

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2 -45 p..M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-eight minutes Past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up the Appropriation Bill 1974.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from

and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 531 -14 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1974 and an expenditure of Rs. 334-49 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statement laid before the House on 12th March, 1974. As full explanations have already been given in that statement, I would confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the important items for which provisions have been sought for in the present batch of the Supplementary Demands.

The amounts included in this batch represent the unavoidable minimum additional requirements which have arisen after the presentation of the Supplementary Demands for Grants in December, 1973. Of the present additional requirements of Rs. 865 -63 crores, Rs. 386 -83 crores are on Revenue Account; Rs. 57-27 crores on Capital Account and Rs. 421 -53 crores for disbursement of loans and advances.

Sir, I might mention, that of the total supplementary estimates of Rs. 865 -63 crores, Rs. 350 -20 crores are for assistance to State Governments—Rs. 96-21 crores for additional Grants-in-aid and Rs. 253 -99 crores for further loan assistance. The additional grants-in-aid are : towards relief for distress caused by natural calamities—Rs. 60 crores ; crash programme for the educated unemployed—Rs. 24 -37 crores; construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti villages—Rs. 4 -32 crores ; and schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes—Rs. 2 -53 crores.

The additional requirements under loans to the State Governments are Rs. 182-63 crores for covering higher gaps in the States' resources and for larger assistance for execution of specified schemes and for acceleration of projects as advance action for the Fifth Plan; Rs. 69-79 crores as assistance towards natural calamities; and Rs. 1 -42 crores to the Government of West [Bengal for financing purchase of the Calcutta Tramways.

The net cash outgo arising from the present batch of the supplementary estimates will be only Rs 780-57 crores, as Rs. 85 -06 crores would be set off on account of additional receipts, recoveries, etc. The three batches of the supplementary demands presented during the current year, taken together, would involve a net cash outgo of Rs. 3053 -81 crores. The total gross figure of Rs. 1283 -49 crores for the three batches, however, does not take into account the savings under other Grants/ Appropriations, the detailed picture in regard to which is available in the Revised Estimates of 1973-74, presented along with the Budget for 1974-75.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will now call Mr. Appan and request him to take as less time as possible because I don't think he is in a fit condition.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to sit and speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can sit and speak.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to the House for having given me this chance to speak on the last day of the Session. I am also beholden to the leaders of all political parties for having extended to me the greatest support in the appeal that I had made for a better deal for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this country by representation through nomination to the Parliament by the President and through nomination to the Legislative Councils of the various States by the Governors on the advice of the Chief Ministers. Under these circumstances, Sir, may I appeal to the President and to the State Governors to nominate this time at least one more member to the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh, which has turned out a great victory to the hon. Prime Minister in the last elections, and to the other Legislative Councils at least to the extent of their percentage in the respective States? Secondly, Sir, I would also make an appeal to the P.M. and to the House to make a beginning with the appointment of Governors, ambassadors and similar top-ranking positions and at the legislative and parliamentary levels, etc. 3—36RSS/74

Furthermore, Sir, Scheduled Castes at present are divided into thousands of castes and sub-castes. It is a disgrace to them. It prevents them from having a strong unity which is taken undue advantage of by other vested interests who try to divide us from top to bottom. That is the reason why they are able to deny legitimate privileges for us in Legislative Councils, etc. May I ask all the members of this community and Members of Parliament legislators and Ministers from amongst them to form an all-India body to fight the injustice and exploitation that is meted out to them in all walks of life now?

Sir, I would like to point out that our great country in spite of its vast rich resources, mineral wealth and the like, is still in a backward condition. Our country is getting technical know-how, loans and aid even from other smaller countries. This should be stopped. The best thing is to stand on one's own legs and be self-sufficient in the matter of food, shelter and clothing and all the necessities required for our industrial and economic development of this country.

Sir, may I appeal to the industrialists and the business people that they should be content with the minimum percentage of profit for themselves and would they give the rest to the consumer section?

In the various industrial disputes, the fourth sector, the consumer section is being left out though it is the source of all productive activity. It is, therefore, urged that in all future disputes and advisory panels the interests of the consumer should be borne in mind to include representatives of consumers also.

Sir, my appeal to the workers is that they should make honest and honourable efforts to increase productivity and efficiency and eliminate wastage to have perfect participation in the management and not to be simply asking for favours. They should also contribute their mite for the economic progress and development of the institutions in which they are working, not from salary increases from month to month but from bonus, gratuity and overtime or deferred payments.

My appeal to the students is that they should be very earnest in their studies and

[Shri G. A Appan]

try to become great men and leaders of the country and not detract their attention from their studies towards other things which are not their concern. They should spend their free time on week-ends and holidays on constructive activities like adult education, community development, road building, social service, etc.

Sir, I appeal to the nation through this august House that there is no use sending people who are not locally wanted in the States to the Lok Sabha and to the Rajya Sabha. I say here before you that a law should be passed sooner than later that only educated people, well-qualified people, well-enlightened people should be sent as representatives of the communities to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It should be seen that just those people who are not wanted in the States, those who cannot understand any of the languages here, those who simply waste their time and money and Government's money in seeking positions and favours, not worthy of any, are not sent here at least from now.

Sir, I also appeal to the nation to freeze and reduce the family expenses. Just as we have got land ceiling and property ceiling, legislation should be brought before the House sooner than later to the effect that not more than Rs. 1000 will be allowed to every family for expenses. We should also ration jobs that are available in the nation. At the moment we see that in some families only one or two people are employed while there are so many unemployed in others whereas four, five, six or even seven people are employed, all of whom drawing very huge sums.

May I also appeal to the nation just to take steps not to send here people who are rich, whose pensions are Rs. 1000 and more, who come here to fatten themselves and who are the main cause for inflation and blackmarketing, corruption and things like that. I also appeal to the nation to standardise and nationalise family income, avoid wastage and extravagance, and to save and invest for the future. May I also appeal to the nation through this august House to take immediate steps not to fall on prestigious projects but to capitalise and canalise all the industrial resources through proper priorities and not to waste any other administrative I

expenses about which I will be writing to the various Governments from time to time? Regarding the parliamentary expenditure which could be saved and reduced, I will also be writing a letter very soon to the Central Government, and also to the Press. Press is the 4th organ which has always to measure what is right and what is wrong. It should be more than a judicial court. They should only be able to give sufficient publicity to what they have heard of what has actually taken place rather than disrupting the message or disrupting the interests of parties as some of the vested interests, like some presses, in Madras do now.

Then, I appeal to the judiciary to dispose of cases very soon and reduce the suffering of the people whose cases are pending in the courts for a long time unduly.

Finally, I will make one more appeal to the administration about the Finance Commission. The Tamil Nadu Government in the Fourth Plan got Rs. 25,000 crores. Out of this they got Rs. 125 crores in that first year. Whereas the Fifth Plan amount being Rs. 55,000 crores we have been given now only Rs. 118 crores for the first year of the V Plan the amount of the Fifth Plan is twice as much as the amount of the Fourth Plan. What justification can be there for this? Unless there is a river grid, unless there is an electricity grid, it may not be possible for all the States to manage such matters peacefully. Disputes regarding Cauvery Waters and Hemawati project, constructed unilaterally by the Mysore Government have not been settled so far. I request the Central Government to kindly intervene. Whenever the State Governments send their proposals for improving production, starting industries, I wish that the Government should accept their demands. The Government should give their sanction for the Neyveli project. In the industrial policy the Central Government should be able to divest some of their own prestigious control. I wish, the Central Government should be able to shoulder and carry just what they could rather than trying to have a heavy weight on themselves. I request the Central Government to delegate responsibilities to all its daughters and child-

ren—like States and Union Territories—to help them.] have also to say that there is some misconception in the minds of some that the State autonomy is unhealthy and that State autonomy is means full control of the States or State Self Government. That is not the case. Autonomy is to give greater strength to the Centre and that the smaller roots should be able to give greater strength to the bigger roots from root of the Centre.

That is the policy of the State autonomy. I request all the people concerned to please understand, meet at a national level conference, discuss the pros and cons and to see that something is done for this.

The Constitution has outlived its purpose and it should be redrafted. Last time I said that the Five-Year Plan should be redrafted. It is understood that the Government are convinced to do it and they will be able to do. In the same way, the earlier we see that the Constitution is redrafted according to the changed conditions from 1948 and now, the better it will be.

