

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

percentage to total assistance—200 lakhs and 500 lakhs—33.1 and Rs. 500 lakhs and above—42.7 per cent. Your kindness and love for the small entrepreneurs, crocodile tears shed every day by the hon. Prime Minister, her party and the Government, *garib: hatao*, help small scale industries and stop monopolies growth—the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We know the class-character of the Government. They are for the monopolies, by the monopolies and of the monopolies. Therefore their very existence will be in danger if they annoyed the monopolies and try to patronise the small people. These figures are in their own papers; these are not published by the CP(M).

About industrial development in the backward regions, assistance to small-scale industry, region-wise disbursements of IDBI loans, I can give you so many more figures which will only bring more disappointment in your mind and the mind of right-thinking people in the House, because it will bear no relationship to the professions, tall-talking and the great friendship for the votes. All this will bear no relation to their activities. Therefore in this Bill we have no interest—this amendment. The definition of 'industrial concern' under section 2(c) of the Act—I am reading from the Statement of Objects and Reasons—is proposed to be enlarged to include establishments engaged in maintenance and repairs of vehicles as well as concerns engaged in fishing or in the maintenance of shore facilities for fishing. What is happening? Sir, you eat fish and I think you can afford to buy; you are a fairly well-off person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ra. 18 per kilo, prawn in Gujarat co-operative fisheries is the heads-I-win-tails-you lose; whichever way you go, they

will cut you. The foreign monopolies, in order to perpetuate their under-invoicing and over-invoicing, particularly under-invoicing in the matter of customs have found mid-ocean business to be profitable. There have been cases. Firms like the Union Carbide, ICI, Imperial Tobacco are now going for fishing. After fishing on the poor tobacco growers and consumers for the last fifty years—the Imperial Tobacco are not satisfied; they want to go out fishing in real waters so that the catch has not to be brought to shore and processing will start there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the motion of Shri Prasannbhai Mehta

15.29 hrs.

MOTION RE: WORKING OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA

Shri P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the working of the State Trading Corporation of India with special reference to the policy of import of woollen rags."

Today we are discussing a matter concerning the working of the State Trading Corporation of India. The STC is a very important and vital economic instrument to serve the export-import trade, for the healthy trade practices and for the healthy economic growth, keeping in view the viewpoint of social justice. It has been created for this purpose and also to eliminate the exploitation of the monopolies in the private sector. Unfortunately, the STC has failed miserably to achieve these objectives. Not only that. The Foreign Trade Minister has converted this powerful weapon into a money collecting pipeline and this economic instrument of the country is completely abused by the minister.

I want to deal with the working of the STC under three heads, viz., (1) its top structure and its deficiency and its recruitment and promotion policy, (2) its trade aspect and (3) the rag and scandal and scandals in importing some textile machinery. This organisation is governed by the Chairman, four Executive Directors and some other non-Executive Directors. This trading organisation has remained topless for six months or so. It is quite a long period for a trading organisation to function without any head at the top. This Corporation has worked without two Executive Directors for over a period of six months. The Minister could not find any proper person from the whole country to be appointed as Chairman of STC. Even today it is working without a Chairman. This has resulted in stockpiling of the undisposed of items. Nearly 70 to 80 items are in abeyance since long and they are undisposed of. Recently the committee of the management met and disposed of only 20 or 25 items out of the 70 to 80 items. You will appreciate that all these items relate to trade and commerce and the proposals and propositions under these items vitally affect the trading community and the common consumer. Delay in taking decisions results in high prices of the end-product. Proper decisions are deliberately not taken and things are kept in abeyance without the proper functioning of the top structure. This has resulted in gross inefficiency in this big trading organisation.

To avoid taking a decision a very nice device has been thought about in STC. It is a committee of management which takes the decision and so, no executive Director could be found responsible for any decision. One should not think that he alone is a fool; so he wants to make a fool of others also. This is how the STC functions.

How much does the STC spend on its directors? The average expenditure on each director of the STC is of

the order of Rs. 6,000 per month. In addition, they get a sum of Rs. 3,000 per year as entertainment allowance, which is non-accountable and income-tax free. Under no rule of the STC is a director obliged to give any vouchers or accounts or other details of this amount. In addition, the directors are paid a bonus of Rs. 4,000 per year, whereas there is a ceiling of Rs. 1,800 on the bonus paid to other employees. When workers in many fields are demanding and agitating for bonus, they are denied of it. The port and dock workers of intermediate ports like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Veerawal are not paid any bonus instead of their pressing for it, but these directors are paid a bonus of Rs. 4,000 plus free accommodation and one imported car. It was mentioned in this House that the directors are not given the imported car. The imported car is in addition to the two staff cars which they use for their own purposes, thus depriving the other employees the benefit of the staff car even to attend to their office work. The members of the staff do not get any conveyance allowance. At the same time, they cannot get the staff cars, because they are used mainly by the directors. This is how the top structure of the STC is functioning in this country. The imported car is also with a chauffeur and the expenditure is to be borne by the Corporation and not by the Director. The Director gets free accommodation also

So, the Foreign Trade Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, has created a feudal regime instead of a Corporation.

What is the recruitment and the promotion policy? Within the last two years, for all the posts like Marketing Managers and the higher-up posts, the sons, in-laws and close relatives of Governors, Ministers and high dignitaries are directly recruited. It will not be in good taste to discuss the names here. If it is not so, the

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Minister can come out and lay on the Table of the House the list of persons appointed during the last two years on the posts of Marketing Managers and other higher-up posts.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Even for five years.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Let him come out with the list. It will clarify the whole position. The promotions are also given to those favourites and out-of-turn promotions are also granted to them. This has created dissatisfaction, frustration and low morale amongst the employees and staff of the Corporation. This is also at the cost of the interest of the Corporation.

Then, the question arises as to why the vacancies of two executive Directors have not been filled up. The services of these two Directors were terminated over telephone. They were not given an opportunity to collect the personal papers from the office. It is because they want to avoid certain things to come to light. That is why they have terminated the services of Directors over telephone. They are in search of "yes-men" to whom they can dictate the things according to their sweet will. Therefore, these vacancies are not being filled up. It is now six months that two Directors are not working and even the Chairman is not there for a period of six months.

Regarding out-of-turn promotions also, I would request the hon. Minister to come out and lay on the Table of the House the list of persons promoted with their seniority. He can come out to lay on the Table of the House the list giving their general seniority also. That will explain the real position.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This too will be laid.

की प्रति सूचना (सुनिश्चित रूप से) :
कमजोर टैक्स का क्या होगा ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: हम तो कम से कम वहाँ नहीं बैठेंगे ।

Now I will deal with the trade aspect. The STC announced in 1969, according to the statement made on 16th July 1969, that it would achieve a target of Rs. 300 crores of exports in two years. However, exports made by the STC in 1971-72 were below the Rs. 100 crore-mark. In the current year, the exports are expected to be barely about Rs. 100 crores. So, the target set in 1969 to be achieved within two years is nowhere in sight.

One of the aims of the STC is to promote export of non-traditional items to new countries. That also has not been achieved. The STC exports in 1970-71 constituted mostly of traditional goods—jute goods 16.1 per cent, woollen garments 14.9 per cent, foodgrains and other edibles 14.8 per cent, while the engineering goods were only 11 per cent. In this regard I would like to give an example how our country is being exploited by the eastern Communist countries. According to a popular Gujarati daily, *Sandesh*, in its issue of November 1972, countries like Bulgaria, Rumania and Poland have not imported from India traditional and non-traditional items according to the agreement between India and these countries during the year 1971. Bulgaria agreed to import non-traditional items to the order of Rs. 8.5 crores, but against this, Bulgaria imported only to the order of Rs. 1.3 crores. The remaining import was for raw materials and traditional items for which they can get a good margin in other countries.

In the same way, Poland had agreed to import from India non-traditional items to the order of 21 per cent, but it actually imported only 6 per cent.

In the same way, Rumania agreed to import 54 per cent raw goods, 23 per cent traditional items and 13 per cent non-traditional items, while the actual import of Rumania was 90 per cent raw material, and only four per cent covered the other two items.

Thus it will be observed that India gives a good opportunity to those countries for switch trade. It is not the fault of those countries because you have failed to adhere to, and implement, the agreements. You allowed them to draw traditional items more than what was agreed to. So, this is a question which requires further consideration.

Why did it happen so that they did not agree and adhere to the contract or the agreement and they imported more than what has been agreed to? The STC has no proper machinery to assess the requirements of the country and that is why we are entering into contracts which allow them to import traditional items and raw materials which ultimately affect our trade and which ultimately affect our economy.

A word about canalisation. The canalisation of several items through STC has afforded a golden opportunity to be brought here in public interest. I will give you a few examples. Chlorom-phenicol which STC imported at Rs. 100 per kg. was sold at Rs. 700—800 per kg. whereas the local price of the same material was Rs. 400 per kg. It is believed that the STC is making a profit of Rs. 320 per tonne on the import of copra, Rs. 200/- per tonne on the import of cake and Rs. 400 per tonne on the import of palm oil. In this way, even the objectives are not achieved. Ultimately, this should result in raising the prices of the end products.

Now, I come to the third point of scandals of STC. Regarding rags, the rags were permitted to be imported in the year 1968 when great difficulties were faced by the hosiery industry in

securing the raw materials. The entire imports were to be canalised through STC to prevent malpractices but the clever hosiery weavers who have a big lobby in the ruling Party, and particularly in the Foreign Trade Ministry made the Government withdraw the intervention of the STC on the plea that it was delaying the import of raw materials. Thereafter a procedure was evolved of issuing what is known as letter of authority. Under this system, the STC would authorise the user concerned to import shoddy rags on its behalf. This has resulted in all the misdeeds and malpractices about which we hear so much now a days. This was also discussed during the call attention notice on this subject. In this process, the STC has become a party to the hosiery sector and since this has come out at the behest of the Ministry, the Minister is also a party to it. And this was not done for the sake of 'Sadabarat' and this was done deliberately. This was done to get a big amount for the Party in power. While this scandal has been handed over to the CBI for enquiry, the Minister was of the opinion

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Who has done it?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Minister was of the opinion that this matter should not be discussed in this House because it will prejudice the CBI inquiry. This discussion will not prejudice the CBI inquiry. On the contrary, it will benefit the inquiry and then I will say that the Government should come forward to disclose the findings of the report of the CBI inquiry over this big scandal. Is it prepared to do so? It is my straight question. What happened to the FCI inquiry? The other day the House discussed this; Members from both sides of the House brought out the scandalous state of affairs, the corrupt practices, the malpractices, etc., adopted by the FCI and its Chairman. In the light of this, what has

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been done, Sir? Has any further action been taken in the matter? This House does not know anything about it.

