

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



12  
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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## CONTENTS

*Eighth Series, Vol. LII, Fourteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)*  
 No. 22, Friday, August 18, 1989/Sravana 27, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1—13
Papers Laid on the Table	13—26
Messages from Rajya Sabha	26—27
Railway Convention Committee Fourteenth Report— <i>Presented</i>	27
Committee on Petitions Minutes— <i>Laid</i>	28
Statement Correcting Reply given on 31.7.1989 to Supplementary Question on S.Q. No. 184 <i>Re</i> : Telephone to every Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh	28
Shri Giridhar Gomango	
Direct Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	29—31
Joint Committee on Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill Motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha to appoint eight members of Lok Sabha to the Committee	31—32
Matters under Rule 377	32—46
(i) Need to provide more train facilities from and to Agra	32—33
Shri Nihal Singh Jain	
(ii) Need to give clearance to the Haldia Petrochemical Project, West Bengal	33—34
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	
(iii) Need to create more job opportunities for the unemployed youth in Madhya Pradesh	34

Shri Kammodilal Jatav

- (iv) Need to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Rajasthan to meet the drought situation in the State 34—35

Shri Shankarlal

- (v) Need to allow the employees of general Insurance corporation at Bombay to retain the flats owned by GIC on rent or ownership basis 35

Shri Anoopchand Shah

- (vi) Need for early construction of roads in Bah Tehsil of Agra under Dacoit Infested Areas Development Scheme 36

Shri Ganga Ram

- (vii) Need to introduce the proposed Wakf (Amendment) Bill, discussed with representatives of Muslim Organisations and to give effect to the non-controversial provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 immediately 36—37

Shri Syed Shahabuddin

- (viii) Need to include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution 37

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

- (ix) Need to allow outright sale of plots and flats in Delhi by abolish sale through 'Power of Attorney' and to abolish lease system 37—38

Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal

- (x) Need to provide financial assistance to the government of Orissa for afforestation of catchment areas of rivers in the State to check soil erosion 38—39

Shri Chintamani Jena

- (xi) Need to ensure supply of same quantity of sugar to villagers of Uttar Pradesh in ration as is given to the residents of cities 39

Shri Akhtar Hassan

- (xii) Need to provide modern equipment to Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra to improve its programmes 39—40

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik

- (xiii) Need to amend the Constitution to provide representation of Parsi community in Lok Sabha and in Maharashtra and Gujarat Legislatures 40—41

Shri Aziz Qureshi

- (xiv) Need to establish Manpower Corporations to stop exploitation of labour force in the country 41—42

Shri Somnath Rath

- (xv) Need to construct a coal berth at Paradeep Port 42

Shri Lakshman Mallick

- (xvi) Need to set up public sector undertakings in Sonapat (Haryana) 42—43

Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik

- (xvii) Need for an early decision regarding setting up of Propellant Factory and an Engine Factory of Bharat Earth Movers at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) 43

Shri Nandlal Choudhary

- (xviii) Need to draw a master plan with adequate central assistance for overall development of backward areas of Orissa like Kalahandi 44

Shri Jagannath Pattnaik

- (xix) Need for financial assistance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for re-construction of roads/bridges damaged due to recent rains 44—45

Shri K.D. Sultanpuri

- (xx) Need to send a central team to Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu to suggest measures to remove salinity in ground water 45

Shri B. Dhanuskodi Athithan

Discussion under Rule 193

46—80

83—128

**Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports and the Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry set up to enquire into the affairs of Gandhi Peace Foundation and connected organisations**

Shri Aziz Qureshi	46—56
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	56—61
Shri Somnath Rath	61—67
Shri Manoj Pandey	67—73
Shri Harobhai Mehta	73—80
Shri N. Tombi Singh	83—86
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	87—89
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	89—92
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	92—94
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	95—97
Shri Ramswaroop Ram	97—98
Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur)	98—99
Shri P. M. Sayeed	99—100
Shri Virzhi Chander Jain	100—101
Shri Jagannath Pattnaik	101—102
Shri Keyur Bhushan	102—103
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	103—104
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	104—106
Shri P. Chidambaram	106—128

<b>Statement Re: Violent Incidents in Gohpur Area of Assam</b>	<b>80—83</b>
<b>Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev</b>	
<b>Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill</b>	<b>129—142</b>
<b>Motion to consider</b>	
Shri Sukh Ram	129—130
Shri Harish Rawat	130—131
Shri Chintamani Jena	131—133
Prof. N.G. Ranga	133
Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan	133—134
Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh	134—135
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	135
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	135—136
Shri Umakant Mishra	136
Shri R.P. Suman	136—137
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	140—141
<b>Motion to Pass</b>	
Shri Sukh Ram	137—142
Shri N. Tombi Singh	141
<b>Discussion under Rule 193</b>	<b>143—149</b>
<b>Atrocities on women</b>	
Shrimati Prabhavati Gupta	143—146
Shri Keyur Bhushan	146—149
<b>Motion Re: Contempt of the House by some persons from the Visitors Gallery</b>	<b>149—156</b>

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 18, 1989/Sravana 27,  
1911 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Dharamsinhbhai Dayabhai Patel who was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Porbandar constituency of Gujarat. Earlier he was a member of the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha during 1967-71 and 1975-77.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Patel was a renowned political and social worker. He was associated with many agricultural organisation in various capacities. He took keen interest in Harijan Welfare, Panchayati Raj and Cooperative movement. He worked untiringly for the eradication of untouchability and propagation of Khadi Gramodyog. He served on the Committee on Public Undertakings during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Shri Patel passed away on 22nd July, 1989 at Rajkot in Gujarat at the age of 70.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members the stood in silence for a short while.*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One-by-one.

[*Translation*]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news item has appeared in today's "Vir Arjun" under Caption 'Devilal Ka Atankvadiyon Se Gupt Samjhota'. (Devilal has entered into a secret agreement with the terrorists). The terrorists had never dared to enter Haryana while Shri Bhajan Lal was the Chief Minister of Haryana. Even earlier, I had made a submission that they want to create that very situation in Haryana, as is prevailing in Punjab. Such....\*\* person should be punished.

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

[Translation]

[English]

I would not allow such words.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

CH. RAM PRAKASH: They are trying to change Haryana into another Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Gurdev Singh, self-styled commander general of the Khalistan Commando Force has stated in the *Ajit Daily* of Punjab that there was an agreement between Mr. Devi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana and the Khalistan Commando Force that there will be peace in Haryana and their terrorists will be protected by the CM. Now the self-styled commander has given him a warning that some encounters have taken place and some Sikh terrorists have been shot and harassed, and, therefore, he is drawing the attention of the Chief Minister that if this violence continues, there will be more incidents in Haryana. I would like that the Home Minister should make a statement whether the Government is aware of the fact that there was an understanding or agreement between the Commando Force and the Chief Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): The Chief of the Commando Force's name is Gur Sevak Singh and not Gurdev Singh. He has made a statement in writing to the *Ajit* paper of 17th August and thereafter the same thing had been repeated today in *Vir Arjun*. They had openly alleged that there was an understanding.

Two terrorist incidents have taken place in that state—one in Panipat and the other in Hissar. They have stated that after these two incidents, the Government of Ch. Devi Lal had promised to provide them with arms, funds and protection, provided there is no incident of terrorism in Haryana. But later he stated that as some terrorists had been killed in the encounters, they were giving a warning to Ch. Devial. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly make a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: President's Rule will do in that State, otherwise, the people belonging to other communities in Haryana will also be got killed by the terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do this. It is the duty of the State.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh addressed a mysterious letter to an Officer in the US Embassy stating "I am also working on the same line and final picture would be ready by June-July, 1989." This letter smacks of some conspiracy. It is published in "National Herald" today. The Home Minister should immediately make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think the Speaker has so many ears to hear all of you at the same time?

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, this is the letter which Shri V.P. Singh has written to some mysterious officer in the U.S. Embassy. We want to

know the real facts. Please instruct the Government to investigate the matter. This is a very serious matter. They are going to destabilise the country...*(Interruptions)* He is going to destabilise the country. Today is the last day of this Session. Please use your good offices and ask the Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, this is part of the destabilisation process going on in this country. This is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. The problem is that you don't realise that I have got only two ears and I can hear one voice. 20 people are trying to speak at once. Can I make out what you are saying? Say it one by one so that I can hear you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. The simple thing is that the matter should be dealt with according to the rules.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. You can also give in writing whatever you want. You can represent to the Government to look into the matter, if you are so agitated about it. It is only the Government which can make inquiry.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Please listen to us also.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Please give time to everyone to express his views.

MR. SPEAKER: Were you listening, when something was being said here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: He is a traitor. God knows what he has done earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard. All of you were speaking. You two were speaking continuously.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: We want to say something. Please give a chance to everybody.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given a chance to everybody. But what have you made of your opportunity whose fault is it?

[*English*]

On whose leg is the boot?

{*Translation*}

The point is whether you are able to put forward your point.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRIGOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Sir, communal tension is going on in Assam. They have transferred the Deputy Commissioner who has given the real facts. Now it has spread up to Mangaldoi. Tomorrow or day after it may spread to other parts of Assam also. So, I urge upon you and I request the hon. Members to impose President's Rule in Assam. Otherwise, there will be great communal tension.

SHRISAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY (Kocrajhar): There is a condition of civil war in Assam. This has already spread from Gohpur to Mangaldoi and it is likely that it will be spread to more areas. The Deputy Commissioner who happened to be a tribal—the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang—has been transferred because he expressed the facts and he has intimated the Press about the facts. Not only that. While the Assam

Government has fixed August 28 for discussions, meanwhile they have created three more Districts affecting the tribal areas. This is meant to fragment the tribal areas. So, the intention of the Government of Assam is very clear. It is the Assam Government which is masterminding all these communal tensions. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER It is for the Constitutional Head—the Governor—to look into it and then the Home Minister who has to get in touch with them.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH OUDHURY The hon. Home Minister wanted to make a statement. But he did not make it. So, I urge through you, sir, the Home Minister to make a statement in the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C P THAKUR (Patna) Sir, the letter which Mr. V P Singh has written and the Devi Lal incident both point towards the same thing. The integrity and security of the country are in danger. They are playing into the hands of foreign agencies.

*[Translation]*

MR SPEAKER Please write to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in this regard.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI HAREN (Dibrugarh) Sir, perhaps today is the last day of this Eighth Lok Sabha. My experience from the Sixth Lok Sabha to the Eighth Lok Sabha has been that it is an established fact that Social Welfare Ministry is not at all sincere in implementing the measures for the uplift of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Time and again, I have given memorandum, letter and I have spoken in the Parliament so many times about it. *(Interruptions)*

About 45 lakhs of tribal people are there

in Assam. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR SPEAKER Do you want a discussion?

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Please give it in writing.

*[English]*

I do not know whether it is right or wrong.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from this letter published in today's newspapers that this person has betrayed and how he was cooperating with the USA. May be he was in their hands even in those days when he was a Minister. I would like to request the Government to set up an enquiry against him and ascertain to what extent he betrayed the country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of this House. We, the Member of this House, are accountable to the people of this nation. This letter has been written by the aids of Shri V P Singh. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Please give it in writing.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA I have given it in writing. *(Interruptions)* You should assure the House, because it is our right and an enquiry should be got conducted by the Government in this matter. It has been written by the aide of Shri V P Singh. It has come in the newspapers in the form of a D O letter. The Government should conduct an enquiry in this regard and should come out with the facts in the House. The way Shri V P Singh is selling the country in their

hands and playing to their tune is a very serious matter.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one. Why all of you are speaking together?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is right. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should get an enquiry conducted in this regard. We want an assurance to this effect from you that the Government will be directed to set up an enquiry. It is not between the Home Minister and us alone.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need of my assurance. It is his duty.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: We want an assurance from you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him. Please give it in writing.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: We are not asking you for any concessions, We only want an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not give any concessions.

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: To-day is the last day of Parliament. We always get protection from you. So, we want to know about your reaction regarding this. It is not merely a news. It is a fact. I am giving you the evidence. Mr. V.P. Singh has written a letter to a mysterious official in the US Embassy in New Delhi. He has mentioned, "I have received your message. I wish to inform you that I am also working on the same line." So, we want to know what is the same line? It is totally against our country. If somebody is going to destroy our country, to destabilise our country, Government has to enquire into it...

MR. SPEAKER: I have to correct you that this is not the last day of Parliament.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: To-day is the last day of the session.

MR. SPEAKER: You can just say that until and unless we extend it, this might be the last day of this session.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE. Thank you, Sir. *(Interruptions)* Just a minute. Let me complete my sentence. It is a very serious matter. I want to know from you what does it mean—'XXI'? Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores are involved in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything in this. Madam, you can write to the Government

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will you ask the Government to make an inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: You are an honourable Member of the House. You can ask for that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: But we expect that you will do something. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: The Home Minister should come out with a Statement. He should unearth the whole correspondence and let the Parliament know what is what. That is all. Hon. Speaker may kindly direct the Home Minister to state to the Parliament what is what. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER: You said that you would collect the facts on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the Government.

SHRI T. BASHEER: The other day also, we had quoted a letter in which Mr. V.P. Singh thanked Mr. Haji Mastan for contributing the financial assistance for his Allahabad election. You know the reputation of Mr. Haji Mastan. Mr. V.P. Singh always talks about

value-based politics, high ideals and high principles. Today, it has appeared that he had sent some letters and some documents, to some mysterious US official. This is a very serious thing. The letter says, "I am working on the line you have mentioned." The question is, what is the line? We know, in this country, destabilisation process is going on. I allege, this is a part of the great destabilisation process going on in this country. This is a part of it. Do you think that this is not a serious matter? Our request, through you, is that the hon. Minister must come forward with a statement and go into these things, enquire into these things as to what is happening in this country and outside and what are these persons, so-called leaders, doing in this country colluding with the foreign officials. That is the question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I only want to convey my suggestion which I would like you to convey to the Home Minister. After the investigation in this matter is complete under Section 124 or any other section that he may deem fit, the trial of Mr. V.P. Singh should be held in open court at the Boat Club so that the entire public know what is the serious offence he has committed. I would like you to convey this to the Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very clear from this letter that this conspiracy is going on for a long time and submitting of resignation is also linked with it. It also smacks of deep rooted conspiracy and the forces behind, it are trying to destabilise the country. It is the work of a traitor. The Government should conduct an enquiry in this regard, as it is a very serious matter. I will write about it. You should direct the Government in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHARANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will kindly appre-

ciate that the whole House is agitated over this letter. This information has been revealed by a person, who was close to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. He has addressed a letter to the highest authority in the country, the President. We have to read the letter written by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, in between the lines. In view of the contents of this letter, we have reasons to smell a grain of salt in the bonafides of the writer of the letter, that is Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. The person to whom it has been addressed, has not been named. It is a mystery; a mystery which is eating into the vitals of the nation and the matter cannot and should not be allowed to remain like this. You can very well appreciate the sentiments of the whole House. So, in all humility, I would request you to direct the Home Minister and the Government to have a sifting enquiry and since the House is rising today, the Home Minister should make a statement regarding this, before the House rises.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): We do not want our democracy to be guided by any country. We know that America is in the habit of doing this. We have seen this in Philippines, sending observers to the elections and guiding the election process. We have seen it in Chile also. We cannot allow it to happen in India. Especially after the launching of Agni, we have seen the reactions of the Americans. In the last one and a half years, what is happening? There have been attempts to topple the duly elected democratic Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the last one and a half years. So, something is being attempted from outside also. If some people are trying to take the help of outside agencies and countries like America, we should take it as a serious matter and it must be inquired into by the Government. All of us know that you are a very true patriot. I urge upon you that you should, on your own, direct the Government to make a thorough enquiry, immediate enquiry, during this election year and come out with the truth. We want to know your reaction.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's letter is a very

very serious matter. I only request you that the Home Minister should come out with a statement by this evening that he is enquiring into this matter.

**SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-  
OUDHURY:** This is the last day of the Session and perhaps the last chance to ventilate our feelings. As I have already said, in Assam, a special situation is prevailing...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already heard it.

**SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-  
OUDHURY:** A condition of civil war is prevailing and the Government of Assam is master-minding it. You said that the Governor is the custodian, but I wonder whether there is any custodian...

**MR. SPEAKER.** They are keeping a watch on it.

11.24 hrs.

[English]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan for 1987-88 and Statement showing reasons for delay**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL):** On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shanker I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8280/89]

[Translation]

**SHRI SRIPATI MISHRA (Machlishahr):** Sir, Janta Dal is a political party and it has been recognised as such by you in this House. It does not matter whether they attracted the provisions of Anti Defection Law but they have been given the status of a political party in the House. A letter has been written to a foreign agency by the leader of this party, stating therein that he is treading the path shown by them. You should take notice of this serious matter and direct the Minister of Home Affairs to enquire into this matter and give a statement in the House so that a discussion could be held on it today itself or on some other day....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** It should be held today itself.

**PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh).** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that you are custodian of democracy. I am shocked to read the contents of the letter of Shri V.P. Singh published in the newspapers. In present trend of normalisation of relations with other countries, our country is heading towards progress by developing friendly relations with foreign countries, such type of...\*\* with connivance of...\*\* want to destroy the country's image. This is a very serious allegation levelled against Shri V.P. Singh. He should be exposed. The Minister of Home Affairs should come out with a statement on the subject as from the very ancient time, there had been

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

'Jaichands' in this country. Even today in the 20th century, there is no dearth of 'Jaichands' in our country. They are trying to create obstruction in development. They have deprived the women of their rights. This matter warrants urgent attention. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, Mr. Chidambaram has come. Let him say something on this matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—CONTD.

**Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. New Delhi for 1987-88 and of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Bombay, for 1987-88 and Statement showing reasons for delay**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8281/89]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited,

Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8282/89]

**Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, and of all India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore for 1987-88 and Statements showing reasons for delay; Statement correcting reply to US Q. NO. 3270 dated 9.8.89 re: Payment of salary to employees of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri Rafique Alam I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8283/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1987-88.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1987-88.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8284/89]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 9th August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3270 by Shri G.M. Banatwalla regarding payment of salary to employees of Central Council for Research Unani Medicine. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8285/89]

#### Notification under customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) S.O. 613(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into

Indian Currency of *vice-versa*.

- (ii) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 287/87-Cus. dated the 7th August, 1987 upto 31st July, 1990.
- (iii) G.S.R. 727(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for a concessional rate of duty on raw wool of average fibre diameter 32 microns and above in place of carpet grade raw wool of average fibre diameter 36 microns and above.
- (iv) G.S.R. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt tags, labels, print goods from the whole of the basic and additional duty of customs subject to certain conditions.
- (v) G.S.R. 732(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum facilitating duty free imports of commercial samples and prototype of goods imported by manufacturers of exports goods through courier service.
- (vi) G.S.R. 735(E) and G.S.R. 736(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum providing total exemption from basic, additional and whole of the auxiliary duties of customs on import of recorded magnetic types for use in computers when imported by University Grants Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8286/89]



- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 728(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt from full excise duty, copolymers of acrylonitrile when used in the manufacture of acrylic fibre, outside the factory on following the Chapter X procedure under the Central Excise Rules. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8287/89]

**Notification under Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956, Bank of Baroda Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1987; Reports and Account of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Banas-kantha-Mehsana Gramin Bank etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956:-
- (i) S.O. 310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 granting recognition to the Gauhati Stock Exchange Limited, Gauhati, for a further period of five years commencing from 1st May, 1989 in respect of contracts in securities subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.
- (ii) S.O. 338(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1989 granting recognition to the Cochin Stock Exchange Limited, Cochin, for a further period of five years commencing from 10th May, 1989 in respect of contracts in securities, subject to

certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.

- (iii) S.O. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1989 granting recognition to the Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Limited, Kanpur, for the further period of five years commencing from the 3rd June, 1989 in respect of contracts in securities, subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) S.O. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1989 granting recognition to the Bhubaneswar for a period of five years commencing from 5th June, 1989 in respect of contracts in securities subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.
- (v) S.O. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1989 extending section 13 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 to municipal area of the City of Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa.
- (vi) S.O. 535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1989 granting recognition to the Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Limited, Rajkot for a period of three years commencing from the 10th July, 1989 in respect of contracts in securities subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.
- (vii) S.O. 536(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1989 extending section 13 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 to municipal area of the city of Rajkot and the area of Rajkot Urban Development Authority in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8288/89]

- (2) A copy of the Bank of Baroda Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R C O P C I R 27/108/81 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1989, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 [Placed in Library See No LT-8289/89]
- (3) A copy of Notification (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1989 making amendments to regulations 24 and 83(1) of the State Bank of India General Regulations, 1955 under sub-section (4) of section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 [Placed in Library See No LT-8290/89]
- (4) A copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) -
- (i) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram, for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8291/89]
- (ii) Report of the Banaskantha—Mehsana Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8292/89]
- (iii) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8293/89]
- (iv) Report of the Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts
- and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8294/89]
- (v) Report of the Visveshvaraya Grameen Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8295/89]
- (vi) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8296/89]
- (vii) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8297/89]
- (viii) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8298/89]
- (ix) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8299/89]
- (x) Report of the Rajgarh-Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-8300/89]
- (xi) Report of the Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8301/89]
- (xii) Report of the Vallalar Gramin

Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8302/89]

Union Government (Civil)—Ministry of Commerce—Export Processing Zones. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8309/89]

(xiii) Report of the Manjira Grammeena Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8303/89]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani)  
Sir, the hon. Minister for Public Health...

[Translation]

(xiv) Report of the Aurangabad—Jalna Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8304/89]

MR SPEAKER: That has already been sent to you.

[English]

(xv) Report of the Ratlam Mandasaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8305/89]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: That is a different issue. I am not raising that point. I am on a different point. The hon. Minister for Public Health has corrected the reply to my question with respect to the delay in the payment of salaries in the Department. It is very irregular. Now I had given not only a notice of privilege but also a notice under Direction 115. This is a very important matter that wrong reply was given with respect to irregularities in payment of salaries to employees of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine. The reply was given on 9th August. On 11th August I gave a notice not only of breach of privilege but also a notice under Direction 115 that the reply is totally wrong. Now, today the hon. Minister has come forward to correct the reply. It is very good. We are thankful to him. But as the procedure stands I ought to have been given a chance first to make my statement under Direction 115 and then he ought to have come forward with the correction of the reply, otherwise it is bypassing my notice under Direction 115 pointing out the discrepancy. It is not merely a discrepancy that has been pointed out. It is the colour attitude of the officers concerned. They are not only callous and careless in matters of payment of salaries but they give wrong replies to their Ministers also and that comes in the Parliament. When we come forward and raise this matter in public interest then silently it is being killed. It should not be killed. Whoever the officer is—I do not know who he is—he

(xvi) Report of the Chaitanya Grammeena Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8306/89]

(xvii) Report of the Solapur Gramin Bank for the year 1988-89 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8307/89]

(5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 15 of 1989)—Union Government Ministry of Defence—Coast Guard. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8308/89]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 16 of 1989)—

must be pulled up for being so irregular in payment of salaries. All those employees in the Department were females. The salaries of these female employees—so docile they are were not paid for months together. Wrong reply was sent to the Minister. The Minister then comes and makes a very docile correction over here. The matter should not be killed. I should be allowed to make my statement fully in the House. Then, let the Minister correct the statement telling the House what he is doing with respect to such careless officers.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you have already done it emphatically. It has gone on record. It is quite good.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—CONTD

**Statement correcting reply to U.S.Q. No. 3044 dated 8-8-1988 regarding AIR Stations in hill areas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, on behalf of Prof. K.K. Tewari, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 8th August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3044 by Shri Harish Rawat regarding AIR Stations in hill areas. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8310/89]

**Statement correcting reply to U.S.Q. No. 3567 dated 11 August, 1989 re: export of iron ore through Paradeep Port**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir on behalf of Shri P.R. Das Munshi, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 11th August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3567 by Shri Harihar Soren regarding export of iron ore through Par-

adeep Port. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8311/89]

11.31 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 10th August, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Parvathaneni Upendra, Shri Virendra Verma and Shri Jaswant Singh resigned from the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, three members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
2. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto
3. Shri N.T. Gopalan.'

