

of the Comptroller and Auditor, General of India thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-(iii) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1974-75, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-11099/76]

Notifications, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL : Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture), under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :— (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 345(E), dated the 18th May, 1976, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1976.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 348 (E), dated the 20th May, 1976, publishing the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1976.

(iii) Notification S.O. No. 360(E), dated the 21st May, 1976, publishing the Delhi (Milk and Milk Products) Control Order, 1976.

(iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 398 (E), dated the 16th June, 1976, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1976, together with a corrigendum G.S.R. No. 1037, dated the 17th July, 1976, thereon.

(v) Notification G.S.R. No. 418(E), dated the 23rd June, 1976, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1976.

(vi) Notification S. O. No. 439(E), dated the 29th June, 1976, publishing the Delhi (Milk and Milk Products) Control (Amendment) Order, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11097/76 for (i) to (vi)].

The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1976.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table,

under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) Notification G.S.R. No. 394 dated the 13th March, 1976, publishing the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. [LT-10619/76]

I. The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges Regulation Act, 1976

II. Annual Accounts (1973-74) of the University Grants Commission and related papers

III. The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Rules

1976 THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges Regulation Act, 1976 (No. 19 of 1976) enacted by the President, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11103/76].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1973-71 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11101/76].

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Education Social Welfare and Culture (Department of Culture) Notification G.S.R. No. 797, dated the 5th June, 1976, publishing the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Rules, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11102/76]

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**Reported Rise in Prices of Foodgrains,
Sugar and other essential commodities
throughout the country**

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies and Co-operation to the reported rise in prices of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities throughout the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to make a statement with reference to the Calling Attention Notice on rise in prices of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the first and the foremost point included in the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister last year related to measures for streamlining of arrangements for distribution of essential commodities and for maintenance of price stability. In fact, one of the significant gains of the Emergency was on the price front. In the week immediately preceding the declaration of the Emergency, *i.e.* week ending 21st June, 1975, the index of wholesale prices stood at 312.9. By the last week of March 1976, this index had declined to 283.1. In other words, there was a reduction in wholesale prices by more than 9%. This trend was also reflected in the consumer price indices. The index for industrial workers declined by over 12% between July 1975 and March, 1976.

Between April and June, 1976, there was undoubtedly an increase in all-commodities wholesale price index by about 4.7%. In respect of some essential commodities, this reflected a recovery from a rather low level to which the prices of these commodities had fallen by March, 1976. For instance, Government itself decided that the prices of barley had gone down to unremunerative level and, therefore, a support price of Rs. 65/- per quintal was announced. Similarly, the prices of groundnut oil had slumped very low and the S.T.C. was asked to step in and export 5000 tonnes with a view to helping in firming up the prices.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, during the lean period beginning from May, there is a normal tendency for the prices to move up, specially in the case of kharif crops. This year, the uptrend was accentuated due to delay in the onset of monsoon and deficient rainfall in the earlier part of the rainy season. Speculators and anti-social elements tended to take advantage of this situation and push up the prices.

I may also point out that the increase in the prices has all largely been confined to a few commodities like oilseeds, groundnut

oil, raw cotton and hides and skins. The prices of a number of other essential commodities such as wheat, maize, several varieties of pulses, spices, soaps and kerosene oil have remained more or less stable or witnessed only a marginal increase. That is why, between April and June, 1976, the consumer price index for industrial workers moved up by only 1.7 %. During the same period, the index for agricultural workers also increased only marginally by 0.4%.

I have given above details in order that the recent price situation is seen in the proper perspective and no exaggerated inferences are drawn. At the same time, Government shares the concern of the Hon'ble Member about the price rise in the specified commodities mentioned above. Government have already initiated a number of measures. Some of the important measures are :

Sugar

(i) Over and above the normal release of levy free sugar, extra 20,000 tonnes of sugar is being released during the current month.

(ii) The additional supplies are being directed to sensitive areas like major cities and large industrial complexes which act as pace setter for prices.

Edible Oils

(i) To relieve the pressure on indigenous oils, vanaspati manufacturers have been directed to compulsorily use imported oils to the extent of 50 % with effect from 15th July,* 1976. For this purpose, the industry will be supplied with imported oil of nearly 1.25 lakhs tonnes, consisting of palm, soyabean, rape-seed and Sunflower oils.

(ii) Further exports of HPs Groundnut have been banned.

(iii) The state Governments have been asked to intensify action against hoarding of oil seeds/edible oils. The states have also been asked to reintroduce suitable procedures so as to monitor information on stocks and movement of edible oils.