The other thing is the scandal regarding the import of textile machinery. In the year 1966, six sizing machines were imported. They were imported from Japan.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have spoken to the hon Member also. They were imported of course, in 1966; it was a long time ago. There is a writ pending in the Bombay High Court. We are fighting that writ and whatever comes out will be acceptable to us. I would therefore suggest to the Member that since this matter is *sub judice* this need not be discussed in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Which aspect of the matter is *sub judice*?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will not go into the merits of the case. I will not say anything which is *sub judice*. I will simply give the history, how the Minister has tried to hush up this matter. There was a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in which I spoke about it. Then the Minister said, nothing will go on the record; it is not in the Agenda. I asked, how is it possible; you cannot expunge. But still he said, nothing will go on record. I did not find a single word of what I said in the Minutes of the meeting. He has tried to hush up this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Was it on the same ground that it was *sub judice*?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: At that time it was not *sub judice*.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member came to my room and for 2 hours we discussed. At that time it was not *sub judice*, but it was not on the Agenda. Many other Members

also wanted to discuss their own items. I did not take up his item as it was not in the Agenda.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But it cannot be expunged.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) What happened in that Committee is not a subject to be discussed here in the House, Sir. I rise on this point of order.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He has tried to hush up the matter.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not at all; no hushing up.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The other day I brought to his attention certain issues for investigation and enquiry, but I have not heard anything from him. I have forwarded a communication to him giving details of the subject matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: which aspect of the matter is *sub judice*? (Interruption).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: When such matters are discussed Shri Shashi Bhushan is always over-enthusiastic to protect the ruling party. I can understand his enthusiasm.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: I am protecting him because he is an ex-Congressman.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is ex-Congress, because the hon Member has become the real Congress.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: So, I can understand his enthusiasm. The real position is that these machines were imported in 1966. The machinery was not lifted by the party concerned. It remained idle in the private godowns or in the godowns of the STC for over six years. The price was Rs. 41 or 42 lakhs.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am not going into the merits....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: These are facts.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: These are the facts. The price went up to Rs. 93 lakhs. To cover this bungling by the STC a formula was found out to give the import licence for polyester filament yarn, which is a banned item, and which had a premium of 600 per cent, and the import rules were framed in such a way that only a few allottees could be favoured, and only a few allottees might come in for licence of that item.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think that it is advisable to go into too many details, because all these may be before the court now.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: For the previous case of licensing for this item also, the rules were so framed... (Interruptions). I am only stating the factual position. I am not discussing this further. In the previous case also, what happened? That was also allotted only to a few favourites, and the hon. Minister had collected Rs 25 million from those favourites ..

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is totally wrong. It is very wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him withdraw the charge.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I shall never withdraw this. This is the actual position.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Otherwise, they will withdraw?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The STC has been totally abused. This economic instrument has been converted into a money-collecting pipeline.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already taken more than 35 minutes. Now, he should conclude. The Motion is before the House now. *Shri Sat Pal Kapur.*

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर माह्व, हम टाउम में कुछ ऐमा रिवाज हो गया है कि हमारे कुछ भाई यह सोचते हैं कि जब तक किसी पर कोई इन्जाम न लगाया जाये, तब तक प्रेम में उन के बारे में हैंग नही छरने और उनकी सारी मेहनत जाया जायेगी। इसी किस्म की मेहनत करने की कोशिश श्री प्रनसाभाई मेहता ने की है।

16.04 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair**]

अभी श्री मेहता ने जिस केम का जिक्र किया है, वह केस कोर्ट में है। मालूम नहीं, किस आदमी ने किम तरह और किम एगल में उनकी ब्रीफ किया है और वह किम एगल में यहा क्या कहना चाहते हैं। मालूम होना है कि उनका मकसद यह है कि कोर्ट में जो केम है, उस को यहा पर डिसकम किया जाये या तो किसी पार्टी को खण करने के लिए और या प्रेम में कोर्ट बात छपवाने के लिये।

जहा तक वूलन रैगज का मवाल है, इससे मेरा भी थोडा बहुत ताल्लुक है। यह मामला पजाब में ताल्लुक रखता है। मैं समझता हू कि सब से पहले मैंने गवर्नमेन्ट का ध्यान इस म्केडल की तरफ दिलाया और कहा कि इस बारे में रेड्स किये जाने चाहिए, वूलन रैगज की इम्पोर्ट बन्द होनी चाहिए, इन से शाडी वीवर्ज को क्या नुक्सान हुआ है और स्पिनिंग मिल इंडस्ट्री से इसका क्या ताल्लुक है। मैं खुद इस बारे में एक डैपुटेशन लेकर प्रधान मंत्री के पास गया और उन को तनाम मैटीरियल दिखाया। उस के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी करवाने के बारे में एक मिनट भी नहीं लगाया।

उस के बाद हम श्री एन० एन० मिश्र से मिले। हम ने उन को भी तनाम मैटीरियल दिखाया। लुधियाना के कुछ एक्सपोर्टर्स ने 17 करोड़ रुपये की हौजरी का माल इम्सपोर्ट किया। उस की रिटर्न में उन को रैगज इम्पोर्ट

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

करने के लिये लाइसेंस मिला। उस इम्पोर्टेड लाइसेंस का उन लोगों ने मिमयूज किया।

श्री मेहता ने कहा है कि हम इस बारे में बहुत सुनते हैं। सवाल यह है कि वह किम में सुनते हैं। वह सुनते और ब्रीफ होते उन लोगों से हैं, जो स्पनिंग मिल चलाते हैं, जिस पर यह मैटीरियल घाने से इफेक्ट पड़ता है। बद-किस्मती यह है कि वह जनता से ब्रीफ नहीं होते हैं। वह शाडी वीवर्ज से ब्रीफ नहीं होते हैं, जिन के लिए ये रैग्ज मगाने शुरू किये गये थे। कुछ माल पहले जो रैग्ज मगाने शुरू किये गये, उस का परपज यह था कि सस्ती कीमत पर रैग्ज, यूज्ड कनोदज, पुराने कपड़े मंगाये जायें, उन को कम्ब कर के धागा बनाया जाये, और उस धागे से कम्बल बनाये जाय। अगर माननीय सदस्य कभी अमृतसर, लुधियाना और जालंधर गये होते तो उन को मालूम होता कि लाखों लॉग इन रैग्ज के धागे से क बल बना कर गुत्राग करते हैं।

लुधियाना के इम्पोर्टर्ज ने यह जो स्कडल किया, उस को सरकार ने दबाने की कोशिश नहीं की। हम इस मामले को सरकार, श्री एन० एन० मिश्र, श्री चह्माण, श्री गणेश और प्रधान मंत्री के नोटिस में लाये। प्रधान मंत्री या किसी भी मिनिस्टर ने इस स्कैडल पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि उन्होंने कहा कि जो मैटीरियल घा रहा है, उस को फौरन चैक करना चाहिए। जिस दिन हम उन्हें मिले, उस से अगले रोज लुधियाना और दिल्ली की सारी मार्केट्स में रेड्स हुए। बे रेड्स श्री प्रसन्नाभाई मेहता और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने नहीं करवाये। इसी सरकार और इसी श्री एन० एन० मिश्र ने करवाये। अगर उन का इस स्कैडल से ताल्लुक होता, तो वे इन रेड्स को न कराते।

पिछले विनों जब इसी बारे में एक कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस इस हाउस में आया, तो श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि उस माल की लिस्ट

तैयार की जाये और उसी को रिलीज कर दिया जाये। जिस माल के बारे में टैक्स का थपला है, जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह लाइसेंस के मुताबिक नहीं आया, जनसंघ के लीडर, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, ने उस को रिलीज करने के लिए कहा। यह बात हाउस के रिकार्ड में मौजूद है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो क्या उस माल को समुद्र में डुबो देना चाहिए ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उस को भी समुद्र से डुबो देना चाहिए और उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी रखने वालों को भी उस के साथ डुबो देना चाहिए। लुधियाना के वे लोग किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं ? उन की हमदर्दी किस के साथ है और उन की नुमायंदगी कौन करता है ? उन की हमदर्दी इन की पार्टी के साथ है और उन की नुमायंदगी इन की पार्टी का लीडर कर रहा है। अगर मेरी हमदर्दी उन के साथ होती, तो मैं यह स्कैडल ले कर मिनिस्टर साहब के पास न जाता। यह स्कैडल करने वालों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी नहीं है। हमारी हमदर्दी उन शाडी वीवर्ज के साथ है, जिन का नुकसान हुआ है, और जिन के लाखों आदमी बेकार हुए हैं।

एक तो पिछले साल दो साल से जो शाडी वीवर्स का कोटा था वह कोटा जो घोषण मार्केट में कोट बिक रहे हैं, वह कोट जब से बिकने शुरू हुए, उन को वह मैटीरियल नहीं मिला और एक तो वह नुकसान हुआ। लाखों आदमी उस से बेकार हुए। दूसरे जो लुधियाने के इम्पोर्टर्स हैं वे इस से पिछले सालों में रैम्स के नाम पर पुराने कोट पैट अगैरह खाते थे, इस साल वे पुरानी होजियरी ले कर आए और होजियरी के घाने से लुधियाने की जो होजियरी थी जा तस्ता माल तैयार करने वाले वे उन का नुकसान हुआ। तीन तरह के वे लोग हैं

जो होजियरी तैयार करते है। एक तो वे लोग हैं जो मिलटरी के लिए तैयार करते है और एक वे लोग है जो होजियरी तैयार करने है विदेशो में भेजने के लिए। तीसरे वे लोग हैं जो ग्राम लोगों के लिए, गरीबो, मजदूरो, छोटे छोटे दूकानदारो, बलकों वगैरह के काम में आने वाली होजियरी तैयार करते है। वे जो तीसरे लोग थे उन को नुकसान हुआ। मैं मानता हू कि मिलटरी की सप्लाय करने वालों पर फर्क नहीं पडा। एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों पर कोई इम का फर्क नहीं पडा। लेकिन इम माल के आने में जो लोग मन्त्री विग्म की हाजियरी तैयार करने थे उन की इडस्ट्री को इम से बहुत नुकसान हुआ। वे लोग लाखों की तादाद में बेकार है। उम से हाहावार मचा, झगडा फैला। मुझे आज यह कहने में कोई एनराज नहीं है कि एक मिनट इम में नहीं लगा मैंने एल० एब० मिश्रा साहब को जब होजियरी दिखाई तो उन्होंने कहा कि इम की एन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिए और उस पर रेड लगाना चाहिए। रेड लगा और पंजाब में वह माल बँड है। कस्टम में माल पडा है दिल्ली के मार्केट में वह माल नहीं है यह काम उन्होंने किया और हमे खशी हुई कि सरकार ने वक्त पर कदम उठाया। कुछ भाइयो को इम से दुख हुआ।