- (ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 10th August, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri T.R. Balu, Shri Dipen Ghosh and Shri Kamal Morarka resigned from the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, three members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Bhim Raj
2. Shri B.V. Abdulla Koya
3. Prof. (Mrs) Asima Chatterjee.

11.32 hrs.

#### RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

[English]

#### Fourteenth Report

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on Rolling Stock Programme and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

11.32 1/2 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

[English]

#### Minutes

PROF. SALAHUDDIN (Godda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of Sixth-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth to Seventy-eighth, Eighty-first to Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth to Ninety-fifth sittings of the Committee on Petitions

11.33 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN ON 31-7-1989 TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON S.Q. NO. 184 REGARDING TELEPHONE TO EVERY PANCHAYAT IN MADHYA PRADESH

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): While replying to supplementary to the Starred Question No. 184 on 31st July, 1989, by Shri Shantaram Naik regarding telephone to every Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, it was stated by me that "I have already stated, Sir, that not only for Madhya Pradesh, but for the entire country that is, 1989-90."

The reply should be substituted as under

"I have already stated, Sir, that not only for Madhya Pradesh, but for the entire country by the end of 8th Five Year Plan."

The mistake has come to my notice only recently.

The inconvenience caused is regretted

11. 33 1/2 hrs.

**DIRECT TAX LAWS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL\****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI A.K. PANJA I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, Mr. Chidambaram is here Today is the last day of this session. He should make a statement regarding Mr. V.P. Singh's letter. It is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)* The Minister should assure the House that he would enquire into the facts.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): It is a vital matter for our country. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, for the present, all that I can say is that Government has seen this report. If I have any more information, I shall certainly

come before the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): May I just draw your kind attention to what is happening in Haryana? Mr. Bhatia has spoken on the subject. I was not here. I hail from Haryana. I represent Haryana. What is happening in Haryana with the active connivance of the Chief Minister—the Head of the State...

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: How do you say that?

*[English]*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The letter has appeared. An agreement is said to have been entered into by the Commando Force...

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a news report. I have to ascertain the facts.

*[English]*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It is not a question of news report. Let the Home Minister make a statement. If something appears in the Press, that thing can certainly be gone into by the Government. The Government should be aware of what is happening. If atrocities are perpetrated on the people of Haryana by terrorists and there is an agreement between the terrorists and the Chief Minister.

*[Translation]*

There is an old saying in our rural area that nothing can be done if protector becomes a predator.

\* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 18th August 1989.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Chiranjilal Sharma]

[English]

If Chief Minister says, "Well, we will give you shelter, we will come to your rescue," then there is no other alternative but to dismiss the Government forthwith. I would, therefore, through you appeal to the Home Minister kindly to have a thorough inquiry into this news. If it is proved, if there is an iota of evidence, then you have to take action in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Let the Home Minister say that he will inquire into the matter. This question has been raised by so many people and has come in so many papers, not in one paper alone. The Home Minister is here. He should make a statement.

11.35 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE SHIPPING AGENTS (LICENSING) BILL**

[English]

**Motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha to appoint eight Members of Lok Sabha to the Committee**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint eight Members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987, in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri B.B. Ramaiah, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri H.A. Dora, Shri Satyagopal Misra, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Prof. Parag Chaliha, Shri H.N. Nanje Gowds, Shri H.M. Patel and resolves that Shri

Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri Ishwarbhai K. chavada, Shri H.G. Ramulu, Shri Jagannath Patnaik, Shri R. Dhanushkodi Athithan, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the said vacancies."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint eight Members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987, in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri B.B. Ramaiah, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri H.A. Dora, Shri Satyagopal Misra, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Prof. Parag Chaliha, Shri H.N. Nanje Gowds, Shri H.M. Patel and resolves that Shri Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri Ishwarbhai K. chavada, Shri H.G. Ramulu, Shri Jagannath Patnaik, Shri R. Dhanushkodi Athithan, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the said vacancies."

*The motion was adopted*

11.36 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[Translation]

(I) **Need to provide more train facilities from and to Agra**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of being the third biggest city of Uttar Pradesh and an international tourist centre, Agra is most neglected in matter of railway facilities. Agra Jn. is now nothing more than an 'intermediary station'. Avadh Express for Lucknow used to run via

Agra Jn. Now its route has been diverted via Ratlam to Gorakhpur. Qutab Express has been extended upto Jabalpur. Due to the cancellation of Upper India Express, Delhi-Howrah Toofan Express is the only available train for Allahbad, the seat of the High Court for U.P. Its timing at Agra Jn. is very inconvenient for the people who are facing a lot of difficulties in attending to the High Court at Allahabad and travelling to capital cities of different state and the country.

No A.C. sleeper coach is attached to Avadh Express at night between Agra and Lucknow. Instead, an A.C. coach is attached during day time between Lucknow and Gorakhpur Delhi-Kanpur Shatabadi Express and Prayagraj Express should be provided a stoppage at Tundla Jn. for the benefit of passengers of Agra. This demand is being overlooked by the Railways. As a matter of fact, no additional facility has been provided during the last five years for this city. Delhi-Bhopal Shatabadi Express is also meant for providing facilities to the passengers of Delhi only. Quota of sleeper berths for Agra Jn. in Calcutta and South bound trains is very small and there has been no increase in it for the last one decade.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to get a high level survey done to assess the local and tourism needs of Agra so that railway facilities could be provided accordingly.

[English]

(ii) **Need to give clearance to the Haldia Petrochemical Project, West Bengal**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding Haldia petrochemical Project in West Bengal which is pending with the Ministry of Finance for clearance. The Industry Ministry cleared the said project twice. The unemployment problem in the state is increasing day by day. It is necessary to clear the project immediately so that the economy of the State could be stabilised.

Considering the urgency and keeping in view the interest of the people of the State of West Bengal, I request the Government to clear the project immediately.

[Translation]

(iii) **Need to create more job opportunities for the unemployed youth in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr Speaker, Sir, at present Madhya Pradesh is suffering from acute unemployment problem. A large number of unemployed educated youth are in search of jobs. Thousands of candidates apply against an advertisement for one hundred posts. As most of the people of the State are dependant on agriculture, the scope of employment in other fields is very negligible. In such circumstances, resentment is growing among the unemployed youth.

So, I would like to request the Central Government to create job opportunities for the unemployed youth in Railways, Police or other Central Departments. The Centre should also set up some industries in Madhya Pradesh, so that employment can be provided to the youth.

(iv) **Need to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Rajasthan to meet the drought situation in the State**

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make following submission under Rule 377.-

The drought situation in Rajasthan is assuming serious proportion due to failure of rains this year also. On the one hand, the Kharif crop in Rajasthan was negligible while on the other, the problem of drinking water is now serious in western Rajasthan. The situation may assume serious proportion if water, fodder and drought relief are not provided by the Central Government to meet the present drought situation, as has been done in the past four years.



[Sh. Shankar Lal]

So, I would urge upon the Central Government to pay immediate attention to this problem and provide necessary assistance to the Government of Rajasthan in a planned manner so that the rural people of Rajasthan could overcome this natural calamity.

[English]

- (v) **Need to allow the employees of General Insurance Corporation at Bombay to retain the flats owned by GIC on rent or ownership basis**

SHRI ANNOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Sir, before nationalization of Life Insurance and General Insurance, staff working in the Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation was allotted quarters. With the nationalization of Life Insurance and General Insurance, this facility has been withdrawn. Since getting accommodation on rent or on ownership basis is a difficult task especially in the metropolitan cities like Bombay, staff employees of Life Insurance Corporation pleaded with the Government that the staff quarters in their possession might be given to them on rent or sold to them. Government took a sympathetic view and gave the quarters to them on rent ownership basis.

Now after nationalization of General Insurance, employees of General Insurance Corporation are facing the same problem particularly employees of New India Insurance Company. They have requested that quarters in possession of employees before 1969 may be given to them on rent or on ownership basis.

I urge upon the Government to consider the request sympathetically.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need for early construction of roads in Pah Tehsil of Agra under Dacoit Infested Areas Development Scheme**

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make the following submission under Rule 377:-

The Dacoit Infested Areas Development Scheme is under operation in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Ravines of Chambal Valley Improvement Scheme is under implementation in Pah Tehsil in Agra district. Under the scheme, a certain kilometre long road is proposed to be constructed but the implementation of this scheme at the cost of crores of rupees is totally unsatisfactory. The fund for it has been made available by the Government of India with the cooperation of E.E.C.

So, the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be instructed to carry out the scheme speedily."

[English]

- (vii) **Need to introduce the proposed Wakf (Amendment) Bill, discussed with representatives of Muslim Organisations and to give effect to the non-controversial provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 immediately**

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, Wakf properties continue to be mismanaged, encroached upon and illegally occupied, thus limiting their income and intended benefit to the Muslim community. In view of the demand of the Muslim community for their more effective protection and more beneficial utilization, the Wakf Act, 1954 was amended in 1984. But the amendments failed to satisfy the aspirations of the Muslim community. It was felt that the Amended Act, 1984, had created more legal hurdles and difficulties. The Government

acceded to the demand of the Muslim community not to give effect to the amended Act of 1984 immediately but to consider further amendments.

Five years have elapsed and extensive consultations have been held with various sections of the Muslim society, including Muslim M.Ps and organizations. An amending Bill incorporating their consensus has now been drafted but it has not yet been introduced in the Parliament. In the meantime, even the non-controversial sections and beneficial provisions of the amending Act, 1984 have not been given effect to and unscrupulous elements continue to take advantage of the existing lacunae.

It is, therefore, submitted that the amending Bill may be introduced at the earliest and the non-controversial sections of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 be promulgated immediately.

**(viii) Need to include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Sir, Maithili is spoken by nearly six crores of people in India. But it is surprising that despite repeated requests, it has not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It is earnestly requested that in keeping with its importance, the Union Government should include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

[Translation]

**(ix) Need to allow outright sale of plots and flats in Delhi by abolishing sale through Power of Attorney and to abolish lease system**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has repeatedly stated in the House that the question of abolishing lease—hold system in Delhi is under active consideration. But till date no decision has been taken on it.

In Delhi thousands of persons are selling plots and flats through power of attorney. Plot and flat holders get a fat amount from the purchasers, even then the title of the property is not transferred to the buyer. As a result of which, despite execution of sale deed of plot the original plot holder continues to be the owner of the property on paper. Even after making full payment to the plot owner, the purchaser remains under his pressure and several problems also crop up threatening the loss of hard earned money of the buyer.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to immediately abolish the lease-hold system in Delhi so as to streamline the sale and purchase of properties.

[English]

**(x) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Orissa for afforestation of catchment areas of rivers in the State to check soil erosion**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Rivers like Subarnarekha, Baitarani, Budhabalanga, Brahmani and Indrabati in Orissa, are known for high floods almost every year and cause extensive damages to several hundred villages and crops in millions of acres of cultivated land. Besides, soil erosion and large scale scourings are a regular phenomenon. In the last three years, eight big villages located on the banks of Subarnarekha river alone had been totally submerged and vast areas were completely eaten up due to large scourings. To save further damage to the flood-prone catchment areas of these rivers, afforestation for soil conservation is absolutely necessary.

The State Government of Orissa in spite of their serious resource constraints have spent about Rs. 8.30 crores to protect these catchment areas from scourings and erosion of 1.30 lakh hectares, but several million hectares still remain uncovered.

The State Government have, there-

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

fore, requested the Union Government to take up these river valley projects under cent per cent central assistance with 50 per cent as grant and 50 per cent as loan for afforestation and soil conservation of these flood-prone catchment areas of these rivers.

I would, therefore, request that the Government may kindly sanction these schemes at the earliest and funds may be provided in the current financial year, without delay.

[Translation]

- (xi) **Need to ensure supply of same quantity of sugar to villagers of U.P. in ration as is given to the residents of cities**

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the rural areas which are given step-motherly treatment under the public distribution system in the country. On the one hand, the Government is making sincere endeavour to develop rural areas, on the other, they are being provided only 250 gms of sugar per unit under the public distribution system as against one kilogramme per unit in the urban areas. During the tour of my constituency, I forwarded many such complaints to the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the District Magistrate, but no action has been taken on them.

Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government to give up this discriminatory policy and they be treated on equal footing in the matter of supply of sugar with the residents of cities.

[English]

- (xii) **Need to provide modern equipment to Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra to improve its programmes**

tack): Doordarshan Kendra at Cuttack is at present producing 2 hours 40 minutes of Oriya programme including 40 minutes of area specific programme. The Kendra was earlier producing programmes for telecast from Sambalpur and equipment available there was for black and white picture. Later on these equipment were made colour compatible, either by modification or by replacement. Since July 1988, news in Oriya is also being telecast, the duration of which has now been increased to 15 minutes. But it is regrettable that the programmes are of very poor quality and are often repeated. Inadequate equipment are responsible for poor quality of the programmes produced by the Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra. The News Bulletins go without the required visuals as ENG cameras are not available most of the time for news coverage. Therefore, I demand that adequate number of ENG cameras and other equipment should be provided to Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra. Government of India had a proposal for the introduction of Vidhan Sabha Samachar in Oriya in the regional network of Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra. This programme can be introduced during the time when the Assembly is in session as is being done on the national network both in Hindi and English. Therefore, I demand that Government should introduce this programme from the next session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and permission may be granted to Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra.

- (xiii) **Need to amend the Constitution to provide representation of Parsi community in Lok Sabha and in Maharashtra and Gujarat Legislatures**

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): The Parsi Community is an ancient, civilized and progressive community of India. Posterity can never forget the historical role of the Parsis in the industrial, intellectual, educational, social, political, cultural and philanthropic and other public activities of India and the great heights of progress to which the Parsis have taken India in all these spheres.

has performed illustrious deeds in the Indian army for the defence of India and added great lustre to the image of India. This forms a glowing chapter in the history of gallantry. We can never forget the fact that we had won the 1971 Bangla Desh War under the leadership of a Parsi General

Humanity will be proud of the excellent contribution made by the Parsi Trusts and other charitable organisations for the economically backward sections as also in the fields of public health and education. The most admirable thing is that in spite of their resources and achievements, the Parsi community has never tried to convert people of other faiths to its own religion. In the light of these facts, it is essential that the Constitution of India should be amended in order to give representation to the Parsis. One member of the Parsis should be nominated to Lok Sabha, two members to Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha and one to its Vidhan Parishad, and one member each to the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. Such a provision should be made in the Constitution as has been done for the Anglo-Indian Community.

**(xiv) Need to establish Manpower Corporations to stop exploitation of labour force in the country**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The dreams of a Welfare State cannot be realised until and unless the conditions of the working class improve. In our country taking advantage of their innocence, the labour sardars exploit labour and force them to work under painful circumstances. These sardars lure labourers from villages on the pretext of sending them abroad. but instead exploit them and force them to work in India with less wages. This practice is more rampant in Orissa.

Manpower corporations should be established at national and State levels which should be entrusted with the responsibility of recruiting labourers in the country and for overseas. These corporations should be

assisted by data banks which should operate at the State levels and provide feed back to the Manpower corporations in the matter of recruitment of labourers. These corporations should find suitable jobs for the workers.

The establishment of a properly manned manpower corporation will help in alleviating the miseries of the labour class.

**(xv) Need to construct a coal berth at Paradeep Port**

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): The absence of a coal berth at Paradip is severely affecting its prospects and also the prospects of Coal India Ltd. Firstly, the Paradip Port may lose substantial business if a separate coal berth is not constructed immediately. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, a major importer of coal through Paradip Port has threatened to stop its import of coal through Paradip Port on the ground that it lacks basic facilities. The Company on an average imports 6.5 lakh tonnes of coal per annum through Paradip. The inadequacy in the coal handling facilities in Paradip Port has posed a serious setback to the ambitious programme of Coal India Ltd. to transport one crore tonnes of coal through Paradip Port for North Madras Thermal Power Project, Tuticorin Thermal Station and Cuddalore Thermal Project. The Union Government has proposed to set up a seven crore rupee coal handling plant at Haldia, which handles only one-fourth of the total coal handled by Paradip.

There is every justification for constructing a coal berth at Paradip. Therefore, I demand that a coal berth should be set up at Paradip Port without any further delay.

[Translation]

**(xvi) Need to set up public sector undertakings in Sonapat (Haryana)**

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the in-

[Sh. Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

[English]

creasing trend of urbanisation due to its proximity to Delhi and setting up small scale industries on agriculture land of the farmers in Sonapat district in Haryana, the income of farmers is going down day by day as they do not have adequate land for farming. The condition of farmers is pitiable because of absence of adequate employment opportunities due to the small size of the industries and also due to limitation of scope of their further expansion.

Therefore, my submission to the Government of India is to set up at least two large scale industries in Sonapat. Of them, one should be a steel plant and the other should be an engineering industry to provide jobs to the unemployed and also to generate opportunities for the thousands of families to earn their livelihood and to cater to other needs of the industries. This will also help in fulfilling the demands of the Northern India.

**(xvii) Need for an early decision regarding setting up of Propellant Factory and an Engine Factory of Bharat Earth Movers at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)**

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh is industrially backward. Due to absence of any heavy industry, lakhs of youths are unemployed there. Sagar district is situated in the centre of India. Most of the land there is either under forests or is hilly. From the defence and the strategic point of view, this district has its own significance. For the last many years the demand to set up a Propellant Factory and an Engine Factory of the Bharat Earth Mover Limited is being made. Survey work by the Ministry of Defence has also been completed. From all points of view, this place is suitable for setting up of these industries.

I would like to request the Ministry of Defence to make announcement to this effect without any further delay.

**(xviii) Need to draw a master plan with adequate central assistance for overall development of backward areas of Orissa like Kalahandi**

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Despite the overall achievement of the country in all sectors—Industry, Agriculture, Science, Technology and in so many other fields, district Kalahandi in Orissa remains backward in many fields. On account of continuous drought and flood, in spite of all the efforts the progress is affected. Keeping in view the policy of the Government regarding eradication of regional imbalances and bringing up the people above poverty line, maximum thrust should be given for the overall improvement of backward regions and people below poverty line throughout the country.

A Master Plan with adequate central assistance should be drawn and implemented by a Special Development Board for districts like Kalahandi. Backward States like Orissa should be given special consideration.

[Translation]

**(xix) Need for financial assistance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for re-construction of roads/bridges damaged due to recent rains**

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, heavy rains and landslides have caused heavy damage to the National Highway and other roads in Himachal Pradesh, which has suffered a huge loss. At many places road bridges, the only means of transport for the remote areas, were damaged in the recent rains. This caused difficulties to the people in transporting apples, potatoes and other cash crops to 'mandies'. In Simla also, some lives were lost. Near Natiyana, some passengers were crushed to death under the fresh landslides while

removing debris from the road. The State Government is not in a position to repair these roads and give compensation to the victims.

My submission to the Government of India and especially the Hon. Prime Minister is to grant maximum financial help to the State Government to take up repair work of roads in the State on war footing and also to give adequate compensation to the victims.

[English]

(xx) **Need to send a Central Team to Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu to suggest measures to remove salinity in ground water**

SHRI DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur). In my constituency, Tiruchendur, the ground-water has, over a period of some years, become saltish, particularly in the villages of Kuttam, Puthantharuvai, Thoppuvilai, Adhisayapuram Karisal, Komatikottai, Avaraikulam and Palavoor in Radhapuram taluk, Tirunelveli district. The Union Government should send a team to the district for survey and for suggesting remedial measures.

It is requested that urgent action may please be taken to remove salinity in the ground water in Radhapuram taluk, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go over to item No. 15—Discussion under rule 193.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh). Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is the last day. Please allow all the hon. Members who are interest to speak.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, I had also given notice for an item under Rule 377. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have not been approved. We have been much more than generous today.

(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

[English]

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Interim reports and Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry set up to enquire into the affairs of Gandhi Peace foundations and connected organisations—contd**

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Kudal Commission's reports, under rule 193.

Shri Aziz Qureshi.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to answer all the queries of my worthy colleague Shri Shahabuddin in the defence of the persons found guilty in the report of the Kudal Commission. Before I would say something about it, I would like to quote a news item published in the Indian Express dated November 17, 1977 regarding the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I quote.

[English]

"Before the Shah Commission, the Janata Government produced a Note dated 20 July 1976 of Smt. Indira Gandhi which

[Sh Aziz Qureshi]

read as follows

'Various institutions connected with Gandhiji's name are receiving large sums of money from the Central Government. Over the years, even in my father's time, we have seen how this money has been used against the purposes for which these institutions were formed. Has a full enquiry been made into the working of these institutions? If things were wrong, who is responsible? If we have this information, what action has been taken?'

From the same issue of that paper I would like to quote another item

Shri Shashi Bhushan former M P, who was summoned before the Commission on alleged harassment of AVARD told Justice Shah

Another Commission perhaps headed by Justice Shah himself should be asked to go into CIA activities in India'

He further said

The CIA was involved in the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and Allende. Referring to the case taken up yesterday by the Commission relating to Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, he said that our 'honest Prime Minister' Morarji Desai had returned funds contributed to the Kendra by the Asia Foundation when he came to know that it was CIA organisation

[Translation]

Mr Speaker, Sir, Shri Syed Shahabuddin had stated in the House while defending his friends and colleagues -

[English]

"No Rules of Procedure were framed by the Commission and principles of natu-

ral justice were given a go-by."

[Translation]

Mr Speaker, I think the above statement of Shri Shahabuddin is not correct. The facts are as under

[English]

"Commission's appointment was made by Notification dated 17.2.82. The Rules of Procedure framed by the Commission were published in all the leading newspapers and in the Gazette of India on 14.8.82 and 26.7.82. No objections from any quarter were filed by an individual or organisations."

Mr Shahabuddin can take the trouble of referring to pages 11 to 16 of the First Report which was verified by him

Again Mr Shahabuddin has stated that

"For 24 months, no notice was issued by the Commission"

I would like to say in all humility that it was again wrong

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) I had made a request in this regard that I may be permitted to correct the factual inaccuracy of '28 months'

[English]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI The facts of the matter are like this

During 24 months, notices under Rule 5 (2) (a) were issued to 116 organisations. For this, he can refer to pages 191-192 of the First Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): That was not only the inaccuracy in Mr. Shahabuddin's speech.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Again 487 witnesses were examined. For this, he can refer to pages 193-203 of the First Report. Not only this, but 576 notices under Section 4 (b) & 5 (2) were issued which we can find on pages 225-243 of the First Report. If we go further into the matter presented here we can see from pages 48-94 of the First report that 63 notices u/s 8B were issued to the organisations and open hearing was held in 52 cases during 24 months where it was alleged that no action was taken. Again, I would like to remind my learned friend, Mr. Shahabuddin about important cases during these 24 months in which the Commission functioned. There was loss, damage and theft to Gandhiji's relics for which a notice was issued on 16.9.83. This we can find out on page 50 of the First Report. Then, there is an unauthorised investment of Rs. 3.73 crores by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for which notice was issued on 27.9.83. For this, a reference can be made on page 52 of the Report. The third case was misutilisation of funds for distribution among artisans by AVARD in the constituency of George Fernandes. A notice in this connection was issued on 21.2.84 which we can find on page 3 of the First report. The fourth case was of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal for which notice was issued on 23.2.84. This is on page 54 of the First Report. A similar notice was issued to Shri Morarji Desai and Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh for misutilisation of Rs. 9.72 lakhs for which a notice was issued on 25.2.84, which could be referred on page 55 of the First Report.