As a result of various measures, the index of wholesale prices which had been steadily rising from April onwards recorded a fall in the week ending 17th July, 1976. This has been followed by a further welcome fall

during the weeks ending 24th July as well as 31st July 1976. In these three weeks taken together, an overall fall of 1.9% has been recorded. It will thus be seen that the measures taken by Government have begun to have a visible impact.

I have so far referred to immediate short-term measures taken by Government in the context of the current price situation. As a long-term strategy it would be necessary to adopt a concept of National Commodity Budgets. The object will be to draw up a National Plan for production, supply and distribution which seeks to ensure that, while the producers are assured of a proper return, the availability and the prices for the consumer are kept at reasonable level. In the current year we propose to make a beginning with selected commodities such as oil seeds and sugar. This will supplement the plan of action which is already in operation with regard to cereals such as wheat and rice.

It may be added that the overall health of the national economy is very sound. The country has witnessed a record production and procurement of foodgrains. There is also a significant growth in industrial production. The overall availability of essential commodities throughout the country is reported to be satisfactory. In this context, the Government has every hope that the overall price situation will continue to be satisfactory. If any unwarranted price increase in respect of any essential commodity is observed, Government will not hesitate to intervene and take necessary remedial action to discipline the prices.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : It is quite a long statement. I do not propose to meet his arguments point by point. I would pose certain facts just to impress upon the Minister the need for greater alertness, caution and readiness to intervene wherever such trends raise their heads.

I do feel that in this statement there is a note of complacency. It should not be there. Essentially, all sensitive points of our economy are still uncontrolled or they are meagrely controlled. They are not effectively controlled. I recognise the fact that the element of control has developed, that we are intervening more and more in the functioning of the free market and that

we are regulating more and more prices, production, credit, distribution, and all that. Nonetheless it is a fact that by and large ours is still an uncontrolled economy in which all sorts of reactions and repercussions can take place unless we are alert. Otherwise we may miss the bus and it will be too late for us to intervene and by that time the mischief would have been done.

I do not under-rate the positive steps that the Government have taken in order to control the prices. I do think it is indeed an achievement. In one year's time we have brought down the wholesale price index by 9 per cent. It is very good. I think we can boast about it in the world and say it is an achievement. It is a note-worthy achievement which many countries cannot show to their credit. Therefore, I do not under-rate it. There is no doubt that today production has increased, the availability of goods is more now; scarcity no longer exists and there is an element of stability also in the prices. While conceding all that, I am alarmed by this recent development. I say somebody has to call a halt. Somebody has to call a halt very effectively. We are existing today under conditions where we have good food production, good oil seed production. Overall production has registered a substantial increase in the last one year or so. It should lead normally to reduction in prices. Not only agricultural production, industrial production has also registered an increase and I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will refer to this later on. But then the question arises : What is this spurt of prices due to ? Why should there be a rise in prices ? And the rise in prices is not meagre. In the last few months, the index figure has shown an increase of 4 per cent. First we reduced it by 9 per cent and now it has gone up by 4 per cent. Of course, not all prices have risen. There are variations, and there are differences. I can see all that. Nonetheless, an increase by 4 per cent is something which should be taken serious note of. It is said that there has been a fall in the weeks ending 17th July, 24th July and 31st July by 1.9 per cent. Well, let us see whether that fall continues or not. We cannot be over-hopeful about this small fall. That has been noted.

Now, one can explain away the situation also. But I do not say that you have entirely explained away the situation. No.

[Dr. Z. A. Ahmad]

There is a note of concern also, though not as much concern as there should be. But there is a note of concern in your statement and you have not tried to explain away the situation. But there are certain arguments which do not hold water at all. For example, you say that in the lean months there is a natural tendency for the prices to rise and all that. The fact of the matter is that this tendency was noted even from the middle of March after the Budget proposals were made. The prices started showing an upward trend from then onwards. Therefore, to say that because of the natural phenomena of the season or because of the late monsoon all this occurred is not correct. Of course, the late monsoon may induce some of the hoarders to hoard in anticipation of a fall in production. That element is there. But all these things cannot be explained away like that and there are many other factors which are to be taken into account. Late monsoon is a factor. Well, now that the monsoon has come, that factor should disappear. But the prices are not falling as quickly as they should. I want to understand one thing. Now, there is a mention of 25 per cent increase in vanaspati from the middle of May to the middle of July. What is it? It cannot be explained away and it can not be explained. There is nothing except the tendency on the part of the vanaspati manufacturers or the hoarders to make more money by speculation. That is the crux of the matter and we have to get hold of that. From 10th June to 10th July, as you say, the average wholesale price has gone up by 4.2 per cent. Well, the main point that we have to get hold of, I submit, Sir, is that, even though we recognise the good steps that have been taken by the Government, adequate steps are adequate sanctions have not been thought of and adequate sanctions have not been created against hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering and that more steps and firm action have to be taken against these people because in an essentially uncontrolled economy these things will operate and this tendency will be there. Wherever there is a little factor which enables these people to make more money, they will make use of that factor in order to speculate and make more money. For example, I went to the market recently to buy a little *Jeera*—I