Regarding the finances, my revered friend the Finance Minister is here. Let us try to limit the supply of money. The lesser the supply of money, the lesser will be the rampant black market and inflation. Just to defeat the inflation and to defeat the black market, we should now do something : Don't employ retired people who are drawing huge pensions. Don't also print too much paper money unless it is supported appropriately with metallic reserves or gilt-edged securities.

One more point and I will finish. This country is mainly an agricultural country. We do not have sufficient statistics about the cultivable land which is available now vacant. If we can have statistics about this cultivable land, we can double the production. We should aim at exporting foodgrains rather than always depending upon the import of foodgrains, we should spend more and more money on irrigation projects and power projects, etc.

I am not able to speak much but I request the honourable House to give me the utmost co-operation as the Lok Sabha has given in my appeal that I have made in my 7-day fast, for a greater representation Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people

not greater, but adequate, according to the percentage of their population only and nothing more than that. We do not want any undue share. We only want justice with honour and fair play. Now that the hon. Minister of Finance is here, I want him to bear it to the hon. Prime Minister that this time at least one more Scheduled Caste person be nominated through the President and at least according to the percentage of their population in all the States for Legislative Councils throughout. I wish that all the States should be as interested in the common man as the Tamil Nadu Government has been for the poor man by trying to start all possible social service schemes, like social, insurance, land and house sites for those without such shelter, the Manu Nidhi Day, the Public Men's Prevention of Irregularities Bill, and the like.

With these few words, I thank you very much. We will meet. Kindly bless me, Sir. I am at your disposal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you for your intervention.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I do not know whether the Finance Minister is happy with the way the big business is evading taxation. He has tried, I think, to mop up the black money. Well, I would like to know whether he is happy with the state of affairs or would he look into his attempts to find how far he has been successful, how black money is multiplying and who is mainly responsible for this disease, for this pollution which is vitiating the entire socio-economic climate of the country ?

Sir, in connection with black money the first name which comes to any Indian living here or abroad is the house of Birlas and tin's House and the other House have debated again and again the sins of the house of Birlas, the evasion of income-tax, the evasion of wealth tax and gift tax, the expansion of production without prior approval leading to the death of small-scale manufacturers, cornering of capital, the way they manipulate in order get the biggest assistance from the public financial institutions, their share in the stock market manipulations and their evil influence over the entire politics of the country. All this we have discussed, but the two things whiqp

[Shri Kalyan Roy] have drawn the attention of the people and of this Parliament in relation to the house of Birlas, as far as I remember, is (1) their devaluation racket of 1 million pounds just on the even of devaluation and (2) Birla's wealth tax. This has been replied to by Mr. Chavan. But I have to remind the House of this because a great suspicion has crept into my mind and some grave doubts have been raised outside this Parliament. If you have not forgotten it, I may mention that there was a transaction forward sale for 9,32,617 pounds equivalent to Rs. 1 -25 crores by the United Commercial Bank to the Hindustan Motors Ltd. on June 4, 1966, the last working day before devaluation of the Indian rupee on the 6th June 1966. This contract was entered into without complying with the conditions prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India and it was found there were no documents at all and the documents which were placed were fabricated. This came up before Parliament on 5th August 1971 and Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha replied about this racket which was done by the house of Birlas in collusion with the top officers of the United Commercial Bank and the people who are in charge of the banking industry. I am quoting from the proceedings of this House.

"During the course of the investigation into the case of Messers. Hindustan Motors belonging to the Birla Group, it has come to the notice of the Director of Enforcement that a firm contract was booked on 4th June, 1966 by the firm.... meaning Hindustan Motors.

"...with United Commercial Bank of Calcutta just before the devaluation on 6th June, 1966."

Since the matter came up before this House in 1971, in between, hardly any action was taken against them; nor was any action taken against the top Custodian of the United Commercial Bank who was the villain of the piece. And things were on the verge of scuttling it. Or, I would put it in another way—there was a deliberate, consistent and persistent attempt to completely whitewash the inquiry, to drop the inquiry, to scuttle the whole investigation. Unfortunately, the question again came up much to the discomfort of the top bosses of the Finance Ministry and also of the other Ministries, and the Prime Minister had to intervene. I am quoting Mrs. Indira

Gandhi, I am quoting that she stated in this House—

"May I have a word, Sir? I entirely agree with what Shri A.G. Kulkarni has said, and I can assure the House that we shall look into the matter further very quickly and shall do whatever is possible."

This was in 5th August 1971, and things which were nearly dropped were brought back to life. After that, the Custodian, Mr. R. B. Shah, was dismissed and Mr. Purohit was suspended. What happened afterwards?

Sir, the entire evidence against the House of Birlas in this racket since independence—it is one of the biggest socio-economic scandals—about their under-invoicing and over-invoicing, about the evasion of taxes, about their building up an empire from Switzerland to England, has come on the basis of a statement made by Mr. W.D. Joens, who was Director of Supplies in the Hindustan Motors. He is no more Director. It was this Mr. Jones, a top man of the House of Birlas, a very famous international racketeer who was in the Hindustan Motors for the last 23 years. He was ultimately arrested by the Enforcement Directorate. He immediately tried to get a bail; he got a bail. But before the Enforcement Department could examine him and record his statement, he wanted to go back to England. Then the Enforcement Department intervened. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, gave him the bail. But the Enforcement Department appealed to the Calcutta High Court which gave a ruling. "No, unless the examination is over, you cannot go out." Afterwards, the Enforcement Department took his statement. His statement I will place before the House; it is a most confidential document. I have somehow or the other got hold of it. If you read it you will find that it is a historical document. Here, Mr. K.K. Birla, Mr. G.D. Birla, etc. are involved; all the Birlas are involved. Under-invoicing and over-invoicing, their assets abroad, their banking affairs in Switzerland—everything is there. It is not *sub judice*. The *sub judice* period is over after the Supreme Court gave a compromise ruling. There is nothing *sub judice* in this." I am not bringing before the House anything which is being dealt with by the court. This was the issue.

This was the racket. And it was expected that the investigation would be over soon, that the people would be arrested, and that this drain of public money, from the national exchequer, this racket, this looting, would come to a stop. But what do we find? After Mr. Jones's examination was over the High Court said, "No, after this statement of yours where all the Birla Brothers are so accused and you being the top director of the Hindustan Motors, we cannot let you go."

He lost. He stayed in Calcutta. The Finance Department and the Department of the Prime Minister carried on investigation. Then something peculiar happened. I do not question Mr. Chavan's integrity. But his integrity here has, though, not been questioned directly so far but certain suspicion has arisen outside. This Mr. Jones, who was on bail of Rs. 5 lakhs, was suddenly allowed to go abroad. Who furnished the bail? Hindustan Motors. Why was there no appeal to the High Court by the Enforcement Department? Why did the Finance Ministry not file an appeal in the High Court, so that he could not go abroad? Everybody knows that Mr. Jones will not come back and the entire racket about his sterling of one million, about Birla's assets abroad, about Birlas' shady deals mainly depend on the evidence of Mr. Jones. Why was he allowed to go? Why did the Government not come in appeal and allowed Hindustan Motors to furnish Rs. 5 lakhs? What is in the document? I do not want to take much time of the House because it is a 300 page document of the crimes of the house of Birlas. I will quote the statement made by Mr. W.D. Jones on page 4 to the Director of Enforcement :—

"I am now shown a slip of paper at page 214 of the same file A 28..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is it that you are quoting from?

SHRI KALYAN ROY : I am quoting from extracts recorded faithfully by the Deputy Director of Enforcement from Mr. Jones's evidence. I am saying that on the basis of this information the Ministry could have arrested the Birlas and prevented Mr. Jones from escaping. They could have immediately completed the investigation. My charge is that the investi-

gation was delayed in the process of totally scuttling the evidence. It goes on to say :

"In token of having the slip of paper I have put my signature under today's date. The letters of 'J.B.L.', stand for J.B. Langford of East Indian Produce Co., Ltd."

I say that the following words and figures in this slip of papers are in my hand writing : ' J.B.L.

£500FORK.K £6000 5TH KIPPING
PROFORMA,
TO DEWARS."

"The other hand-writings in this slip of paper are not known to me. The only person known to me who could go by the abbreviation 'KK' is Mr. K. K. Birla."