In the same way, notice to Shri Rabi Ray and Orissa Gram Vikas Samiti was issued on 29-2-1984 and a reference could be seen on page 67 of the I Report.

Not only this. A notice was issued to Gandhi Peace Foundation for misuse of its premises for political purposes on 10-5-1984 which could be seen on page 74 of the I Report.

Similarly, a notice was issued to the able and great Parliament Member Mr. Madhu Dandavate and Matrumandir on 10-8-1984 which has been referred to on page 85 of the I Report.

Unfortunately, much has been said by Mr. Shahabuddin regarding the stay granted in many cases. It is a queer coincidence that in most of the cases the stay was granted by the then Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, Mr. Rajendra Sachlaar. I do not want to cast any aspersions, I do not want to criticise any of the judgements, but with due respect and humility I would like to mention in the House that it was a queer coincidence of justice that the same Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, Mr. Sachhar later on after retirement became the Chairman of the People's Union of Civil Liberties, which is called PUCL, which is funded by Gandhi Peace Foundation and AVARD, and it is common knowledge of everyone in this country. What I was telling is that in most of the cases the stay orders was granted by this great Judge Mr. Justice Sachhar and during 24 months these cases were stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. I would like to mention only a few important ones among them.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Are you imputing that Mr. Justice Sachhar granted stay in anticipation of being appointed as the Chairman of the PUCL five years later? It is absurd; it is far-fetched. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: It is only a coincidence. I am not casting any aspersions. Whatever I have stated, I am only quoting. It is a coincidence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You are mentioning the name of a person. You are bringing down the prestige of the judiciary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not like any aspersions on the Judges to be made.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Yes, it is not proper. I am just saying that it is a coinci-



[Sh Aziz Qureshi]

dence It is only a coincidence (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN You are trying to insinuate PUCL This happened five years later (*Interruptions*) PUCL is not funded by Gandhi Peace Foundation It is a matter of record PUCL does not accept any such funds

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM I will urge the hon members to debate the Report without an exchange between them I think the point which the hon Member just made is valid and I do not know why Mr Shahabuddin wastes his eloquence on that I think Mr Shahabuddin will now realise that many of the criticisms that he levelled against the Government on that day were not based on facts There are inaccuracies

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN For your information, there was only one inaccuracy in my statement—about the time there was an inaccuracy of some months—and I have written to the Hon Speaker for permission to correct it

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM In my reply, if you will bear with me I shall point out more than one inaccuracy I think, because he pointed out an inaccuracy I do not think that it should be used as an opportunity to trade allegations against each other We heard you with patience and you should hear us with patience

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN I am only trying to mention that he mentioned the names of Mr Justice Sachhar and PUCL of which I am a life member He is trying to cast aspersions on Justice Sachhar What has it got to do with my statement of the day before? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM He has mentioned justice Sachhar because he granted stay in those cases

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI I was saying that

during 24 months stay was granted in many cases To mention a few, the Gandhi Peace Foundation it a stay on 17-2-1984, which can be seen on page 108 of the I Report. Similarly, Mr Purshottam Kaushik's Jan Kalyan Samiti, of which he was the Chairman filed a suit on 10 5 84, which we can find at Page 126 of the I Report Sir, Tarkunde's Citizens for Democracy got a stay on 12 9 84, which can be seen at Page 127 of the I Report In the same way Mr Rabi Ray got a stay on 12 9 84, which we can find at page 128 of the I Report In the same way, Mr Dhanik Lal Mandal's organisation got a stay on 13 9 84, which we can find at Page 128 of the I Report

Sir, again I help Mr Shahabuddin would not loss his temper because he has stated that out of 112 cases, 56 were dropped by the Government on the advise of Law Ministry and CBI For his information I would like to place the facts as a matter of record

Cases in which Commission gave its findings were 167 Total cases in which proceedings were completed were 180 In 5 cases findings were withheld due to directions by High Court

During the tenure of the Commission, 59 writs in High Courts, 2 Civil Appeals and 2 Transfer Petitions were filed in the Supreme Court

36 writs (27 in Delhi High Court alone) were pending when Commission was closed

12.17 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, in the same way, in a very eloquent defence, Mr Shahabuddin wanted to butcher the Government by saying, 'where was the charge against George Fernandes?' I would like to place the facts as a matter of record

The Commission has given its findings at pages 210 to 217 in the IV Report

The charges against Mr Fernandes and AVARD were.

Mr. Fernandes was Union Minister of Industries and he represented Muzaffarpur Parliamentary Constituency.

Mr. Fernandes called a meeting in his own chamber and expressed a desire that financial assistance be given by KVIC through AVARD to artisans in his Constituency on 6.6.79 when he will be visiting Muzaffarpur

The meeting in his Chamber was attended by KVIC representative and Mr. A.C. Sen, General Secretary of AVARD. The meeting was held on 4. 5.79.

Since AVARD was not on the KVIC list, no funds could be given to AVARD. Why Mr. Fernandes chose AVARD for distribution of money?

Rs. 24,37,040/- were given to AVARD although the Constitution of AVARD was amended in September 1979, after four months of receiving funds from KVIC—I repeat, after four months of receiving funds from KVIC.

Sir, no money was distributed on 6.6.79. Then, where was the urgency to provide funds to AVARD without awaiting for change in the Constitution of AVARD?

Sir, what is more interesting is that only Rs. 1 lakh was given to artisans. The remaining unspent amount was not returned to KVIC immediately. Sir, here the basic question is, when there was the amount of Rs. 23 lakhs returned? Not after one week, not after one month, it was returned only after a gap of four or five years. I would like to know from Mr. Shahabuddin, where the interest of that amount, which comes to about Rs. 18000 to Rs. 20000, has gone?..(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): That is a matter between KVIC and AVARD...(Interruptions)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Sir, if unspent amount is not returned, it amounts to misappropriation. It is common knowledge, which Mr. Shahabuddin knows very well...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: By whom?

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Similarly, the Commission observed that this amount was to be distributed in the Parliamentary constituency of Shri George Fernandes with a view to serve his political interests...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI. Shri Shahabuddin has wrongly stated that "not a single foreign national was present in the workshop held in December, 1979 in Delhi Gandhi Peace Foundation auditorium on Ganga-Brahmaputra Barrack basin". Shri B.G. Verghese admitted that he had discussed about this matter with Peter Rogers of the Ford Foundation and B.M. Abbas, Adviser on Water, Bangladesh. The same Mr. B.G. Verghese received UD \$ 60,000 recently from foreign funding agency for such projects. In view of the alleged letter of Shri V.P. Singh written to some foreigners, I would like the Home Minister to make a statement as to why US \$ 60,000 were given to Mr. Verghese, what is the scheme and how the money is to be spent.

Similarly, Shri Sahabuddin has spoken and shed a bucket of tears regarding maps of restricted areas which are available in the open market. I remember, in 1960s maps of this country were being openly sold particularly in Tamil Nadu, where the entire southern region of this country was shown separately from the rest of the country with a different flag and a different leader. It was being shown as a separate country. These maps were being sold in the open market. But does that mean that we justify the publication of such maps and their use by some other country? I pity the commonsense of Mr. Shahabuddin. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: The basic ques-

[Sh Aziz Qureshi]

tion is why these maps were prepared? Why only maps of border areas were prepared? I would like the Government to answer this question as to why no action was taken against such persons. It has been observed by the Commission that the publication of these maps could be helpful to the enemies of India.

The national workshop on Ganga Brahmaputra Barrack Basin in Delhi in 1979 was jointly sponsored by Gandhi Peace Foundation, to which officials and non-officials from Bangladesh, Bhutan, World Bank, ESCAP, FAO, Ford Foundation, MIT were invited and this workshop was held at Gandhi Peace Foundation auditorium from December 15 to 17, 1978. Where did the money for this workshop come from? Where are the exhibits and papers of the workshop? Why have they been sent out of the country? I would like the Government to go into this matter and answer this question. It is a very important matter and very urgent also. I would like the Government and the Home Ministry to take a very serious view of this and take stern action on the subject.

So far as my friend Mr Shahabuddin is concerned, I am sorry that he got angry for the defence of his friends who are not here and who have left this House by betraying the faith of the people who elected them. I think in a lighter vein, Mr Shahabuddin, instead of showing his anger on me, will advise those friends in the language of Poet Faiz:

"Gar mujhe iska yakeen ho mere  
hamdam mere dost,  
gar mujhe iska yakeein ho ki tere dil ki  
thakan,  
Aankhon ki udasi, tere seene ki jalan,  
Meri dil-juee, mere pyar se mit jayegi,  
gar mere harfe tasalli wo dawa ho,  
jisase ji uthe phir tera ujde hua benoor  
dimag,  
teri peshani se dhul jayen ye tazlil ke  
daag,  
teri bimar jawani ko shifa he jaye,  
gar mujhe iska yakeen ho mere hamdam

mere dost,  
roz o saab shaam-o-shahar, main tujhe  
bahlata rahun,  
main tujhe geet sunata rahun halake  
seerin."

In English, it would go like this:

"If I were certain of this, my companion  
my friend,  
If I were certain of this, that the weariness  
of your heart,  
The sadness of your eyes, is burning in  
your breast,  
Would be removed by my sympathy, my  
affection,  
If my words of consolation were that  
medicine through which  
Your desolated, unlit brain would re-  
cover itself,  
These stains of humiliation be removed  
from your forehead  
Your sickly youth be cured,—  
If I were certain of this, my companion  
my friend,  
Day and night, evening and day break  
I would keep entertaining you  
I would keep singing you songs, gentle  
and sweet,"  
Thank you very much

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) Sir, I am highly thankful for having been given this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Kudal Commission Report. This report tabled by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs in both Houses of Parliament reveals certain startling information regarding the highly anti-national and nefarious activities indulged in by certain organisations floated by the so-called Gandhians.

The Commission has observed that in most cases, large chunks of foreign funds went into the hands of undesirable elements and were I quote - used for various disruptive and clandestine activities meant to create chaos and destabilisation in the country. I quote:

"The agencies being run in the name of Mahatma Gandhi allowed themselves

to be used by foreign agencies."

The funds received by these organisations went into the wrong hands and were freely misused, misappropriated and diverted for sinister political purposes. These funds were not utilised for the welfare of those people for whom these funds were meant.

The beneficiaries of these foreign funds are organisations mostly run, patronised and sponsored by persons like Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Rabi Ray, Mr. Purushottam Kaushik, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, Mr. Radhakrishna, Mr. A.C. Sen and a host of other so-called Gandhians.

Many of these organisations received foreign funds under the cover of different projects during the Janata regime from 1977 to 1979. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our nation had stood for all values in public life and the activities of these indicted organisations have run counter to the very ideals of Mahatma. Gandhiji was one who opposed foreign domination in all forms and his pursuit was the liberation of the Indian masses from the foreign yoke. The so-called disciples sold out Gandhian ideals to imperialist nations, even as the disciples of Jesus had betrayed him.

These organisations and certain key figures of post-independence era have approached certain dubious inter-national organisations with begging bowls for funds and financial grants. Natural calamities like cyclones, floods and droughts have given them an opportunity to promote their evil designs and political mendicancy. To fulfill their ulterior motives, they have approached foreign organisations of dubious and doubtful antecedents.

The foreign funding projects have been mainly located in the tribal borders and the hunger-belt areas where the people are poor and the areas are very sensitive. Invariably for all these projects, the foreign funding agencies have been insisting upon getting large scale maps giving topographical de-

tails in violation of the map restriction policy of the Government of India and the Official Secrets Acts. As many as 30 large scale maps have been published of different areas known as Restricted Areas, as they lie on the coastal belt of Kerala, on the Indian border with Burma, China and Tibet and other vulnerable places like Nagaland, Manipur and Assam borders. These maps also give information about the location of strategic places which can be used by the enemy and affect adversely the Defence of our country. The Surveyor General of India as well as the Defence Minister have admitted that these maps had been published without obtaining necessary prior approval in writing from the Ministry of Defence. In certain cases, even aerial surveys were conducted by a private agency without taking precautions necessary for the security of the State.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of Kerala, the association of voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) and several other voluntary organisations masquerading as Gandhian Organisations have sought and received large chunks of foreign funds from dubious international agencies like the EZE of West Germany which functions under the cover of BND, a secret agency of West Germany. This E.Z.E. which procured large scale topographical and geographical maps through the 'AVARD' and its allied organisations did not show any interests in the actual implementation of projects nor did they show any interest in the proper utilisation of the funds. Their only interest was in procuring the reports giving vital data, information and large scale maps of restricted and border areas.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of Kerala also received huge funds from the World Neighbours, U.S.A. which is a notorious international agency sponsored by the C.I.A. The World Neighbours gave Rs. 4 crores to the Gandhian Organisation operating in the State of Kerala alone. Shri K. Janardhana Pillai, Chairman of the Nidhi has received a grant of Rs. 59 lakhs on his letter addressed to the World Neighbours at Okhlama City U.S.A. complaining that the Churches and

[Sh Mullappally Ramachandran]

temples are being looted in the State of Kerala.

The Kudal Commission has observed that the Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has played into the hands of the C I A as it was found indulging in activities of highly questionable nature. Shri Pillai's letter dated 8th July, 1989 to Mr Stanby L Reymonds Vice President for Overseas Programme World Neighbours, runs as follows

"Just now we are facing a very complicated and taxing situation here. Political violence is mounting. Trade Unions affiliated to the ruling Marxist Party are aggressive and exploitative. They just harass people and get what they want. Opposition parties are finding it difficult to function. The police is gradually being made ineffective. Temples and Churches are being looted. Unless this trend is arrested we will have to face very unpleasant situation.

Sir, he even added that—

'a Citizens Peace Committee has been set up here at the Capital city. The responsibility is thrust on me and I am now Secretary. Strategies for meeting this situation are to be carefully worked out. The power of the people is to be aroused and organised.'

This Mr Pillai has admitted in an affidavit before the Kudal Commission that Kerala G S N had been receiving assistance from the World Neighbours since 1962. I don't know who has authorised this political non-entity Shri Pillai to contact and seek assistance from international organisation affiliated to C I A. I also wonder why the Government of India has slept over this.

As Kudal Commission has pointed out the activities of Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi bring into disrepute national dignity and honour and tarnish the image of the country abroad by projecting a totally distorted pic-

ture of the State of Kerala. It is nothing short of selling out the name of the Father of the Nation for procuring foreign funds with mala fide intention and mis-statement of facts.

Sir, these organisations and key figures involved in their activities are as a matter of fact, sucking the life blood of independent India and mortgaging the interests of the national to imperialist countries. It is an open secret that the C I A has been taking undue interest in the affairs of India for the last several decades. Here, it is relevant to note the disclosures made by Mr Daniel Moynihan and Mr John Galbraith, former U S Ambassadors to India. Mr Moynihan has spelt out the dubious role played by the C I A in India and especially in the State of Kerala. Mr Galbraith has expressed horror at the crucial role played by C I A in India which according to him was a closely guarded secret even from the Ambassador of the U S to India.

Sir, I recall the depositions made by Shri E K Nayanar, the Chief Minister of Kerala and two of our former honourable colleagues, Shri K P Unnikrishnan and Shri Surest Kurup before the Kudal Commission. They have disclosed before the Commission the role played by the C I A to destabilise the elected Government in Kerala.

Sir, the Kudal Commission has succeeded in exposing these parasites and their anti-national activities, and I compliment the hon. Minister for Home affairs for tabling this Report at a time when the forces of destabilization are working throughout the length and breadth of this country. These organisations and individuals are more dangerous than our external enemies as these forces are destroying the country from within by colluding with foreign agents.

Before I wind up I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister the chaotic atmosphere which is prevailing in the coastal belt of Kerala. Forces of destabilization are vigorously at work and they create an atmosphere of anarchy, lawlessness and panic along the strategic and vulnerable coastal belt of Kerala. Paid agents of interna-

tional conspiracy are vigorously campaigning among the fisher folk inciting them to revolt against the State. This disquieting situation is to be reviewed seriously keeping in view the alarming situation prevailing in our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka. It is also serious against the backdrop of international conspiracy hatched by big powers in Deigo Garcia

Lastly, in the light of the startling information which clearly shows that certain voluntary organisations indulged in treachery bordering on treason, I would like to know what step the hon. Minister proposes to take against these organisations and individuals indulging in these activities. The public at large are anxious to know what the Government proposes to do in respect of these organisations and I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister that no compromise should be made on the security and larger interests of this country. Thank you.

SHRISOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, we know that the Commissions are not courts, but fact finding bodies. This Kudal Commission had made some serious observations and also made some important recommendations. Para 10 of the Report of Commission says:

"The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was established to perpetuate the memory, the ideals and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. Many great national personalities including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were associated with its establishment. The Gandhi Peace Foundation was set up by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi subsequently for the same purpose. The Commission observed that with the passage of time both these organisations deviated from their basic aims and objects and even associated themselves with organisations to disintegrate the country."

In paragraph 11 of its Report, the Commission says:

"The Commission observed that the functioning and management of the

Gandhi National Museum, Rajghat, New Delhi, being run by the Gandhi Smarak Sanghralaya Samiti under the aegis of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was quite inept."

And the observations made by this Commission is that there can be no two opinions about the historical and national importance of these relics and the need for their proper preservation for the posterity. The Government should seriously consider the necessity of taking over the management of the Gandhi National Museum, Rajghat, New Delhi. The management of four other museums at Madurai, Patna, Barrackpore and Bomaby should also be taken over by the Government in the National interest.

Sir, the Commission's observations are very serious. The Commission in its report says in paragraph 7:

"The Commission observed that most of the voluntary organisations operating in the border, coastal and tribal areas of the country were getting large funds from number of foreign agencies, (E.Z.E., West Germany, in particular). Receipt of such large funds from foreign sources had generally little or no correlation with the developmental and constructive activities of such voluntary organisations. A large chunk of such foreign funds thus went in undesirable hands and got used for various disruptive activities meant to create chaos and destabilization in the country."

Sir, when the Prime Minister was stating in this House about the destabilisation of the country and the agents inside and outside the country working for it, the Opposition, members who were present then, were raising a hue and cry and they wanted to know who were those agents. The Kudal Commission has categorically named those agents, the agencies and named the persons who are associated with it including the names of Opposition leaders.

Sir, the Commission has also observed that these agencies have collected restricted

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

data relating to the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barrak Basin and passed on to foreign agencies by another voluntary organisation. Still another voluntary organisation got involved in collection of geo-physical and geo-hydrological data of different parts of the country and passed on the same to foreign agency. It is a matter of great concern as to why the foreign agencies are taking so much of interest in collection of such data and information relating to this country for which they are prepared to dole out huge sums of money. These agencies also have been supplied with files and maps. Such maps, as they pertain to the restricted areas of the country, could not be obtained from a source other than the Survey of India, but the investigations revealed that invariably the organisations had obtained them clandestinely and passed on the same to foreign funding agencies along with the topographical and other supporting data of the area of operation in lieu of large foreign funds. In many such cases the foreign agency itself chose the area of operation and even demanded large scale maps of certain restricted areas. So, from these observations, we find the foreign agents into whose hands the Opposition have played with profit for themselves and for the disintegration of the country.

Sir, it is not out of place, at this juncture to mention that the launching of Agni in Orissa was delayed for two years on account of the notorious activities of the Opposition parties. This long range guided missile is a major contribution of our scientists. This is the continuation of our attempts to safeguard our independence and security of self-dependent means. The technology demonstration indicates our undiluted commitment to the native development of the advanced technology for the defence of our country. Agni is the symbol of our efforts to develop and demonstrate advanced missile technology which is indigenous. Integrity, stability and unity is the need of the hour and it is a fundamental duty to protect our national independence from all types of foreign threats. It is also our duty to ensure the safety

of our frontiers. We are required to safeguard our security. We believe in a world, free from nuclear weapons. But who are the persons opposed the launching of 'Agni'? It is the leaders of the Opposition. One of the Opposition leaders from the Janata Dal even went to Orissa and created panic in the minds of the people of that area where Agni was to be launched and started an agitation there. The Janata opposition leaders in the Lok Sabha went even to the extent of saying that the launching of this missile will take place over his dead body. And after the launching of Agni, some Janata Dal leaders in Orissa said to the people that it was not a missile that was launched, it was only an amplified firework that was launched. They also say that it is hovering.

Which were the foreign countries opposed to the launching of the Agni? It is America. They have left no stone unturned to persuade the Indian Government not to launch the Agni. Of course, the Government of India, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, has given a befitting reply and Agni was launched. And after the Agni has launched, what is the opinion of the American Government? They say that a considerable amount of German and U.S. technology was imported into the missile. They are not satisfied with the launching of the missile and are saying that it is not indigenous. Those Opposition leaders who are protesting the launching of this missile are no other than the agents of those foreign countries. Mr. Chidambaram, the Home Minister, being an eminent advocate, knows better that a witness.

You are also an advocate and you also know it, Sir may lie but the circumstances never lie. There is enough circumstantial evidence to prove that though the Opposition leaders were talking very big things and wanted to name who are the foreign agents, it is no other than they themselves who are the foreign agents, which is proved from the circumstantial evidence also. They are the leaders who went to Pakistan, talked to Mr. Zia and said that Pakistan was not going to interfere with the affairs of our country and

was also not going to invade.

Today a report has come out in the Papers about a letter of the previous Finance Minister and the Defence Minister. Some mysterious person of U.S. Embassy, made Public by his close associate has disclosed that he is in hand and glove with a foreign agency. Of course, are of the Secretaries of the Janata Dal has said the letter is forged one. But I would urge the Home Minister, through you, Sir that the admitted signature of Mr. V.P. Singh, the former Finance Minister and Defence Minister may be compared with the signature on this letter and may also be sent to a handwriting expert to prove whether this document is genuine or not. Merely my saying that it is not genuine will not solve the problem. Comparison of this signature with the admitted signature of Mr. V.P. Singh, who was no other than the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister of the country, will prove whether this letter bears his signature or not. So, Sir, it has been proved that there is a conspiracy to destabilise the country and that the secessionists are moving inside the Parliament. It is rightly said by our Prime Minister more than once, I would request the Government, through you, that it is now for the Government to take suitable action and not be satisfied only with investigation. Government has also stated what action has been taken on the report of the Kudal Commission. We are not satisfied with it. The CBI should come in a very big way and inquire into the matter soon and prosecute the persons responsible. It should be done in a month or two and action should also be taken as per the law of the land. CIA agents are there and who are those CIA agents having already come to light must be proved through a legal process also.

Another point has been observed by the Commission. The Commission observed that the Government departments and Bodies like Central Social Welfare Boards are giving enough money to voluntary organisations but in a number of cases the money is misused and there is diversion of funds. It also came to the notice of the Commission

and it was observed that Government departments and bodies remain silent spectators to such misappropriation and diversion off funds and there is no agency to take action against them. In this connection, I would bring to the notice of the Home Minister, through you, that this is a part of the bigger game. The Opposition parties who have no faith in the 20-Point Economic Programme form a Body on their own party and through State Social Welfare Boards take funds given by the Central Social Welfare Board for poor and illiterate people and misuse them for their party purpose and for election purpose by forming voluntary organisations. So, the funds meant for the people and diverted for political purpose by the Opposition.