मैं कुछ तजबीज करना चाहता हू। प्राबलम यह है कि आज पंजाब के लाखों लोग स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री में दनवाल्ड है। आज पंजाब की पर कैपिट इन्व्म म सारं हिन्दुस्तान से आये है। पंजाब को बिल्ड करने में, पंजाब की स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री को बिल्ड करने में बिरला, टाटा, डालमिया का हाथ नहीं है, इस को बिल्ड करने में ग्राम लोगों का, छोटे और दरमियानी तबके से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोगों का और उन की मेहनत का हाथ है। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ इतना यकीन चाहता हू, ठीक है 17 एक्सपोर्टर्स है जिन को आप ने लाइसेंस दिया, जिन्होंने माल

एक्सपोर्ट किया उन को आप ने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया, तो आज जिन्होंने स्कैडल किया है उन को आप कैद कीजिए, सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी कीजिए। उन से हमदर्दी रखने वाले लोगों को भी पकड़िए, जो जो इस से ताल्लुक रखते है, जो घपला करते है, उन के साथ रियायत मत कीजिए। लेकिन 20 करोड रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट इम में होता है, पिछले साल 40 करोड का सामान तैयार हुआ, ता इम इडस्ट्री को तबाह होने से बचाइए। आज आप को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि आप उन को अलटरनेटिव चीज क्या देते है और यह देना चाहिए ताकि जो इमेटिव आप एक्सपोर्टर्स को दे रहे है, अग्रर आप रैमस बैंक कर रहे है और रैमस को बैंक करना चाहिए मैं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की तरह चिंतन नहीं हू कि रैमस बैंक होंगे तो लोग मर जायेंगे, रैमस तो बैंक करने चाहिये वह अच्छा है, लेकिन उस के बजाय आप को कोई अलटरनेटिव देना चाहिए।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मैं रखना चाहता हू। शाडी बीवम को आप एकचुअल यूजर्स का कोटा देते है। शाडी बीवम को कॅपेसिटी दम हजार, पाब्व हजार या 20 हजार रुपये माल की है और उन को आप एकचुअल यूजर्स का लाइसेंस दे कर कोटा देते थे। उम के बजाय अब आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने डिस्मिशन यह लिया है कि यह तमाम कोटा स्पिनर्स को जायगा और स्पिनर उम का माल तैयार करके उतने रुपये का माल उम एकचुअल यूजर को देगे। यह डिस्मिशन मेने ह्याल से आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने गलत लिया है। आप के डिपार्टमेंट को उस को रिच्यू करनर चाहिए। आज रंग का स्केडल उठाने वाले दो किस्म के लोग है। उन में एक वह लोग है जो स्पिनर मिल्स से ताल्लुक रखते है स्पिनर मिल्स की लावी से ताल्लुक रखते है जो चाहते है कि स्पिनर मिल्स को किसी किस्म का नुकसान न पहुचे। इसलिए उन लोगों में भी हम को बचने की जरूरत है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, at the outset, I must mention one thing. I am subjected to quite severe pressure because people think that I shall speak on certain things, dirty rags will be washed in public. So, I pray to you to give me sufficient time. You have given half an hour to the member who initiated the debate. I would request you to give me at least 40 minutes because I represent the largest opposition group, if you are not prepared to call it an opposition party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the request of the opposition members, the Speaker has cancelled only the half an hour discussion. The time will be added to this. Instead of concluding at 5.30 P.M., it will go on up to 6 O' Clock. This is the information that I have got. (Interruptions) Sir, I will not be able to give 30 minutes or 20 minutes to every Member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When in the morning almost all the leaders of the opposition groups made this request that the time should be extended to four hours, the Speaker was pleased to say straightway that he would postpone the half an hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN. So, he has extended it only by half an hour. That is why when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu came to me and pleaded for more time, I asserted that the time for the discussion has been extended only by half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have given the first speaker 35 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As to how much time I will give, I cannot give any commitment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commitment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While dealing with the rags scandal, I would like to say that this is one of the worst

corruption, malpractice and scandal that has come out in recent times, and this government has no right to stay in power after all this has been revealed without any contradiction.

In the name of importation of rags, they are importing quality woollen garments, nylons, polyester fibres, finest and new, from affluent countries. They came here as slightly defectively manufactured or out of fashion or shop soiled youth garments. The story about mutilation in customs is a myth. So, do not bother about it at all.

It is strange that three government agencies are controlling the STC. There is the licensing agency of government, that is, the Foreign Trade Ministry; the customs, or the Finance Ministry is deeply involved in the matter. The present Foreign Trade Minister master-minded the whole thing as the principal operator. Behind this lies the approval of the fountain head of all powers in the country, of all malpractices and corruption, and the ultimate benefit went to the funds of the ruling party. It was canalised through the STC, the STC approved the contracts, approved the letters of credit ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When any attack is made on his party, he resents it. Now he attacks the Prime Minister and the Congress Party, making vague charges. It does not look nice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, it is completely wrong for you to talk from the chair like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are in the chair now. You are not in the ruling party.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is surprising that the chair should interject like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not make vague charges.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The S.T.C. approved the contracts the letters of credit, and, of course, the Customs officials got their share. They did their physical verification of the entries very well indeed. You could bring in anything and take out anything out of this country at a price today. Everything is being openly done. One could bring arms also. What will be the condition of the country if the Customs' vigilance is like this? It is an alarming situation.

By this rags scandal, a lot of smuggled foreign exchange has also gone out. It is all conspired and coordinated to defraud the Exchequer the people the workers and the small businessmen.

The Secretary died of heart attack and shock of an unholy quarrel because there was an attempt to remove him for some reason or other. We do not know. The Foreign Trade Minister had written a letter to the Finance Ministry, blaming the Customs. It was nothing but an attempt to create a fog. It was self-contradiction.

Today, a lakh of workers in Punjab, as my hon. friend very rightly pointed out, are thrown out on the streets to starve and to fulfil the vow of *garibi hatao*. More than hundred small hosiery units are closed. On 7-8-72, a delegation of 200 persons met the Prime Minister, the fountain-head, and got the usual lip sympathetic assurance. But nothing happened.

In early September 1972, one Jahar Oswal went to the Minister for clearance order of rags at Bombay. They were advised to go to the Prime Minister. In reply Oswal told off "All our dealings were with you"—why now this? The Minister said, "Am I the real boss? Even residual benefits to a lot of people particularly, people belonging to ruling party in Punjab.

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It is wonderful. It is a case where the accused is asked to plead and also asked to sit on judgment. I will not go into the long history of the case. I will just give a brief history of it.

Import entitlement was reduced by 50 per cent for hosiery spinners. In April, 1968, the export/import of woollen was canalised through the S.T.C. The export figures are: 1970—Rs. 14 crores; 1971—Rs. 16 crores and 1972—Rs. 18 crores weighing 35 lakh kgs.

By end of 1970—it is very important, pre-1971 elections—the entitlement included items like, greasy rags, wastes and shoddy. Through the S.T.C., it was for actual users, hosiery spinners and exporters. A few years ago, the old garment import duty was to the extent of 131 per cent. It was abolished on the pretext of giving protection to shoddy workers. Actually, it was all money collected for somebody. Now, it is duty-free excepting a small Bangladesh surcharge of 2.5 per cent.

The rag import has been given to so-called actual users. The S.T.C. price officially fixed is 7 d. to 9 d., but goes upto 15 d. per lb.; freight is 5 d.; loading charges—1 d.; charitable institutions who collect—1 d.—it is less than Rs. 2 per kg. The excess amount paid above the price fixed is paid by smuggled foreign exchange. About the size of import, I would like to quote from a letter which I have received from the Joint Secretary, Shri K. Kishore, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

"Categories of items:

Raw wool, wool tops
Woollen rags/shoddy

Imports effected since canalisation:
Rs. 84.70 crores
Rs. 9.60 crores"

But the official figures are less than real.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Again, I would like to read another letter from Shri Jasjit Singh, the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs. It says:

"The quantity of rags that was cleared by the Customs during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 31-10-72) was 62 lakh kg., 78 lakh kg., and 206 lakh kg., respectively. About 16,800 bales have been seized by the Customs authorities at various places as a result of raids conducted during August/September, 1972. In addition to the bales of rags that have been seized by the Customs authorities at various places, there were about 20 thousand bales of rags lying uncleared in Bombay docks on 4-11-72. These have not yet been subjected to Customs examination, assessment, etc. As per normal rules, these are lying in the custody of the Bombay Port Trust and not Customs."

That is the position. Over 50 million kg came in actually. From the landing to the retail point, the increase is not between 700 to 1500 per cent but at least it is Rs. 600-700 million as a gross profit that has been made by those who have handled this thing. But the hosiery exporters earned an import entitlement licence for Rs. 8 crores in 1971-72. It is for the House to judge whether it was done for love and fresh air or whether it was done for a consideration.

Regarding my second letter to the STC Chairman, the reply is untraceable because the questions are embarrassing. I will find it out from the hon. Minister afterwards what right this officer has got to sit over my letter.

There was pressure; in the Press it came out extensively. Government was pressurized and they had to do something. They seized goods worth Rs. 4 crores. Mr. Kishore again says how much of imported rag was in the pipeline. He says that Rs. 1.37 crores

worth of rags are either in the pipeline or pending shipment at the loading ports against letters of authority and release orders. There is an additional Rs. 2 crores worth of goods awaiting customs clearance. According to Mr. Kishore, rags pending shipment were worth Rs. 1.37 crores. My figure is Rs. 3 crores. 45,000 bales were sealed in exporters' godowns, 9,000 bales were in Bombay Customs godowns on water. There were these quantities on water awaiting shipment, etc. The Indian rag price has gone up because this so-called rag is nothing but good garments. The price of real Indian rag has gone up by three times. I ask the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade and of the STC: did it, on paper at least, assess the real need of the shoddy industry for which the so-called rags were imported? I say, 'No; never was it done'. It was done to meet the political fund requirement and the wave creation. (In'erruption) In 1972, the pre-Poll import figures are very high because licences had to be given for returns; otherwise, there was no chance of getting it. These were engineered by the party for funds—rags come from USA, Canada, Japan, Norway, and the bales are of different sizes, etc.

But the funny thing is that they did not spare the Defence people. During the Pakistan war, this happened. There is one company, Export and Import Company, Sri Krishna Woollen Mills. They had ordered 1,50,000 blankets. Rag import permit was, as usual, given by the STC and they imported terylene and polyester fibre and made a profit to the extent of 600 to 1,000 per cent. They purchased cheap mixed blankets from bazar; the weight of the blanket was 2 lb. as against the stipulated weight of 4 lb. and many of the soldiers got pneumonia because of the use of these blankets.