do not know what you call it in English; it is a sort of condiment—and I found that the prices have trebled, they have more than doubled, and the shopkeeper himself said that because of the possibility of their export to Pakistan, hoarding had started and the prices had gone up. So, *Jeera* is not available in the market and these *masalas* and these condiments are not easily available and they are exported to Pakistan. So, all these factors are there.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of money supply. The money supply in the country has increased. Mr. Subramaniam is there now and he has been saying for a long time that they will encourage the private sector to produce more and that they will register more production and so on. Of course, some more production has been registered. But it is also a fact that you have given many concessions to the big commercial sector and the increase in the credit in facilities has gone to create more surplus money in their hands which will find itself ultimately in some other areas. This money will be used for black marketing and for speculation purposes and this money will go only to that area where it is used for such purposes. Therefore, I personally think that on this point more vigilance is needed.

In the end, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to one other factor about which I am personally concerned very much and I am vitally concerned about it and it is the question of the purchasing power of the peasantry. I think the question of the purchasing power of the peasantry has got to be studied and this phenomenon in the rural areas has got to be studied properly. I think the purchasing power of our peasantry has weakened although we have given them some sort of a support price for wheat and all that. In spite of this support price, the poorer sections of the peasantry have not been able to get that support price. Even though we have fixed the price at Rs. 105/- or so, people have resorted to distress sales and they have not been able to get Rs. 105/-, but they have been able to get only Rs. 82/-, Rs. 83/- or Rs. 85/-. And the merchants sitting, there bought it, cleaned it up and sold it to Government agencies at the rate of Rs. 105. I personally think that there has been an increase in the

cost of production by the peasants. If you compare it with 1973-74, the increase in the cost of production of the peasantry has not been less than 40-45 per cent. And that is a fact which has to be recognized—weakning of the present market on the rural side—which may also cause this phenomenon of increase in prices. ...(*Time bell rings*)

In the end, I would only like to make certain broad suggestions. I am sure the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies are concerned about it. One essential thing is that at various points the private trade has to be controlled more and more, at various sensitive points. Secondly, we have again to launch a drive for black money. Thirdly, surplus wealth in the hands of private commercial vested interests has to be reduced in all possible ways, and in the name of giving them stimulus or giving them incentive for more production we should not create more money in their hands which ultimately goes into black market and is used for speculative purposes. Fourthly, you have to sit down with the Reserve Bank and the whole banking set-up to see that credit is properly controlled and money supply is restricted.

I am sure that if firm steps are taken, we shall be able to maintain a considerable amount of stability in the prices.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I am glad that the hon. Member took a very constructive attitude with regard to the situation prevailing. Far from being complacent about the situation, we are really concerned about it from two points of view : One with regard to the international situation and the other the national situation. Our economy cannot function in isolation. We form part of the world economy as a whole.

I have got the latest report with regard to the inflationary situation in the world as a whole. Today, four of the seven big countries have inflationary rates. Seven countries are the so-called big giants, the USA, France, Germany and Japan and the countries are Great Britain, Italy and Canada. These are the seven countries which have been dealt with. The inflationary rates, according to the latest figures compiled 12 months earlier, varied from 9 to 12 per cent, in five of them. In Great Britain and Italy it varied from 15 to 17 per cent. Only

in respect of Germany, it is 5 per cent. In early 1972, all were within a distance of 5 per cent. A study has been made not only in respect of the capitalist world of the western world, but it has been made in respect of others also. And the conclusion to which we have come is that inflation has been experienced in all countries. It has got worse over the years and it has been experienced by all countries irrespective of the political systems and different stages of industrialisation. Therefore, we have got to bear in mind that it is in this situation that we are trying to control the prices in our country, and it is in that context that have earned the price of the whole world today that we have been able to reverse the trend and have reached a point of minus-inflation. Perhaps the only other country which can claim this distinction is Singapore.