I only bring to the notice of the Home Minister one institution that is Pragati Pathaga at Belluguntha in Ganjam district, Orissa. This is a voluntary organisation that has taken lakhs of rupees through the Social Welfare Board Orissa funded by the Central Social Welfare Board for non-formal education as well as to provide work for women through industries but the whole of this money has been misappropriated. The panchayat samithi chairman of Belluguntha Shri Godavarish patra as well as the advocate Shri Bipin Bihari Sahu have complained to Orissa Government as well as to the Centre and there was panchayat samithi resolution passed against the Pragati Pathaga having misappropriated the funds communicated to the Orissa Government authorities. But no action has been taken. I would urge upon the Government let the CBI enquire into this affair since the funds are not only given by Orissa Government but also funded by the Central Government. So, Central Government should get it inquired by the CBI and prosecute all those who are involved in this racket and I will be happy if the hon. Minister will intimate me what action has been taken. If this investigation was done by the CBI, the Government will get a clue not only how the foreign agencies act in respect of India but also how inside India itself, the Opposition parties misutilise and misappropriate the funds meant for poor people by constitu-



[Sh Somnath Rath]

voluntary organisations and funds are misappropriated through the voluntary organisations meant for the benefit and welfare of the people through different schemes and programmes

12.54 hrs.

*(At this stage, some slogans from the Visitors' Gallery were heard)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) Mr Chairman Sir, it is the biggest commission of the world so far and it has great achievements to its credit

Sir, it is the biggest ever Commission of the world, as it has gone into 463 allegations and recorded 250 statements and has served 915 notices. It may be considered the biggest commission of the world. In the year 1985, some questions were raised by a member of the opposition through a calling attention notice regarding Kudal Commission. In May, 1985 some similar questions were asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta, which raised very serious issues. While answering those questions, the then Home Minister, Shri Chavan had also admitted that there were many such agencies in this country working in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, which had supplied maps of the topography of sensitive areas to the agents of foreign powers and these maps had also been printed in foreign countries. It is evident from all those things which were mentioned at that time in this August House that some members of the Opposition had played into their hands, who have knowingly as unknowingly, or part of a well planned move to weaken this country. It is a matter of great regret and serious concern that the hon. Members of the opposition of our country have associated themselves with these organisations for a long time in a cleverly planned manner.

On the basis of the six volumes of this report, it has become clear. Hon'ble Mem-

ber, Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal is present here. He had also raised this point during the Calling Attention that all the organisations and Peace Foundations being run in the name of Mahatma Gandhi such as Gandhi Peace Foundation, Sarva Seva Sangh and all the 900 agencies working under this organisation, were receiving funds from foreign firms, to which our opposition members have referred while speaking on the Bofors issue in this August House which is being diverted to our opposition parties. It has been made clear that the members of opposition very well knew the names of those foreign firms which had been giving funds to the organisations such as Sarva Seva Sangh and the Peace Foundation. The names of two-three such companies have been mentioned in the report of Kudal Commission. I would like to point out to the Hon'ble Minister that a reference to Asia Foundation is very much relevant, because since 1958 rather 1956-57, Asia Foundation has been giving a large amount of funds to Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations and it was found in the year 1968 that Asia Foundation had a link with a person belonging to C I A.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN You may continue after Lunch. The House stands adjourned for Lunch to re-assemble at 2 O' Clock.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that Asia Founda-

tion was an organisation that had been giving funds and assistance to the Gandhi Peace Foundation and other such organisations since 1956. Of all the foreign agencies, Asia Foundation has been a very mysterious type of organisation. About this organisation, a Calling Attention was raised here in the year 1985 and in his reply the then Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs had stated that this organisation had been banned in 1968 and it could not function in India.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of persons of the Asia Foundation who had their dealings with C.I.A. As it had figured during the course of the Calling Attention and it had gone on record of the House, hon'ble Minister may please state the names of the organisations which had been given assistance and the year-wise amount given to these organisations by the Asia Foundation. The hon'ble Minister may also kindly give the names of persons who developed links with the C.I.A. through this organisation.

Sir, it is a matter of serious concern that funds have been provided by this organisation to organisations which have been working in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and this amount has been misutilised by them in some or the other way and hence this report of the Kudal Commission is here. The Opposition Members may, whatsoever, try to deny but there are no two opinion and it is a well known fact that the funds have been misused. The Kudal Commission has mentioned it. The Kudal Commission itself chose 1250 evidences on which it based its findings. Thereafter, it has recorded its conclusion in its report that there had been misuse of funds worth crores of rupees.

This misuse was made mainly by the Members of the Opposition Parties and that too at a point of time when the Opposition was in power at the Centre during 1977-80. Sir, one point which needs to be paid more attention is as to when were these funds misused. The funds after being collected from these agencies were disbursed between May '79 and September '79. It should

also be noted that all this happened just before the elections of 1980. It has been mentioned even in this report. This money was utilised in Muzaffarpur which was the constituency of Shri George Fernandes. At that time we had seen that more than 200 motorcycles were distributed in Muzaffarpur constituency. The candidate of the Janata Party, which was in power at that time, distributed motorcycles to important and strong men and it is a well known fact. So can we conclude that whatever funds were allocated to the local artisans in Muzaffarpur between May, 1979 and September, 1979, were in fact used by Shri George Fernandes in providing motorcycles to 200 people at the time of elections. People say that they still possess those motorcycles. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take steps to investigate the use of these funds to provide motorcycles to the people at the time of elections? Will the Central Government investigate at its own level and give the correct information to the august House since this question is very important. The Opposition Parties which talk of political morality, try to get votes of the people through the temptation of motorcycles to them. In spite of all these things Shri George Fernandes lost elections in Muzaffarpur. It is also said that Shri George Fernandes had spent more than Rs. 2 crore in the elections in the Muzaffarpur constituency. Today the Opposition in the name of political morality talks of resigning from the House on an ordinary report of the C&AG. Is this their political morality? Will the Opposition Parties taking of political morality, be able to exonerate themselves of the charges made in the Kudal Commission report? All these things, which have been raised in the Kudal Commission report, have been *prima facie* established. Hence there should be no delay in this regard on our part. Because law of the land, calls for investigation against any person irrespective of the status or office he is holding in the country. He should be tried in a court of law. I would like to know the decision of the Government on the cases which have been *prima facie* established in the Kudal Commission report. Another problem which arises is that there is a mention of

[Sh Manoj Pandey]

rural development in this Commission's report. They did many such things between 1977 and 1980 and whatever funds were received from the foreign agents for rural development, were misused. One person presented such a picture of Kerala for getting funds that it got double the amount than what was sanctioned to it in the year 1976-77. They placed the nation at stake for getting funds and we find a concrete and living example of it in the statements made by Shri Nayanar, Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Kurup before the Kudal Commission. This is quite clear from the statements they had made before the Kudal Commission that Pillai was the Chairman of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, in Kerala and on the basis of the picture presented by him about India, and particularly Kerala, the allocation of funds was doubled or trebled than the amount sanctioned for Kerala in 1977-78. It has been reported in the Kudal Commission report. I would like to know whether such a citizen of our country, who holds such an important post and tries his level best to secure money from foreign agencies compromising the prestige of the country as has been done in this case, will not be called a traitor. This is nothing but treason. If a person tries to get double the funds from foreign agencies by taking undue advantage of the situation prevailing in the country, it is treason. Will anyone say that this is not a clear case of treason? Sir, this is a case of clear treason.

Secondly, I would like to refer to the Gandhi Peace Foundation, which is a very old organisation housing very close relations with Bihar. In that state the Gandhi Peace Foundation was headed by Shri Jai Prakash Narain also. I would like to refer to the emergency period when we all suffered. It was in September 1974, no, I think it would be better if we go back to June 1974, when a new campaign of total revolution was launched by the Gandhi Peace Foundation under the leadership of Shri Jai Prakash Narain. In that very sequence, Shri Jai Prakash Narain delivered a speech in the Gandhi Ground, Patna in 1974. A large

number of people had assembled there and a copy of that speech was circulated by the Gandhi Peace Foundation among all its members. At that time the Gandhi Peace Foundation organised a number of meetings against the Government on its own expenditure not only in Patna, but also in Bhopal, Kanpur, Tamil Nadu etc., in which Shri Jai Prakash Narain also delivered his speech. Their workers themselves circulated the copies of his speeches in Gandhi Ground, Patna and they also raised the point of slavery in many political meetings. They said it openly that throwing Shrimati Gandhi's Government out of power would mean a second independence for the country and we had achieved our first independence by driving out the British from our country, similarly we can achieve our second independence by throwing the Indira Government out of power. It finds a mention in the Kudal Commission report also. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the year-wise break up of the amount of funds received from various foreign countries by Gandhi Peace Foundation which was misused by them during the period 1974 to 1980, and also the details about the way its workers carried on misleading propaganda, the way its workers were mobilised and the way its funds were received through foreign agents. We need this information because this fund was used against the then democratically elected Government. It was used to destabilize that Government. We would like to have some information about the various foreign agents and agencies and the amount of funds given by them to Gandhi Peace Foundation in the form of award or in some other form between 1974 and 1980. We have also seen it that this had resulted in emergency in 1975. One of the two members of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Shri Ramamurthy, who later on became a close associate of Shri Jai Prakash Narain, is today the Chairman of Bihar Parliamentary Janata Dal. He used to be the Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and used to accompany Shri Jai Prakash Narain.

Sir, it has not been mentioned in any of the clauses of the constitution of the Gandhi

Peace Foundation that its workers will enter the political arena. They are not allowed to join politics and in respect of Sarvodaya also no where it has been mentioned that the workers of Gandhi Peace Foundation should take part in politics. In spite of that, they were motivated to do so and the people who gave them the inspiration have now come over to the Janata Dal. Sir, we know that the person who has been named here even earlier, i.e. Shri George Fernandes, was involved in the dynamite case and the Janata Party withdrew that case after it came to power. We have sufficient evidences to prove that such cases were withdrawn. Cases relating to anti-national activities were withdrawn and the integrity of these people is doubtful. With the withdrawal of such cases, the Janata Party has presented set an example that makes us hang our head in shame. These things should be seriously considered and I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to kindly give complete details in respect all the points raised here.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations brings to light the shocking state of affairs concerning several so-called voluntary agencies operating in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and the cause dearest to him, i.e., rural development, but in fact, indulging in person enrichment, defalcation, mis-appropriation, falsification of accounts and other criminal activities cheating both the Government of India and the foreign donors and indulging in nefarious political activities aimed at destabilising the Government established by law in India.

The most regrettable aspect of the whole Chapter, in my respectful submission, is the connection of a galaxy of several Opposition Leaders including late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Shri L.C. Jain, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Rabi Ray and a large number of eminent persons. Some of them are still connected with these

so-called voluntary organisations. The Report also shows how the foreign agencies, like E.Z.E. of West Germany, poked their ugly nose in India, called for sensitive information including prohibited maps from the so-called Gandhian agencies and took interest in destabilising activities. The Report also shows how the enemies of the country who are operating from within India and enemies of abroad who want to destabilise the democratic set-up of India are working hand in glove. It has been said several times both on the Floor of the House and outside that destabilising activities are on in this country. The Kudal Commission brings out these facts in an established form. By way of an illustration, I come to my own State, Gujarat. There several years ago, under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan and his inspiration, Nav Nirman Samiti was organized. It supported Sarva Seva Sangh in gheraoing and demanding resignations of M.L.As and it involved in other violent activities. Page 17 of the Final Report of the Kudal Commission shows how these so-called voluntary agencies operating in the name of Mahatma Gandhi were supporting anti-establishment violent agitation. I would just quote from page 17 of the Report:

"The Sarva Seva Sangh misused its resources for partisan politics in contravention of its aims and objects. The Sarva Seva Sangh by taking part in partisan politics deviated from its aims and objects in as much as it asked the students, teachers, sarvodaya workers and constructive workers to go to the people and tell them that their object was to see that the Legislative Assembly in the State of Gujarat was dissolved. I have no hesitation in holding that the Sarva Seva Sangh clearly violated its aims and objects by publishing the aforesaid booklet entitled "*Desh Ki Tarunai ko Avahan.*"

In Gujarat, Nav Nirman movement which was aimed at destabilizing the Government established by law was supported by these so-called Gandhain voluntary agencies working with the assistance of foreign funds.

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

Unfortunately and with great candidness, I must admit that I am not satisfied with the action taken by the Government on this. Government was all along sleeping over this. This is not a new thing. For several years, the foreign agencies have been dumping their funds in order to assist these foreign agencies. Is the Government unaware of their activities? Either the Government is not equipped enough to intercept the foreign material in India, or it does not have political will to curb the activities of foreign destabilizers operating in India hand in glove with the so-called voluntary agencies, which are particularly working in the sensitive areas, in the tribal belts of India.

As early as 1985, a calling attention was moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta on this subject. It was regarding the reported supply of maps of sensitive and restricted areas in Kerala and Indo-Burma border by some non-official agencies without obtaining prior clearance from the concerned authorities, thereby violating the Official Secrets Act and the map restriction policy and the action taken by the Government in the matter. Five years have passed. Has the Government taken any steps to prevent the inflow of foreign funds in India? Why is the Government not for total prohibition on the influx of any foreign funds to India except for the Government agencies? Whatever foreign assistance comes, that should be done through the Government agencies. Why should the private agencies be directly permitted to accept foreign funds at all? We have passed the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act, but it does not have any teeth and the action taken report by the Government makes a sorry reading.

Then, a number of cases have been dropped. There is a long list. Despite Kudal Commission's clear findings, a large number of cases have been considered necessary to be dropped by the Government. Even the cases pertaining to procurement of sensitive maps, prohibited maps transmitted to West Germany agency have been dropped. A number of cases have been dropped.

I am very much shocked at the manner in which the Government has treated this Kudal Commission's report; it has treated this report with callousness. This should have been an occasion for the Government to go with a heavy hand against all those voluntary agencies who were misusing the name of Gandhiji, tarnishing our image abroad and helping in the destabilising effort against the Government established by law. Instead, a number of cases have been dropped. In some cases, they find that evidence is not there. In some cases they find that the Limitation Act comes in the way. Who prevented you in amending the Limitation Act? This Limitation Act can only be invoked after the offences come to light. After the conclusions of the report of the Kudal Commission, when the Government comes to know about the offences, then the prosecution can be launched during the limitation period. There is nothing wrong with it. But a number of cases including very sensitive cases where persons concerned could have been dealt with under the law have been dropped. With great regret, I want to dissociate myself from this action, from this approach of the Government so far as the findings of the Kudal Commission are concerned. I want to draw the attention of the House so that at least the House may impress upon the Government not to sit silent without taking any action in regard to the findings of the Kudal Commission. The Government must have acted with vehemence. They must at least have taken action to amend the law. The Kudal Commission itself has suggested that the law should be amended so that the influx of foreign funds is prohibited except through proper channel. But this has not been done. No action is taken against the Gandhi National Museum, whose trustees have treated the museum shabbily. Even the relics of Mahatma Gandhi were allowed to be damaged or stolen. But no action is taken against them. What prevented the Government from taking steps to take over this institution? Gandhi National Museum should have been taken over.

Even in the last Parliament, in Rajya Sabha to be precise, it was pointed out to the Government that there was an educational

institution, a deemed university, which was also connected with such voluntary agencies working in the name of Gandhiji and misusing foreign funds. I knew this because I had followed the Rajya Sabha debates at that time. The role of the CIA was highlighted not by Congressmen but by Shri Unnikrishnan who appeared before the Kudal Commission along with Shri Nayanar and my ex-colleague Shri Suresh Kurup. They have thrown a lot of light on the activities of the CIA in Kerala, who hand in hand with these voluntary agencies, were supporting the destabilisation efforts in the country.

To come to the findings of the Commission, what are they? Apart from criminal misappropriation etc., in some cases, the voluntary agencies appeared to have surrendered to the desire of the EZE of West Germany to associate a particular religious institution with the use of foreign funds. This great Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, a voluntary agency in Kerala agreed to associate that particular in the use of the foreign funds. Then the EZE of West Germany agreed to give the foreign funds and funds were accepted by the voluntary agency. So, even the secular path has been deviated. At least, when you talk of Mahatma Gandhi, you should not compromise on secularism. But this great voluntary organisation agreed to associate with a particular religious institution in order to please the EZE and get the funds from them.

I know the nefarious activities of the EZE so far as Gujarat is concerned. It was this EZE of West Germany which provoked, inspired and even financed certain voluntary agencies in Gujarat and elsewhere to start a movement to lead the agitation against the Narmada Project. The West Germans do not like India to develop and attain self-reliance. So, these big projects and dams which will lead to the development and prosperity of the country are attacked by them in the name of environment. Some voluntary agencies and some very respected names are also active in trying to create an atmosphere against the construction of such projects. As you all know Narmada is the lifeline of Gujarat.

When a Herculean or Bhagirathan task is undertaken by Gujarat in cooperation with Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with the help of the World Bank and of course the Government of India, these voluntary agencies are trying to create public opinion against it by creating an atmosphere of suspicion about the project.

In the course of a Lok Sabha question, I had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the reports published in *Patriot*. The West German agencies are very active in destabilising the country and they are utilising the voluntary agencies in order to achieve their nefarious ends to destabilise our country. Similarly, violent agitations in India whose aim was to destabilise the established laws and the Government led by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi were also financed by these voluntary agencies. My good friend Pandeji has given an example of Bihar. I have also pointed out some examples from the Final Report so far as the Gujarat Movement is concerned. They can do it anywhere. Therefore, the Government would have turned its red eyes to cover this thing. Those who hate Parliamentary democracy in India and those who have greater faith in the United States imperialism than the democratic set up in India are expected to take the same line. Why should the Government of India not have taken strict action against them and prevented all those excesses? This is not a recent development. These activities are going on for the last so many decades. But no effective action had been taken. I may also point out that at some places late Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan advocated violence to be used with the assistance of these voluntary agencies. At some other places, Hindu-Bodh violence and disaffection was also sought to be sowed. In the name of Bodh Gaya, it was done. I also point out from the Fifth Interim Report at Page 96 some instances. Why I want to point out these things because these are very serious. In Bodh Gaya Satyagraha, the institution called Chahtra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini was encouraged by AVARD—Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development. In the name of Bodh Gaya

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

Satyagraha, it was mentioned: "*Bodh Gaya main Hindu Mahanta Kyon?*" Why there is a Hindu Mahant in Bodh Gaya? We are against the Gandhian Institutions which are trying to create a divide between the people—whether it is between Hindus and Muslims or between Hindus and Buddhists or between Hindus and Christians. But the very same voluntary agencies supported particular community and sought disaffection against another community.

Similarly, at Page 158 of the same Report, a mention has been made about the Gandhian Agency which had published and circulated the book called *Sampoorna Kranti Ke Khoj main meri vichar yatra* by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. The Agency concerned is Sarva Seva Sangh. What is stated by Late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan therein is very shocking. I only quote from Page 43 of that book which is published and circulated by that agency the following: "But I may tell you, i.e. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, clearly that as far as I am concerned I am against the violence, I am of the opinion that people should not at all be violent during the movements. And even if let us suppose that non-violence fails in its motive and becomes ineffective and the violence erupts and succeeds in its motivation, then I would not stand in the way."—Shri Jayaprakash Narayan preaching that if violence erupts or succeeds, he would not stand in the way.

"Yes, I will not be with them, still I will not side with them."

That is a different thing. But he will not obstruct. That means, he makes a provision for violence to erupt to succeed in the motivation. Therefore, he preached that they should succeed with violence or without violence and in the named of *Sampoorna Kranti* overthrow Indira Gandhi and destabilise Government of India established by law and have *Sampoorna Kranti*—total revolution—even by mean of violence, if necessary. Does this behove of a Gandhi Voluntary Agency working in the name of Ma-

hatma Gandhi? This Report refers to a lot of such instances. I shall not therefore, repeat all those instances, but I will respectfully submit that this matter deserves serious attention. The Government must immediately give a fresh look at the relevant legislation and present the inflow of all foreign funds, except through the Government agencies and take necessary action against all the offenders of course, if necessary, take over such institutions where it is possible.

I again reiterate that appropriate action should emanate from the Government without any hesitation. I submit that this matter requires urgent attention.

14.40 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN GOHPUR AREA OF ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): We had promised to this august House the other day to give a detailed statement on the violence in Gohpur area of Assam as soon as authentic reports are received from the State Government of Assam and the Central Team sent by us. These reports have since been received and I, therefore, rise to make a statement on this issue.

The Government are greatly concerned at the outbreak of violence in the Gohpur Reserve Forest area in Assam on the north bank of the river Bhrahmaputra. According to messages from the Governor and Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh received here on the 12th afternoon, over 3000 Bodos had fled from their villages in Assam as a result of group clashes and firing and entered Lower Sibansari District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Meanwhile alarming reports were appearing in the Press of heavy casualties in

the Gohpur clashes involving Bodos and no authentic factual report was received from the Government of Assam. Efforts were made to contact the State Government over the phone and it was understood from the Chief Secretary that confirmed information was only of 4 deaths, but arson had taken place in 30 villages. One column of Army was called out on the 11th afternoon and peace had been restored.

HM sent personal messages immediately to the Chief Ministers of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh advising them to take effective and coordinated measures to restore normalcy, prevent reprisals and provide relief to the victims. In view of the conflicting reports as stated above and absence of confirmation of factual position by the State Government, we decided to send a Central team led by a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs to the affected area immediately. The team left on the 13th morning, visited the affected area, also made an aerial reconnaissance and had discussions with both the State Governments and local officials. They were in Itanagar on the 15th when Governor, Chief Minister and Chief Secretary Assam visited Itanagar.

During aerial reconnaissance, the Central team could see a large number of huts having been burnt down in about 50 villages and hamlets located north of the National Highway 52 and extending upto the borders of the Lower Sibansiri District of Arunachal Pradesh. They met several affected persons—both Bodos and others. Apparently, the current spate of violence was sparked off with the killing of a non-Bodo by suspected Bodo miscreants in the Lakhimpur District on 7th night, when his house was burnt and a 5 year old boy was thrown into the fire. Thereafter, groups of non-Bodos and Bodos committed large scale arson in villages. According to the figures collected from the district authorities in Assam, 33 villages in Sonitpur District and 14 in Lakhimpur District were affected by arson. Number of confirmed deaths given by Assam Government was 16, including 7—all non-Bodos in Sonitpur District and 9 (Bodos—4 and

non-Bodos 5) in Lakhimpur District. In addition, 4 dead bodies were reported to have been recovered in Arunachal Pradesh. According to the Central Relief Committee of Bodos, 22 Bodos were dead and many more are missing, but it has not been possible to verify this claim. Assam Government have opened 31 relief camps with around 26,500 inmates as on 15th August. This included over 1100 Bodos. A large number of Bodos fled and took shelter in Arunachal Pradesh. In absence of registration, precise number is not known, but the figure is estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000. Arunachal Pradesh Government have given 140 quintals of rice, dal, salt, and some medical supplies to the Central Relief Committee of Bodos which is managing these camps. The area being wide-spread and inaccessible, it has not been possible for the Central Team to ascertain the precise figures of death and houses burnt. The Centre have impressed upon the State Government to prevent retaliation by groups and recurrence of violence and to take adequate relief and rehabilitation measures. All necessary assistance has been assured to them in this regard. During their visit to Itanagar on the 15th August, the Governor and Chief Minister and Chief Secretary of Assam had detailed discussions with their counterparts and Central Team at Itanagar on a coordinated plan of action. Assam Government agreed to set up camps in Assam near the Arunachal border for the Bodo refugees and assured adequate protection to enable them to resume their normal life in their own villages. The State Government of Assam have informed us today that they have ordered a judicial enquiry into the Gohpur incident by a sitting High Court Judge under the Commission of Enquiry Act.