Out of the whole file I am only reading four lines. He goes on to say in paragraph 100 :

"I have been in Hindustan Motors for the last 21 years. I spent about a year in U.K. looking after the procurement of C.K.D. components and materials for Hindustan Motors, and as I have already stated, I was having my office in the East Indian Produce Co., Ltd.

"I know that East Indian Produce Co. Ltd. in London is a Birla Company, and as far as I know, the shareholders are the members of the Birla family and several other companies controlled by the Birlas.

American East India Corporation, New York, is similarly a Birla company.

In that sense we refer to East Indian Produce Co., Ltd., London, as our London office, and American East India Corporation as our New York Office."

I do not want to read any more. You will find that Birla's moneys are being accounted for in Switzerland and the Swiss moneys are being accounted for in Cairo and the Cairo moneys are being accounted for in Brazil and so on. I have never seen such an open racket to the knowledge of big officials, maybe to the knowledge of Mr. Chavan himself, may be to the know»

[Shri Kalyan Roy] ledge of Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, the greatest protector of black money in the country. And what happens? The assurances of the Prime Minister given in the year 1971 on 5-8-71 that speedy action will be taken is thrown overboard. I asked questions on December, 13, 1973, 22-11-73, 28-2-74. The investigations are still in progress.

The enquiry is still in progress. This greatest racket was discovered in 1969. To-day in March, 1974 the investigation is in progress. And what happens? Have you rewarded this gentleman, the Deputy Director of Enforcement (Foreign Exchange) who had the courage to go after the Birlas, who searched the house of Birlas, called Mr. K. K. Birla, Mr. G.D. Birla, Mr. H.D. Birla and Mr. B. M. Birla and cross-examined them, who arrested the top-most officer of the Hindusthan Motors, who arrested the Custodian-General of the United Commercial Bank? Have you given him some prize for going after the Birlas, Jit Pauls and Shaw Wallaces? Yes, you have given him a prize. What is it? Even before his deputation was over, he was removed from the post of Deputy Director of Enforcement. And this entire enquiry has been scuttled. Actually you should have helped the man who caught Mr. K. K. Birla, who went after Mr. G.D. Birla and who held the top-most man of the Hindusthan Motors. But instead over the telex line he was asked to hand over the entire case of Birlas. To whom, nobody knows. What happens to the enquiry now? What happens to the assurance given by the Prime Minister to this House? She said "I assure the House—let us not get agitated—that I will immediately take action." It was in August 1971. Now it is March, 1974. What action have you taken, Mr. Chavan? And you come and tell us, "Look here, the poor people have to pay more taxes. I have to resort to deficit financing. I have to impose taxes on kerosene". And you make jokes about "jehad against tooth-paste" and so on. But behind all this you have got skeletons in your cupboard. You cannot hide the fact that your department is scuttling the investigation against the Birlas regarding the wealth-tax. We raised the matter. You /

scuttled it. Then there was a hulTabaloo in Parliament and you re-opened it. Your love-hate affair with the Birlas goes on. Why? Is it because this black money is playing a big role in your party politics? Is it that because you need black money to win elections, because you cannot face the people as you have been consistently sliding back on the assurances given to the people, you have, therefore, to support a man like Mr. K. K. Birla, and a man like Mr. G.D. Birla, who should be arrested? I am not saying anything without any records. I am saying that his document is in our possession. If you fail to produce it, we can produce it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, you will have to wind up.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : I am winding up. Sir, he is winding up the entire nation's economy. Let me take two more minutes. So, you should try to help the honest officers—who try to do something, who try to improve things. You say big things here. You say "I am against black money. Black-money is ruining. Black money is corrupt-ing." But then after you say all these things you go back to black money. That is the unfortunate position in this country. It is all deception. You are deceiving the people and destroying the reputation you built up. That is my grief. I am not very happy to say these things. I am very unhappy when I discuss these things. The other day the question of G. D. Morarka's tax evasion came up. The *New Age* figure was out of date. It mentioned only Rs. 80 lakhs. Your information is up-to-date. It is Rs. 2 -44 crores. But no action was taken. G. D. Morarka goes free. K. K. Birla goes free; B. M. Birla goes free. The enquiry against them goes on for ten years. Mundhras go free. Aminchand Pyarelals go free.

Now under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, a person who violates the provisions of the Act was to be fined three times the amount. I asked a question in this House. Sir, I will read the question and conclude. It was on the 15th November, 1973. My question was about "the number of cases in which the maximum amount of penalty for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act,

1947 has been imposed since the vesting of the powers of adjudication in the Director of Enforcement". The answer was : "In no case a penalty amounting to three times the amount involved has been imposed." Not one case. How can you, when you have to go to K.K. Birla for election money when you have to go to G. D. Birla for election money? Your officers who were honest are becoming dishonest.

And your officers who are dishonest are now crowding and dominating the Board of Direct-Taxes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Before I call the next speaker and before I vacate the Chair and ask Shri V. B. Raju, one of the Vice-Chairman on the panel, to take over, I would like to record my deep sense of appreciation and also thanks to the four Members on the panel of Vice-Chairmen who have always been cooperating with me whenever I had to go out and come back. And I deliberately refrained this morning from referring to the staff of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat as also the Secretary-General who have been very helpful to be in the conduct of my duties as Deputy Chair man. I also express my gratitude to our Chairman who has been a source of great strength and guidance to me.

Now I call Mr. Sundar Mani Patel.

[The Vice-Chairman* (shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair]

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL (Orissa) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity now to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. I would confine myself to one or two points. Our country is passing through a very critical period. Wherever you go, you find restlessness and lawlessness. This is the situation prevailing in our country. As regards vulnerable sections of the society in our country, especially tribal sections and Scheduled Caste people we will have to make a serious thinking about their misery. No doubt, we are spending crores and crores of rupees for the upliftment of these downtrodden people. But have we actually been able to ameliorate their conditions? No. Today both the Central Government and the

State Governments are spending crores and crores for the education of the tribal people, the Scheduled Caste people. In spite of that, if you go to a village, you will find a number of boys coming naked in front of you. They do not have food. For days together they do not have food, then how is it possible for them to go to school without food? That is the problem of the country. Without even a little food they cannot go and attend the school. So, without getting primary education or middle education or secondary education one is not eligible for getting Central or State stipends. Many a time I have highlighted these points in this House and outside. I am also a Member of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Parliament and there also I have highlighted these points. But these points have never been taken into consideration. If you see the details 80 per cent of our population lives in the villages. Out of this 80 per cent population 70 to 80 per cent people are engaged in agriculture. And most of these people who work as agricultural labourers come from tribal sections and Scheduled Castes.

I have studied these problems in the villages. The parents go for their work and the children are left uncared for. At the age of five or six, Sir, the children maintain themselves by getting themselves employed by other persons. So, they learn to try to maintain themselves and the poor parents of these children cannot afford to maintain them. Will they try to earn a livelihood—I am speaking of children now—or will they go to school for their education? This is the question. So, it is impossible for those persons who have no other source of income, either from land or from any other kind of employment, whether in government service or in private service, to maintain their children and these boys remain uneducated. So, education is the first thing. If we want that our country should make progress then at least we should make provisions in our Budget so that something is done to those children whose parents have no means of livelihood and who have no source of income. If we do not do this, we will only be doing injustice to these people. This is the first thing.

[Shri Sundar Madi Patel] Then, Sir, I would like to highlight another thing. It is regarding agriculture. So long as we are not able to take agricultural technology to our lands, we are not going to improve our food position in the country. But who are the persons who are engaged in agriculture? Most of the people engaged in agriculture in our country are uneducated and are people who do not know the ABC of agricultural technology. Unless the educated people or the educated boys in our country are encouraged to take to agriculture, the fate of the country is not going to improve at all. So, Sir, we will have to do something to see how the educated boys will be encouraged or tempted to work on land. But, in this sphere, Sir, we do not have any plan at all Sir, these are my points. This is the last day of this Session and also this may be my last speech because I am also retiring and I am one of the retiring Members of this House. I, therefore, request the Government of India now, through the Finance Minister who is here at present, to look into the two points I have made.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

•SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, sometime ago I wanted to mention this point, but I could not come in time. So, I thought of taking the opportunity while speaking on the Appropriation Bill. Sir, it is reported that the Government is going to do away with State trading in foodgrains and, naturally many of us who have been speaking and agitating for the last so many years are really bewildered to see this and we do not know in which direction the Government of India's policy is going. Though the Government of India has not officially announced any policy, the reports from the different States say that the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat is being given up. Though such reports have come and though the Centre has yet to take a decision, the Chief Ministers have left everything to the Centre and the way things are moving shows that we have ourselves given up the idea of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. I think, Sir, that it was because of this wheat trade take-over last year at a critical moment of I

difficulty in the country that we were able to meet the situation in spite of the corruption in the Food Corporation of India and in spite of the difficulties with regard to wagons. If this wheat trade take-over had not been there, there would have been a bigger catastrophe in the country. Sir, we would have been very critical about many other things. But this is a basic thing and if this take-over scheme have not been there and if the Food Corporation of India had not been there, there would have been greater difficulties for the people of India.