If you take the developing countries, they range from 50 per cent to even 130 per cent and one country is 300 per cent. Certainly, those countries cannot be models for us. I am sure that the hon. Member would have seen that there is another threat of increase in the crude oil prices in which it case will get reflected in our economy also because we are still importing crude from the OPEC countries. If there is a price hike, it will have its own effect on our economy. It is in this context that we will have to evolve a strategy for containing the prices. Can we attempt to contain the prices of all the commodities particularly when the prices of the industrial raw materials which have got to be imported go on increasing and the price of the energy source like crude oil goes on increasing ? We should have a selective strategy. That is why, after a good deal of consideration, we have come to the conclusion that while we should try to see that prices even with regard to the other commodities do not runaway, the prices should be contained as far as certain commodities are concerned and, if possible, some reduction should be brought about. Those commodities are the cereals, edible oils, sugar and cotton. These are the main commodities with which we are concerned Domestic fuel is also there because it also forms the main part. Fortunately, most of these commodities are based on agricultural production. Therefore, as far as the supply position is concerned, it will depend upon how we fare in the agriculture

[Shri C. Subramaniam] sector. That is why we have given the highest priority in our plan and in our budget to agricultural development and for the purpose of agricultural development, more and more irrigation and water supply facilities are being provided. Power is also being provided for the purpose of lifting up the water from the underground water source.

I am glad that the hon. Member pointed out that the cost of cultivation is also going up. Unless we are able to control the cost of cultivation, the price of the products is bound to go up and the price which we are offering today may become unremunerative. You cannot expect production to go up when the farmer gets unremunerative price. Therefore, the agricultural inputs will have to be supplied to the farmer at a controlled price. These are the commodities about which we should be very careful. This is the sort of national plan which my colleague was referring to with reference to the essential commodities which I mentioned, including the agricultural inputs. This cannot be an *ad hoc* arrangement. This has got to be at least a medium-term plan, taking into consideration what are the possibilities of production within the country with regard to cereals and other food-grains and what are the possibilities of production of oil seeds of various sorts and cotton. These are the main commodities with which we will have to deal. Based on these things, a plan will have to be evolved about imports and exports of various other things. This plan is being evolved so that as far as these things are concerned, we would see that the supply is maintained and the prices are also maintained at a reasonable level. Hon. Members should take this into account that we are operating in this situation of a world-wide inflation. Unless we have effective controls over the supply position and also over the payment position, we are likely to get into difficulties even with regard to the essential commodities. It is with reference to this that the hon. Member made a reference to the money supply. When this money comes into account, then only we give the concessions. As a matter of fact, once these moneys are shown in the account, then it is possible to regulate the use of those moneys. The real difficulty arises when it is outside the account or when it is black money.

We tried to tackle it by having this disclosure scheme and it has been a success. In spite of that, there is no doubt that there is still a good deal of black money operating within the system. That is why we have got to be vigilant and we cannot afford to take a complacent attitude. We cannot say that since 1500 crores of rupees have been declared, perhaps the black money is out of circulation. It is not so.

They are still on the watch to find out when they could utilise the black money for the purpose of cornering stocks, for the purpose of profiteering, for the purpose of speculation. This is where we have to strike hard and we have struck hard. And I am sure if the hon. Member goes into the number of detentions after the meting that took place on the 16th July, he will find that in all the States, in all the districts, the District Magistrates were alerted that no hoarder, no speculator, no profiteer should be allowed to go scot-free. They should be checked and if they go out of control, they should be put under the MISA. Therefore, it is in this context that the black money will have to be controlled. But apart from that even the legitimate money supply might be used for some time for speculative purposes, and this is where we have got to be careful. While the production has got to increase, and production finance should be made available, this should not be diverted in the name of production for the purpose of speculation. That is why we always keep a watch on the credit discipline which unfortunately or fortunately we cannot give up for some time more even though there is a hue and cry from particularly the private industry that this credit discipline should go and the interest rate should be brought down. But I have made firmly known to them that we cannot afford to relax the credit discipline at this stage. As I have stated in the other House, I have fixed the 21st for another round of talks with the Reserve Bank. And I want to assure this House and the country that all positive measures which are necessary for the purpose of improving the supply position and at the same time controlling money supply will be undertaken. But still I am sure the hon. Member would agree that we cannot expect miracles to happen. Anyhow, I am not a man of miracles.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. George, would you like to add anything ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Sir, the hon. Member has made some very relevant points about the edible oil supply and some other essential commodities. The Finance Minister has referred to the point whether the situation is affected because of the additional money supply. We are quite aware of the problem recently created, particularly about the edible oil. As I mentioned in the statement, the foodgrain prices by and large stay stable. But there was some visible indication of a rise in the prices of edible oils, cotton and sugar. About sugar, we have taken some very effective measures and it is being reflected in the market. I am very happy to inform the House that the wholesale index figure available yesterday is showing signs of coming down. The hon. Member was mentioning that though the indication for the first two weeks from the middle of July was quite encouraging, he was not sure whether this will continue. I fully share his apprehensions. But I am glad to inform you that for the third week consecutively the wholesale index is showing signs of coming down, and the latest figure available yesterday evening also shows a marginal decrease from what was available for 31st July. Though it is only marginal, it still indicate that the upward trend has been arrested and the downward trend has set in. And, Sir, about the edible oil, there was a super-bumper crop of groundnut oil to the tune of 69.91 lakhs—I mean around 70 lakhs tonnes and it was only six weeks back or seven weeks back there was a hue and cry in Gujarat and the main producing areas of groundnut that the price is very unremunerative and that we must resort to some sort of support price. So, this has to be seen in the perspective that at one point there was an indication of decline and suddenly we were faced with a situation of prices going up.