As regards the long-standing agitation by the Bodos, which they had intensified since February this year, the Central Government have been trying to persuade the State Government of Assam to initiate a dialogue with the tribal groups so that a negotiated solution of the problem could be found. I am happy that following Home Minister's discussions with the Chief Minister of



[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Assam on the 9th August, the State Government have agreed to hold a meeting in Delhi later this month. The Centre has, at their request, agreed to depute an Observer at the Ministerial level. I am happy to say that good sense has now prevailed, and according to today's Press reports, the 1001-hour Bandh has been called off by ABSU. We hope that meaningful negotiation for a fair and just solution of the problem would now commence.

14.45 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

#### **Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports and Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry set to enquire into the affairs of Gandhi Peace Foundation and connected organisation-CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to request the hon. Members to briefly say about the Kudal Commission Report, whatever they want to say; and the hon. Minister is going to reply at 3.30 P.M. Only 45 minutes are there and there is a big list of speakers who want to speak. Shri Tombi Singh. You take only 5 minutes.

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any Indian, with some sense of moral values, with some patriotic sense, will condemn any organisations, individuals, agencies involved in the misuse of funds taken in the name of service to the poor for the purpose of perpetuating the holy memory, the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. It is more so when funds come from foreign countries, which are given to the voluntary organisations to be spent for the services of the poor people.

Voluntary organisations and agencies are one category and enough has been said about them in this debate. I would like to make a reference to certain organisations, individuals operating in the border area, particularly in my area. These people thrive in the name of service to the poor people and collect fund from countries like the United States and European countries, which contribute funds through individuals as well as through organisations maybe generously with best intention. Whenever there is a drought by floods or some natural calamity, these people go to foreign countries and issue appeals and get funds for it. I do not like to mention these individuals and the organisations. I think the Kudal Commission Report itself mentions that some agencies are working in the tribal areas, in the costal areas, in the border areas. I know of some agencies and individuals who are active for the last three generations. They belong originally to poor tribal population. Now they live in big palaces, buildings and they have property in Bombay and other metropolitan cities. Every time there is an havoc in the country, particularly in that area—flood or drought or some natural calamity. They collect funds and these funds never reach the poor people. I had been to that area for the last six days and joined the flood relief operation. I saw some suspicious characters moving, some suspicious agencies moving. I know that these people are now going to the European countries with an appeal for fund. They will come back with huge fund which they will never spend. In the late 60s, these organisations started a private college and this college allowed admission to certain people of limited religious denominations. At that time, I was Minister Incharge of Education in my State. I know the suspicious characters. Then I did not allow them any Government assistance and the college was wound up. You can just imagine, a college which was started with some funds, perhaps they got some funds from some foreign agency with the assurance that the college may be started and that the Government would give assistance, and when the Government refused assistance, they wound up. This is the kind of activity that is going on in the name of

assistance to the poor and all that!

I would like to make a particular and very specific reference to the organisations, to institutions like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A leader of the Opposition, of the stature of Mr. George Fernandes, and others—who are shouting from housetops and who like to blare their voices from treetops in the name of patriotism and in the name of service to the country—are collecting money from the foreign agencies as well as the national agencies or Government agencies and they are misusing it like anything. We have seen reports mentioning this kind of a thing. It is very deplorable and it is pitiable. At least associations, organisations and agencies associated with Gandhiji's name, say the Gandhi Peace Foundation, whether situated in Delhi or Kerala or any other place in the country, should have this self-respect and then respect the Father of the Nation. We should keep them aloof from this corrupt atmosphere.

In every State we have seen that Khadi and Village Industries Commission and organisations and the State Boards, are there. They are at least expected to keep themselves from free corruption. We say that temples should be free from corruption. Temples should be free from partisan politics. A temple should remain so. Now, to some extent, I think we see that the temples are being respected. Even in Punjab attempts have been made to see that temples are not used for political and other purposes. That I find, has brought some results.

Any association like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the such organisations should be kept aloof from the corrupt atmosphere and it is a pity that we have not been able to maintain the expected standard of these organisations.

Another point I would like to make is that the Commission had made an observation that certain individuals are involved in associations more than one and they are misap-

propriating and misusing the funds by involving themselves with them. They have said that a member, an individual, may be allowed to associate himself up to five organisations or associations. I do not know, what is the logic behind it. Even if an individual is corrupt, if he is misappropriating or is involved in one organisation, that is big enough. If we limit to five, what is that limit? Is there anything—I do not know—superstitious or anything scientific related to this? I do not understand. This is something which should not escape the attention of the Government.

The other thing I would like to mention is that the punishment—deterrent punishment—has been suggested to those who are involved in misuse and misappropriation of funds. The Government so far has not been able to do much even in routine matters. Some bureaucratic control, some machinery should be there. Government has got its own mechanism or machinery by which they can control and strengthen the machinery of the departments which are releasing funds to the organisations and individuals and agencies for rural development. Now, in order to strengthen the organisation, to strengthen the administrative set-up some action has to be taken. Because, strengthening of the administration—just as I said—is necessary for development. The responsibility for all developmental activity is of the Government and a responsible administration is also necessary. I would like to say that the administrative machinery should be strengthened. In order to do that, we have to just make a survey, as to how many such organisations or such departments are there under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, like AVARD, and the social welfare organisations like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. We should find out who are the recipients of this assistance; what are its functions; how many of them are doing well and how many of them are not doing well. Also make a survey and on the basis of the survey, let there be some action, some punishment be meted out. Then, we will be convinced that some serious actions are taken. We expect some positive actions on this line.

14.56 hrs.

**SHRI SRIBALLAVE PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank you for giving me time to speak on this subject.

Sir, you know that many learned Members who have already participated in the discussion covered different aspects of the Commission's Reports. I thank Mr. Justice Kudal for having done a very good job despite rough weather, despite obstacles created in the way of his functioning. He has done a very good job in exposing the real character of some people associated with institutions, which are run in the name of the Father of the Nation; they are claimed themselves to be, they are self-styled, custodians of morality and values in our country; and their character, conduct and activities have been exposed by Kudal Commission.

Sir, in our country when there is a climate of confusion created over certain things, there is a demand for setting up a Commission. But when a Commission is appointed and the Commission submits its findings, thereafter if it does not suit the opposition, who initially welcomes the appointment, they run down, they denigrate the Commission, they also speak the Commission in several names. And that is what happened in the case of Kudal Commission.

Sir, recently when the Fairfax matter was agitating the minds of the people, Thakkar Natarajan Commission was appointed. And when the Commission came out with its report, which went against Mr. V.P. Singh, they shouted that he was a pro Government man, something like that. But when it suits them, they are full of praise of it. Sir, senior judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts are appointed in the Commission. When it does not suit them, they do not have any regard for them. This is what is happening with our opposition.

Sir, I do not want to report the points covered by the hon. Member, who have spoken before me. But at the same time, I

would like to speak about one or two points. The Commission has proved beyond doubts certain allegations with regard to misuse and diversion of Government funds and foreign funds, receipts from foreign funding agencies. Sir, they, knowingly or unknowingly, some knowingly definitely and some may not be unknowingly, have played into the hands of foreign agency, who—for reasons known to everybody—try to create disharmony in our country, try to create trouble, try to create anarchy in our country. Sir, you know the situation that was created in early 1970s. During the first part of 1970s, there was an attempt, there was a conspiracy to create a law and order situation, to create anarchy in our country and also thereby create destabilisation in our country.

15.00 hrs.

And George Fernandes name has been very much mentioned. He is the villain of this Commission. Is it something new with him? For what did he visit Pakistan? Was General Zia a friend of India? Did he not have parleys, secret conference, secret discussion with Gen. Zia? So it is quite possible on the part of people like George Fernandes to receive the money from agencies in order to work as tools of foreign agencies to create disharmony, anarchy and destabilisation in our country. It is a disgrace that Associations, like Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Gandhi Peace Foundation, etc. with whom persons like Pandit Nehru were associated initially, have been denigrated and such a deterioration has come about. Thereby, those people, who are manning these organisations, of late have brought slur and disgrace to the nation and to the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

Voluntary organisations in a country like India have an increasing role to play in implementation of different social welfare programmes. But if voluntary organisations indulge in such corrupt practices, how to correct them? There should be a code of conduct for them. All the laws, statutes governing these voluntary organisations will have to be amended. Please look at it. We

should draw lessons from these observations made by the Kudal Commission and amend our Acts accordingly. Those found guilty, their registration should be withdrawn and some penal provision should be there. There should be a system of checking and monitoring proper use of funds given by Government and different organisations. Foreign money must be checked and must not be allowed to come in. But when it comes, it should only be routed through the Government. When Madam Gandhi was the Prime Minister, there were certain restrictions. But they are not adequate and enough.

The real face of those people who claim to be the custodians of morality, value-based politics in our country, has come out by the findings of the Commission. Such people should be debarred from contesting elections. Law should be amended accordingly. Those who are working as foreign agents in our country, those who do not hesitate to receive foreign money and create law and order situation, anarchy and destabilisation, they should be duly penalised and punished. I would request the hon. Home Minister to give a serious thought to it whether such people are the right type of people to contest elections and come to Assemblies and Parliament. I, therefore, strongly feel that they should be disqualified from contesting elections also.

The observations of the Kudal Commission need serious consideration as it would be unfair to ignore the basic question—can the voluntary organisations in the name of Mahatma Gandhi be allowed to erode our national values and be permitted to jeopardise our national interests mercilessly because these organised organisations are headed by those who are known to be men of status, big or small.

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara):  
Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, in the last session of Parliament we had raised this matter regarding the Kudal Commission Report on the misuse of funds by voluntary

organisations. The Government must take action against them. Voluntary organisations, be it the Khadi Commission or any other organisation, have been misusing Government funds to meet their political ends. Funds sought from abroad have also been misappropriated. Action should be taken against them.

The Kudal Commission set up by the Central Government has given its findings. I want to draw the Government's attention towards the recommendations of the Kudal Commission which has submitted its report after so many years. A number of these recommendations are not being considered by the Government on the grounds that action cannot be taken against the guilty whereas action should be taken against them. There are certain institutions where there is a provision for taking remedial action. In such cases the Government should take strict action to prevent the misuse of funds by voluntary organisations in future. These provisions should be implemented properly. The Kudal Commission Report pinpoints 3-4 organisations in particular. Some influential people had requested for setting up an organisation in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Today these institutions are hotbeds of corruption and are managed by people who have misused funds to the tune of crores of rupees. So the Government should take action against organisations like the Gandhi National Museum or the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi etc. which have come to symbolise corruption today. In 1975-76 when the Government had given a call for peace, voluntary agencies like the Khadi Commission had engineered a political revolt to destabilise the Government. They tried to mislead all and sundry. Agencies such as these have been set up for constructive purpose like providing employment to the poorer sections of society. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards Khadi and similar other institutions which are run by influential people who have been misusing funds. I request the Government to decentralise these institutions on the lines of the Panchayati Raj and Municipal Bodies. We have made requests time and again that the poor and exploited

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

employees of these institutions must be saved from those who Manage these institutions like private fiefdoms misusing the allotted funds at will. Corrupt set-ups of this nature should be dismantled. When we say that the labour should participate in the management of an industry, we should apply this principle to voluntary agencies also this will be a check on the growth of corrupt practices. Thus a greater number of people can have means of livelihood. It is extremely necessary to take this step. I request the Government to take action against George Fernandes and others who have provided funds to the institutions through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with the motive of misusing these funds for their political ends. If the hon. Minister takes concrete steps in this direction we will be getting very good results. A similar situation arose in 1957 and again in 1975-76. Today also, the Opposition is misleading the employees of these institutions engaged in constructive activities. Without Government control over these institutions, funds allotted to them will be misused. So the Government should take remedial steps in this direction.

In 1975-76 when there was a talk of mass uprising these institutions distributed pamphlets in villages and houses. According to them, in doing so they were teaching people the lessons of democracy so that true democracy could return to this country. The Congress (I) is a party that made this country independent, today it is fighting for economic independence, abolishing 'Jagirdari' and such other capitalist systems and taking the country forward through socialism whereas these people impede Government functioning by their misendeavours.

So the Government should take steps to check these institutions which are out to destroy their own country. If we continue to give funds to these organisations in future it will be a loss to the Government and the country as a whole. Today we want the country to remain undivided but the way these institutions are functioning, a divided

nation seems a strong possibility. Therefore, the recommendations contained in this Report should be implemented at the earliest and strict action be taken against such institutions and the people running them. With these words I express my support to this Report.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find that the general observations made by Kudal Commission are very important and these recommendations or observations will have far-reaching consequences provided the Government is prepared to appreciate these observations in proper perspective.

In fact, for the first time a Commission like this has gone into the functioning of these societies, foundations or trusts which have been working in our country and it has made observations which are very alarming. For instance, the Kudal Commission finds that generally these charitable societies digressed after a period of time and these associations or trusts or societies became hot-bed of politics. And yet they enjoyed benefits under the Income-tax Act. And there is no provision, I think, to derecognise these societies. Sir, the hon. Minister when he replies should clarify this. It is a very important thing. The Kudal Commission says that there is no provision in law to derecognise these societies. About these organisations, I will try not to repeat what my colleagues have said. These organisations continuously receive funds. I have personal objection to receipt of funds from within the country also. They receive huge amounts from foreign countries and there is no monitoring of receipts on how these funds are utilised. While they collect money they give a false picture of the country that there is a drought or that there is a flood etc. Under Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act of 1976, organisations have to give audited accounts of these funds that they receive from abroad. But, there is no machinery with the Central Government or with the State Governments, where they operate, to evaluate the good work done by

such organisations. There may be some organisations doing good work, but we have no system whereby we can evaluate the work done by them. Then there are individuals who hold very important positions in these trusts. Here, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that we find that not only public men, so-called social workers, but members of the Legislatures in India are also associated as Chairman and various other functionaries with various trusts. I have serious complaints against some of the trusts, particularly in the South where they run them in the name of religious denominations. If they run it for Muslims, 70 per cent of the seats will go to non-Muslims because they get more money from them. I have some examples where they collect Rs. 5 lakhs for a medical seat. Somebody should look into these things. If it is run under a religious denomination, then that religious community should enjoy a privilege, but the members of that community do not get any privilege. They get a punishment for being poor. At some point of time I am thinking of writing about this to the Prime Minister and to our capable Minister Chidambaramji. I will point out how members of the Legislatures are holding very important positions like Chairman, or Vice-Chairman or members of trusts. Yet, they collect Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs for a medical seat. This is highly objectionable. Therefore, Kudal Commission's recommendations have come handy to me and these recommendations have strengthened my belief that these trusts are running a business for their kith and kin rather than for the sections of society for which they have instituted the trusts. Not only these trusts are collecting money from within the country and from abroad but even our premier organisations like Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Central Social Welfare Board also donate money to some organisations which have been instituted for providing welfare to the society. But, neither the Khadi and Village Industries Commission nor the Central Social Welfare Board have any monitoring agency. They only pay the money and they do not have any feedback. They do not know whether that money has been utilised properly. At the close of the year,

money is released by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or by the Central Social Welfare Board to these voluntary organisations in a huff. There is no time to evaluate the good work done by them.

Sir, then there are some organisations drawing maps without consulting the Survey of India and collecting sensitive data which is released to foreign countries. Therefore, the Kudal Commission has observed that the Government should look into this properly and have suitable legislative measures. We shall see how hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram will answer this question that the Government should have suitable legislation to control these organisations in the right direction.

Finally, Kudal Commission has raised very serious question about Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Peace Foundation and has observed that these institutions, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi or perhaps Gandhi Peace Foundation indulged in disruptive activities. Kudal Commission has used the expression that they got associated with the imperialist elements, imperialist powers. This is a very serious allegation. As far as taking over of Gandhi Museum is concerned, I will not agree with that because it may not be run properly by the Government. Just because it is not properly run, the Government should not take over it. It can be improved. After all, everything cannot be run by the Government. We should have voluntary organisations.

But as far as the observation about the working of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Peace Foundation is concerned, it is a very serious observation and it will have far-reaching consequence for the country. Therefore, through you, I plead with and urge the Government to issue a white paper on it, after making investigation as far as Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Peace Foundation are concerned because these are very serious charges made by the Kudal Commission. Let the whole country know as to what had happened at what point of time, so that we would be cautious in the future.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has been said about the Kudal Commission. I do not want to repeat those things but the findings of the Kudal Commission are very alarming and therefore the Government should take action on them so that those involved in it are exposed.

Full findings of Kudal Commission report have not been reported in the press. I would like to request the Government that detailed discussion on the findings should be held on television and radio so that people can know how these people had defamed the fair name of Mahatma Gandhi.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH—in the Chair]

Be it Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Gandhi Peace Foundation or any other institutions, funds were received from abroad and they were misappropriated. In my area there is an institution named Madhubani Zila Samagraha Sansthan which misappropriated about Rs. 7.75 lakhs. When initial reports of the Kudal Commission started appearing in the newspaper, people came to know how these institutions and eminent men misappropriated the funds. I would like to submit that the Government should file suits against all those who are involved in it and take action against them however rich or big they might be. It should be done so as to serve as deterrent to others. We have got a detailed report about it, so there is no use of repeating them.

Shri George Fernandes has blamed Justice Kudal and has said that he is a stooge of the Congress and that is why he has given biased judgement. What can be more objectionable than this? If we say something in this House people feel bad about it. How has Shri George Fernandes dared to speak against a judge like this. Whatever he might have said or done, is well known now and it has also been pointed out in the report that he forced the Khadi and Village Industries

Commission to spend money in his constituency and that sum was also misappropriated. Shri George Fernandes has connections abroad particularly in West Germany. Those in politics know it. You would recall that during the railway strike in 1974 many telegrams of Shri George Fernandes were intercepted wherein it was found that he wanted to create disturbances in the country. Who does not know about the Baroda Dynamite case? Such dangerous people, who want to destabilise the country, should be exposed. How can we allow them to say such things. I would like to be brief. Case should be filed against those who have misappropriated the foreign money and severe punishment should be given to them.

I want to say one thing more in this connection. Many universities from abroad send teams to this country for study and research. It is a mystery from where funds are made available to them. It was revealed much later that those study groups had connections with C.I.A. Therefore, I would like to urge that investigation should be made about every study group visiting this country because these teams visit tribal, sensitive or border areas on the pretext of study or research and incite the people there. Therefore, I shall urge that all pros and cons should be considered seriously before granting such permission even if it is through a University. The Home Ministry should make comprehensive investigation. No foreigner should be allowed to come to this country without their permission. When they return to their respective countries, films or photographs that they might be carrying with them should be thoroughly scrutinised.

In the end, I would like to say that the Kudal Commission has made efforts to inquire into the cases related to the Organisations associated with Mahatma Gandhi's name and you would be surprised to know that many people are collecting money in Canada on the pretext that human rights are being violated in India. The money is not in dollars but in Indian currency. People who are settled abroad telephone their relatives in India to pay Rs. 5 lakh to a specified

person visiting India. Rs. 5 lakh are paid in advance to them abroad. All this is done through a secret code. I think the Home Ministry knows all about it. Such activities should be exposed and such links shall be snapped. Strict action should be taken on the findings of the Kudal Commission.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the observations of Kudal Commission are being discussed in the House. These observations reveal that the total number of voluntary organisations in the country is about 12,000. They are engaged in different activities in backward and tribal areas through out the country. These were set up with a view to serve the people. We have also come to know that these organisations have received money from abroad, as is the case with Gandhi Peace Foundation. It is sad that such a big conspiracy is going on in the name of Gandhiji. Such voluntary organisations are a slur on the country. Under these circumstances, the Government should take them over.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a Bodha Gaya Samanvaya Ashram in my area, which was founded by Jai Prakash Babu. It receives money from abroad directly. Foreign tourists come and stay there. Hon. Minister should get it investigated. I know because it is in my constituency. Foreigners from Java, Sumatra, Germany and Japan come there and stay there for 2-4 months on the pretext of providing training. They might be passing information about our country to other countries. The Samanvaya Ashram charges commission from them. I drew attention of this august House many times in this regard and of the Government through letters but no action has been taken so far.

Mr. Chairman, the Kudal Commission has referred to many voluntary organisations. It has levelled charges against all these organisations which are spending the funds on anti-national activities. Some organisations have become arena for political activities.

The Bodh Gaya Samanvaya Ashram indulges in various types of illegal activities.

Recently, when Shri Devi Lal went there he stayed at the Samanvaya Ashram. Lakhs of rupees were given by Shri Dwarka Sunder Tiwariji for publicity. I have received this information from reliable sources.

Not only this, some people even collected confidential figures about Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak Basin and passed it on to a foreign agency. Another organisation collected and passed on geological information to other countries.

There is charge against these voluntary organisations that the scales used in the maps passed on to the foreigners are not the approved ones.

The policy of such organisations and voluntary agencies is to serve the people during calamities like floods and cyclone and provide them relief. Working for the upliftment of the Harijans and Girijans is also one of their activities. But money received for these purposes is diverted and misused.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say through you, that this money is being spent on naxalite activities in Bihar, particularly in my area. Therefore, it is my demand that Government should keep a close watch over Samanvaya Ashram so that the money received for the harijans and girijans from abroad may be spent on these poor people only. Nothing is being done for them. Therefore, I urge the Government to set up a board under its direct control which may look into the affairs to these organisations.

**SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to make my submission. I feel that time is limited and therefore I would like to draw your attention only towards one or two particular points. There is no doubt that the findings of the Kudal Commission are an eye-opener. It was revealed that a deep conspiracy was being hatched through the voluntary organisations being run in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Some people who pose to be the well wishers of the country are in-



[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

volved in this. But now the Kudal Commission report have unmasked those faces and exposed their activities. As regards the contents of the report, other hon. Members have referred to them in detail and therefore, I would not like to go into them but now when it has been proved beyond doubt that these organisations have links with such people and forces which are interest in destabilising the country and which have always been hatching conspiracies in this regard. I think they should be exposed. I would like to strongly urge the hon. Members to ensure that follow up action is taken on this report. Thereafter the Government should acquire full powers to de-recognise these organisations. Secondly, it would have been good had it been possible to make a statutory provision to control and monitor the activities of such organisations. Mahatma Gandhi was the Father of our nation. The Government should take over all the museums that have been set up in his name so that they may be protected. With these words I thank you once again.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for having placed this final report of the Kudal Commission and for giving us an opportunity to go into the whole thing.

Here, in this House, there are many Hanchandras, apparently Hanchandras...

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Not Harish Chandra Rawat.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Not at all. They have been demanding all other reports except Kudal Commission's Report. I do not want to prolong the whole discussion because almost all the sections of the House have contributed to this lively discussion on the Kudal Commission. In that, he has done a great service to the country. I just want to caution the Home Minister that these things which we have been already discussing here,

should not end here. But the follow up action on the part of the Government must be taken vary strictly.

I want to tell one thing about these sacred organisations through which they have manipulated and conducted the anti-national activities. In the interest of these organisations and also in the interest of other organisations, these organisations should be banned and there should not be such organisations where unwanted elements come and exploit the nation.

Thirdly, I want to tell the whole country that after Justice Kudal has done this service about so many people, so many Janata Dal leaders, if Mr. V.P. Singh is really sincere, he should deny tickets to all these people. Then only the countrymen will say that he is sincere.