Sir, it is given in the Plan document that one of the major planks of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be the establishment of public distribution system—and that for the basic necessities like food, kerosene, coal and other things which are required by the common man. Sir, it was not only now. After the second Plan, when the third Plan was being drafted, Mr. Mahalanobis had said at that time that if planning has to be a success, make the country industrialised. He had pointed out that since difficulties in the consumer sector will be there, the setting up of a public distribution system is the most essential part of any planning. Mr. Mahalanobis had stated this at that time, which we have not acted upon up till now.

There have been Press reports that we are giving the authority to the wholesale dealers in wheat that they can procure and give 50 per cent to the Government in different States and the other 50% they can sell themselves. Sir, in this connection also, may I, through you, bring it to the notice of the Government as to what are the possibilities and what might happen ? . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) :
A voice in the wilderness . . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Sometimes a voice in the wilderness becomes louder also . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I will be thankful.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : You may fix the price at Rs. 105. But the trader who is connected with villages will purchase at distress price from the small

producers who have got less acreage of land because they have to pay off their debts and purchase other things. Instead of at Rs. 105, he will purchase from him at Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 or even less than that saying "I will take it to the *mandi* and all "that; last time you got Rs. 76, this time I am going to get you Rs. 100 or Rs. 90." The small producer will not get anything. He will be suffering. Wheat from the bigger wheat producers will not reach the market. And after a few months, wheat which has been allowed to be sold at Rs. 150 by the Government will be sold at Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. And at that time the bigger producers will get the money and common man in the country will suffer. Instead of getting 50 % of the produce from the big landowners, wheat will still be lying with big landowners; only 50% will go in the market and out of that 50% only 25% will go to the Government.

The situation has come to such a pass that the States themselves are saying—maybe U. P., maybe Punjab or maybe Haryana or any other State—that they will keep the wheat themselves for their own use because in the lean months they cannot get wheat at that price from the Centre, because there will not be such a big Central pool. What will happen to that ? A critical situation has arisen. And I am afraid, what we are trying to avoid may take place. Food riots may take place. How will the Central help the State Governments at that time? Are they going to import? I don't think so. It was in today's newspapers that we have given enough foreign exchange, either for petrol or for fertilizers or for crude.

Then, certainly we will not have that much foreign exchange for purchasing enough of wheat from outside and, as you know, the international market price is high. In the present situation, the basic policy and the commitment of the Fifth Plan for establishing a public distribution system are being set at naught. While talking to the pressmen, the Finance Minister said that there would not be two markets for foodgrains and wheat. That may be the honest intention of the Finance Minister. But actually there will be two markets. One market will be the Central

Pool from which we would be giving to the fair price shops and the ration shops. If you hand it over to these people to procure everything, you will have to increase the issue price. If you do not increase the issue price, the subsidy will have to be more and it will mean deficit financing. The whole situation is so bewildering and I do not know what is going to happen. Last year, when a go-by was given to rice takeover, we were afraid and we said in this House and at the A.I.C.C. as to whether the Government was giving up the whole idea of State takeover of foodgrains trade. At that time, we were assured by the Minister of Agriculture that we were committed to it and that we would build up a public distribution system and we would have procurement of all foodgrains as soon as possible so that the vulnerable sections and poor people in the villages could be given food at a cheaper price in order to enable them to make both ends meet. Will this not be a negation of what has been said? Will it not ultimately create a situation of greater price rise? Since the movement of coarse grains has been allowed, the prices of coarse grains have gone up by Rs. 60/- per quintal. I want to know what the Government proposes to do in this respect.

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL : What is your suggestion to the Government?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I think the Government knows it. There should be takeover of wheat as was done last year. It should be done with greater discipline with greater strength. The machinery that you built up last year should be strengthened and streamlined so that the mistakes and deficiencies of last year are avoided this year. The mistakes and deficiencies of this year should be improved next year. The Government knows my point of view and the House knows about it.

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL : Do you want to say that the Government did not have any experience during the last year?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : That experience should be utilised to perfect the system and not to give it up.

[Shri Krishan Kant]

These deficiencies and weaknesses should be removed. This is what I am saying. If you do not do it, I fear that there will be a greater difficulty and a greater catastrophe. The Centre will be blamed by the States even at that time and they would not be able to do anything. The private traders and the 'Banias' will be behaving badly. As the States do not do this procurement, they will curse the Central Government and as the Central Government also do not do the procurement, they will not be able to supply. At that time, if a certain situation arises in different States and violence erupts which we do not want, what would you do? That is why I am suggesting that in order that the food riots do not take place, army is not utilised and the police has not to fire, the basic solution is a public distribution system and procurement of wheat as was done last year. This is a policy which they have declared. I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to whether they stand by that policy. If they are proposing any changes, what are those changes and what other things are they going to do in order to strengthen the system.

The basic need of the society is that at least food, clothing, kerosene and such small things should be made available to the vulnerable sections of the society and they should not be left in the streets. That is the common desire of all of us. Today, when we talk to the poor man about the violence and all that, he says, "it is happening and I am interested in my food." When we tell him that violent action will not give food, he says, in frustration, "what can we do?" The Government should come forward to see that such a situation is not created. We have to create a will in the people, in the Government and in the administration so that we are able to distribute food, kerosene, coal and small things to the common people. At least, the minimum daily needs must be met. And if you are giving it up, I may say that it will be a bad day for the country and it might be heralding a catastrophe, and I fear the end of J 974 might see more riots. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Sir, I take this opportunity to call for a drastic change in the taxation, pricing

and fiscal policies of the Government. I would like to say a few words on this.

Sir, since 1947 direct taxation has gone down from 28 per cent to 18 per cent. But indirect taxation has gone up to a great extent. Even in advanced capitalist countries like Britain, the U.S.A., West Germany and France, direct taxes vary between 50 and 70 per cent. It is only because this so-called socialist Government, which is expected to usher in socialism, ceased to do it with determination that the entire burden of taxation falls on the common man. So, I call for a direct reversal of these policies. I want that the deficit financing by the Centre should be stopped. Instead of crying hoarse all over trying to discipline the States, which have no levers of taxation, the Centre has concentrated everything in its hands. I say that the Central Government should immediately put an end to deficit financing. It is inflationary; it is robbing the poor and transferring wealth from the poor to the richer sections. That is what you are doing.

As regards pricing policy, I call for the abolition of steel equalization price and subsidy to the coal front. If you want to do this then you follow that price equalization policy in respect of all the industrial raw materials. Not for this alone. What has happened actually? The cotton price has gone up within a decade by 220 per cent; wheat price by 230 per cent. In the case of jute, it is minus 22 per cent. Steel price has gone up by the 135 per cent. So it is a mysterious policy and it is a differential policy. Either you abolish this policy or you must have a pricing policy which is uniform in all parts of the country. Now it is not uniform in all parts of the country. You are following an unequal policy.

As regards Defence, I protest against the present policy of Army recruitment. The quota should be on the basis of population of respective States. Recently, I heard that when the Prime Minister went to Punjab, Mr. Zail Singh asked, "Are you going to change the policy of Army recruitment?" She said, "No." And nobody can understand this policy. Why should 18 to 22 per cent be from Punjab?

Sir, I suppose in India all people can fight in an equal way. There is no inferiority between them. Now, this process is being introduced in the Navy and the Air Force also. This is a dangerous thing that you are doing in this multi-national country. I call for its total change. Recruitment should be made according to population of all the States. A Parliamentary Committee should be constituted which will see that it is done.