This Government, headed by the present Prime Minister, is nothing but running with the hare and hunting with the hound. It is an eye-wash

raid with prior information given to those people who were hand in gloves with them. They are creating crisis in wool and hosiery industries. There is strike, there is lay-off, and there are losses to the tune of Rs. 6 crores.

One Mr. R. K. Shoni tried to raise Rs. 50 lakhs on some emissary's indication to obtain delivery of what is in the pipeline. Importers were willing to pay duty. But that is not the solution. The solution is that the Government must sell these clothes to the poor people at cost price, to those who are shivering in north India (*Interruption*) The Foreign Ministry is hoodwinking to give to the shoddy industry on paper at least and an emissary, a Member of the Rajya Sabha....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR): On a point of order. He cannot mention the name of any person who is not here to defend himself. Even if he is in the House, in regard to any defamatory allegation, unless he gives something in writing to you, he cannot mention .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: You have not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do not show your ignorance to that extent.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: No. You are trying to dupe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no record here

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You ask the Secretariat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have consulted the secretariat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have shown it to everybody. (*Interruption*).

Now I proceed, Sir. An emissary—the fountain head—, a Member of

Rajya Sabha was sent to Ludhiana and he collected Rs. 7 lakhs. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Rule 353 clearly lays down:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has a given previous intimation to the Speaker and also, to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Mere mention of a name in a notice is meaningless. Unless and until the allegation is intimated to the Speaker as also to the Minister, he cannot name anybody. And I lodge my protest strongly. He cannot bring in any names.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is true that you gave in writing to the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At first, you said that you did not receive any notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I did not say I said, 'I have not received it here'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not my fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have received from the office. There is only one thing. You have given notice as per Rules, but, the hon. Speaker has passed it on to the Minister and that is the position. My request to you would be to avoid the names.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He has given only the names and not the allegations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An hon. Member of the ruling Party said about the mover of the motion that he was briefed by certain interests. That happened in your presence. You pocketed it all right. Now, certain things are said, with

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

have been given due notice of and you take objection to them. . . (Interruptions) Were you not here when he said that he was briefed by certain interests? It is not more defamatory?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The thing is that I have requested him. It is true that he has written to the hon. Speaker. He has given the names also. . . . (Interruptions). The paper is with me. According to the Rules, he has given the information to the hon. Speaker. That paper was passed on to the Minister. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : An emissary of . . .

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I have got the letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat along with a copy of the letter of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu giving out certain names. I have got it in time. But if you read the rule, mere giving the name is not enough. The Rule says also ". . ." so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's letter does not contain any matter to which I can reply. Where is the allegation? Where is the matter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You collected Rs. 7 lakhs. . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In these circumstances when the House has got to know of certain allegations and the House has a responsibility in investigating the allegations, I hope the Chair may direct Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to come before the House with a factual statement in substantiation of his allegations and the Government, in that case would be given every opportunity to reply to it. A veil must not be drawn over the allegations on the plea that on parliamentary grounds it cannot be referred to.

The allegation has got to be investigated.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. There is no attempt to put any veil on anything. The question is one of observation of the Rule as it is. The Rule says that no allegation can be made unless previous intimation of the allegation is given to the Speaker and to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may investigate the matter for the purpose of replying to it. Otherwise, the Minister can be taken by surprise. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is generally one of the most advertised subjects that this House is taking up for a discussion and most of the charges have already appeared in the newspapers, and so the Minister ought to have been fully equipped for this occasion. No fresh charge which has not appeared in the newspapers and which has not been there for a long time is going to be made by hon. Members now. Even if certain charges appear to be refreshingly new, the Minister must take up the challenge here and now and reply to that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am only stating the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now asking him to speak. You are my intimate and good friend, Mr. Bosu. I would simply request you to avoid the names. If you insist, I am helpless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I always cooperate with you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This matter has to be thrashed out. The Members of the House are in possession of information in this regard and this matter has to be thrashed out, if not today, later on. The Minister must reply to whatever allegations have been substantiated in a more concrete form later on. We have got to go into the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My difficulty is, he is not giving any proof.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He is ready. Later on, he will come before you, before the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring me up before the Privileges Committee; I am prepared to explain it. An emissary of the P.M., a Member of the Rajya Sabha was sent to Ludhiana who collected Rs. 7 lakhs through one Mr Jawaharlal Oswal in three instalments in September 1972, through his assistant. The High Command is of the opinion that the Minister stands exposed and discredited. Therefore it will not be wise for him to go for collection.

I now refer to STC's import of raw wool. This is also another item. Regarding wool combers, R. P. Goenka's Wool Combers' Firm got the monopoly. They are the biggest combers in the country. There are the Duncan Brothers who controls this were benefitted. Raw wool import is increasing every year. Why is the combing capacity remaining unchanged? Mr. R. P. Goenka or his brother Jagdish Goenka were benefitted. I have gone into the balance sheet. We have the union there. I had gone to Ludhiana and Bombay. We know this. This firm Wool Combers are making a daily profit of Rs. 1½ lakhs of which Rs. 80,000 is in black. The Government rate is Rs 4 per kilo and they charge the blackmarket rate of Rs. 9 per kilo. They are combing 20,000 bags of wool per day. STC changed its earlier decision and allowed the import of 10 lakh pounds of combed wool which was not allowed earlier. In 1970 December just before the 1971 elections another 10 lakh pounds were given. One Mr. R. K. Sohni came to Delhi and paid Rs. 5 lakhs, to whom, I don't want to mention. You guess.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you will have to prove.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 25 lakhs came through an erstwhile special Assistant of the Minister, and Deputy Director, Wool Textile. This was for regularising unauthorised spindles. The rate was fixed at Rs. 25 per spindle. The then Joint Secretary and now a Secretary Mr. Samuel was of help in this regard, during pre-poll days of 1971. Grant of four combing licences were promised. The collection was made at Rs. 5 lakhs each, totalling Rs. 20 lakhs. One was given, three were betrayed. This is the story. Regarding Customs, that is another wonderful story. The customs appraisers are given the bale Nos. in advance and that particular bale is cut down and examined up to a depth of 1½ feet.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Where is the Finance Minister? There seems to be nobody representing the Finance Ministry here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am here, Sir.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He has just arrived? Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been speaking for so long.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, I have been sitting here. With all respect to the hon. Member, I would say that the hon. Member perhaps was not alert in noticing me. I have been sitting here all the time. Probably his attention had not been directed to me. I have been very much here. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I request you, Sir, to bring the House to orders. The Customs Wing, I am told, at the very beginning says that 'You can import anything you like, and export anything you like for a price'. So, if there are 500 bales at Bombay, the chairman, Mr. Abrol had been the great man of these rags people and their subordinates....

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I protest against this, Sir. He is naming an officer....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the name already.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It has not been given to me. This has not been given to me.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In that case, let him reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It must be expunged from the records

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the name already.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not been given. "I must have it. We must have it. He cannot be a drainage inspector. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, I shall have to consult the Hon. Speaker and the rules. He is mentioning the name of an officer. Though it is on the record, I shall have to consult the rules and also consult the Hon. Speaker

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. Now, here is a fact well established that these things have been passing without the necessary check having been exercised by the Customs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a plain fact, which is clear to everybody as daylight. There is nothing to substantiate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He should have had the courage to give us all the facts in time, so that we could reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an open thing, and it has appeared in the papers. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After all, if the customs authorities had been exercising these checks, how could these materials have passed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He did not have the courage to give us the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall consult the rules and the Hon. Speaker, and then only it will go into the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Amidst these interruptions, I forgot to ad-

dress you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Now, I recollect. . . .

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): On a point of order. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will they go on with these points of order?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let me explain my point of order. The hon. Member, while giving out. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am raising a point of order under rule 376.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is rule 367

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He is referring to a letter, purported to be under rule 353, and he says that he has already given notice of names, but it is clearly written there in the rule that not only the names but also the allegations must be given notice of. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is it said?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He is questioning your ruling, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish he were not so ignorant of the rules.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He has mentioned certain names and mentioned Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs as having been made by some persons, whose names he did not like to mention but whose names he has said in some other ways, which clearly identifies and signifies something else. These are clear insinuations. Are you going to allow these insinuations to be a part of the record? These are clearly insinuations, without having been substantiated by the hon. Member. There is no document in his possession to substantiate it. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here they are. Here are the records. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling; I have doubts in my mind

about the whole thing. He has mentioned a name...

Though it is on the record, unless I have gone through it and given second thought to it, and consult the hon. Speaker and also the law, I mean the Rules of the House, I will not touch it. I shall see if it should not be there, as a public document; or it should remain on the records.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was wanting documentary evidence. Here they are. This is imported rag, this one. Then, this, another one and then, here it is, another one. This is the imported rag. For two years it was going on. After this scandal, and day light robbery—for two years these have been going on. They have been selling these things right in front of you—they cannot do it in front of 1, Safdarjang Road—but they were doing it outside the customs house, under your very nose for two years. Yet mentioned the name of the official of the Central Board of Customs and Direct Taxes, Mr. Ganesh gets jittery. I am ashamed of this. However, I say that this Government has no right to stay because it has been proved beyond doubt they are hand in glove with corrupt people. All this had happened within the knowledge of everybody in the Government, top to bottom, and the Prime Minister cannot escape her responsibility. A parliamentary commission is a must where I shall deliver proofs, convincing proof, to tell the country that this Government had been hand in glove with a bunch of thugs in defrauding the Exchequer.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे इस लिये बोलना पड़ रहा है कि इस को एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट बनाया जा रहा है। पिछले एलेक्शन के बाद से अपोजीशन लगातार इस बात की कोशिश में रहा है कि वह कोई न कोई स्कैंडल का चार्ज सरकार पर लगये। अब तक जितनी कोशिश उस ने की, उन में

वह नकामयाब रहा। देश की जनता हर एलेक्शन में जवाब देती रही है, और आज मुझे हैरानी इस लिये हुई... (व्यवधान) अभी उड़ीसा में इन का गठबंधन हम ने देखा। उड़ीसा में जवाब जनता ने दिया.. (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जब विरोधी दल बोलते हैं तब यह लोग सुनते हैं, लेकिन जब यह लोग बोलते हैं तब आप लोग हल्ला मचाते हैं। •