With these words, I endorse the points contributed by my esteemed friends and again request the Government to take severe action against those who have erred in these institutions. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first like to thank Shri Purushottam Das Kudal for his report which this issue has been raised. He paid scant regard to the position of the people while preparing the report. He did not care whether those indicted were eminent men or highly placed bureaucrats. He tried to prove the charges that were levelled against them and came to the conclusion, that organisations like the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, AVARD and Sarva Seva Sangh which were committed to the sacred task of the upliftment of the country by following the principles of Mahatma Gandhi, have in fact indulged in disgraceful activities. We have to hang our heads in shame. I would like that most stringent action should be taken in this regard.

Sir, I have observed that eminent people and politicians are indicted in the reports of

the various Commissions but action is seldom taken against them. The people who have been indicted in the Kudal Commission Report are eminent people and the names of some of them are Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Dr. Razia Ahmed, Shri Siddiq Ali, Shri Som Dutt Vedalankar, Shri R.C. Diwakar, Shri K.C. Radhakrishnan, Shri B.R. Nanda, Dr. Usha Mehta, Shri Bimal Prasad, Shri Devi Prasad and Shri George Fernandes. Those people enjoy eminent positions in the political and social fields and in spite of that they have indulged in such activities. They are also involved in C.I.A. activities. Our maps and other sensitive informations have been leaked in the name of projects. It has caused much damage to the nation. I would like that most stringent action should be taken against these people who have been involved in such anti-national activities. An enquiry should be conducted by the CBI and thereafter a chargesheet should be prepared to expose their hypocrisy. These persons should be pulled down from their high pedestal and it should be the duty of all the Party Presidents to prevent them for contesting elections by not issuing them party tickets so that they may not indulge in those activities again by taking advantage of their positions. I would like that complete follow-up action should be taken on the report of this Commission.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): The Commission has come out with categorical findings that the Institutions which have taken money—whether it is Government money or foreign money—have mis-utilised them or misappropriated them or they have not properly utilised.

I quote from the finding:

"That Commission has observed in most of the cases that a large chunk of foreign funds went into the hands of undesirable elements and were used for various disruptive and clandestine activities meant to create chaos and destabilisation in the country. The agencies

being run in the name of Mahatma Gandhi have allowed themselves to be used by the foreign agencies"

So, it is a matter of regret that in the name of Gandhi, some institutions and people with such attitudes, are working.

I want a categorical statement from the Home Minister that all the institutions which have been indulging in things like this—even if a *prima facie* is established—will be derecognised and the registration will be cancelled. Prosecution should be launched. Let them get acquitted and come out, if they claim themselves to be Harichandras.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Kudal Commission Report has been taken up for discussion in the House today. In this report, those persons who have received foreign funds and have utilised them for disruptive activities in the country have been exposed. They include the anti-national elements also. It has been stated in the report that top secret information as the map of the country and of sensitive areas were being passed on to foreign powers through these voluntary organisations. This is no small matter. It is treason. I congratulate Justice Kudal for exposing this treason. He has done this because he is a patriot. He could not tolerate any attempts of destabilising the country. That is why he exposed them. Where have the people who have been appealing for justice disappeared? George Fernandes is of the view that to disgrace a judge and cast aspersions on him is to negate justice, then why is he himself indulging in it? Why is he speaking against a judge who has submitted an unbiased report. Those who intent to ruin and disintegrate the country at the instance of foreign powers why should they like such revelations? That is why efforts are being made to criticise and malign the Kudal Commission. Why cannot they see the truth? It is because the bitter truth is about them and in the name of total revolution they have tried to mislead the country. What role did Shri George Fern-

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

andes play? He received funds from abroad and tried to destabilise the country by inciting the Defence Forces to rebel, but in vain. Today when he is being unmasked these people are trying to protect him. We all know Gandhiji lived like a hermit in this land of plenty. The Organisations which are being run in his name and which are indulging in such activities should be closed down.

Finally, I would like to submit that these persons have deliberately misused the organisations in the name of Mahatama Gandhi and Khadi. They knew how these Organisations could be misused for their selfish interests. The situation can be compared with Ravana's assuming the guise of a hermit in order to abduct Sita. The foreign funds are passing into their hands, not only through Organisations associated with Gandhi but also through religious Organisations which are being run in the name of Hinduism or Christianity. There is a need to keep a strict watch over them. I would like to demand through this House that foreign funds should not go into the hands of these Social Service Organisations directly but should be channelised through the Government. They only their misdeeds can be checked. If the conspirators cannot be controlled at least total check should be exercised on the political leaders who receive funds from abroad and misuse them. This is all what I want to say.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Kudal Commission Report placed in both the Houses by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has been an eye-opener for the entire nation. It has become clear from this report that large amount of funds made available to certain undesirable elements for disruptive activities have been swindled. A case is filed against a poor man even if he is involved in the bungling of a negligible amount and he is put behind bars but why are those who are involved in this case still at large? Stringent action should be taken against them otherwise there will be no use of our discussions here. This is the unanimous view of the House that the Gov-

ernment should take appropriate action in this matter and enquire into the bungs.

They say that there has been bungling in the Bofors gun deal but they do not have any solid proof. They have resigned merely on the basis of the report. Objections are raised on petty matters but it has been clearly mentioned in this report that they have swindled funds.

Himachal Pradesh is a backward area. There are poor people in this State as well as in Kashmir and other States. There are a number of voluntary Organisations in these States. There is one such Organisations called "Ruchi" in Himachal Pradesh, the financial transactions of which have not been audited so far. They spend funds for anti national propaganda. They might be even supplying maps of the country abroad. The Government should try to enquire into it.

There should be a complete check on the voluntary institutions indulging in these activities whether they are running in the name of Gandhiji or any body else. The Government should take action against them. The accounts of these institutions should be audited and a watch should be kept over the sources from which the funds are received. It should also be seen for what purpose have these funds been utilised. Out of these cases taken up by the Government, a number of cases have been dropped but immediate decision should be taken in the rest of the cases. The Government should take necessary steps against them. I am grateful to you for having granted me time to speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the views expressed by my colleagues on the Kudal Commission Report which is being discussed through a motion moved by Shri T. Basheer. I fully agree with what Shri Keyur Bhushan has submitted.

What an irony that the institutions running in Gandhiji's name are indulging in activities which are against the basic Gandhian principles. The Chairman of

Gandhi Peace Foundation, Shri Verma has said today that the Kudal Commission's enquiry report should be immediately cancelled. In support of his argument he has said that this effects the independence of the people and the psychology of the voluntary organisations. I would like to submit firmly that voluntary organisations do not simply mean free organisations. The Government should have some control over them and audit should be a must for them.

Besides, I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary action in regard to 3-4 points. First, if the funds have been misutilised or if they have indulged in anti-national activities which may give a blow to our national unit, then there is a need to take strict action against them.

I feel that the misutilisation of funds allocated for different assignments, especially for the welfare of the backward classes and the adivasis is a crime and immoral. There is a need to make an indepth study of the institutions running in Gandhiji's name.

There are many noble people who social service out of sympathy. In cases where the charges have been proved beyond doubt, stringent action should be taken. Apart from this detailed investigation should be made.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that the investigation conducted by the Chartered Accountant should alone be considered as valid. A separate agency should be constituted for conducting its investigation.

Sir, this is an election year. You should find out as to which all Organisations have got more funds and how have those funds been utilised. Some institutions are definitely trying to destabilise our country and want to misutilise the funds they get from foreign countries. The Auditor General of India should audit every single penny received from abroad. Thereafter, the audit report should be presented in the House and after P.A.C. goes through it, discussion

should be made on it in the House. If after all this, that institution proves right, it should be given permission to get funds from foreign countries.

In the end I thank you, Sir, this was a very lengthy topic but you granted me a little time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Kudal Commission of Inquiry was set up by a Resolution of Parliament. The Commission had submitted six Interim Reports and a Final Report. Earlier, the Government placed before this House the first three Interim Reports and also a Memorandum of Action Taken. A few days ago, we placed before this House the Fourth, Fifth and the Sixth Interim Reports and the Final Report. We have also placed before this House the Memorandum of Action Taken. It is unfortunate that some Members of this House who should have been here, who should have given us their views on the indictment made by Justice Kudal on various organisations, are not here. Perhaps, many of them would have squirmed in their seats with embarrassment as Member after Member rose to read relevant portions of the Report. Kudal Commission was not a Court of Law. It was neither prosecuting anybody nor was it pronouncing judgement on anybody's conduct. It was a Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate into facts and to report on the facts found by the Commission to the Government. It is for the Government and the people of this country to take note of what had happened over a period of years,—the kind of indiscipline, the kind of degradation that had crept in many institutions and the kind of dangers that have been exposed by the Kudal Commission—and prepare and guard against such dangers and take steps to prevent such occurrences and dangers in future.

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

16.00 hrs.

Sir, there was only one voice of discordance during this debate and that unfortunately was our dear colleague Shri Shahabuddin's. I thought, he would do me the courtesy of listening to my reply. This morning, when I briefly intervened and said that there were several inaccuracies in his speech, he stoutly maintained that there was only one inaccuracy in his intervention. Therefore, I read his speech very carefully and I have listed the inaccuracies in his speech. But I do not know whether it would be proper for more to point out the inaccuracies in his absence. One of his complaints was that Justice Kudal did not follow the principles of natural justice. He may turn on me tomorrow to say that I also did not follow the principles of natural justice because I am pointing out the inaccuracies in his absence!

Sir, Shri Shahabuddin said that no rules of procedure were ever framed by the Kudal Commission and that the principles of natural justice were given a complete go by. I am sorry to say he is totally wrong. Mr. Shahabuddin said that for 24 months not a notice was sent to the organisations. He said that the office bearers were never called. He is totally wrong. Mr. Shahabuddin said, they did not go to the High Court until three years later. He is totally wrong. Mr. Shahabuddin said the mere fact that such a stay order was granted was a testimony, was a reflection upon the principles and the procedures followed by the Kudal Commission which violated every law in the book and every know principle of natural justice. He is totally wrong.

Let us see the facts. On the 17th February 1982, pursuant to the Resolution of Parliament, Government notified the Kudal Commission. On the 8th of April, 1982, not three years later as Mr. Shahabuddin would maintain, but less than 2 months after the notification was made, Gandhi Peace Foundation and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi filed writ petitions No. 980 of 82 and 981 of 82 in the Delhi High Court, which were dismissed *in limine*.

On the 26th of July 1982, the Kudal Commission framed the rules of procedure. I have with me the rules of procedure. It did not require any great effort to discover them because they were published in the First Interim Report itself. The rules of procedure have been issued under Section 8 of the Act read with Rule 5, Sub-Rule 8 of the rules. They run into several pages. The total number of rules containing the rules of procedure are 34. The rules of procedure elaborately set out the procedure that will govern public hearings, affidavits, evidence, summoning of witnesses, mode of recording evidence, mode of proof of report of investigating officer, recording of statements by the authorised person, admission of original arguments in evidence, right of cross-examination, order or hearing, so on and so forth.

On the 31st July 1982, under Rule 5, Sub-Rule 2, Clause (b), the Kudal Commission published a public notification inviting members of the public to furnish statements. On the 17th of September, 1982—not 24 months as Mr. Shahabuddin would maintain, but exactly seven months after the Commission was established—after the Commission had done its preliminary work and after the procedure was notified—the Commission issued a notice under Rule 5, Sub-Rule 2 Clause (a) to the four organisations named in the Resolution of Parliament and named in the Commission's notification.

Within thirteen days, the four organisations came before the Commission and filed a statement. It would be interesting for the House to know what the four organisations in their statements, which I believe are more or less identical, have said. In their statements the four organisations said: "An applications for decision of preliminary objection—each one of the four organisations said—cannot be said by any stretch of imagination that it would come within the purview of a definite matter of public importance. There cannot be any manner of doubt that the appointment of the Commission can be ordered under Section 3 whether to make inquiry, whether any person or body has been guilty of an act which amounts to public misdeed. The present Commission is to act as a Tribunal and

not as in investigating agency. In the present case, there is no such complaint or any information about which it could be said that the inquiry has been made. It is submitted that the function of the Commission is to inquire into the truth or other-wise the specific allegations. The Commission cannot therefore constitute itself into an investigating agency concerned with finding out whether anything which is wrong or improper has been done by the person or association concerned. This is particularly so in the case of voluntary non-Governmental organisations, like the one, whose affairs are going to be investigated into by the Commission. It is therefore prayed—the prayer is important and each one of them made the same prayer, 13 days after they got notice—that this hon. Commission may be pleased to hold that the notification does not disclose any definite matter of public importance about which in inquiry has to be made and therefore the inquiry cannot be proceeded with." This is the co-operation extended by these four organisations. Yet Mr. Shahabuddin went on to say, "The four organisations pledged co-operation. The four organisations wrote letters saying that not a notice has come. We are being condemned without being heard. Nothing is know to us. But why are you doing this to us? This was the burden of his song yesterday. I will tell you how they have co-operated, as I go through the history. All these preliminary objections were rejected. In January, 1984, they filed a writ petition No. 480 of 1984 and obtained a stay. The writ petition was dismissed as withdraw on the 1st of March, 1985 and the stay was vacated. For full 14 months, the Commission could do nothing because of the stay orders which were obtained by these four organisations. On the 4th of March, 1985 they withdrew the Writ petition No. 480 of 1984 but on the same day, they filed writ petition No. 499 of 1985. This is what the Commission has to say on how they co-operated. In the Third Interim Report—one does not have to read too many pages and Mr. Shahabuddin need not have troubled himself to read too many pages and if he had read only Page 1 of the Introduction as to what the Commission has to say, it would have been better—

this is what the Commission has to say.

"As reported in the previous report, writ petition No. 480 of 1984 filed by the four organisations, namely, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Sarva Seva Sangh and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development was dismissed as withdrawn on 1st March, 1985."

"....And another writ petition, No. 499 of 1985 was filed by the organisations on the same day. Whereas this writ was admitted by the High Court, no stay was granted. When the writ came up for hearing after a show cause on 28th March 1985, it was dismissed in respect of Sarva Seva Sangh; and the remaining three organisations were directed to comply with the notices issued under Section 4 (b) read with 5 (2) within six weeks from the date of the order, viz. 28th March 1985. The organisations, even after the expiry of the six-week period, sought adjournment from the Commission; and finally, on 17th March 1985 expressed their inability to comply with the notices. The Commission, therefore, passed an elaborate order on 4h July 1985 directing that the entire matter should be placed before the Delhi High Court to enable it to consider rescinding of its order dated 22nd March 1985, so that the Commission should proceed ahead and take further action for implementation of its notices under Section 4 (b) read with 5(2) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

As on the date when the Third Report was submitted, viz. 15th July 1985, the four organisations did not comply with the notices.

We then go to the Fourth Interim Report which was submitted on 16th December 1985. I quote from page 1, paragraph 1.2:

"The four main organisations named in the Notification, viz. Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Seva Sangh and Associa-

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

tion of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development have so far failed to comply with the notices issued to them under Section 4 (b) read with Section 5 (2) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

The Fifth Interim Report was submitted on 2nd May 1986. I quote from page 1, paragraph 1.2:

"The four main organisations named in the Notification viz. Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Seva Sangh and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development have so far failed to comply with the notices issued to them under Section 4 (b) read with Section 5 (2) of the Commissions on Inquiry Act, 1952."

The Sixth Interim Report was submitted on 30 October 1986. Again, I quote from paragraph 1.2 on page 1:

"The four main organisations named in the Notification viz. Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Seva Sangh and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development have so far failed to comply with the notices issued to them under Section 4 (b) read with Section 5 (2) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

I hope Mr. Shahabuddin, in the new party that he founds, will get more cooperation from its members, than the cooperation extended by these four organisations to the Kudal Commission.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): What is the name of his party?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): What is the party's name?

SHRI P. CHIMDAMBARAM: I am talking about the new party that he will found. I do not know what this party's name is. I was

told that his paper's name is Muslim Indian. I told him once that he should change it to Indian Muslim. If he founds a new party, I hope he will call it Indian Muslim, and not Muslim Indian. It is not correct to say...(Interruptions) that the Commission has not done justice. You may disagree with the Commission; and Government have disagreed with some aspects of the Commission's report, which I will come to, presently; for example, Mr. Haroobhai Mehta disagreed with certain things; he disagreed with Government. That is a different thing. But to paint the Commission with one black brush and say: 'No procedure was laid down; no rules were framed; no notices were issued; and everybody promised cooperation...' is wrong, unless he is reading the report of some other Commission—well, I do not know which Commission's report he is reading; the reports which I have read and which I have tried to place, clearly show that the Commission followed every rule and every procedure, as laid down in the law.

Let us come to the Final Report. I do not want to burden the House with all that happened in the last 3 or 4 years. Let me come to the Final Report and summarize the monumental work that the Commission has done, although Government has, after carefully looking into the matter, closed certain cases. And one does not again have to delve deep into these reports. These are available even in the 'Introduction' pages.

Under Rule 5 (2) (a), the Commission issued 850 notices. The Commission recorded the statements of 1250 witnesses. The Commission issued notices to produce documents under Section 4(b) read with Section 5 (2) in respect of 915 matters and issued 915 notices. The Commission received 800 files. And when the Commission found that it would have to reach conclusion which might affect the reputation of any persons or it might have to enquire into the conduct of any persons under Section 8 (B), the Commission issued notices to 210 persons including every one of the important persons who have been named in the statement read by the Home Minister.

It is also not correct to say that the Commission took upon itself to enquire into every charge. Appendix V to the Final Report lists 463 allegations which were examined by the Commission and which were closed after preliminary investigations because they did not make out any case for enquiry. The Commission took up for full enquiry 180 cases and submitted a report in respect of 167 cases. Had the Commission been fair or not? Four hundred and sixty three allegations were taken up for preliminary examination and closed. One hundred and eighty cases were enquired into in great detail and Commission submitted a report in 167 cases leaving 13 cases which have been explained as pending cases. How did they cooperate with the Commission? I have given you a brief version of how the four main organisations cooperated. Let me go into some more facts. Chapter IV of the Final Report deals with matters in the courts and it makes a very interesting reading. On page 152, it reads as follows:

"During the entire tenure of the Commission, the Organisations filed a total of 2 Civil Appeals and 2 Transfer Petitions in the Supreme Court and 50 Writ Petitions in different High Courts of the country. In addition, the Union of India filed one letters Patent Appeal in the Delhi High Court against the judgement of the learned single Judge in C.W. No. 2092 of 1982. Of these only 23 Writ Petitions have since been disposed of as per details in page 4.3 et seq. The details of remaining Civil Appeals, Transfer Petitions, Letters Patent Appeal and Writ Petitions which have remained pending at the time of expiry of the term of this Commission are given in para 4.4 et seq."

Mr. Shahabuddiun said,

"The mere fact that such a stay order was granted, as it is customary, reflects upon principles, upon procedures followed by the Kudal Commission, which violated every law in the book, every know principle of natural justice."

I intervened and said, "why don't you tell us what happened in the High Court?" He said, "I do not have the time." Fortunately, I have the time. Let me share with the House what happened in the High Court. A Writ Petition No. 980 of 1982 by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi dismissed *in limine*; a Writ Petition No, 981 of 1982 by Gandhi Peace Foundation dismissed in limine; a Write Petition No. 480 of 1984 by AVARD dismissed as withdrawn and a Write Petition No. 751 of 1984 by A C Sen dismissed as withdrawn.

"Writ Petition No. 1038 of 1984; by A.C. Sen;  
Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No, 1221 of 1984 by A.c. Bhartiya,  
Dismissed by order dated 10-5-84.

Writ Petition No, 1639 of 1984, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies. The Writ was granted by an order dated 15-11-1984 striking down a notice under 8-B lone, but with permission to the Commission to issue a fresh notice.

Write Petition No, 2212 of 1984 Vanvasi Seva Kendra, Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No. 2298 of 1984, Nagaland Gandhi Ashram.  
Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No, 2331 of 1984 Gram Nirman Mandal  
Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No, 2396 of 1984. Nehru Seva Sangh.  
Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No, 2874 of 1984. Muzafarpur Vikas Mandal,  
Dismissed as withdrawn.

Writ Petition No, 467 of 1985, Nehru Seva Sangh,  
Dismissed as premature.

Writ Petition No, 669 of 1985, Srinivas Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust. Point



[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

No. 2 was quashed with permission to reframe the issue suitably.

I go on and on."

Every single Writ Petition, barring the two which I mentioned, was dismissed either *in limini* or dismissed as withdrawn. What does this show? Does this show cooperation? Does this show that the Commission has violated every law in the book and every known principle of natural justice? It only shows that the people were not willing to have their affairs inquired into. Public institutions, so-called voluntary organisations which had taken the name of Mahatma Gandhi and which came for severe criticism—I will read to you portions of the criticism by very eminent people—were not willing to have their affairs investigated although there was a solemn resolution adopted by the Parliament of India. They were literally thumbing their nose at Parliament. They said, Parliament may pass resolutions, Government may make the notification, we know how to stall the proceedings, we know how to delay the proceedings, we know how to drag the proceedings, although we have no case, we will do this in order to buy time."

Sir, nemesis will come around one day or other. They did buy time, for a couple of years, for three years, for four years. But today Justice Kudal has exposed them. It is a moral indictment. A moral indictment of those who commercialised the name of Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, as far as I am concerned, even if we take no penal action against them, even if we did not prosecute them in courts of law, this moral indictment is sufficient to compel them to withdraw from public life or withdraw from these organisations and not to commercialise the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

Let me go into some of the cases. I have made some compilations and I thought I should share with this hon. House the substance of the Fourth, Fifth and the Sixth

Interim Reports and the Final Report. Say, I shall limit myself to 116 cases in these four reports. I have broadly classified the categories on infractions, categories of violations which are dealt with in these Report.