Coming to direct taxes, I may point out that he has reduced the rate in the hope that there will not be any tax evasion. Does he not know that Hong Kong is the least taxed colony with the highest amount of tax evasion? So, nothing will happen here also. It is said that arrears of taxes are the source of black money. It will continue. It is a bonanza to the big business. That is what this Budget has been in this respect. In the matter of tax arrears I suggest that their property should be seized. Let them go to court and get back their property. Till then it should be seized. No appeal. When it is assessed, seize their personal property. Then, let them go on appealing. If they can get back, let them get back. This is the only process which you can employ.

You have taken only that portion of Wanchoo Committee's Report which is favouring big business and consequently reduced the level of direct taxation. That portion of Wanchoo Committee's Report which recommended demonetisation for two years in order to check black money has not been accepted. Did you do this because that is a source of your election finance?

Sir, I call for a change in the Information and Broadcasting department. All India Radio should be made an autonomous corporation. It has become a Government office and nothing else. It is absurd. It should be like B. B. C. so that all parties can get their views presented. You must hear All India Radio. We are surprised We have made scores of complaints but nothing happens.

Shri Krishan Kant has just now touched upon the problem of food. I say whole sale take-over and levy should continue.

The entire surplus from 15 acres of wet land and 30 acres of dry land should be seized. That is what wholesale take-over means. Otherwise, it is a bluff and stunt. Now, we have completely surrendered to them. That is what you have done.

Now, I will take up another matter. I have got a letter from Mr. K. Laxman Prabhu. He is the man who supplied facts to Mr. Firoze Gandhi. He was also encouraged by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is on the basis of those facts that Shri Firoze Gandhi made that famous speech regarding Mundhra and created a stir in India. I will read only a portion of this letter. There is not so much time. I will mention only one thing. It says: "The big fraud of rupees one lakh and sixty thousand from the Consolidated Fund of India and payment thereof to a dummy informer by the Finance Ministry officials was brought to light by my efforts". Has anything been done? He brought it to your notice. He has met all. He has met Prime Minister herself, Shri Umashankar Dikshit, Shri P. N. Haksar and others.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE (West Bengal) : And, then, lastly Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, unfortunately not. I will be glad to meet him if he can give me some details.

"I do not know what has happened to 7 cases, which I had submitted since 1970, to the Director General with supporting documents in original and photocopies, though I was told by the then DG that some he had forwarded to the Central Tax Board and some to CBI for detailed investigation. Neither the Board nor the CBI have ever cared to enquire...."

Now, what has come of it nobody knows. Parliament does not know.

Then there is another funny thing about Mundhra. In an answer given by Mr. K. R. Ganesh, he omitted five of his concerns. Now he owns four concerns in U.K. worth forty lakh pounds? I will give their names but before that, in Man Mohan Corporation Ltd., tax arrears from Rs. 18,01,000

[Shri Niren Ghosh] was cut down to Rs. 3,96,950. Will Mr. K. R. Ganesh explain? He, of course, alleges that Mr. Ganesh and his aides swallowed the difference of about Rs. 16 lakhs from the Man Mohan Corporation in one gulp.

Now, (1) S. B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd., (2) Hoare Millers Ltd., (3) Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd., (4) Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd., (5) Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd., of all U.K. concerns of H. D. Mundhra have assets of nearly 4 million in U. K. and all these they have on their files and cases have been there in London. Now, has anything been recovered from Mundhra? Nothing. Some jail he was put in and he lived like a prince there. This is how they have dealt with Mundhra.

Now he also alleges—this I do not know—that in New Delhi, in Jhandewalan Extension he has given free a showroom for Maruti Limited. I do not know whether it is true. It should be inquired into whether he has given it free or not.

"Neither the banks, institutions nor the income tax department could collect a single rupee from H. D. Mundhra and his concerns since the last 16 years for obvious reasons—political fund collections and filling of pockets of political bosses in and out of power by Mr. H. D. Mundhra.

Now there is a law with them that if you give information about arrears, say, of Rs. 60 crores and if two crores have been realised the informant has to be paid 10% of it. That is his due and here he has not been paid his dues. He is complaining probably because of that and sending letters. But fortunately, somehow or other such information is coming.

(Interruptions)

I will now take up two cases. In 1970 June, CBI, Delhi and Calcutta jointly conducted a raid on the house of H.D. Mundhra and his company premises, M/s Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd. The raiding party was headed by Shri Roop Chand, Deputy S. P. The officials got hold of important files and papers. Among these were two files concerning (1) H. D. Mundhra's share purchase deals of Globe Motors Ltd., Globe Workshop Ltd., Globe Steel Ltd. and Indian Meteorological Institute Ltd., of Delhi—

the original documents show a swindle of Rs. 42 lakhs—and (2) the original paper showing Mundhra's double deals with former Chief Justice, Mr. P. B. Mukherjee. Yet, no action has been taken.

Now, Duncan Brothers, Shri K. P. Goenka and Shri R. P. Goenka are the pet boys. The younger brother Mr. J. P. Goenka is the President of the Indian Jute Mills Association. Inderjit and myself met the Prime Minister and submitted certain points. They have got photostat copies of that. Wonderful machinery we have got Now these are the pet boys of the highest personages in office. There was a case of import and sales of items in black market and the issue figured in both Houses of Parliament in 1972-73. This case of violation of import restrictions was handed over to the CBI for investigation. What has happened to that case? I would like to know. It is learnt that on orders from Mr. Lima Shankar Dikshit and Mr. L. N. Mishra this case was secretly handed over to Mr. L. S. Darbari, Vigilance Officer and Officer on Special Duty in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Though the Government had started investigation proceedings through the CBI, it is learnt that the case with the CBI has in fact been actually closed. Mr. Goenka spent Rs. 5 lakhs for printing Congress posters. That is the famous Saraswati Press case. Mr. Mishra and Mr. Dikshit collected over Rs. 30 lakhs for the Congress Party during 1971 and 1972.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE : Only?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Only. From DMA for slashing down the export duty on jute anything between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 10 crores have been taken for U. P. election I do not know whether the Press will take notice of these things. In the gallery they are there. I make a clear accusation against the Press that nowadays they just black out all facts inconvenient to the Government as far as possible.

SHRI RANBIR SINGH : Not facts, conjectures.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Though it is a free Press I regret to say this is what is done. What happened to Statesman? Mr. Irani, the Managing Director was to, go out.

Shri Dutt stepped in and he made a deal with them that he wants all the bad people out, that is, you and I, and Mr. Irani continues as the Managing Director. A wonderful agreement they reached. This is how the Press is functioning.

So, Sir, these are the things that are happening in the country. And I say that everything they do is dragging India to the verge of ruin, to the brink of the abyss. There is time yet perhaps to ring in the new. I appeal to them, ring in the new and reverse the entire policy, overhaul the entire policy which is taking the country to chaos and ruin. I do not think even all the Gods of Hindu mythology would be able to save the country from the utter chaos and ruin which is staring us in the face.

श्री महावीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं चव्हाण साहब से बहुत अदब के साथ कुछ बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं उनसे परिचित हूँ उस वक्त से जब ये बहुत नौजवान लड़के थे और एक्सट्रीमिस्ट पार्टियों में शरीक होते थे। मैं उस समय भी कन्जर्वेटिव था। मुझे याद है आपकी इज्जत थी उस वक्त भी लोगों के दिमाग पर और आज जब हजार नुक्ताचीनी हो रही हैं, कोई व्यक्तिगत किसी किस्म की नुक्ताचीनी आपके ऊपर हमने नहीं सुनी, आपकी इन्टेग्रिटी के ऊपर कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन एक बात का क्वेश्चन मैं करता हूँ और वह यह है कि हो क्या गया है? वह शख्स जो महात्मा गांधी के सामने भी नहीं झुकता था, अपने आइडियाज पर कायम रहता था, वह आज इस तरीके से दब गया। मुझे अफसोस है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की दशा जो बिगड़ी है उसका कारण यह है—वे हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ चुके हैं, लेकिन जब मैं पुरानी कांग्रेस पार्टी से कम्पेयर करता हूँ तो लगता है कि सब रायबहादुर हो गए हैं, सब देवीजी को सलाम करते हैं, कोई अपनी बात नहीं कहता। चव्हाण साहब, आप आजादी के साथ अपनी बात रखते तो यह दशा न होती, आप अकेले सम्भाल सकते थे। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का जाब अनप्लेजेंट होता है। मैं