Sir, as the Finance Minister was referring, this shows a tendency in the trade that given the slightest opportunity or the slightest excuse, they resort to this type of speculation and hoarding. This shows a sign of being mentally at war with the Government. During the emergency we thought that the trade was well reconciled with the Government. But it shows that given any excuse the trade will go back to its

¹ old methods. If this contest I would like to mention in this House that we will be taking measures very ruthlessly and already some measures have been taken. I do not want to burden the House with all the details but in all the States so many raids have been conducted and innumerable attests have been made and now the trade and the black-marketeers are fully aware of the situation that they cannot get away with it. That is why during the past two-three weeks we were in a position to bring down the prices at least in a marginal way.

Sir, one important point that I would like to make here is about the State of Bombay. During the past two, three weeks we were ! hearing reports that in the city of Bombay, I which is not a producing area but mainly a consuming area, the people were having some difficulties in getting edible oil, mainly the groundnut oil. Yesterday we were able to take some effective measures in the sense that the State Trading Corporation had purchased some weeks back some groundnut oil when there was a demand for exporting it so as to remove the glut in the home market and that oil is not going to be exported now. Subsequently, the Finance Minister took up a meeting on the 16th July and it was decided that H.P.S. groundnut as well as groundnut oil, sizeable quantities of oil, which were purchased by the S.T.C. for export and which were held with them on account of the ban, should be utilised in Bombay and other areas where there may be some difficulties and we are not allowing the private trade to come into this. The National Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Federation, which is a national organisation, will take the stocks from the State Trading Corporation and in consultation with the Maharashtra Government and other State Governments where there is any difficulty, pump in this oil. This oil was purchased by the S.T.C. and is now available ready on stock. I may assure the House that Bombay city and other sensitive areas will be in a position to share the supply at reasonable prices. The next crop in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will be coming towards the middle of September. We are fully hopeful that with this stock and the intervention of the National Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Federation, we will be in a position to control the prices.

[Shri A. C. George]

But, Sir, as the hon. Finance Minister has stated the immediate thing that we have to take into with the experience of the super bumper crop and, at the same time, the prices going up, is to leave the *ad hoc* methods and evolve national plan where we will be planning at least for the coming year knowing the availability of the assured supplies and the requirements and how best we can realise the maximum price for certain oilseeds like castor oil or linseed oil and how best we can use that money for supplying the imported oil for the vanaspati industry. An overall perspective will be taken and a comprehensive plan will be evolved. This national commodity plan we are formulating so that the gains of the emergency will be consolidated and trade is not given the least opportunity for speculation and hoarding.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (4 of 1951), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :

"That in pursuance of the provision of paragraph 1 of the Government of India (Archaeological Survey of India) Resolu-

tion No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 22nd May, 1976, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the Members of the House to be a member of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI KRISHNA KRIPALANI

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to inform Members that a letter dated the 20th July, 1976, has been received from Shri Krishna Kripalani to the effect that leave of absence from attending the 97th Session of the House may be granted to him as he would require some more time to complete his research work at the India Office Library in London.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Krishna Kripalani for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during the 97th Session of the Rajya Sabha ?

(No. one Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Permission to remain absent is granted.

THE FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976—contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we go back to the clause-by-clause consideration of the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal) : Sir, as regards Calling Attention...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Calling Attention is over. We have now come to the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Why only one person ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You know the procedure in the House. I do not have to repeat it.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab) : But in the other House, all of them spoke. I was there yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We are governed by what we do in this House. We are not governed by what is done in the other House.