श्री ज्योतिरमोय : मुझे इतना अफसोस हुआ कि अभी उन व्यक्तियों के नाम आरोपित किये गये जो मर चुके हैं। कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। कहा गया कि एक सक्नेट्री की मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have every regard for the departed soul—may his soul rest in peace I never mentioned the name.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय : माननीय सदस्य ने उन्ही सक्नेट्री की मृत्यु की जिन्होंने हमारे देश में काफी वर्षों तक सेवा की है। हमारी पार्लियामेंट का यह सेवा कभी नहीं रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ सी पी आई (एम) और दूसरी तरफ कांग्रेस (ओ) है, जोकि बिल्कुल दूसरे के विपरीन हैं। जब हम उन का गठबंधन देखते हैं तब हम को जरूर सन्देह होता है। मालूम होता है कि चीन और अमरीका की धारारें मिल रही है, संगम हो रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिरमोय : आप अब अमरीका की बाहों में जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरमोय : इस में कोई सुन्देह नहीं कि आज जो यह गठबंधन राइट और लेफ्ट एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स में हो रहा है उस में दाल में कुछ काला है। जब यह लोग

[श्री शशी भूषण]

मिल कर आते हैं तो मझे भी थोड़ा उत्साह होता है बोलने के लिये। जनता आज भी शिकार बनाई जा रही है उस गठबन्धन की। आज भूल गये हैं कि किस ढग से गुप्त रूप से वह हम देश में अपरेट करने है।

जहाँ तक रंग का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहले बल टाँस बाहर में काफी आता था और हमें बहुत सी विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पटनी थी। हिन्दुस्तान के रा बल के साथ बाहर से आये हुए रंग और नाइलन वगैरह को मिला कर हिन्दुस्तान के यार्न बनाने वाले कारखानों ने इस प्रकार का यार्न बनाया जिसमें छोटे कारखाने लाभ उठा सकें और बहुत सा मिलिट्री को भी लाभ उसमें पहुँचा है। ये रंग काफी असें से भगाए जाने रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा देश में कभी कभी होता है कुछ टर्लकमार्किटजं है जा नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और उनके बारे में इन दोनों दलों में से किसी ने भी कुछ नहीं कहा है। यह नहीं कहा है कि ऐंमे लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाए। न सी पी एम ने कहा है और न आदरणीय प्रसन्न मेहता साहब ने कहा है। इसलिए नहीं कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों के साथ इन दोनों को हमदर्दी है। लेकिन इसको यह पोलिटिकल स्टेट बनाना चाहत है। हमारी पार्टी के लोगों का जब इस चीज के बारे में पता चला तो वे डीपुटेशन ले कर मिनिस्टर के पास गए, जब उनको पता चला कि कुछ व्यापारियों द्वारा यह गलत काम हो रहा है तो हम लोगों ने सरकार से माग की कि उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये, फौरन इनकवायरी कमेटी विठाइये। यह मामला सी बी आई को दिया गया है। रेड्ज भी किए गए हैं। और भी अगर रेड्ज करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वे भी हो सकते हैं और ऐसा करने से टिचकिवाना नहीं चाहिये। इन्टोमें कभी नहीं कहा कि जो रेड्ज हुए हैं वे अच्छे हुए हैं या बुरे हुए हैं। उस पर ये अपनी राय नहीं

देते हैं। राय मिर्फ इन पर देने है कि यह पोलिटिकल स्टेट है और पोलिटिकल स्टेट ही इसको ये बना कर हम पर टोप लगाना चाहते हैं। जो दुषंटना घटी उसके खिलाफ देश में काफी रोष है। हम काफी सतर्क हैं। इसको फौरन रोका जा रहा है। कुछ रंग पता नहीं किसी के उतारे हुए ले कर यहाँ यह मझाय प्रा गए हैं और दिखा रहे हैं। कई लोग शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि होटलों में उनके कपडे खो गए हैं। मैं डिप्ट-ज में जाना नहीं चाहना हूँ। पोलिटिकल स्टेट की कांइ इन्हा हाती है। उस इन्हा में भी ये आगे बढ़ गए हैं। रंग के घाटाने में जो पालिटिक्स इन्होंने घुसेड दिया है और पोलिटिकल स्टेट इसको बनाना चाहा है वह बहुत गलत है। पालियामेंट में कुछ ता मर्यादा हमें रखनी चाहिये। हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की लैंग् एक्सपॉसिस्ट पार्टी का करोडो रुपया चीन में आया है (इंटर-प्लाज) में किसी पार्टी का नाम भी नहीं लिया, मैंने सी पी एम का नाम भी नहीं किया, ये क्यों दुखी है। चीन ने जो ज्योतिर्मय जी का क्या रिश्ता है। चीन के लोग भी इनको रिएक्शनरी समझते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी ये उनके पीछे जाएंगे। इनकी बुद्धि पर तरस आता है। अगर ये सच्चे मार्क्सिस्ट होते तो यहाँ के राइटिन्स प्रतिक्रियावासियों के साथ ये समझौता करते? ऐसा सम्भव नहीं था। मार्क्स को भी ये कब में से फिर खोद कर निकाल रहे हैं, उसको बुबारा मार रहे हैं। जो गठबन्धन है इससे जतना परिचिन है। इनके पोलिटिकल स्टेट्स में भी जनता वाकिफ है। जो चोर हैं और जो ब्लैकमार्किटर हैं उनका हम पकड़ रहे हैं। उनको पकड़ने पर भी वे दुखी हैं, बहुत दुखी हैं। दुखी होने की वजह से आज वे तरह तरह के स्टेट खड़े कर रहे हैं। रोजगार ये ऐसे नाटक रचते हैं; इनका कोई मसल नहीं है। देश की जनता आज भी हमारे साथ है। ब्लैकमार्किटजं

को पकड़ने में वह हमारा साथ देगी ऐसा मझे पूरा विश्वास है। इनकंस्ट्रुस का इलैमिनेशन के बन्त जवाब दिया जाता है। इन्होंने चार्जिज हमारे मिनिस्टर पर लगाए हैं, अर्पमरो पर लगाए हैं जो यहा मौजद नहीं है और ये सब पोलिटिकल स्टेट के मानहत लगाए गये हैं। दिल में इनके कृष् नही है, इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ। यह इनकी दयनीय राजनीति है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) बहुत अफनाम की बात है कि रूलिंग पार्टी की फैन्योर्ज या फायदा उठा कर हमारे भाई गरीबों के चम्पियन बने हुए हैं। जो कुर्रणन में मन्ने बड़े चढे ह, जिनका इतिहास बडा गन्दा है वे ही आज बहुत बढ चढ कर बाते कर रहे हैं। इन कुर्रणन के लिए भी आपकी ही ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है। इस बात में मैं शशि भूषण जी में सहमत हूँ।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad). On a point of order, Sir Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu exhibited certain articles from his seat and alleged they were manufactured out of the reges and he has exhibited them by way of evidence. He is bound under the rules to produce them and lay them on the Table of the House.

MR CHAIRMAN Now that matter is not before the House. There is no point of order That hon Member is not on his legs now In fact, another hon Member is speaking. So, there is no point of order.

श्री सरजू पांडे शशि भूषण जी ने ठोक ही कहा है कि ये दल पूरी तरह से जनता में आइमोलेट हो चुके हैं और इनकी नीतियों को जनता ने डिस्कार्ड कर दिया है। ये अपना सिर फिर उठाने की कागिज कर रहे हैं और इस वास्ते सदन में तरह तरह के प्रश्न लेकर यह आ जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग भी कुर्रणन को प्रश्न न दें और इस को दूर करे।

में एन टी सी के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी इन्डस्ट्री और एक्सपोर्ट सरकार के हाथ में होनी चाहिये। ये तमाम जो मूकडल करने वाले लोग हैं ये या तो इन दलों से सम्बन्धित हैं या फिर ये जनमध को और दूसरे लोगों का चढ़े देते हैं। पिछली दफ श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने जब कार्निग एंटेन नर्गटम् आया था मन्नाव दिशा में कि इनके माल को मोज न किया जाए, उनको यह लंटा दिया जाय या बेच दिया जाय। उन्होंने मजा देने की बात कभी नहीं रहीं।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदरसर) ऐसा वाजपेयी जी ने नहीं कहा है। ये हाउस का मिमर्नड कर रहे हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे मेरे पास प्रॉसीडिज है मजा देने की बात उन्होंने नहीं कही थी। ये लोग देश में सबसे ज्यादा गडबडी करते हैं।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि सारी इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड एस टी सी के हाथ में होनी चाहिये, उसके जरिये होनी चाहिये, सरकार के हाथ में होनी चाहिये।

आपको मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि एस० टी० सी० का अपना एडवर्टिजमेट डिपार्टमेन्ट है और उसके जरिये एडवर्टिज्ज न करा कर मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि बिडला साहब की एक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम है एडवर्टिजिग एण्ड सेल्म प्रोमोशन कम्पनी नई दिल्ली उसके एडवर्टिज्ज कराया जाता है, उसके द्वारा विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं। करोड़ों रुपया देश का उनको दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। जब आपके पास अपना एडवर्टिजमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट है और उसके डायरेक्टर को आप चार हजार पया महीना देते हैं तो उनको एडवर्टिजमेन्ट न देकर इस कम्पनी को क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं। ये कितने भी, रहीं लोग हों लेकिन जब ये एक बात कहते हैं तो उसमें कुछ अंश दम तो होता है। चाहे

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

ये कितने भी झुठ्ठाकारी हो लेकिन आप ऐसी बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि केरल के अम्बर सी० सी० आई (कैशुनट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया) कैशुनटस का काम करता है और वह एम० टी० सी० के अंतर्गत आता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि चालीस हजार टन काजू बाहर से मगाया जाता है। वह विदेशी कम्पनियों से जहाजों के जर्ग्ये मगाया जाता है और उसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाती है। इसको अपने ही जहाजों से आप मगा सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

इसके अलावा जो सी० सी० आई० है वह वहां के मिलों को काजू नहीं दे रहा है, वहां कैशू मिलों को काजू नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से कैक्टिया बन्द हैं और पच्चीस हजार आदमी बेरोजगार होने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इन चीजों को देखें। एस टी सी के कर्मचारियों का खर्च अच्छा होना चाहिये। उसमें काम करने वाले अफसर अच्छे होने चाहियें। उसमें कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

रैज का बड़ा हल्ला मचा हुआ है। मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं इसको माना है। सारा देश मानता है कि गड़बड़ी हुई है। इसका अंतर यह हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में, लुधियाना आदि में कैक्टिया आदि बन्द हो गई हैं। बहुत सा माल आकर पड़ा हुआ है। यह जो सी टी गड़बड़ी है इसको इनको दूर करना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बालियां दे देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप अपना दामन भी देखें। जो ये विरोधी दलों में बैठे हुए हैं इनमें से कुछ मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं। मिश्र जी मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। जनसंघ के भाई भी कहीं कहीं मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। आज भी दिल्ली में ये राज

कर रहे हैं जो झुठ्ठाकार का केन्द्र है, जहां गरीबों की लूट चल रही है। इनका कोई भविष्य नहीं है। देश का कल्याण चाहते हों तो कम से कम अपना दामन साफ करो। जो प्रश्न उठा है, उसका उत्तर भी आना चाहिये और पता चलना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जिननी गांठें आई हैं और जिनको आपने पकड़ लिया है, उन सब को आप गरीबों में बांटें। इससे उनका बड़ा कल्याण होगा। जाड़े में लोग मर रहे हैं। लेकिन उन रैज को रखने के लिए गोदाम तलाश किया जा रहा है। इसके बजाये यह अच्छा है कि उन कपड़ों को फास्ट प्राइम पर बेच दिया जाये। जिन लोगों ने यह माल मगाया है, उनके लिए यह सबसे बड़ी सजा होगी। मैं आशा है कि जो कपड़े सौदा किये गये हैं, उनको बेच दिया जायेगा, जमा नहीं किया जायेगा।

17 00 hrs.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बिड़ना की कम्पनी को एडवर्टाइजिंग का काम नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरे पास इन बारे में सुबूत है। केरल में जो क्राइसिस है, जिसका ताल्लुक एम० टी० सी० से है, मन्त्री महोदय उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सज्ञान उठाये हैं, मन्त्री महोदय उन पर गौर करने और उनके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दें।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Minister on the successful working of the State Trading Corporation. From the modest working of Rs 8 crores, it has gone to Rs 98 crores. I am surprised that the hon Member, Shri P M Mehta, has objected to all this.