दो-तीन वर्ष रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडीचर का मिनिस्टर रह चुका हूँ, आपके पास उस वक्त की कोई फाइल आई होगी। मुझसे मिनिस्टर तंग आ गए थे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी तंग आ गए थे क्योंकि मैं आसानी से सैंक्शन नहीं करता था। एक बार तजवीज आई कि वार्शिगटन में एम्बेसी के लिए नई कार ली जाय पुरानी की जगह। मैंने लिख दिया कि पहले बताया जाय कि जो कार है वह कितने साल से है और कितने मील चल चुकी है। जवाब आया कि दो वर्ष से है और 32 हजार मील चल चुकी है। मैंने कहा कि 32 हजार मील चलने के बाद मैं इसके टायर बदलने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता मोटर का खयाल छोड़ दीजिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को वह फाइल भेजी जाये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सेक्रेटरी को बुलाया और डांटा कि तुम्हें मालूम नहीं है कि वह शख्स किसी की परवाह नहीं करेगा, बगैर मुझे दिखाये हुये कोई फाइल मत भेजो। उन दिनों तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी साथ देता था, यह मुझे मालूम है। मैं यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर एक्सपेंडीचर को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई स्टिफ और स्ट्रॉंग पालिसी लें तो आज भी इन्फ्लेशन वगैरह को बहुत हद तक रोका जा सकता है। मुझे अफसोस है कि आप पार्टी बन्दी में कुछ ऐसा फंस गये हैं कि किसी से भी सलाह लेने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं।

आपने वादा किया था कि आप कई सौ करोड़ रुपये की सेविंग करेंगे इस बजट में। अभी तक आप ने बताया नहीं कि किस किस मामले में सेविंग की गई है। आपने यह सेविंग की है कि बड़ी स्कीम को छोटी स्कीम कर दिया, लेकिन जो खर्चा हो रहा था उसमें आपने कहां कितनी कमी की है, कितने अरब रुपयों की आपने केवल सेविंग की है, जिस का बजट में आपने खुद वादा किया था।

मैं एक मामूली बात कहता हूँ। अभी कल परसों मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई। दूसरे-तीसरे दिन वार्षिक रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज की। उनमें आर्ट पेपर लगा होता

[श्री महावीर त्यागी]

है। एक एक रिपोर्ट मेरे खयाल में दस दस रुपये की होगी। छपाई में न मालूम कितने हजार रुपये खर्च हुये होंगे। मुझे अंग्रेजों की याद है कि सैकंड वर्ल्ड वार में उन्होंने आर्डर कर दिया था कि सेक्रेटरीएट में ब्राउन पेपर इस्तेमाल होगा। सब चीजें यहां तक कि चिट्ठियां भी ब्राउन पेपर पर जाने लगी थीं। मुझे यह भी याद है कि जो मिनिस्टर के मुकाबिले के उस जमाने में वाइसराय के एक्जिक्यूटिव कांसिलर हुआ करते थे, पेट्रोल की कमी की वजह से वार के जमाने में यह जो चढ़ाई आप के राष्ट्रपति भवन की तरफ की है, उस पर मैंने देखा कि वाइसराय के वे एक्जिक्यूटिव कांसिलर वाइसकिल पर जाते थे और चूंकि वे चढ़ाई पर चढ़ नहीं सकते थे, इस लिए वाइसकिल से उतर कर हाथ से पकड़ कर के ले जाते थे। यह हालत उन्होंने कर दी थी। क्या हमारे लिए कोई दोष है कि हम सादगी की जिन्दगी बरत लें महात्मा गांधी के ढंग की। खास कर इन दिनों में हम अगर रिट्रेंचमेंट नहीं कर सकते, तो कम से कम यह जो अपने यहां चल रहा है, बड़े जोर का एक रास्ता निकल गया है डेप्युटेशन अलाउंस का कि जिस किसी आफिसर की तरक्की नहीं होती है वह खुशामद कर के डेप्युटेशन अलाउंस ले लेता है, उसको बन्द करना चाहिये डेप्युटेशन अलाउंस तरक्की से ज्यादा होता है। कई हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो इसी सेक्रेटरीएट में काम करते हैं, एक कमरे से दूसरे कमरे में, एक टेबिल से दूसरी टेबिल पर चले गये और उनका डेप्युटेशन अलाउंस हो गया। उनका करोड़ों रुपया हो रहा है। जब सब तरफ मुसीबत है तो डेप्युटेशन अलाउंस खत्म कर सकते हैं। कम से कम कोई तो ड्रास्टिक ऐक्शन लो लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, वैसे ही सब चल रहा है।

एक आध और भी चीजें हो सकती थीं। आप इन्फार्मल तरीके से मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को बुला कर के बातचीत करते कि कोई चीज आपके दिमाग में हो रिट्रेंचमेंट करने की

या किसी किस्म का खर्चा कम करने की, तो वह दीजिये। कुछ नहीं तो आप अपने स्टाफ को ही सर्वयुलेट कर दीजिये। मुझे याद है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में मैंने एक सर्वयुलर भेज दिया था कि जो क्लर्क या आफिसर तजवीज करेगा कि कैसे इकोनामी की जाय और वह स्कीम मंजूर हो गई तो उसका 2 परसेंट या एक परसेंट इनाम के तौर पर उसको दिया जायगा। एक क्लर्क ने पेट्रोल का खर्च सेव करने के लिए सुझाव भेजा कि ये जो आप के डिब्बे पेट्रोल के बनते हैं करोड़ों की तादाद में, उन पर बहुत रुपया लगता है, उसको बन्द कीजिये और पेट्रोल गाड़ियों में भोजना शुरू कीजिये, तो उससे बहुत कुछ बच सकता है। हम लोगों ने वह स्कीम मंजूर कर ली। उससे कम से कम 20-25 लाख रुपये सालाना का फायदा हुआ ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हो सकती हैं अगर आप इकोनामी लाने की कोशिश करें। आज तक मेरी समझ में कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं आई जिस से हम समझ सकें कि आप सीरियसली इकोनामी को इफेक्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

(Interruption)

दूसरे, कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह कहा गया है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट चाहे तो ला बना सकती है जिस से गवर्नमेंट के कर्जा लेने की जो पावर है उसको करटेल किया जाय। मेरा खयाल यह है कि चव्हाण साहब, अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो इस किस्म की चीज कर लीजिये ताकि आप के कर्जों की रकम की कुछ पार्लियामेंट की जिम्मेदारी भी हो जाय। आज बदकिस्मती से हमारे लान्स इस प्रकार के हैं।

	Rs. (in crores)
Foreign	7,959
Local Loans	8,756
Small savings	5,408
State Governments	2,994
All-told	24,818

This much is the burden of indebtedness on these accounts. If it is spread over the whole population, the per capita burden of loans and liabilities will come to Rs. 451 -5. This is the condition going on and you are still free to borrow as much as you like.

उस के अलावा कई कमेटियों की और फाइनेंस कमीशन की भी रिक्मेंडेशन आप के पास बार-बार आयी हैं कि आप मेहरबानी कर के डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को रोकिये। आप ने एक मर्तबा सर्कुलर भी निकाला था और उस के लिए मैं आप को मुबारकबाद दूंगा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को रोकना चाहिए, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। और रिजर्व बैंक के फीगर्स से मालूम होता है कि

the bank credit to governments on account of deficit financing etc. was Rs. 2,488 crores in 1960-61 but in October, 1973 it was Rs-8,698 crores. And this year another Rs-800 crores may be added to it. If this goes on how can you stop inflation because inflation is all on this account.