The first is Foreign Donations and Contributions. In this category, in the Fourth Interim Report there are five cases, in the fifth Interim Report there are six cases, in the Sixth Interim Report there are 12 cases and in the Final Report there are four cases. The largest number of infractions have occurred in the category, "Foreign Money, Foreign Donations" This is an eye opener to us. We must wake up to where these infractions are occurring. The largest number has occurred in foreign Donations and foreign Contributions. An equally large number can be categorised as financial improprieties. To put it in simple language, it means keeping wrong books of account or in crude language, fudging your account. The Fourth Interim Report has 11 cases under this category. The Fifth Interim Report has 13 cases. The Sixth Interim Report has 7 cases and the Final Report has 6 cases. This is again an eye-opener. Mahatma Gandhi was known for meticulous book-keeping. I do not know what I read, I believe he would keep an account for every pie and would ask an account for every pie. But there are people who took the name of Mahatma Gandhi. And a large number of infractions have been committed under the category of financial improprieties or wrong book-keeping. Sir, there are ten cases in four reports which can be classified as falsification of account. It is these, I think, which are serious and which perhaps leader to the question, whether the penal action should be taken or not—clear falsification of accounts. There are twelve cases dealing with publication of books and articles. I will deal with them briefly. There are 10 cases dealing with publication of maps. There are 13 cases of contravention of the aims and objects of the organisations concerned. There are three cases which can be categorised as acts of negligence or breach of trust. There are two cases which can be categorised as illegal occupation of land or misuse of premises. And there are two cases which point to

contravention of the Societies Registration Act. But Sir, broadly what emerges is that people have fallen a prey to the temptation of money, particularly foreign money, financial improprieties in dealing with money and falsification of accounts in dealing with money. If Mahatma Gandhi taught us anything, it is not to be attracted to filthy lucre. Money is not the be-all and end-all of life and the accumulation of wealth is not the greatest glory which man can seek. Voluntary organisations are entrusted with money by people in the belief that they will be spent wisely, prudently, in the service of the people. But if voluntary organisations are loose with their money, are not careful with their money, or commit improprieties with their money, what is the confidence which the public in this country will have on voluntary organisations. Infact Prof. Soz said, and I could not agree more with him that the Government cannot do everything, there must be voluntary organisations. But unfortunately, Kudal Commission has exposed one side of our voluntary organisations, which must make us hang our heads in shame that there are such organisations which have commercialised the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, out of these 116 cases which are dealt with in these four reports, we have found 58 cases actionable. And I owe an explanation about the word 'actionable'. I know that this is a semi technical world, may be this has given rise to a certain amount of scepticism about the will of the Government to take action. Now 'actionable' means that you can take action to impose a penalty, a penalty either through a court of law or through departmental proceedings. Anything which is not actionable does not mean that they are exonerated. Anything which is not actionable means that there is an indictment, much of it is a moral indictment, but because of legal difficulties, which I will enumerate, it is not possible at this point of time to prosecute them in a court of law or to take action under any Statute. What are the difficulties? I have tried to enumerate the difficulties which we have felt in the remaining 58 cases. It is just an accident that 58 out of 116 cases have been

found to be actionable and 58 are not actionable.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Are these 58 cases against all the four organisations?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes. First of all, one ingredient may lead to an indictment that some infraction has been committed. But our penal laws do not turn around one ingredient. There are more than one ingredient in a section, particularly there is an ingredient known as *mens rea*. Most of our penal sections require a certain intention. It is only in recent laws that we have evolved the principle of strict liability. So if one ingredient is missing, it is not possible to prosecute under a particular section of the law. For some cases, there is a clear bar under section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For example, events that have happened in 64 or 70 or 80 are no longer prosecutable because of the bar under section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It would not be proper to amend section 468 only to deal with these 58 cases. Another difficulty is the inability to assemble evidence at this stage. People would have died, records would have disappeared. It would not be possible to assemble the evidence necessary to prosecute or take departmental action. Therefore, we looked at it very carefully. First, we asked the Department to look into it. Then we asked the CBI to look into it. Then we referred it to the Ministry of Law. Then we called the Additional Solicitor-General to give his opinion. After that a group involving the Law Minister and the Home Minister—I was assisting the Home Minister—looked into it carefully. And we came to the conclusion that it is neither possible nor perhaps worthwhile pursuing 58 out of 116 cases. Does this not show the *bona fides* of the Government? Does it not show the *bona fides* of the CBI? Does it not show the *bona fides* of the Ministry of Law? We know that there is an indictment by Justice Kudal and we know that people have not been careful or honest with the money entrusted to them. Yet in our judgement, we say, all right, indictment is there and it is sufficient, and we shall not pursue a certain number of cases but we

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

shall pursue only 58 out of 116 cases covered by these four reports. Shri Shahabuddin waxed eloquent and said: Will this persecution go for hundred years and thousand years? Where is the persecution? On the contrary, I am criticised by Mr. Shahabuddin for not dropping 58 cases and criticised by Mr. Mehta for dropping 58 cases. Where do I stand? Government has been extremely fair, extremely generous, in fact, over-generous in coming to the conclusion that it is not possible and perhaps, it is not desirable, given the lapse of time, to pursue a certain number of cases. But we are determined to pursue the cases which have found to be actionable.

Of these 58 cases, 16 have been referred to the CBI, 12 have been referred to the Ministry/Departments of the Government of India and 30 cases have been referred to the State Governments. I sincerely hope and I want to avail of this opportunity to appeal to the State Government not to treat them lightly but to take rigorous follow-up action on these 30 cases. Having regard to the views expressed by hon. Members, we will set up a monitoring mechanism in the Government of India to follow-up what action is being taken on these cases by the CBI, by the Ministries and by the State Governments.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What about derecognition of these Societies?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will come to that. I made a compilation of some cases which are more interesting than the others. I do not think, I need go into each one of these cases now because it is past 4.30.

SHRI RAM PIYARE PANIKA: We are interested in some cases where they have contradicted it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I shall only refer to some cases. Take, for example, the case involving Mr. George Fernandes. This is in the Fourth Interim Report. Mr.

Shahabuddin had taken a special plea on behalf of Mr. George Fernandes. Mr. George Fernandes's case is case No. 22 of the Fourth Interim Report. The discussion begins at page No. 209. The allegation is contained in the notice under Section 8B. Lest Mr. Shahabuddin say that no notice was given, I wish to point out that notice was given under Section 8B of the Commissions of Inquiry Act on 21st of February, 1984 to AVARD through its Vice-President, Shri A.C. Sen, Shri K.S. Radha Radhakrishna, President, AVARD, Shri George Fernandes, Member of Parliament, Shri Som Dutt Vadalkar, Former Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Shri L.C. Jain, Former Chairman of All India Handicrafts Boards. The allegation was: Procurement of loans and grants totalling to Rs. 24.37 lakhs from Khadi and Village Industries Commission by AVARD for distribution among artisans in parliamentary constituency of Shri George Fernandes with a view to serve his political interests. The notice was issued and the Commission proceeds to summarise its inquiries. These were the points for determination:

1. Whether the subject matter of notice under Section 8B of the Act is a definite matter of public importance?
2. Whether Shri George Fernandes, then Union Minister of Industries desired that loans to artisans in Muzaffarpur District be distributed on June 6, 1979 by KVIC through AVARD and in order to expedite the release of funds, Shri L.C. Jain, General Secretary of AVARD approached the KVIC Chairman for this purpose?
3. Whether Shri L.C. Jain and Shri A.C. Sen assured the KVIC that the Constitution of AVARD which did not provide for taking up of activities relating to Khadi and Village Industries, would be amended?

4. Whether AVARD got its Constitution printed revising clause 3 of its Memorandum although the revised clause was never brought on the agenda of any General Body meeting of AVARD for its consideration?
5. Whether the AVARD received total grant of Rs. 24,37,040/- from the KVIC on 30-5-1979 when neither any proposal for amending the Constitution of AVARD was circulated nor the Constitution had been amended?
6. Whether it was a condition of the grant that the entire payment of the artisans will be made on June 6, 1979?
7. In the facts and circumstances of the case what recommendations, if any, be made by the Commission?

Then an additional issue was framed whether there is no material on the basis of which notice to Shri L.C. Jain could be issued. On this, AVARD appeared before the Commission and examined a witness by name Shri P.M. Tripathi. The other four Respondents, namely, Shri K.S. Radhakrishna, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Som Dutt Vedalankar and Shri L.C. Jain did not examine any witness. This is what the Commission goes on to say, and I quote:

"Shri P.M. Tripathi in his evidence has stated that AVARD selected Muzaffarpur for rural development work in the wake of naxalite activities and in order to bring peace in that area and not in order to serve the interests of Shri George Fernandes. However, there is overwhelming oral and documentary evidence on the record (which has already been discussed above) to show that it was Shri George Fernandes himself who called a meeting of the representatives of the KVIC and the AVARD in his chamber and initiated

the proposal of the funds of KVIC being utilised through the agency of AVARD or distributing grants and loans to the rural artisans of his own parliamentary constituency of Musaffarpur District and it was not at the initiative of AVARD along that the aforesaid rural artisans project was undertaken in Musaffarpur district...

"...Shri P.M. Tripathi has also stated in his evidence that an amount of Rs. 19,83,516.35 was returned by AVARD to KVIC as early as in 1980 out of the total grant of Rs. 24,37,040/-. This is not denied by the KVIC. However, the crucial fact is that as clearly stipulated in Exhibit D-1, Exhibit D-3, Exhibit D-5 and Exhibit P 1/0, the money was to be distributed amongst the artisans of Musaffarpur on the 6th or 7th June, 1979, and this was, therefore, an essential condition of the grant and even though the KVIC released the amount as early as on 30.5.1979 by two cheques, the AVARD intentionally appears to have delayed the encashment of the cheques for reasons best known to itself and thereby contravened an essential term of the grant and the very purpose for which the grant was given and expedited.

The conclusion, therefore, which the Commission has reached, in the facts and circumstances of the case, is that the AVARD procured the aforesaid loan and grant from the KVIC for distribution amongst the artisans of the parliamentary constituency of Muzaffarpur (Bihar) of the then Union Minister of Industries, Shri George Fernandes, on 6th June, 1979 when Shri George Fernandes was to visit his constituency with no other purpose than to serve the political interests of Shri George Fernandes. The Commission further concludes that the AVARD also contravened an essential term of the grant and the very purpose of expediting the grant by not distributing the said loan and grant amongst the

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

artisans of Muzaffarpur on 6.6.1979 or 7.6.1979 as contemplated by the KVIC and as assured by the AVARD."

Sir, what is important is, here is an indictment of the then Minister who took upon himself to funnel funds of KVIC, which was obviously under his charge because he was the Minister of Industry to AVARD for the purpose of distributing them in Muzaffarpur. It is another matter that because the artisans refused to receive it on the conditions on which they were granted, a substantial portion of the money was returned. Sir, what does it show? It shows a certain amount of recklessness about public money, a certain disdain for the way public money must be channelised for public purposes, a contempt for the Constitution and rules and regulations, a complete disdain for the fact that AVARD in its constitution did not have a provision to receive such money or distribute such loans, a supreme arrogance that because one is a Minister and because one has funds under his disposal through one of his attached offices or agencies, one can do what he likes with that money and give it to whomever he likes and in whatever manner he likes on a day of his choice and in a manner of his choice. That is the indictment of Kudal. Let us not miss the wood for the trees. If Mr. Shahabuddin was here and wanted to justify this case as a case where the money had been returned, I can read out to him several cases where the money has been misused.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: What about the interest? (*Interruptions*) Only Rs. 20 lakhs was returned.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Shahabuddin said whatever he said when he was in Janata. Today he is not in Janata.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let us look at some other cases.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): What about Mr. Rabi Rai's case? That is also a

very interesting case, I think.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will take up Case No. 14 of the Sixth Report. and I will read the conclusion:

"The allegation of manipulation and falsification of accounts by the AVARD with a view to misappropriate the funds received from a foreign donor agency for a specific project for providing relief in the flood affected areas and violation of the provisions of the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 1976, cannot be considered as a trivial matter."

And then it goes on like this:

"In view of what has been discussed above, there is no escape from the conclusion that the AVARD by preparing two different and irreconcilable sets of accounts for the periods ending 30th June, 1979, 30th June, 1980, and 30th June, 1981, in respect of the same grant received from E.Z.E., West Germany, and by reflecting different sets of figures in the said accounts, has deliberately and wilfully falsified and manipulated its accounts with the intention to conceal and misappropriate the said funds received from a foreign donor agency, namely, E.Z.E., West Germany received for a specific project for providing relief in the flood affected areas of North India."

This is case number 14 in the Sixth Report and the CBI has registered a case in the matter.

Sir, let us take case number 33 of the Sixth Report. I will read only conclusion.

"From the incontrovertible and unimpeachable evidence, as discussed above, there is no escape from the conclusion that large scale bungling of accounts have been done by the AVARD in respect of huge amounts received by it from the E.Z.E., West Germany for implementation of minor

irrigation projects in Musahari and Jamui blocks of Bihar State. Apart from falsely showing inflated expenditure to the tune of Rs. 84.70 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 1.15 crores received by the AVARD from the E.Z.E., West Germany, the AVARD also prepared false and bogus accounts of the project to cover up the misappropriation of funds. It is, therefore, established that the AVARD, acting through its Vice-President Shri A.C. Sen and other principal officers, wilfully and with the intent of defraud, falsified its books of accounts in respect of the aforesaid project. The AVARD, acting through its Vice-President Shri A.C. Sen and other principal officers, has committed an offence of falsification of accounts, punishable under Section 477A of the Indian Penal Code."

Then,

"The AVARD, acting through its Vice-President Shri A.C. Sen and other principal officers, has committed an offence of criminal breach of trust, punishable under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code."

The CBI has registered a case in this matter also.

Sir, let me only take case number 9 of the Final Report. This is about the KGSN.

"It was stated in the notice under Section 8B of the Act that the total funds at the disposal of the KGSN during 1981-82 were Rs. 66,04,313.35 including withdrawn from the bank amounting to Rs. 21,45,077.92 and while other funds have been accounted for in the shape of fixed assets, stamps and postage, sundry debtors, loans & advances, losses, stores, publication, as also stock in hand, utilisation of Rs. 21,45,077.92 remained unexplained. The KGSN, in its reply dated 30.10.1986, had generally denied the said averments of the notice.

"There is, therefore, no escape from the conclusion that accounts of the KGSN had been falsified with intent to defraud and cover up misappropriation of Rs. 21,45,077.92."

The CBI has registered a case in this matter also.

Sir, I do not wish to take more time dealing with the cases. The CBI has registered 12 cases. Sixteen cases have been referred to the Departments and Ministeries of the Government of India.

Sir, I would have done after I read some portions of the action taken memorandum where we have decided to drop action. But, I think even where we have decided to drop action it would be necessary to highlight the kind of conduct of some of these organisations—and contrast it with the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, there are number of cases where books were published. I will read only some of them. The Sarva Seva Sangh published a book known "*Bihar Andolan—Ek Sinhavlokan*". This book, according to Justice Kudal, incites the public to paralyse the Government's work, indulge in agitational activities and prepare for insurrection in the country. According to Justice Kudal, the Sarva Seva Sangh blatantly indulged in publication and circulation of political literature, thereby departed from its professed aims and objectives. Another book known as "*Sinhasan Khali Karo*" contained the political view of a particular individual and called upon the public to overthrow the Government by agitational methods. An attempt was made to destabilise the duly elected Government functioning on a democratic basis alleging that Government had become corrupt, dishonest, in its administration. Another book by Sarvaseva Sangh was known as "*Sampoorna Kranti Ke Ayam*". An attempt was made to undermine the Constitutional system adopted by the people and to ridicule the accepted form of democracy in India. Another book entitled "*Sampoorna Kranti Ki Rananit*"—this is very interesting. It ridicules the parliamentary form

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

of democracy and calls upon the people to demolish it by creating conditions of chaos and anarchy in order to accelerate the pace of total revolution. The publication describes Constitutional democracy as anti-people and calls upon the people to start the next phase of revolution by not cooperating with the power at the Centre and to prepare for a revolution to over-throw the established order in the country as Constitutional democracy could not form the basis of such a revolution. Another book was known as "JP Ka Varg Sangharsha" Funds were spent for this.

Mahatma Gandhi writing in *the Harijan* on the 5th September, 1936 wrote:

"Non-violence is a power which can be wielded equally by all—children, young men and women and grown up people—provided they have a living faith in the God of love and therefore equal love for all mankind."

"Writing on 12th November, 1938, Gandhiji said: "Democracy and violence can ill-go together. The States that are today nominally democratic, have either to become frankly totalitarian or if they have to become truly democratic, they must become courageously non-violent."

16.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER—in the Chair]

Gandhiji also wrote, terrorism must be held to be wrong in every case. In other words, pure motives can never justify impure or violent actions. Here, Sir, there are organisations which have taken the name of Gandhiji and have described Constitutional democracy as something which has to be over-thrown and destabilised. The danger is not over. If anyone believes that the danger was over in 1980, when these forces of destabilisation were thrown out of power by

the people, I am afraid, he is wrong. The danger is still there. The name of the game is still destabilisation. The empty Benches here and a pointer to the fact that there are people in this country who will indulge in this game of destabilisation.

One can disagree with this case, one can disagree with that case, but Justice Kudal has rendered a great service to the people of this country. He has opened our eyes to the nexus between foreign money and the so-called voluntary organisations who will not hesitate to commercialise the name of Gandhiji in order to destabilise our polity, destabilise our democracy and to usher in what according to them is a total revolution, but which is nothing but total chaos and total confusion.

Sir, we are determined to fight these forces. The people of this country will always be vigilant. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our liberty is protected by Constitutional democracy. Our liberty is protected by free elections. Our liberty is protected by our Parliament. If we allow an onslaught on Parliament, as they have done by their opportunistic resignations, if we allow an onslaught on Constitutional democracy by the misguided publications of the so-called Gandhian institutions, if we allow an onslaught on our system of elections, surely we will lose our liberty and we will no longer be a free people. That is the danger which Justice Kudal has placed before the country and for that the nation is grateful to Justice Kudal.

I assure the House that about the cases that we have taken up—58 cases out of 116 dealt with by the 4th, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports, we shall do all that is within our power and authority in accordance with law to take follow up action and I would appeal once again to all the State Governments to take follow up action.

16.55 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up consideration of Item No. 16, Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, Shri Sukh Ram.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Central Warehousing Corporation and Sixteen State Warehousing Corporations are functioning under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. These Corporations acquire and build warehouses at suitable places and also operate them for storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers and other commodities, both agricultural and industrial.

The Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. At the time of the enactment of the Act in 1962, entry 33 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution to which the Act is relatable was not made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The entry has since been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Government considers that the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 should also be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The extension of the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir would give that State two benefits. Firstly, the Central Warehousing Corporation, which is a central public sector undertaking, would be able to operate in the State. The second benefit is that the State Government would be able to set up its

own State Warehousing Corporation, which could avail of the 50% equity contribution being made by the Central Warehousing Corporation to the State Warehousing Corporations as per the provisions of this Act. The balance 50% of the equity capital would be provided by the State Government.

The extension of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 to Jammu and Kashmir would enable to growth of warehousing facilities in the State which would help the farming community to store its produce and thereby get the most advantageous price. The availability of scientific storage facilities would also benefit trade and industry in the State.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill because now the benefit of Central Warehousing Corporation will be extended to Jammu and Kashmir also. The hon. Minister has stated that there is a provision in this Bill that the Jammu and Kashmir Government can set up Warehousing Corporation on its own so that the people of the State may be benefited.

Making use of this opportunity I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that not even 5 per cent of the storage capacity required is available in our country. Consequently the Industry and the farmers have to suffer a lot. If warehousing facilities are made available in the rural the farmers can be immensely benefited. Therefore we



[Sh. Harish Rawat]

should streamline the working of our warehousing

I feel that while the storage facilities can be increased through warehousing, marketing and distribution too should be toned up. The hon. Minister should decide as to what percentage of our total warehousing capacity should be given to the Government agencies and what percentage to the private agencies respectively?

17.00 hrs.

I feel that not less than 50 per cent of the total storage capacity should be utilised for the farmers. The FCI is not able to make proper use of the warehousing facility provided to it. The foodgrain is stored in the open. Consequently there are heavy losses owing to rains and large quantity of foodgrain is stolen. I feel that even the Warehousing Corporation faces loss due to this. It would be better if the Central Government formulates a scheme in consultation with the State Government wherein not only the State and the Cooperative Sector but also private sector is involved in the warehousing activities, so that the warehousing facility may be increased. In the Central Sector there is a demand for about 70 lakh metric tonnes to storage capacity and in the State Sector it is nearly 90 lakh metric tonnes. The financial organisations should also be involved in the scheme. The agencies working in this area may also be involved in it. If the Government takes steps in this direction, not only the industries but the farmers too will be benefited. If the farmer gets storage facility at a nearby place, he can store his foodgrain there and earn profit as his bargaining capacity would increase, when the prices rise. With these words, I thank you for making this provision of extending the warehousing facilities to Jammu and Kashmir also.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill. As

my hon. colleague Shri Harish Rawat has already stated, this involves the interest of millions and millions of farmers of our country, the others who are producing the agricultural goods and other goods also.

Sir, the public Warehouses outside Port areas are all maintained by the Central Warehousing Corporation and there are also 16 State Warehousing Corporations. The Warehousing Corporations are running about 1800 Warehouses with a capacity of about 15 to 16 million tonnes. But we have noticed that in the absence of required Warehouses specially in the rural areas, the farmers are the worst sufferers. So I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter because while replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha in November, 1988, the hon. Minister assured that the Government proposes to construct more and more Warehouses. So, this matter may be looked into. Secondly, among those Warehouses now existing, in many of those Warehouses, there is no scientific storage service. This should be looked with topmost priority. Most of the corporations have no facility to store perishable goods as well as liquid goods. In most of the warehouses, the condition is not up to the mark. Whenever we are going to construct such warehouses, such scientific facilities should be provided to store perishable goods as well as the liquid goods.

As we know, the perishability is responsible for fixing up the prices and ultimately the farmers are the sufferers. They cannot even get the support price for their produce. This should be looked into.

Besides, the CWC and SWCs, there are private warehouses. And there is a provision that they should get licences from the Government. In most of the cases, the owners of the private warehouses do not obtain licences and they run the warehouses according to the terms and conditions fixed by themselves. Even those who obtain licences, customers or the users do not know about the terms and conditions. Though the Warehousing Corporation has set up certain norms for storing the food articles, yet the customers do not know about it either because they

are illiterate persons or they do not know about certain terms and conditions. The owners of these warehouses fix up the terms and conditions according to their sweet will and whims. This may be looked into very seriously.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to one thing that the Banking Law Commission had made certain recommendations to the Government in 1978. But those recommendations have been kept in the dustbin, so to say. They had recommended certain very good measures to have a uniform law for all such warehouses in the country besides some other recommendations. I do not want to elaborate it. I request the hon. Minister, while replying to this debate, to kindly assure the House so that recommendations should be implemented.

My humble submission is that the Government may kindly have farmers' cooperative society which would be entrusted with the task to construct such warehouses so that we may have more and more warehouses in the rural areas which will be run by the farmers cooperatives.

I request that these three or four suggestions may kindly be taken into consideration. With these words, I whole-heartedly support this amendment.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say only one thing. There is too much of wasting and too much of damage because of the carelessness and the unscientific way of warehousing. I would like the hon. Minister and his administration to minimise this wastage. There is bound to be some wastage but not as much as we are experiencing. I would like him to pay special attention to this so that they will have enough money for further extension of these warehousing facilities for our people. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill. My

submission is that these warehouses should be constructed in large number in the rural areas and particularly in such villages where the number of ex-servicemen is more.

Sir, if you involve ex-servicemen in this work corruption and other types of bungling, which are often reported, will be checked. As such it is our duty to save the foodgrains from getting spoiled in the storage. If better means of storage are used and attention to ventilation etc. is paid, there is no reason why we cannot check the wastage of foodgrains in such huge quantities. Today, on the one hand a lot of foodgrains is spoiled for lack of proper storage facility whereas on the other hand the poor, in thousand, do not get even two square meals a day.

Sir, my suggestion is that better warehouses should be constructed and more of them in the villages. Besides, ex-servicemen should be made responsible for their maintenance. If this is done we can achieve great success.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has taken a welfare step by introducing this Bill. We appreciate it more so because it has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir also and of this Bill clause 33 enacted in 1962 has not been included in it. Now through this Bill distribution and storage facility will improve there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to repeat what other hon. Members have said but I would like to submit that due to the shortage of warehouses we have to face lot of problems although there is sufficient foodgrains in our country. The benefits of Green Revolution and other resources have not reached the right quarters. Foodgrains are stored in open racks due to which they are exposed to rain and sun and are spoiled by fungus. In this way lot of foodgrains is wasted. Similarly foodgrains are also destroyed in transit and as a result thereof the cost increases. Therefore, I welcome this legislation for a Warehousing Corporation and want to submit that it should be ex-

[Sh Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

tended to plateau, forests and remote areas so that the distribution system improves

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Pilibhit) Sir, I welcome the 'Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. Our country produces nearly 15-16 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains, whereas our storage capacity barely meets 5 to 6% of our needs. Foodgrains purchased in various blocks in many of the States is destroyed because of inadequate warehouses facilities. In order to augment the storage facilities I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister should take steps to set up more godowns under the Central Warehousing Corporation. In addition to it, co-operative institutions should also be issued license to set up their own godowns. This step will go a long way in solving this problem. If a foodgrains trader is interested in setting up a godown, he too should be given a license. This will protect foodgrains from damages and we shall then have enough to feed the poor.