He was criticising the annual allowance of Rs. 3000 or Rs 250 a month. Since this is the biggest organisation and the largest organisation in this

country, they have to develop relations with foreign buyers also to increase the business. Such a criticism would result in the expertise in public undertakings running away to the private sector. We do not find the Chairmen and other experts to come up and take charge of our public undertakings.

The real discussion about today's Motion is rags which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and others have raised. The definition of "rag" is old clothes. The British Manual says as old clothings. But probably some Members feel it is tattered cloth. The countries from where we import it are all rich countries. They give old clothes as a charity to Churches and it is the Churches who export these items to the poor countries. The countries from where we import are Italy, Britain, America, Canada and Japan. These are all affluent countries as the old clothes are known there as rags. What is a rag in Japan, what is a rag in U.K., does not become a tattered cloth in India. That is the first thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members.

The second thing that I want to tell is that there are three categories of manufacturers who get import licences for rags. The first are the people who are actual users; the other category is the shoddy yarn plants which are excisable units but which are not licensed units and the third category is the small hosiery units in Ludhiana and other places who export the goods and get entitlements for the import of these things. So far as all these three categories are concerned, they get import licences for either woollen tops or for woollen yarn or for rags. This is one of the items they can import. It is clearly licensed.

Throughout the world, the price of wool has gone up three to four times. It was 60 d. per kg. and now it has gone to 200 d. per kg. Naturally, the importers will not import tops; naturally, the importers will not import yarn. They will naturally import rags.

Now, the rags come to India. The actual users and the licenced units have got rag-tattering machines in their factories. They tear these rags, these coats, pants and sweaters which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has brought them—I do not know from where he has brought them. I presume they are rags. Even if it is sent to that factory, they will turn it into a top and a yarn and then, it will become a raw material for the factory.

Sir, while discussing the rags' affair, it has become a political issue. Since Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the rest of them have not been able to bring logical points and have not been able to bring any sound reasons, they always infiltrate political points into the discussion, sometimes about party funds, this and that. That merely shows that there is no logic in their arguments. They have no arguments. They have just to malign the Government. They just want to rag somebody. They are not interested either in rags or in workers or in small-scale units. The worst sufferers in this game of rags are the workers. There are about 1,50,000 workers in Ludhiana and Amritsar. They are without work. These people have no interest in them. Had they any interest in them, they would have raised this point two months ago and asked for a solution of it. They would have asked, first of all, for the release of the goods so that the workers might work. Let Government penalise the people who have made some wrong, let the case go to the CBI. But what about the workers? They have not been able to safeguard their interests.

Secondly, the small scale units which are using this yarn are the second sufferers. They have huge exports orders pending with them. They have not been able to fulfil their commitments. The foreign buyers are clamouring for their goods. Somehow or other they are giving the excuses that strike is on or something is going on. We cannot tell them that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has withheld all the bales or some friends on the opposition

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

have withheld all the bales. They had promised to manufacture. Will it look nice if they tell them that they have not been able to manufacture because some people are sitting on these rags. My humble submission is that we must take these facts in a proper perspective. 1,50,000 workers are waiting. They should get work. The small scale units which have got the export orders must be given the raw materials to manufacture these

The third category which is suffering is the nationalised banks. All the money is invested by the nationalised banks. Their money is lying in the form of bales at the ports. So, I would make this request to the hon. Minister and would also make this appeal to the hon. members. The first thing that they should do is that the CBI or the Customs people can take some bales as specimen and release the goods to the actual users so that the country may get the foreign exchange and the workers may also get their work; also the small scale manufacturers may run their business. Meanwhile, you can deliberate on any other subject you want. Your object is merely political and it is not in the interest of the country, in the interest of the labour to hold up these goods.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, the Ministry of Foreign Trade under which the State Trading Corporation comes is supposed to be the treasure-house of the ruling party. It is thought this Ministry that they feel that real socialism can be brought about . . . (Interruption). What happened to Mr. Ganesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): There must be some sort of honesty. You know why I am disturbed . . .

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is the Minister sober, Sir? (Interruption).

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: How many Ministers have been charged for corruption in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am sitting on the Opposition and it is my duty to expose the Government. Why do you want to shield corrupt officials? I am sorry, persons like Mr. Shdshu Bhushan and Mr. Sat Pal Kapur are made use of as tools to defend corrupt people.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Just for my hon. friend, I am leaving.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: As I was saying, Sir, it is only through this Ministry that they feel that socialism can be brought about because this Ministry is able to levy and collect instantly unlike the Finance Ministry. If the ruling party is angry with Bihar for sending Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to this House, they should be grateful to Bihar for sending Shri L. N. Mishra also to this House because he happens to be the sole saviour of the running party at the time of elections.

Mr. L. N. Mishra had, till recently, a very able and efficient P.A. throughout whom the STC was controlled. I would like to quote from the News Chronicle of Ludhiana.

"A local newspaper has made the most sensational disclosure of a racket connected with Mr. A. K. Mishra, former Private Secretary to the grand Foreign Trade Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra."

The paper said that AK has set up a film distribution office in Connaught Place here where it is not an easy task to start even ordinary shop as it needs lakhs of rupees. It is alleged, added the paper, that during his tenure he handled nearly Rs. 50 lakhs. He resigned from his post and opened the said office in Connaught Place (M-Block). Why he resigned? This is a mystery. It appears that C.B.I. had postponed a probe against him. It further said that the Foreign Trade Minister L. N. Mishra must be fully aware of the activities of his private Secretary. When why he tolerated all this? If he is so negligent

how he runs his Ministry? It is stated that the CBI had collected enough evidence that Mr. A. K. during his short period of service collected enough wealth to start good business. If allegations against A. K. are correct, then equal responsibility lies on Mr. L. N. Mishra, Foreign Trade Minister (who has not clarified his position after publication of this story) . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have not even seen it

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Then it goes on.

"It is stated AK had negotiated during his service for obtaining distribution rights of film PAKEEZA for Delhi and U.P. His firm had bought these rights for Rs. 16 lakhs. During that period he went to Bombay on a number of occasions and allegedly charged T.A. from the Government. This needs a probe."

This is the PA through whom Mr. Mishra controlled his Ministry. One should admire Mr. Mishra because he is a man of courage and conviction. If he is convinced of some thing, he does not worry about the criticism whether inside or outside the Parliament. He does not discriminate on the basis of any religion or State. All businessmen get equal treatment from him. Not only that, he is a man of principles. His principle seems to be, according to some businessmen with whom I had a talk, 'I do not do anything without a consideration and I do not do without advance payment.' This is how this Ministry is being carried on and the STC under Shri L. N. Mishra is supposed to be the biggest business concerns in our country whose turn-over is more than Rs. 355 crores in 1971-72. They boast of imports and exports. Not only that, at present about 76 per cent of the country's imports are canalised through public sector and Mr. Mishra made a public statement—I think it

was in the other House—that within two years, 95 per cent of the total imports of this country will be canalised. They talk of profits also. Where do these profits come from? Most of these profits come from imports and that is why they want to take over all the imports. What is the real position? After these imports have been taken over by the STC of which so much is boasted, the net foreign trade deficit has gone to Rs. 419 crores and in the last three years, the trade deficit is of the order of Rs 231 crores. Not only that, they boast of exports. But what happens is that there is really a decline in the exports of non-traditional items like engineering goods. It has declined from year to year. Not only that, to test the efficiency of the STC, just you have to go through the samples: (1) sulphur deal, (2) mercury transactions, (3) export of rayon textiles and (4) import of nylon yarn. Now, we have come to this rags scandal.

Through these rags, many have become richer. Here there is a combination of officials, businessmen and some high-ups in the Ministry. When we discussed this in this House, not only members from the Opposition but even members from the Ruling Party have expressed that there is a total corruption in this deal and there are officials who have received money and I think one of our hon. Members, Mr Kader, mentioned that officials have received money from this. The Minister kept quiet and he did not reply to that point on 16th Noyember when this charge was made in this House itself.

What did happen last year? I would like to quote again because this concerns Ludhiana. My friend, Mr Kapur, was speaking about it. There was a deal of Rs. 25 lakhs through a banker of Amritsar (who himself retained Rs. 2 lakhs out of it) for alleged authorisation of unauthorised powerlooms at Ludhiana. Lakhs, of rupees have been recently spent on one senior officer of this Ministry by Bombay-Calcutta Woollen Lords to

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

annihilate the small scale hosiery industry of Ludhiana which has brought exports to a standstill, and rendered 100,000 workers unemployed, creating a law and order situation. This is how this scandal has affected the people, killing small-scale industry in Ludhiana.

They hide behind saying that this matter will be investigated; but what will the poor CBI do in the matter? What can they do, when the high-ups are involved? In this House we demand a Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole scandal, to throw light on what happened during the last 2 or 3 years. The STC is functioning without a head for the last 6 months. It has come out in the newspapers that instead of 6 directors, there are only 2 functioning. It has been pointed out that even one year back Mr. Tandon intimated to Government that he was going to retire. But the Government had not thought it fit to appoint another Chairman. I do not know whether it is a policy of indecision or whether they are waiting for a defeated congressman to head the organisation.

We want a Parliamentary Committee to probe the whole thing and throw light on these points. Thank you.