आप का जो इंप्लेशन है उस को आप को रिजर्व बैंक के हिसाब से अगर देखें तो

money supply in the hands of the people was Rs. 2,868 crores in 1960-61. It came to Rs. 9,428 crores in 1972-73. From Rs. 2,868 crores it jumped to Rs. 9,428 crores. If this is the way in which you are going of there will be no end to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : It may not be currency. It may be money supply.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Money supply on account of printing of Nasik notes. Money supply in the hands of the people was this much. The difference between 1960-61 and 1972-73 was Rs. 6,559 crores.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : यह भी बता दीजिए कि फी आदमी कितना हुआ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : इस तरह से जब इंप्लेशन हो जायगा तो फिर कीमतों को रोकने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी, उन को ऊपर जाने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता। इस लिए यह सब से बड़ी बात है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप ने गलत किया। यह आप का दोष नहीं है। यह इंप्लेशन जो हुआ है उस के पीछे आप की

नीयत साफ थी, आप की आनेस्ट नीयत थी, नीयत अच्छी थी। यह कोई बदनियती से नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उस पर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को पापुलर होने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ही खर्च को कंट्रोल करता है। He is always deemed to be the most unpopular Minister. यानी कैबिनेट भी उस की बात को पसंद नहीं करती और कैबिनेट के प्रपोजल्स तक को वह रिजेक्ट करता है। तो इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो व्यर्थ का खर्चा और नुकसान होता है उस को रोकने का भी उचित इंतजाम नहीं हुआ है। मैंने पिछली बार भी जिक्र किया था, एक रिपोर्ट है ब्लिट्स में कि एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में 28 करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला नहीं है। यह चीज ठीक है क्या यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। एक रिपोर्ट छपी है अखबार में कि 28 करोड़ रुपये का फूड ग्रेन, (गल्ला) एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में से गायब कर दिया गया है। यह क्या बात हुई, इस पर कोई एक्शन लेना चाहिए था। जब से आपने बैंक नेशनलाइज किए हैं तब से इसका 93 करोड़ का खर्चा बढ़ गया है और भी बातें हुई होंगी। खर्चा बढ़ जाता है जिसको आप हैण्डल करते हैं।

मेरा अपना कहना यह है कि फारेन कंट्रोल से जो आप अन्न बगैरह मंगाते हैं उसको गवर्नमेंट स्टॉक में रखें। मैं अपने दोस्त से इस बात से एग्री नहीं करता कि ट्रेड में कुछ दखल दिया जाए। मेरा अभी तक ख्याल यह है कि ट्रेड फ्री कर दिया जाए। दखल इतना हो कि कोई आदमी सीलिंग प्राइस होने के बाद अधिक कीमत पर बेचेगा तो प्रोसीक्यूट किया जाए, उसके साथ सख्ती की जाए। फर्ज कीजिए अगर यह कर दिया, कंट्रोल हटा दिया और रुकावटें हटाकर ट्रांसपोर्ट फ्री कर दी तो जहाँ गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ेगी और अखबारों में आएगा तो अगले ही दिन भाव गिर जाएंगे।

[श्री महावीर त्यागी]

जैसे समुद्र के पानी से एक-एक बाल्टी पानी निकाल दिया जाए तो भी लैवल एक हो जाता है इसी तरह से इसमें भी होगा। जितना गेहूं आप खरीदेंगे उसमें उतनी ही परेशानी और खर्चा बढ़ेगा इसलिए बेकार मुसीबत आप ले रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि कुछ आप फारेन कंट्रोल से ले लें तो उसमें से कुछ ओपन मार्केट में लाएं और कुछ रिजर्व में रखें। और जहां परेशानी नजर आए उसको बेच दिया जाए। इस तरह से इस पर कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेकर आपसे केवल यह अर्ज करूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी करके प्रेस्टिज के ख्याल में मत जाइए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर कंट्रोल करती हैं पालिसीज को लेकिन फाइनेन्स के मामले में the final authority is the Finance Minister; it is the Finance Minister who decides things. इसलिए अकेले जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। आप राय बहादुरों की तरह से जो और आपके साथी हैं उनकी तरह से न बैठे रहें। फाइनेंस का मामला है। आप ट्रस्टी हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर के। इस जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करते हुए आजादी से आप एक्शन लीजिए। मुझे उम्मीद है आप कामयाब हो सकते हैं। आज अपोजिशन की तरफ से भी मैं कहता हूं कि आज तक मैंने आपके किसी काम की नुक्ताचीनी नहीं सुनी, कोई क्रिटिसिज्म भी नहीं हुआ तो काहें आप दबते हैं। आप खुलकर बात कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप अपने कैबिनेट के मैम्बरों के साथ मिलकर इसमें करेज पिक-अप करें और कोई इस्टिक् एक्शन लेकर इनफ्लेशन को रोकें।

आखिर में, लान के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। आप इसमें अपना असर डालें। आप इससे पहले से ही वाकिफ रहे हैं। स्माल स्केल इरीगेशन, मीडियम स्केल इरीगेशन गांव-गांव में शुरू कर दीजिए। पहले एक-एक का विलिज-वाइज सर्वे कर लें। मैं इतना ही

कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी तरफ अगर आप तबज्जोह देंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि एक साल के अन्दर जो इन्वैस्टमेंट होगा, एक साल के अन्दर उसका काफी हिस्सा आपको इतना रिटर्न हो सकता है जितना कि किसी शहरी ट्रेड में नहीं हो सकता।

आज हालत यह हो रही है कि सारी मिनिस्ट्रियां शहरियों के हाथ में चली गई हैं। गांव वालों से वोट तो ले ली जाती है लेकिन उन पर कोई गौर नहीं किया जाता कि वह आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में, कैबिनेट में भी आ सके। मेरा कहना यह है कि गांव एक नेगलेक्टेड सेक्शन है उनकी तरफ खासतौर से तबज्जोह दी जाए। यह भी कहूंगा कि प्लान की छूट्टी न की जाए और छूट्टी न करके जितने भी रिसोर्सिज हैं सब को डाइवर्ट कर दें गांव की तरक्की के लिए, फर्टीलाइजर और पानी वगैरह सप्लाई करने के लिए। मुझे उम्मीद है तमाम मुसीबतों का निपटारा हो सकता है। मैं इतनी बात कहने के बाद आपसे उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप स्पेल आऊट करेंगे कि आपके दिमाग में क्या-क्या स्कीम्ज हैं इनफ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. **Vice-Chairman**, Sir, I think the specific items of the Supplementary budget were hardly mentioned. Naturally some other questions and questions of a general type were raised.

It is very difficult for me to claim all the information which has been asked of me on the floor of the House at the moment. But I would certainly mention whatever information I have got at present with me. I will try to deal with the last speech first because the point that the honourable Shri Tyagi made is very fresh in my mind. I can assure him that the Finance Minister is responsible as such and I can also assure him that it is under nobody's compulsion that I am exercising my responsibility. I get the fullest cooperation from the Prime Minister in discharging this responsibility. I can assure him that..

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : But solely it is your responsibility.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever decisions I take, I take them on my own, but naturally in these matters no Minister can function unless he has got the cooperation and support of the Prime Minister which I have got. This is what I was trying to explain. Then, Sir, he mentioned two points and I would like to give him some information. He asked : What are you doing about savings? We assure the House that we will try to do some economy. I think the amount he mentioned was about Rs. 400 crores. I would like to remind the honourable Shri Tyagi that we have answered an Unstarred Question in the Rajya Sabha on 19th March, 1974 and there we have given a detailed statement as to what is being done about it. There we have even given the detailed savings made, in the Annexure which was put up with that answer. In that statement we said that Rs. 381-47 crores were saved as a result of that economy drive ____

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Details are not there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, I can give you this copy for your information. But that information is also there in that statement. I am reading from that reply itself. I was mentioning in my Speech or in reply to the general debate that despite these efforts on savings we were forced to go in for a certain amount of deficit financing because of certain compulsions which I stated there. I do not want to cover the whole ground again. I mentioned certain broad things like natural calamities, food subsidy, dearness allowance and other things. As far as our savings effort is concerned, I think we have tried to go along the line which we ourselves had indicated. Even then deficit financing had to be resorted to which had its own logic. Our policy is to keep deficit financing to the minimum. But even then certain compulsions which are in the interests of the people themselves had to be taken care of. I am not trying to justify the deficit financing. I am merely giving reasons why it had to be done. The honourable Member again mentioned about tax arrears. I think this information also I gave the other day. I would like to tell him that the

new legislation which is before the Joint Committee has provided for many steps about tax arrears as such. I can give you some details. Under the amended Section 281 proposed in the Bill, "transfer of assets exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value from the initiation of any proceedings or without paying tax after the completion of any proceedings and before issue of notice by the tax recovery officer, will be void unless he makes adequate provision, during pendency of the proceedings, for the tax payable." "Intention to defraud revenue need not be established in order to render void the creation of any transfer." These are some of the steps which are being contemplated, am sure with the series of steps which are being put on the Statute Book, this will be a very important instrument in the hands of the enforcing authorities to see that the arrears do not go unchecked. As far as efforts made for recovery of tax arrears are concerned, I had already mentioned it the other day also.

