Industrial Centres which are being proposed, in my opinion, would be much more that of nurturing and nourishing of the sick industries rather than promoting new industries. Taking the country as a whole, some 50 per cent of all small industries are either sick or dosed down or are non-existent. Bringing them back to the state of health and reality rather than trying to bring into being some of the industries listed under the 500 reserved items, some of which are highly sophisticated, others needing high capital inputs, is the task facing the Government.

My fourth comment is with regard to the subsidy proposed for export promotion. Here, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah]

would like to recall a very simple economic truth, that the only purpose of exports is to finance the imports which the country requires to produce and make available essential commodities. Bearing this in mind, I think the time has come for the Ministry of Finance and the Government as a whole to look very carefully at the increasing export subsidies that we are going in for, when they are not related to the kind of imports we need in relation to the plan priorities that we have. May I just quote one figure from the Euro-money journal? We find that we in India are subsidising our exports at the rate of 2000 dollars for every million dollars of exports, whereas the export-led growth countries like Japan, West Germany and Europe as a whole average 200 dollars for one million dollars worth of exports. I think this speaks for itself. I believe the time has come to look at our export subsidies which are a means of perpetuating high cost inefficient industrial production.

My last comment is with regard to a technical question. I think the Minister of Finance should explain why certain items are shown as 'chargeable items'.

There is a large sum of Rs. 430 crores which comes under the charged item. Then there are small sums like Rs 14,000 under Foreign Trade and Export Production and Rs. 2.2 crores under Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts. I think, this is a left over from out dated financial procedural delays. This is a broader question, and I do not want to waste the time of the House. This business of the charged items and items, voted by Parliament deserves review once more. Thank you very much.

SHRI N. G. RANGA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was wondering for some time how long our friends would like to perpetuate the fiction of their being a one-party Government in this country. The time is long past when they should have been honest to themselves and to the country by confessing that their so-called experiment of getting five or six groups of parties together calling them one party and offering to provide a unified and united leadership to this country, has failed. It would be very much better and more honest not only to themselves but also to the country as a whole and for this democratic system that we are having if they would come forward and say that they made their experiment and found it to be a failure, that, therefore, they would resume their *status quo ante* and that they would continue to provide the coalition Government and political leadership in the country as a coalition Government. That would be a saner effort

to make and a better contribution to our democracy because it is high time for our people to realise that coalition governments would be necessary could be tried and should be tried also here at the Centre as well as in the States. At the State-level, it is true, it was tried between 1967 and 1969, and many of them failed. It was more because the then Central Government did not believe in coalition government and it tried to obstruct their working and was interested in breaking them up. The partners in those coalition governments were also not interested in making their coalitions a success. But today do we have a government at all?

My hon. friend, Mr. Patel, has run his department if not the Ministry, as the Finance Secretary. He has also the experience of enjoying a higher position with the Cabinet in those days. Does he honestly find much difference between the way in which he had run the Government at that time and the way in which he is supposed to be running it as the Finance Minister? Behind the Finance Minister there is the Finance Secretary. Is the Finance Secretary less powerful today than he himself had been earlier? It is the Secretariat and the Secretaries and the whole of the bureaucracy which are running the Government today. This show of having the Ministry, the Cabinet and their organisation is a kind of luxury in our democracy; they have made it a costly luxury and almost a useless, unproductive, luxury because of their internal quarrels. Why not make a clean breast of it? They should say that they resume their earlier position, that their five groups come together with a definite programme and that they would continue to implement it. Would that not provide a better leadership and a stronger, determined, direction to the Secretaries they have, however powerful they may be, than what they are able to provide now? Can he and the other Ministers place their hands on their hearts and then say that they are really successful today in giving a definite, reliable and strong enough leadership to their Secretariat and to their Secretaries and their bureaucracy? Then, Sir, they have placed a number of new ideas before us, or rather old ideas properly polished and presented in an attractive manner. But that was a year ago. During this year they seem to be bankrupt of any more new ideas. They placed this "Food for Work" idea. For a very long time we had been saying that—from Mahatma Gandhi's time. But now they have given a political turn to it. They said, "We are possessed of food surpluses, and as much of the surpluses as possible we are going to place at the disposal of the State Governments, with all the necessary subsidies behind it—the finan-

cial side of it—and then provide work for the development of a number of constructive projects." What have they done? They have started this experiment with wheat, because they said they were having a surplus production in wheat. But we are suffering from a surplus of rice production in the South. We have been asking for the extension of the scheme to the South, to all those States where there are surplus stocks of rice. Till today this Government is not prepared to do that. And the southern States are having a feeling that a kind of discriminatory policy is being followed even in this direction. Only the other day, the Chief Ministers of southern States had met in Madras and passed a resolution that the same kind of subsidy that is being given in order to utilise wheat surpluses, by providing this wheat freely to the States which undertake constructive projects, should be extended to rice also. Till today the Government of India has not come forward to extend that subsidy for the use of rice surpluses. And no wonder, Sir, these constructive projects cannot be undertaken and are not being undertaken by their State Governments. The Andhra Pradesh Government has issued a circular to all the District Collectors and the development authorities there saying "You think of your various projects which can be taken up for implementation. We are going to place at your disposal whatever food produce the Government of India is going to place at our disposal." What has happened? Rice is not being offered. Wheat is being supplied by the Union Government. And the local workers do not want wheat. Therefore, nothing is being done in Andhra Pradesh, nothing substantial, till today. The same must be the case, Sir, in your State Maharashtra State, and the other States in the South. That is how it has come to a dead-end.