श्री बिश्वासर बाबुषेही (प्रमोटी) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता था कि आज हाउस में एस० टी० सी० के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रगत्सात्मक बातें कही जायेंगी और उसकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं उनकी तारीफ की जायेंगी।

... (व्यवधान) ... मानपत्र आप भेट करें अबवा न करें लेकिन जो प्रांक्टें एस० टी० सी० के हैं उनको देख कर तो आपको तारीफ करनी ही पड़ेगी। पोलिटिकल मोटिवेशन के कारण अगर आप मंत्री की प्रशंसा न कर सकें तो कोई हानि न होगी। अपनी प्रसन्न भाई मैन्डूता ने अपनी तकरीर में यह कहा है कि एस० टी० सी० मनी कलेक्टिंग

पाइप लाइन मिनिस्टर की है। तो उन्होने मिनिस्टर के ऊपर आरोप लगाया जैसे कि यह पाइप लाइन उनके घर में बहती है। मगर बाकया यह है कि जो एस० टी० सी० ने उपलब्धिय की हैं तो यह पाइप लाइन देश में बहती है और देश में समृद्धि लाती है। इस ने जूने बनाने वालों को, हैडलूम को किस-किस दशा में मदद नहीं की है। तमाम लोग इसमें लाभान्वित होते हैं। यह बात क्या गलत है? तो यह पाइप लाइन तो सही आप ने कहा है कि मनी कलेक्टिंग पाइप लाइन है और यह फारेन मनी अर्न करती है, तो इसमें शिकायत की क्या बात है?

प्रश्न रंगम का था। लेकिन हमले मंत्री जी के ऊपर हुए। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। अगर आप को कोई चीज गलत मालूम होती है और अगर आप उसे मुद्देबाना चाहते हैं सबमुच तो आप शिकायत कर सकते हैं और आपके साथ मे सरकार होगी। उस गलती को अगर कोई गलती होगी तो सरकार मुद्देबानी और अग्रगणी को दंड देगी। लेकिन ऐसा न करे के आपकी नीयत तो बदनाम करने की है। आपकी नीयत मामला मुद्देबानी की नहीं है। जैसा कि सभापति महोदय ने कहा था कि आप उनके मित्र हैं, मित्र हमारे भी हैं, बाहर आप बड़े भले हैं, बड़े बढ़िया प्रादमी हैं लेकिन जब हाउस में आते हैं तो मालूम नहीं आपको क्या हो जाता है? आप व्यक्तिगत हमले करने लगते हैं, तमाम कपड़े ले आते हैं और यहां बिखा रहे हैं, तमाम कटिंग आप के पास रहती हैं आपको जैसे बहुत इम्फॉर्मेशन रहती है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर एस० टी० सी० के इतिहास को देखा जाय तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि मौजूदा मिनिस्टर के जमाने में उसने बड़ी तरकीबी की है और उसकी धामदनी बड़ी है। पहले सिर्फ ईस्ट-यूरोपियन कन्ट्री के साथ ध्यानपूर्वक करने के लिए इवका सॉलटन हुआ था

लेकिन आज यह सारे विश्व मे व्यापार करती है और इसकी चारो तरफ तारीफ हो रही है ।

श्रीमी हमारे सरजू पाण्डे जी ने कहा था कि-सारा व्यापार एस० टी० सी० के शुरू हो । मारा व्यापार यद्यपि श्रीमी इनके द्वारा नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है और इसमे आपको मदद करनी चाहिए । कोई आफिसर उसमे अग्रर गलती करे—गलतिया करते है—आज उसको सजा दिलाये । मैं मंत्री जी मे यह भी कहूंगा कि उमको ढढ कर सहत से सहत सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो देश की समृद्धि मे बाधक हो ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं अग्रोजीशन मे यह कहूंगा कि इस मोशन को वापस ले ले और मंत्री जी की तारीफ करे ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदनौर)
 महापति जी एस०टी०सी० के कार्य-कलापो के बारे मे और रंग स्कण्डल के बारे मे बहुत चर्चा यहा पर हुई है, मैं उन बातो को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जहा सरकार के पास बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियो से पैसा कर्नेक्ट करने के अनेक माध्यम है, वहा एक माध्यम एस०टी०सी० भी है । सरकार ने इसके जरिये एक साधन बनाया हुआ है कि किस रूप मे पैसा लिया जाय, इसके चार्ज लगाये गये है, मैं उन्हें भी दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि करोडो रुपया विभिन्न मन्त्रालयो और विभागो द्वारा कर्म रंग के द्वारा, कभी पोलियेस्टर फाइबर के जरिये लिया जाता है, कभी चीनी मिलो मे लेते है । ता कभी ट्रैक्टर वालो से पैसा लिया जाता है और वह भी करोडो की तादाव मे लिया है—मैं उनके विस्तार मे जाना नहीं चाहता । किन्तु इस दृष्टि से और इस सन्दर्भ के साथ हमे यह देखना होगा कि एस०टी०सी० के जो कार्यकलाप है, जो कार्य पद्धति हैं, वह ठीक है या नहीं है ।

एस०टी०सी० इसलिए बनाया गया था कि यह आयात और निर्यात व्यापार मे सन्तुलन बनाये, देश की आर्थिक और औद्योगिक प्रगति मे सहायक हो, लेकिन जब माननीय विदेश व्यापार मंत्री जी यह कहते है—

“We are not interested in exports, we are interested mainly in imports because the imports are more profitable than exports”

SHRI L N MISHRA I never said so

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय आपका जबाव देने का हक है, आप बाद मे बतलाइयेगा । मैं निबदन कर रहा था कि जब इस प्रकार की धारणा है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा ? अगर यह सही नहीं है तो फिर क्या कारण है कि इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट मे करोडो रुपये का अन्तर है । जिस गति मे एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ना चाहिए, उस गति से नहीं बढ़ रहा है । आप अपनी रिपोर्ट को देखिये और बताइये कि हमारी जो इस प्रकार की धारणा बनी है, कि आप एक्सपोर्ट मे रूचि नहीं रखते, वह कहा तक गलत है ?

महापति बहोदय पाण्डेय जी, जो फँक्ट न हो, उसे नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मैं फँक्ट दे रहा हू । इजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट घटा है, बतानाज का एक्सपोर्ट घटा है—उसका क्या कारण है ? जूट बिल्ड का एक्सपोर्ट घटा है, उसका क्या कारण है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) It has gone up by Rs 12 crores.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मैं डीटेल मे न जा कर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर एक्सपोर्ट घटने का कारण क्या रही है ? क्या सरकार की नीति ठीक नीति रही है

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

जिसके कारण हमारा एक्सपोर्ट निरन्तर घटता जा रहा है ? आपकी इस नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, फेर-बदल की आवश्यकता है। आप ने एक 7 सदस्यों की कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। इस समिति ने एक सुझाव यह भी दिया था कि जो इस क्षेत्र के दूसरे व्यापारी हैं, इस्टेब्लिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्स हैं, उनके साथ बैठ कर एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट को संतुलित करेंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आपने क्या विचार किया ? समिति के सुझाव को आपने किस हद तक माना है ?

सभापति महोदय : यह इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का झगड़ा पैदा हो गया है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : सभापति जी, यह काम एस०टी०सी० के द्वारा होता है—इसलिए कहना पड़ता है। लेदर-गुड्स को ले लोजिये—इन्होंने 5-7 बड़े कारखाने-दारों को यह काम दे दिया है। पहले छोटे-छोटे लोग भी इस काम को करते थे, आज वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं स्टेन, स्टील को उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जो 100 टन मंगायेगा उसको 25 परसेन्ट रिबेट देंगे—इस तरह से एस०टी०सी० के माध्यम से बड़े व्यापारियों को क्यों सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ? छोटे व्यापारी कभी भी 100 टन एक साथ मंगाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकते। और फिर 7 रू० किलो का माल 28 रू० किलो में बेच कर भारी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। इस प्राफिट के मार्जिन का भी कोई ढंग है या नहीं ? इस नीति से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की सहायता नहीं हो सकेगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी एस० टी० सी० के वर्किंग के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है—इसका ढाँचा ठीक नहीं है। इस समय चेयरमैन भी नहीं हैं, और कई मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर भी नहीं हैं। बिना चेयरमैन के अच्छी व्यवस्था कैसे सम्भव है ? इनको एक

बहुत बड़ा एडवर्टाईजिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके होते हुए भी विज्ञापन का काम बाहरी एजेन्सी से कराया जाता है। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं—हैड आफिस से इस काम पर 1969-70 में 1,97,543 रुपया खर्च किया गया, 1970-71 में 2,07,585 रुपया खर्च किया गया। बम्बई आफिस से 27,647 रुपया खर्च किया गया। फिर भी विज्ञापन दूसरी कम्पनी को दिया गया जबकि इनका अपना एडवर्टाईजिंग विभाग है। फिर भी एडवर्टाईजिंग एण्ड सेल्ज कापरेशन को यह काम देते हैं और 10 परसेन्ट कमीशन भी देते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस एस०टी०सी० ने अपने यहां बोनस की परिभाषा भी बदल दी है। 1600 रुपये तक पाने वाले को 1800 रू० प्रति वर्ष बोनस दिया जाता है और 1601 रुपया पाने वाले को 2080 रुपया बोनस दिया जाता है जो बोनस नियमों के खिलाफ है। मैं रुज कोर्ट कर के बतलाता हूँ—

“If the salary or wage of an employee exceeds Rs. 750 per month, the bonus payable to such employee under section 10 or under section 11 as the case may be shall be calculated as if his salary or wage were Rs. 750 per mensem.”