And, Sir, I would like to say it again : On the 31st March, 1972, the amount outstanding was Rs. 805 crores and on the 31st March, 1973, that is, after one year, it was Rs. 790 crores.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : Gross or net ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think it is gross. Whether it is gross or net, we have discussed it many times here and these are all very confusing ideas.

Now, Sir, on the 31st March, 1973, the amount was Rs. 790 crores. But, on the 31st December, that is, after about nine months, it has been reduced to Rs. 714 crores. I know that the difference is not very much and it is about Rs. 75 crores or something like that. But, even then, the trend is that the arrears are getting reduced and my only claim is that we have mounted all administrative efforts that are possible to see that we contain this problem and we hope to contain this problem.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : What is the estimate of the evaded taxes?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : For that I would request you to read the Wanchoo Committee's Report. Possibly they have tried to give some assessment of that.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : What about the money given for elections?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, this is your pet thesis, Mr. Kalyan Roy, and I do not want to get involved in that.

So, Sir, the main point is that whatever steps we are taking are shewing results. Possibly we have to redouble our efforts and it is only with that aim in view that we are trying to take steps and show some results. But I cannot imagine a position when there will be no tax arrears because tax collection is a process and it is a continuous process and it sometimes gives scope for tax arrears and this is because of certain procedures that are involved. Some people, after assessment, have the right to go to a higher authority and some people have the right to go to a tribunal and even after going to the tribunal, they go to the courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court and so on and so forth. Naturally, this procedure itself creates a situation in which there will be some kind of arrears, some amount of arrears, and, Sir, I do not think that there can be a complete answer for this position.

Then, Sir, as far as the speech of Mr. Kalyan Roy is concerned, I would only say that he has mentioned many things and he has hinted at many things. I can only tell him that the Prime Minister's assurance to look into the matter and investigate the matter is being implemented. It is she who ordered the investigation and the Enforcement Directorate is investigating the matter. Now, in the course of the investigation—I do not know what document he has got or whether those documents are authoritative or not and I cannot accept them as authoritative—if somebody gets hold of some document and produces it here or says that he has produced it, then, Sir, it is very difficult for me to give any opinion on such matters, because, Sir, personally I am not aware of this position and the Enforcement Directorate is independently looking into this matter, is investigating this matter and it is not under the Finance Ministry also.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : In whose portfolio is it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Enforcement Directorate is functioning independently of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Is it under the Home Ministry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No. It is under the Cabinet Secretariat. It is working under the Cabinet Secretariat. I Therefore, Sir, I am not in touch with this and I cannot give all the information. But I would only say that any allegations of political corruption, etc. that are made here, I must repudiate them here with all the emphasis that I can command.

Then, Sir, as far as the speech of Mr. Niren Ghosh is concerned ..

SHRI KALYAN ROY : An amount of Rs. 1-25 crores by way of Wealth Tax has been evaded by the house of the Birlas. This is not known to the Finance Ministry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as this is concerned, Sir, I think we have answered many questions on this issue.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : We do not want your answers. But we want only the results. Evasion of tax is being encouraged.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, this has been discussed here more than once and I have given the answers.

Sir, as far as the speech of Mr. Niren Ghosh is concerned, I can say that he has raised some general points. He says that complete and drastic changes are necessary in the fiscal policy and the taxation policy of the Government. Well, I really wanted to know from him in what direction they can be changed. But he only made certain general observations. One thing he said was that the policy of recruitment in the Defence services should be completely changed. I would request him not to rush to any conclusions. All I can say is that this is a very important and complicated matter. These are all very important matters on which the security of the country depends and one will have to be very careful in expressing one's views, doctrinaire views, on these matters.

This will have to be very carefully considered, because this policy has been evolved in the course of last so many years and one has to be very careful in making any drastic changes in this matter. Of course, if whatever changes are necessary, the Government and the Parliament are certainly free

to do that. But I would like to utter a word of caution in this matter.

He has also made a point about deficit financing, which, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have tried to reply already.

Sir, I have done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : The question is :

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I move :

That the Bill be returned. *The question was proposed.*

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय 865 करोड़ की सप्ली-
मेंटरी डिमान्ड्स के एक छोटे से आइटम की
ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित
कराना चाहता हूँ। अभी आपने कहा कि किसी
स्पेसिफिक आइटम के बारे में चर्चा नहीं हुई।
मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसके
आइटम नम्बर 37 की ओर दिलाना चाहता
हूँ। आइटम नं० 37 में ओपियम एंड एलक-
लाइड फैक्ट्रीज के लिए 19 लाख 45 हजार
रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। ओपियम
और एलकलाइड फैक्ट्रीज का मैं जिस जिले से
आता हूँ उससे सम्बन्ध है। नीमच के अन्दर
एलकलाइड फैक्ट्री के कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल
रहा है। मैं चव्हाण साहब का ध्यान इस ओर
आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश का
मन्दसौर जिला सबसे अधिक अफीम का उत्पादन

करता है। अफीम के काश्तकारों की हालत
बहुत खराब हो रही है। यह काम अन्य किसी
डिपार्टमेंट का नहीं है। नारकोटिक्स का डिपा-
र्टमेंट स्वयं आपके अन्दर है। राज्य सरकार ने
अफीम के ऊपर 10 रुपए एकड़ का नया टैक्स
लगा दिया है। फाइनंस डिपार्टमेंट सारी
अफीम को परचेज करता है। 2 मई से उसका
वैमैट काम चालू हो जायगा। जो पिछले साल
भाव दिए जा रहे थे उसकी जगह शासन को
इस वर्ष कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत भाव बढ़ाने
चाहिए। आपने स्वयं यह बात कही है कि गत
एक वर्ष के अन्दर 30 प्रतिशत भाव बढ़ गए
हैं। किसानों को अफीम की फसल बहुत मेहनत
से पैदा करनी पड़ती है। हर डोडे पर कलैक्शन
करना पड़ता है। यूरिया किसानों को इस वर्ष
30 प्रतिशत छोड़ 50 प्रतिशत अधिक भाव पर
खरीदना पड़ा है। इस के कारण अन्य सब जित्तों
के भाव आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। गेहूँ का भाव 105-
115 के बीच करने जा रहे हैं। बाजार के अन्दर
कपास के भाव में तथा दूसरी चीजों के भाव
में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है। आप इसको एक्सपोर्ट
करते हैं। आप एलकलाइड फैक्ट्रीज को चलाने
के लिए अफीम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि चाहते
हैं, उसे पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्राप्त करना चाहते
हैं। जब तक भावों का रिवीजन नहीं होगा,
किसानों को उचित प्राइस नहीं देंगे, उनके लिए
यह अनइकोनॉमिक होगा और उत्पादन नहीं
बढ़ सकता। मजदूरी बढ़ गई है, खाद की
प्राइस बढ़ गई है। इसलिए आपने जो ग्रेड
प्राइस फिक्स कर रखी है 70 रुपए से
100 रुपए के बीच उसके बजाय 100 से
लेकर 150 फिक्स की जानी चाहिए। इस
साल किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। बहुत
अधिक ठंड के कारण, पाले के कारण अफीम
को सबसे अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। पाले के
कारण जिस किसान को 15 किलो की एवरेज
पड़ती थी, उसे 7 किलो की भी नहीं पड़ रही
है। यूरिया का भाव तथा दूसरी चीजों का भाव
बहुत बढ़ गया है। विजली के रेट्स भी आपने
बढ़ा दिए हैं। अगर आपने रेट्स नहीं बढ़ाए

तो किसान को बहुत अधिक नुकसान होगा। आपके नीचे यह डिपार्टमेंट है और वेमेंट 15-20 रोज के अन्दर चालू होगा। इसलिए चव्हाण साहब से अपील है कि वे इस प्रश्न पर तत्काल विचार करके निर्णय करें, जिस रूप में अन्य प्राइस बढ़ी हैं उसी मात्रा में इसकी प्राइस बढ़ाएं। यह आवश्यक मुद्दा है और इसीलिए मैंने आपका ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित किया मुझे आशा है कि इस ओर ध्यान देकर आप तत्काल निर्णय करेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is nothing to reply. He has made some suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : The question is :

That the Bill be returned.

The motion was adopted. j

**MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA
The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of
Limitation) Bill, 1974**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1974."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at forty-one minutes past four of the clock.