Then, there is the question of the States resources. We have been told that some of the States are being given subsidies or loans and other assistance from the Centre. And how much, Sir? Much less than the interest charges that they have got to pay to the Union Government. Then, what is the use of getting anything at all from the Centre, when they have got to pay back to the Centre much more than they receive? And it is no wonder that most of the Chief Ministers who have spoken in the National Development Council, have demanded reconsideration of the ratio by which they should be allotted funds from the Centre. The Centre alone has got elastic sources of income. The States are not able to have any elastic sources of income. They are dependent now on the Centre. They are being turned into a kind of Zila Parishads,

and the Centre has become a great Badshah. This system has to be changed and radically changed. But here is a Prime Minister who says, in answer to the demand made by the States, that he is not prepared to have any kind of dialogue with the State Chief Ministers and the State leadership in any conference, but that he is prepared to talk to each one of them separately, individually. Is it a reasonable approach? Is it a democratic approach from the Union Government to the State Governments? Is it what the founders, the framers of our Constitution had visualised? It is high time, Sir, that the Government of India changed its attitude in regard to this matter.

How soon they are going to change them, I do not know. They themselves will find their own Janata State Government revolting against them in a very unconventional manner. They have already started doing it.

Then, Sir, they have said so many things about district industries centres which they have promised to organise. But they would be useless as they are conceived at present, if they are to be worked merely as public information centres, as my honourable friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, was describing them yesterday. They could be useful if only they remained responsible for the end results also. A time-bound programme has to be given to them and they should be told, if an entrepreneur goes to them, what kind of training is needed by him. And that training should be given. The entrepreneur should be advised as to what raw materials are needed by them, how soon they are to be obtained, where from and at what price. Similarly, in regard to finance, sales activities, these centres should be made responsible. When entrepreneurs come and seek their assistance, it should be the responsibility of these centres to make them successful in their ventures. If they do not make any success at all for valid reasons, if they are able to show why they have not proved a success, one can understand it. But merely to work as information centres for entrepreneurs who go there, to tell them something that from Lucknow you will get this material, from Ludhiana you will get this material or from Bombay you will get his credit, is no good; they will only prove useless; they will prove to be only white elephant.

There are the small scale industries. Self-employed people are to be engaged in them. But how soon! To what extent? With what funds? How are they going to be encouraged? How are they going to be helped? We have no information on that. Everybody has been talking about a time-bound programme and so on. One year and five months have already elapsed. How many people have

[Shri N. G. Ranga]

so far been helped? How many of them have come forward with their applications? And how many of those applications have been properly scrutinised? What funds have been placed at their disposal? We have had no information at all on these questions.

You were asking us to consider how handloom production can be supplemented. I am not so very fascinated by powerlooms merely because some powerlooms have been allowed to come and multiply like mushrooms in Maharashtra, Karnataka and some other places. They have become very bad competitors to our handloom weavers. I have always been opposed to them. We can certainly modernise the handloom weaving industry by providing modern machinery, modern accessories, that they need. We should provide them with power supply also. But most important input that the handloom weaving industry needs today is finance, timely finance. And that supply of finance has got to be separated from the various sources. There should be a finance corporation at every State level for the handloom weaving industry. Similarly for the small scale industries also. They should be provided with sufficient funds. Just now the honourable friend who spoke for me was complaining of how so many these small scale industries are suffering for want of finance. Yet, inflation is going on. Larger and larger quantum of credit is being pumped into our financial machines.

We do not know where all these additional finances are going in. But so far as the grass root level is concerned, the small-scale industries, self-employment generation schemes, handloom industry and handicraft industries are concerned, they are being starved of finances. Therefore, I want special attention to be paid in that direction.

☞(Time Bell rings.)

I do not know how much time has been allotted to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI : Ten minutes.

SHRI N. G. RANGA : Is there any other speaker from our side?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) : Yes.

SHRI N. G. RANGA : Then, I am trying to hasten.

