[Shri Suresh J. Desai.]

to-day functioning of our political life, the corporate funds do not play any part. It is only at the time of the General Elections that a few companies—and that too, only very few companies—pass a resolution in their general body meeting and contribute openly, publicly to the funds of certain political parties. It is not only one political party that gets these funds but two or more parties get this. There are certain companies which contribute to the election fund of more than one party. Now, the influence o'f money power in political life is certainly undesirable. Even at the time of the election, if this money power can be reduced, it ig certainly very desirable that it should be so reduced but it must be said to the credit of this country that it is not merely power which wins elections in this country. If it were so, if merely on account of money power elections were to be won in this country, then most of the Members of the Lok Sabha who are sitting there now would not be there. Most of them have sacrificed for this country in their struggle for independence and most of them have devoted their whole life for the country and such people would not have been there and some other people with loss of money would be sitting there in the Lok Sabha today. So, it is not money which is winning the elections in the country today.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, you may continue later. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs •will make a statement.

1 P.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT IRE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA); With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th November, 1964, will consist oif:

(1) Further consideration of amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Official Trustees (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Food Corporations Bill, 1964, as passed by Lok Sabha,

The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Lok Sabha.

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1964, as passed by Lok Sabha.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(3) Discussion on the Report (1964) of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 17th Septem ber, 1964, on a motion to be moved by Shri Vimalkumar M. Chordia and others on Thursday, the 3rd December, 1964, at 3.00 P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, you were not there. Last Friday I raised this point about the discussion on the Report of the Das Commission. We were under a certain misapprehension. It was said that the Business Advisory Committee had not chosen this subject. The function of the Business Advisory Committee, as you know, Madam Deputy Chairman, is not to choose the subject but to allocate time for the subjects chosen. Therefore it is the function of the hon. Minister and the Opposition, together or separately, to settle this matter with the Chair. Therefore I suggest this. Let the hon. Minister include this in the list of business. In fact, the Government should initiate the discussion itself on this Das Commission's Report. Let him include it in the list and then we can discust in the Business Advisory

Committee as to how much time should he given and when it should be given. Madam, it is regrettable that whereas we discuss all other Reports, the Report of the Chagla Enquiry Committee and various other Reports, in this case although this Report has been with us for some time now we do not have an opportunity to discuss this, especially when it is one of the most important Reports ever produced on similar subjects and by one who is the former Chief Justice of India, raising a whole number of important administrative and other questions. Therefore, Madam, I would appeal again to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to include this item in the list of business. In fact, as I ■aid, the Government itself should initiate a discussion on this Report but if it does not do it, let us do it and we are prepared to do so. This should be discussed; it cannot be that the Das Commission Report is passed over in silence without a discussion in Parliament.

شمی عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : میں بھی ریکویسٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر یہ ایک ایسی رپورٹ ہے جس کا تعلق نہ صرف پنجاب سے ہے بلکہ سارے دیش سے ہے - اس میں بنیادی باتوں پر بحث آجاتی ہے تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ سنہا صاحب کیوں اس رپورٹ کو ہاؤس میں لانے سے گریز کرتے ہیں - اور گھبراتے ہیں - وہ اس کو ہاؤس میں لانے سے اس لئے گھبراتے ہیں کہ اس سے کہری باتوں کا پتہ دنیا کو چل جائے گا -

†[**श्री अब्दुल गनी** (पंजाब) : मैं भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट है जिसका ताल्लुक न सिर्फ पंजाब से है बल्कि सारे देश से है । इस में बुनियादी बातों पर बहस आ जाती है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सिन्हा साहिब क्यों इस रिपोर्ट को हाऊस में लाने से गुरेज करते हैं और घबराते हैं । वह उसको हाऊस में लाने से इसलिये घबराते हैं कि इस से खरी बातों का पता दुनिया को चल जायेगा ।]

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम किसी बात से घबराते नहीं हैं और न इसमें घबराने का सवाल ही है ।

Madam, as I was telling my friend in the Lok Sabha, there is a Sub-Committee o'f the Business Advisory Committee which recommends certain No-day-yet-named motions admitted by the Speaker and they are sent on to my Department. We then consult the Ministers concerned and according to availability of time we put one No-day-yet-named motion practically every week. I am afraid I was not present that day here when there was an informal consultative committee of the Business Advisory Committee, but this matter, I am definitely told, was raised.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We do not have such a thing.

SHM SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I do not know; it is a question of fact Informally they met, I am told, and this Das Commission Report was mentioned there. I am also told by a very reliable source that the consensus of opinion or even the unanimous opinion of that consultative committee was . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, no.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Please; unfortuantely neither **you** were present nor myself.

SHM BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know which group supported that I opinion from this side.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Anyway, that is my information. They ' eaid that no useful purpose would be served by a discussion. Even apart from that, the Government will have to make up its mind whether or not • to discuss it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam J Deputy Chairman, this is a serious i matter.

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I per- ' sonally think that this matter did j come up but on that day, I think, I there was no quorum and so it was ! informally discussed. Even so I think some six items were picked up and this particular one—I am saying from memory—was not on that list of items from which again subjects were to be chosen to be brought on the floor o'f the House. It remains at that and, next, when the Business Advisory Committee meets and we have a quorum we will take it up again. There is nothing more now.

The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, the VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962 (TO AMEND SECTION 293 AND INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 13A AND 624C)—corttd.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, when we adjourned for lunch. I was saying that elections were getting more and more costly. It shall be said to the credit of our country that mere money power does not win an election. I know of a case in Gujarat in which a very big millowner was contesting a Lok Sabha election a few years back. Hi» spent something like Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 lakhs and against him was an ordinary man, a social worker, a man who was connected with certain education institutions, a very poor man. The poor man won the election and the rich millowner could not win the election, notwithstanding the 'fact that he spent about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 lakhs. Elections in our country are, by and large, fought in a very fair and honest manner. Members from the Opposition mentioned a few cases of certain malpractices in elections. Certainly these are exceptions. When thousands of seats are being contested every five years, both for the State Legislatures and Parliament, if a few exceptions occur in which certain malpra-tices take place, these are only exceptions. That is not the rule. On the other hand, the 'few exceptions prove the rule- We must say that our Election Commission is functioning in a very fair manner and in a very efficient manner and the elections which are conducted every five years in this country are something of which we are proud. Even in these cases where malpractices have occurred, they have been found out and the eletcions have been declared to .be invalid. I may say also that the few cases in which malpractices do take place are not confined merely to the Congress Party. Even the Opposition candidates have been guilty of malpractices and even their elections have been declared to be invalid. So, to say that merely money power wins elections is not correct. At the same time it is a fact that elections are getting costlier day by day. That is a dilemma which a democracy has to face in every country. It is not merely our democracy. Every country, which has got a democratic way of life, has got to face the dilemma that elections are getting costlier. In the United States, the Presidential election costs millions of dollars and it is said there that an independent candidate, who may be a poor man, if he has not the backing of a powerful Party, has hardly any chance of winning an election. It is a fact that elections certainly are getting costlier. In