I hope that the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I extend my support to the Bill. The point raised by hon. Shri Ranga is extremely important. We cannot hope improvement in the working of Warehouses unless they adopt scientific methods to preserve foodgrains. As I said that a lot of rice stored in the FCI godowns is eaten away by rats due to unscientific methods adopted by it. Storage of foodgrains in warehouses is also not done in a scientific manner. This is a modern age. We too should have a modern outlook, as we are on the threshold of the 21st Century. Most of public sector undertakings incur losses because of mismanagement. The Central Warehousing Corporation and the FCI are also no exception to it. The Chairman of the Hindustan Vegetable Corporation is not a technical expert and so he lacks technical knowledge. Such an individual cannot do justice to the

position he holds. There should be more warehouses in rural areas because farmers do not have adequate storage capacity for the foodgrains they produce. Given the facility they can store a larger amount of foodgrains.

I support hon. Shri Ayub Khan's view regarding ex-servicemen. It would be better if ex-servicemen, women and unemployment youths are given an opportunity to set up warehouses.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Upanishads say that 'Annam Vai Praṇa' which means that foodgrains is life. Then a sage has written that 'Kalavan Gata Prana' which means that in kalyug foodgrains is a source of life. We lead luxurious life.

MR. SPEAKER You should also say that 'Annad Bhavanti Bhutani'.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA Foodgrains is life and clouds play a role in the production of foodgrains. Foodgrains is an extremely important item and care should be taken to avoid its wastage. People scrambled for even red variety of wheat imported from U.S.A. during the drought in 1966-67. The efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi led to an increase in agricultural productivity resulting in abundance of foodgrains. But a substantial quantity of our foodgrains is destroyed in the absence of adequate storage capacity. Therefore, more warehouses should be constructed.

A proposal was mooted for the setting up of a Food Corporation of India's warehouse in Mirzapur. For this purpose land was sought and subsequently allotted. But for the last 4-5 years the project has made no progress whatsoever. I request for the setting up of the proposed warehouse of the FCI in Mirzapur. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (AKbarpur). Sir, India is an agricultural country and our country has set world records in the agricultural

sector. At one time we used to beg foodgrains from the developed countries. Today our farmers have made the country self-sufficient in foodgrains. Yet the present-day farmer cannot live in peace for he stands witness to his own foodgrains getting destroyed before his eyes. Certainly, this matter deserves consideration. The Government should see that having a buffer-stock of foodgrains is of no use if most of it is exposed to the vagaries of weather. It is most unfortunate that there are no godowns at the district headquarters when such a facility should exist at every block headquarter. We are not able to provide facilities like water or electricity to the farmer but he still toils hard to produce a good crop. Their produce is being wasted. So I urge the hon. Minister to make sure that there is adequate storage capacity in the form of godowns or warehouses in every block headquarter or at least at the district headquarters so that foodgrains produced by farmers is not ruined.

The condition of the F C I. is also far from satisfactory. Its godowns are in a dilapidated conditions. The Government should take steps to improve the condition of its godowns so that farmers can derive benefit from them. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI SUKH RAM. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have lent their support to this Bill and given some valuable suggestions. This Bill has been brought for a limited purpose to extend the jurisdiction of the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir also and during the course of debate on this Bill, hon. Members have given some suggestions and expressed some doubts also. I would say that the Central Warehousing Corporation is one of those public-sector undertakings that are showing profit. This can be judged by the fact that the budgetary support of Rs. 1.52 crore sought by it in 1985-86 from the Central Government has been repaid with interest. Today the Central Warehousing Corporation is constructing warehouses in the country with its own resources. At places where the State Warehousing Corporations are involved in

constructing warehouses, the Central Warehousing Corporation has a 50% equity participation in the projects which comes to Rs. 31.02 crore of the cost. In 1956 we had a total storage capacity of 7000 metric tonnes in the country. Today the 465 warehouses in the country have a combined storage capacity of 63.55 lakh metric tonnes. This is a 80% capacity utilization. I do agree with the suggestion that there should be a higher provision for the farmers for this purposes. This capacity utilisation has been kept not only for the farmers but for the traders and others as well. They can utilize the storage capacity in the godowns constructed by the Central Warehousing Corporation. Today 25 to 30 per cent of this capacity is utilized for storage of the foodgrains and the farmers are given special rebate. We provide rebate @ of 10 per cent to the farmers, whenever and wherever they want to store their produce in these godowns. However, the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation are located at the centres of national importance in the country. State Warehousing Corporation construct their godowns at the division and district level. Sixteen State Warehousing Corporations with fifty per cent equity participation of the Central Warehousing Corporations and with fifty per cent of share capital, have set up godowns at 1291 centres, for the total capacity of 85 lakh metric tonnes. Therefore, effort is being made to construct warehouses in the Cooperative sector at the village and the taluka levels.

As far as the issue of licences is concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Warehousing Corporation at no place into the picture, I do agree with the suggestion given by Professor Saheb to construct scientifically proven warehouses with a view to minimise losses. If we look into the statistics regarding the losses of the last three years, we will find that the losses are to the extent of 1/2 per cent, but we want to scale it down further. Our endeavour is to build good godowns.

There is a special scheme for the hilly areas of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh. In addition to this, F.C.I. is also there. We are

[Sh. Sukh Ram]

right now working on a five year perspective plan to finalise the locations for the godowns to be constructed by the Central and the State Warehousing Corporations. The warehousing facilities in the country are to be expanded fast.

This Bill aims at helping the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir. I do agree with the suggestion made regarding help to be given to the ex-servicemen. I held the charge of the Ministry of Defence for more than one year and I know that they are honest and hard-working. The Government has provided reservation facility and priority is also given to them.

So I have taken note of the suggestions made and the apprehensions expressed on the floor of the House. As and when the lacunae are brought to the notice by the hon. Members, the Government will sincerely try to remove them to make the functioning smooth.

I would like to inform that dividend to the tune of Rs. 380 lakh has been paid during the year 1989-90. Every year dividend is paid by the Corporation which is functioning well. If there is any scope of further improvement, steps will be definitely be taken for the same. With these words I would like to thank the hon. Members for supporting the Bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1*

*Amendment made*

"Page 1, line 4,—

*for "1988" substitute "1989"*

(Shri Sukh Ram)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made*

"Page 1, line 1,—

*for "Thirty-ninth" substitute "Fortieth"*

(Shri Sukh Ram)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: The question:—

"That the long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*The long Title was added to the Bill*

SHRI SUKH RAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Bill at the final stage, I have two concrete suggestions to make. First is that the Warehousing Corporation may strengthen its programme of establishing more warehousing facilities in the areas where transport facilities are very poor. For instance, in the North-Eastern States, the transport facilities are absolutely nil. In some States, the railway have not touched. In the hilly areas, there are so many difficulties; there are natural calamities etc. For example, in our area, the maize crop is abundantly available, but no agency is procuring it because of the lack of storing facilities. No private or State agencies like FCI are interested in the procurement of maize because of the difficulties of storage. It is abundantly available in the foothills and other areas. I would, therefore, request that you must think seriously of increasing the warehousing and storage facilities in these places

Then, there are some items of seasonal fruit like the pine apples. These are in abundance and are sold in heaps not by counts or by weight in this particular season. But at the end of the season, it is not available at all. This kind of commodity requires special attention. Storage facilities need to be provided during the season, so that these are available out-side the season also.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the storage facilities to the farmers are made available in abundance for storing maize and fruits. As far as the question of procurement of maize etc. is concerned, the Government of India announces support price only for wheat and paddy. NAFED and other agencies offer support price for fruits etc. The suggestions offered by the hon. Members will be taken into consideration. As far as practicable, the Central Warehousing Corporation will take into account the suggestions made by hon'ble Members while constructing godowns.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, I would like to submit that Item No. 18 may kindly be taken up first. This is a very important topic and it is pending since the last Session.

MR. SPEAKER. Do the hon. members agree?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We may take up Item No. 18 now.

17.36 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE RULE-193

**Atrocities on Women—Contd.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the atrocities on women. On one hand we are talking of the 21st century and on the other hand atrocities being committed on women are on the rise. I regret to say that even today we have to discuss issues like atrocities on women in this august House.

After independence different programmes were started for the upliftment and welfare of women. Anti Dowry Act and the Sharda Act were passed and we have been marching forward but atrocities on the women have increased. Take the case Padaria in Bihar, how the women were subjected to atrocities there. Women have to face different kind of atrocities. They are exploited in every way. "Manusmriti" says—'Yatra Naryastu Poojyante Ramyante Tatra Devta'. As against this women are subjected to atrocities and all types of oppression all over the country. They are harassed. Their complaints are not registered at police stations and they are put to inhuman treatment. We all know the way they are made victims with malafide intention of the Police personnel. Saviours become the annihilators.

Sir, I am moved with emotions when I read Kamayani and find that Shri Jaishankar Prasad has written—'Nari Tum Kewal Shradha Ho, Piyush Shruta See Baha Karo Jeevan Ke Sunder Samtal Mein'. Pantji has written—Nari Ka Tan Maa ka Tan Hai, Jati Desh Ke Liye Bhi Nirmitt, Nari Desh Deep Shikha Hai Jo, Naun Devon Ke Deep Sanjote. Though we are marching towards the 21st century, yet the crimes against women are increasing day by day. In our society, heinous crimes are being committed on women. Incidents like Sati are going on unchecked and even today if we remember

Sati Roop Kanwar, we are moved. In this august House itself we passed the Sati Prohibition Bill under your leadership. The Government is making all out efforts. In the freedom struggle women played an important role Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Kamla, Nehru, Kasturba Gandhi and other women made significant contribution along men in their struggle for achieving the independence for the nation. But despite this various types of atrocities are being committed on women. Though the Department of Labour has enacted the law of equal pay to women but, even now, women are under paid. Why does not the Government and the Department of Labour look into the underpayment of wages to women in the Public Undertakings? In many small enterprises discriminatory treatment having needed out to women is a well know fact. This should be stopped. They must be paid equal wages. Though the Government is making all out efforts to check atrocities on women yet the problem still remains the same.

I would like to request the Central Government to make more vigorous efforts to ameliorate the lot of women. It is correct to say that women have made progress in the field of education. In Kerala percentage of female literacy is 89. However, in the Northern Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and North Eastern States the female literacy percentage may be around 16 per cent or so. In our country there are women who do not know about the steps being taken by the Government for their upliftment. The Government has enacted many laws for them. They must be apprised of these measures. They should be informed about the facilities provided by the Government for women.

I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for his deep concern for the upliftment of the women. He wants that the women in our country should remain vigilant, they are out on the path of progress and self reliance. This step taken by the Prime Minister is really praiseworthy and women are happy at his initiative. Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister got approved the Panchayati Raj Amendment Bill and the Nagarpalika Amend-

ment Bill in the House. I am happy that reservation of seats for women has been provided for in the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. At the same time it is also essential to specify the percentage of offices of village Pradhans and Nagar Pramukhs to be reserved for women. In this way, women shall be able to share power on the basis of their own capabilities which will help them in getting rid of their inferiority complex.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you hail from the rural areas and it may be in our knowledge that even in villages of your State which is a border state and is economically more developed than other States, there may be women who might have never seen trains or national highways. In states like Bihar, West Bengal and the North-East states, such women are there in large numbers. Once I had said that in my constituency there were women who did not see any other place in their life-span except those where they were born and married. They never had the opportunity of seeing any other places. In this way, women are exploited. I am happy that our young Prime Minister has formulated a special programme for the welfare of the women. I expect that this programme will enable the women to make progress.

I would like to submit one more point. The Anti-Dowry Act has been passed. But the Policemen take bribe for registering dowry cases. They do not register dowry cases. The Government should pay careful attention to all these points as well. I know that the Government is making every effort in this direction and wants that proper legislations should be made for the welfare of the women. Unless women make progress, development cannot take place in this country.

We are happy about the fact that whereas in the so called modern western countries, women had to wage a long struggle to get voting rights, in India, women got this privilege as soon as the country became independent and got a new constitution. But even today a large number of women of the country are not able to exercise their franchise. The women belonging

to the rural areas are not able to exercise their voting rights and therefore, I would like to request the Government to make arrangements for mobile polling booths so that women do not have to go outside their homes to vote during the elections. The women are interested in participating in the democratic process but the menfolk do not allow them to do so. The women are not allowed to express their will freely rather they are prevailed upon to follow the family line of thinking. In this way, it becomes difficult to create a fair political atmosphere. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to this suggestion as well.

I would like to request the Government that it should ensure the strict implementation of various programmes. Only when the programmes will be implemented strictly, it will be possible to check the atrocities being committed on women and solve their problem.

With these words, I would like to submit that the Government should prepare concrete and effective programmes and ensure their strict implementation.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position of women has deteriorated and reached the lowest level in every section of society today. Even in the most depressed section, it can be observed that the positions of women is most degraded. Among the scavengers community also, it is observed that their women-folk are found to be doing the most dirtiest job of carrying night soil on their heads, whereas men-folk do the job of scavenging and clearing drain, etc. But in the urban areas this work is carried out by women as well. Everywhere women have been accorded inferior position. In the well-to-do families also, the status of women is not much better. They are not financially independent. They are dependent on their husbands and if their husbands happen to throw them out of their houses, their condition becomes worse than their counterparts in the scavenging community because the latter is financially independent whereas former is totally depend-



[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

ent on others. In this way, her status is even lower than her counterpart in scavenger community. It has to be seen as to why such a situation exists.

As the hon. lady Member has just submitted that women used to be worshiped in our society from the very beginning. It is assumed that Gods live where women are respected and revered. The women have been deified but they have not been accorded equal position. They never enjoyed equality of status in any age. Since the day authority was vested in the hand of men, women were made their salves so that they could be exploited for their ease and comfort. Although there were times when power was in the hands of women for example when great women such as Matreyi, Gargi, Bharati and other lived because at that time it was accepted that women were the creator of man. Today also unless power is given to women in society, their welfare cannot take place. The society will not allow women to enjoy a powerful position automatically because their pleasures and convenience depend on them. Our hon. friends who want some radical steps to be taken should find out a way by which the reins of authority may be vested in the women. They will get their due under law and they will get equal status through reservation but it is essential for the women to come forward in every field.

My point is that women have to come forward to become self-reliant. Unless they stand on their own feet, their upliftment is not possible. It is essential to change the established norms of society for this purpose. So far as I understand, it has been the deliberate attempt on the part of the man to cover his intentions of enslaving woman by thrusting upon her certain ethical standards which she is expected to maintain. If a woman is widowed, it becomes a matter of disgrace for her but when a man becomes a widower he immediately prepares himself for a second wedding. These assumptions have to be altered. If a widow remarries, it does not mean that she has taken to wrong ways.

Whatever rights she enjoys, she has exercised them. The scriptures of Hindu, Islam and other religions have made her a second class citizen. In order to change such assumptions, the women should write scriptures. Men have composed these scriptures to ensure their own ease and comfort. The women are weak and therefore they cannot get out of this vicious circle. Women themselves have to make efforts to bring social changes. As to how much ill-effect religion has on society can be illustrated by an incident which relates to my constituency. A person belonging to an area adjacent to my constituency had left his village to join the Defence Forces. His wife remained in the village. When that man returned, he was told by his supposedly well-wishing friends that his wife was unchaste. That poor woman had been impatiently awaiting this return during these two or three intervening years, even then these people instigated her husband. At the same time he was greatly influenced by the Sati system. He told his wife to prove her chastity by placing her hand over the flame of a burning candle. If her hand did not burn, she would be considered as chaste. Sita had to under go fire ordeal a number of times during her life time and prove her purity. At times, I feel as to whether we should really accept Lord Rama as an ideal human being or not. I would like to be forgiven for my impression. Lord Rama had compelled Sita to spend her life in exile. Perhaps this epic is merely a fiction and was written to turn our women into slaves. But he effects of this epic can be observed even today. Even an illiterate man on being suspicious of chastity his wife he tells her to prove it. All these assumptions have to be changed. The women have to take initiative for this purpose. The most important point is that although they enjoy equal status today, they do not enjoy the same in regard to property. In States such as Haryana, attempts are being made to deny women their share in the parental property. Should any brother or sister tolerate it? Sons and daughters have equal right in their parents properties. If a daughter has equal rights on her parental property, there will be no need of providing dowry. In the working class, this sort of

discriminatory attitude towards women cannot be observed. It prevails only among the middle and upper middle classes. The conditions which have been created in the name of divine orders cannot be allowed to continue. But the women themselves have to come forward I mean to say that hitherto all social revolutions have been brought about by the greatmen such as Shankracharya, Lord Budha, Lord Mahavira and Gandhiji but now women will have to come forward for bringing social changes. It is my firm belief that the next Shankracharya will not be on the line of 'Aadi Shankracharya' or for that matter Jagatguru Shankracharya about whom a mention was made just now. Rather the next Shankracharya will emerge from our women-folk. She will compose its own scripture and make laws based on modern beliefs. The countrymen will feel a sense of self-respect and a new atmosphere will be created in the country under which no women will be set on fire or thrown out of her home. That day is coming soon and our sisters will move forward.

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17.56 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONTEMPT OF THE  
HOUSE BY SOME PERSONS FROM  
THE VISITORS' GALLERY

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, the House is aware at about 12.55 hours today, two visitors calling themselves Raj Kumar Vashishth son of Shri Tula Ram Vashishth and Javed Ali Khan son of Shri Njir Ali Khan shouted slogans from the Visitor's Gallery. The Director, Security, took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements and have expressed regard for their action. They have also begged pardon for the same.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Raj Kumar Vashishth son of Shri Tula Ram Vashishth and Javed Ali Khan son of Shri Nasir Ali Khan, who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12.55 hours today and whom the Director, Security took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that in view of the regret expressed by them, they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Raj Kumar Vashishth son of Shri Tula Ram Vashishth and Javed Ali Khan son of Shri Nasir Ali Khan, who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12.55 hours today and whom the Director, Security took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that in view of the regret expressed by them, they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

*The motion was adopted*

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MR. SPEAKER: It is only two minutes to six and we have had a very good session of twenty-two working days in all. You have done a lot of business and some very important Bills have been passed. They may be called as very important.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):  
Historic!

MR. SPEAKER: Historic, yes, because if the roots of democracy are firmly strengthened and established it will help the nation and the people as such. We only to realise the importance of being an independent democratic country and if this democratic way of life is secure and we feel secure in that, we must all safeguard it with whatever strength we have. It has to be done by all, irrespective of party affiliations, because the nation belongs to all and the welfare of the nation is the welfare of all. That is what it is.

So, I thank you again, hon. Member is.....

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):  
Before you thank the hon. Members of the House, I would like to submit something.

MR. SPEAKER: You are free to state your point. Who can prevent a poet from expressing his views?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I want to submit my point with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: It is said that:

"Jahan na pahuncha ravi, vahan pahuncha kavi"

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Let me complete the couplet:—

"Jahan na pahuncha ravi, vahan pahuncha kavi,  
Jahan na pahuncha kavi, vahan pahuncha aap jaisa anubhavi."

Therefore, Hon. Speaker, Sir, I could guess from the expressions on your face that you were going to say something, so I decided to make my submission before you spoke.

"Itihas ki garima badi, janatantra ko

gaurav mila,  
Khet ko khalihan ko, phir se mila hai hausla."

'Janatantra ko gaurav mila' means we have been sitting here for the last 20 to 25 days:

"Khet ko khalihan ko phir se mila hai hausla,  
Yah hausla badhta rahe, phaslen sada hansti rahen,  
Khushhal har chaupal ho, Sanand har basti rahe,  
Rajiv ki aawaj par, Sare suman khil jayenge,  
Barsat ke bichhude sharad men phir yahan mil jayenge."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, actually Mr. Bhagat should have been here. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Is this the last Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha? She may tell us if she knows about it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, Mr. Bhagat should have been here, but he is a little busy in Rajya Sabha. On behalf of him and all of us in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to thank each and every Member for the very excellent contribution they have made towards the debates we have conducted in this very very historical Session. As Balkaviji and you yourself said, this has really been a historic Session and we have strengthened democracy in this Session. This has also been an unusual Session and I think a bit of a bad Session because the opposition... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Some of the opposition.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Almost

the entire opposition barring a few, I would say, responsible Members decided to quite this House, decide to resign just a few days before we are due to go into a new election. This act I do not think strengthens democracy or the democratic process because I think, they have escaped from a very good forum where they could have expressed their views. We have still not been able to understand the reason or the cause which promoted them to this supposed act of sacrifice .. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I do not want to interrupt you. As you have used the word "Sacrifice", I want to submit.

Tauhin shama ki kare aur phir jal kar  
mare  
Aise parvanon ka koi makbara banta  
nahin."

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT. That is why I said Sir, supposed act of sacrifice. But nevertheless, we in the Government and the Congress Party feel very very proud of this Session because in our small way, each one of us has contributed towards this great major step which our Prime Minister took in strengthening democracy at the grassroot level.

I would also like to thank all the Members of Lok Sabha Secretariat, who have both guided us and helped us to run this House. Prof. Soz asked a question, whether we will meet again. I can only say, perhaps, Sir.

Thank you very much.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I would like to thank the hon. Members, who have come from Kashmir, from some other areas, of minority communities, AIADMK Members and other Independent Members, who do not belong to the Congress, for having joined us in cooperating with us and working with us

during the whole of this session and more especially during that particular week when other Members of the opposition thought it fit to resign from this House and in that way weakened themselves as democrats.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Bairagiji, it is always better to move forward unitedly. It is the duty of one and all to safeguard democracy because it belongs to all of us. A poet has rightly said:

"Ye rishta hai divaro dar tera bhi hai  
mera bhi hai,  
Mat gira is ghar ko ye ghar tera bhi hai,  
mera bhi hai,  
Kyon laden ham aapas man ek-ek  
sange meel pai,  
Isme nuksan-e-safar tera bhi hai mera  
bhi hai."

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, the last words should have come from you, but I.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have yet to conclude.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, on behalf of all the hon. Members, I would like to submit that we are highly grateful to you for the valuable guidance, which was so readily forthcoming from you. We are also grateful to you for bestowing fatherly affection on all of us. I thank you from the core of my heart.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to thank everybody including employees of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, hon. Deputy Speaker, the Secretary General, the Marshal and each and every one connected with the smooth functioning of the House, particularly watch and ward staff, everywhere they have stood...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Speaker Sahib, Sound Section also.....

MR. SPEAKER: you are right, but for the sound section we would have been speechless. They deserve all praise.

But one thing should be kept in mind. We should not lose temper. In democracy, all disputes should be settled through mutual discussion. There is no scope for confrontation in democracy. We should avoid confrontation so that democracy could prosper further. We have to repent for our acts done in emotion. Sometimes, I do read the proceedings of other Houses. I feel concerned about it. One may take mistakes. After all, to err is human. One may err but it is our duty to rectify the error. There is no use in getting angry or quarreling among ourselves. We should think over the problem with a cool mind. It is a hard fact that hot iron cut the cold. So we should remain cool in all circumstances. Therefore, it is my request to you to go to your respective constituencies with the message of friendship and love. You should go to the villages and tell them not to indulge in petty party politics in panchayats. Panches should dispense justice as "panch-parmeshwar" and they should serve the

people with honesty and dedication. We should not enter into a controversy which may detract us from our goal. We should always remember our goal. In order to achieve it, you have to provide leadership and guidance to the people. You have to carry this message from place to place that we are doing this in the interest of the country.

Many many thanks to all of you.

[English]

Deputy-Speaker Sahib, thank you very much for what you have done. And, I thank all my Chairmen here, who presided and took the Chair. I thank Sir, the patriarch also. Thank you very much.

18.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die*

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