We have been developing export promotion. We have been sending our technical personnel, doctors, engineers, ma-

chinist and others to other countries, especially to Gulf countries, Iraq, Iran and other Arab countries and African countries. Is not that export promotion? Is it not a fact that all these people—not only those who have gone to America and England who have gone to other countries in Asia are sending back their savings to India? Is it not a fact that because of these savings our export accumulation in foreign exchange has been swelling year after year? Even then, how is it that we are placing so many hurdles in the way of our people who want to go abroad, though they have been offered employment directly at fantastic salaries? The other day it was said here that they are making it easy for people to get passports. What use is it if the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry refuses to give them, what is known as, "no objection certificates"? They are offered salaries to ten times more than what they will get here. Sometimes they are offered jobs when they apply direct to the industrial concerns in foreign countries. Yet, why do you refuse to issue no objection certificates to hundreds of them? Is it because that the Government is suffering from indigestion of too much foreign exchange or is it because that you need the services of all these doctors and engineers in our own country? Actually they are unemployed here. Therefore, I want the Government to think about it specially.

Lastly, we have got all these accumulations of foreign exchange. We have been trying to promote imports into our country. What we need most are technical personnel, know how and some of the industrial secrets for which we have got to pay. Would it not be worth our while to pay any price to get these, such as the latest technological 'know-how' for developments which are needed for our highly, financially important projects like oil exploration, raw products for developing atomic power including development of heavy water? We must import these things rather than other things...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) : Shall I call the next speaker? Yes, Shri Mallick.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK : Sir, while rising to support this Appropriation Bill, I record with dismay that all the hon. Members on the other side have completely been oblivious of a few facts which are so visible in our country.

Firs y, the vast countryside of ours has been inundated, particularly in U.P., Bihar and Haryana and in so many other places and that needs a tremendous amount

of money to be spent on relief work and all that. Secondly, they have all forgotten that with regard to matters relating to export promotion and foreign trade, we have recently held the ESCAP meeting in our capital which our honourable Prime Minister has so nicely inaugurated. They have also forgotten that the Chief Ministers of all the States are meeting here in New Delhi and are attending the National Development Council meeting and they are discussing as to how much the Centre should give to them for various matters. Also, Sir, there are many points and there are many other things which I must mention. It is said that money is needed and is to be disbursed by the Centre for the central and peripheral management of the country. If the honourable Members had only a little patience and time and a bit of an analytical bent of mind, an analytical attitude, and if they had gone through the Bill, they would have seen how moneys are being allocated for the various items and they would not have raised their objections at all. They would not have raised this issue at all and politicalised the whole thing and spent so much time of the House which also costs a lot of money to the nation, because one minute in Parliament means more than a thousand rupees to the nation.

Only one item, Sir, I would like to point out here. There is an item in the Bill : "Transfer to the States and the Union Territories." This amount is about Rs. 430 crore. I would like to know how much is the demand of each State on the Centre under this item. This is actually the major item that this Appropriation Bill seeks to provide for. From this item itself, Sir they would have been happier to note that actually the Central Government, which they are blaming from different points of view, since they are remembering their past, saying that it is carrying on with its misrule, that it is a coalition government, etc., does not propose to raise any police force. They would have been happier to note that actually the Central Government, with this money, does not propose to raise any police force or purchase ammunition or to deploy police forces for the security of Ministers or the Prime Minister on official, non-official or private visits. And least of all, it does not propose to spend on the visits of the so-called "Crown Prime Minister" as in the past. Sir, We have heard of such things when we were under the British rule and the Crown Princes from England used to visit India at a high cost to the nation. That sort of Crown Prince was there then. And the question of the "Crown Prime Minister" in the past...

(Interruptions).

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

सदन में कोरम नहीं है। (Interruption)  
यह जनता सरकार नीतियों का शव और सिद्धांतों का कब्रिस्तान बन चुकी है। पूरे सदन में कोरम नहीं है। जो सरकार इतनी गैर जिम्मेदार है और जिस के मंत्री ऐसे हैं, जिस पार्टी के अंदर जरा भी हया और शर्म नहीं है।

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK :  
Sir, it is not a question of quorum now. It is a question of this forum for him, where he is reminded of their past. And that is painful.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी) : कल्प नाथ जी, जरा सुनिये। मैं 6 बजे हाऊस एडजर्न कर रहा हूँ। 5 मिनट आप और सुन लीजिए।

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK :  
It is not a question of quorum...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) : Mr. Mallick, you need not reply to him.

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : इतनी गैर जिम्मेदार और जनता की दुश्मन यह सरकार यहां बैठी है। इस सरकार के मंत्री और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी मौजूद नहीं हैं और यहां कोरम नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरी की पूरी सरकार भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हो रही है और यहां भ्रष्टाचारियों की हुकूमत कायम हो गयी है। यहां सदन में कोई मौजूद नहीं है। न सदन के नेता मौजूद हैं। ...

(Interruption)

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK :  
He is raising the issue of quorum now because he is reminded of the past.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) :  
You don't reply to him. I am confident of replying to him.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK :  
Thank you very much, Sir, on behalf of myself and on behalf of others.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI) : The House stands adjourned till 11- A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1978.