लेकिन ये दे रहे हैं 1800 रुपये और 2080 रुपये। किस नियम से इतना दिया जा रहा है। बोनस की परिभाषा को बदलने का अधिकार किसको है, आपके अधिकारी लोग तय करेंगे, कौन तय करेगा ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम विभाग ने जो बोनस की परिभाषा बनाई है, उसे मनमाना बनाकर आपके अधिकारी हजारों रुपया बोनस के रूप में ले रहे हैं।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ—अभी-अभी 20 मार्च को गरिया-हाट से एक टेलीग्राम आपको भेजा गया था।

यह तार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स एम्प्लोईज कोर्पोरेशन कोर्पोरेशन द्वारा दिया गया था। मुझे पता नहीं थापने कोई उत्तर दिया या नहीं दिया, लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगो को नौकरी में जो प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये थी, वहां नहीं दी गई। वहां के रीजनल मैनेजर ने मनमानी तरीके से दूसरे लोगों को नौकरी पर रख लिया। एम्प्लोईमेंट एक्सचेंज से कुछ नाम भी अपनी मर्जी के मंगा लिये—लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगो को नहीं रखा।

बहुत सा काम डिपार्टमेंट के अधीन हो सकता है, लेकिन उनको बाहर से कराने का प्रयास किया जाता है—जैसे माल के लाने-लेजाने के लिये हैडलिंग एजेंट को नियुक्त करना, मद्रास में टुर्बको प्रोक्योरमेंट का काम, सोयाबीन की स्टोरेज और डिलीवरी का काम। इन सब कामो को डिपार्टमेंट स्वयं कर सकता है। लेकिन एजेंसीज के जरिये कराते हैं। सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में गड़बड़ी मची हुई है, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी फसे हुये हैं। ऐसे लोगो को इसमें इन्वाल्ब किया हुआ है जो भारी तादाद में किसी न किसी रूप में रुपया देते हैं—चाहे उस पार्टी की सहायता से हो या हमारे उधर बैठने वाले कुछ परम-मित्रो की सहायता हो—बे सब सत्ता-पक्ष पर निर्भर रहते हैं, इसलिये अगर वे इनकी प्रशंसा करें तो इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है लेकिन एस० टी० सी० के वकिंग में फेर-बदल होना चाहिये, जिससे हमारे व्यापार की स्थिति सुधरे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ जो श्री प्रसन्नभाई मेहता ने रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सब बातों को ठीक करें और रीज स्कैंडल के बारे में एक संसदीय समिति बनाये जो सारे मामले की जांच करें, साथ ही इसकी जांच का कोई ठीक निष्कर्ष निकालने वाला नहीं है।

2867(a)LS—12.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, I would be strictly technical in my approach to this subject.

सभापति महोदय : आप उनका पाच मिनट कम कर दीजिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है।

I do not want to make any personal remarks; usually I do not. There is, however, a special reason for doing so today because my name has so often been confused with another Mishra. Mr. Mishra happens to be a good friend of mine. He shares not only my surname, but a larger part of my name too—my name being S. N. Mishra and his name being L. N. Mishra. So that it is not a difficult process for the "S" to get changed into "L".

Now the culpability of the Ministry is obvious. One does not have to use strong language to prove this. Facts are plain as pikestaff, just on the technical level.

Let me begin by asking, why was this release order mechanism or letters of authority device adopted? That is a question which must be asked a dozen times till it gets into the head of the department and the department answers this question. The idea was that all the imports must be canalised through the STC but the State Trading Corporation was completely eliminated and release orders were issued to the private importers. Why was this device adopted against the practice that had been adopted earlier? The STC was supposed to be a good medium to come into this process only to prevent malpractices. It was, therefore, clearly foreseen earlier that there were going to be serious malpractices.

There was another rule laid down that against the export of woollen

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

goods, recognised spinners shall be nominated for obtaining the release orders for woollen rags. The question arises whether the holders of release orders were such recognised spinners. Let the Minister provide us a list of those who have got these release orders so that we may be able to judge whether they were really recognised spinners. Even if they were really recognised spinners, the deviation from the old rule will have to be explained very clearly.

Thirdly, if the allottees were real users, they would have made use of it for making export goods, since crores of rupees worth of orders are outstanding still. How is it to be established that these allottees happen to be the real users? The contrary, indeed, is plainly established on the basis of evidence available to us.

It was the STC which placed the orders with the specifications in the foreign market through the International Wool Association and hence it was the STC which was responsible for the type of material purchased. If we get the kind of goods that have been shown by the hon'ble Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu just now, the fault squarely lies on the head of the STC, because it was the STC which went into the international market with these specifications and they have got these goods for the benefit of some of these private traders. So, it will have to be explained who gave these specifications so that the goods that have been brought to this country are of the kind that have been on display everywhere. The woollen goods began flooding the market during the last one year. That point has been emphasised by all the speakers.

An additional device was adopted by these traders in order to commit a fraud on the people. They were referred to as "Wool Material". Therefore, the Chairman of the Red

Cross Society of India, Mrs. Naidu, had to come out with a statement that these goods were not pilfered from her organisation. This was another fraud. Yet, the CBI did not go into action at all. It goes into action only when there are some small firms involved or parties inconvenient to the ruling party are involved. The question arises as to why have they woken up so late to put the CBI machinery into action? Why did the CBI not go into action for the last 1 1/2 years when the fraud was being committed on the people, and when the Minister himself has admitted that all departments are involved, in this. He has gone on record in this House and in the Rajya Sabha that very excessive ever-invoicing and under invoicing were involved in this matter. So, even on the technical level, the fraud is obvious.

The Minister also owes an explanation to this House as to why the combing space was deliberately kept so restricted. Was it not to benefit Shri R. P. Goenka? I am not bringing in the name of the Minister, but I have every right to make mention of a person, who has been found to be a culprit, who dared to commit a breach of the provisions of the company law and yet he is not caught or punished. Here is an instance where the combing space has been deliberately kept restricted in order to give benefit to this millionaire so that a share of that benefit could come to the ruling party.

These are the few points which I want to place before the House. The hon. Minister must address himself to those points, instead of indulging in some generalities, as has been done by the hon. Members on the other side. I really feel pity for the speakers on the other side, because they had absolutely nothing substantial to put forward.

श्री सुबोधकान्त शर्मा (भारतिका) :
 नेवारकी कमीशन, विपदा कायद बर-बाही

बहुत हुई और सरकार को जो कदम उठाना चाहिये था, सूचना मिलने पर, वह कदम सरकार ने उठाया। फिर यहाँ पर बार-बार चिचड़ा काण्ड क्यों घाता है? इन्दिरा गांधी हटाओ नारा और महागठबन्धन हमारे सामने धाया लेकिन उस महागठबन्धन को जनता ने चिचड़ा बनाकर गली कूचे में फेंक दिया। आज वही धावपी उस चिचड़े को लेकर चिचड़ा-चिचड़ा कर रहे हैं। चूँकि आपको चिचड़े से मुहब्बत हो गई है, हर मदान में जनता आपको चिचड़ा बनाती है इसीलिये आप उस चिचड़े को बोये फिर रहे हैं। कौन नहीं जानता है कि चिचड़े को आप उठाकर लाये हैं? सभी लोग जानते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार जानते हैं, सभी पार्टीज के लोग जानते हैं, सभी नेता जानते हैं, और उस पर उचित कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये लेकिन आप प्रदर्शन के खयाल से उसको बार-बार यहाँ पर लाते हैं। आप लोग रिपॉर्ट जैसा रंग बबलते हैं। इन्दिरा हटाओ नारा आपने दिया लेकिन आपको उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली और अब आप अपनी रणनीति बदल चुके हैं। हमारी पार्टी की जो घोषित नीति है, जो हमारी पार्टी का कार्यक्रम है अगर वह लागू होता है तो श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार में छपता है जो कि आपके द्वारा छपाया जाता है क्यों कि समाजवादी नीति लागू होने से जो बस्टेज इन्स्ट्रुम्स है उनको हानि पहुँचती है।

चेयरमैन महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि विपक्ष गठबन्धन हो रहा है। क्या कभी आप सोच सकते थे कि चीन की तरफ अफ्रीका हाथ फैलायेगा लेकिन अफ्रीका ने चीन की तरफ हाथ फेंका है। उस नीति को आप देख लें कि किनके इतारे पर यह चलने वाले लोग हैं। ... (अध्वनान) ... आप देखें कि चीन अपने को समाजवादी कहता है लेकिन किस गठबन्धन महागठबन्धन में यह है। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ था जब चीन का गठबन्धन अफ्रीका से हुआ लेकिन जब अंगरेजों में अफ्रीका ही

रहा था तो इनसानियत के नाते भी चीन कुछ नहीं बोला। ... (अध्वनान) ...

सभापति महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि सन 43 और 46 में हमारे व्यापार की क्या स्थिति थी, 5-6 करोड़ की और आज हम कहाँ चले गये हैं 96 करोड़ पर। हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं और मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इनके लिये तो अच्छा करो वह भी बुरा और बुरे से तो बुराई है ही। अफ्रीकीयन पार्टीज को इस तरह का रोल प्ले नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्हें चाहिये कि अच्छा हो तो अच्छा कहे और बुरा हो तो उसको बुरा कहे। लेकिन आज तो ये अच्छे को भी बुरा कह रहे हैं ... (अध्वनान)

सभापति महोदय, जनसच, सिन्डीकेट वाले प्रतिक्रियावादी पूँजीपतियों का साथ देने वालों की कलाई खल गई है और श्री ज्योतिर्बन्ध बसु की पार्टी जो कि अपने को प्रोग्रेसिव कहने वाली पार्टी है, सी० पी० एम० वह फ्रस्ट्रेट हो गई है। वह कहती है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया, ऐसा किया। लेकिन हर जगह जनता उनको फेंक रही है। उनके इस तरह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जनता सब कुछ जान चुकी है, भ्रष्टाचार और रेडियो से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जनता की नज़रों में उनकी कलाई खुल चुकी है। हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं और वही सही कदम है। इस डिपार्टमेंट ने और सरकार के दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट ने बहुत मजबूती और ईमानदारी से कदम बढ़ाया है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with Mr. G. Viswanathan, for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee. But that Parliamentary Committee should go into matters to enquire about the charges levelled against the D.M.K. Ministry....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am not a Miki. Because I happen to be

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

a non-Mulki, he becomes angry with me. I will become a Mulki.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want another Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to go into the charges against the Congress (O) Ministry in Gujarat. I also demand for one more Parliamentary Committee to go into the misdeeds of the Ministry of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Jyoti Basu in West Bengal.

They want to ridicule and paint a black picture of the Ministry which is efficiently working in the country and which is earning a good name for the country. This Ministry has earned valuable foreign exchange for our country. This Ministry has created foreign exchange reserves in our country in spite of drought, famine and floods in the country. The Ministry has done wonderfully well. It has raised the head of India as an exporting country. The woollen industry which was confined only to Punjab and Maharashtra is now dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the country. I congratulate the hon. Minister for all this. Mr. S. N. Mishra is not an ambitious man. But today I have seen ambition entered in his heart and he wants to be converted into L.N. Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I got this Motion two days back... (Interruption). I would only beg of the hon. Member to give me a patient hearing. When I got the Motion about the S.T.C., I thought its achievement and performance will be discussed in the House, and also to some extent about the import of rags. But everything under the orbit has been brought here.

Attempts have been made to paint me as if I am ruining the Ministry and playing with the public funds, not looking after the interest of the nation. I deny all the allegations made on the floor of the House this evening. I emphatically deny them.

I will come to the S.T.C. and the import of rags later on. First of all, I will take smaller points raised by some of the hon. Members. Since my name has been taken repeatedly, I want to say one thing. I am not saying that anything wrong has been done. I defend all that this Ministry has done. I think, correct decisions have been taken. But the hon. Members must not forget that I joined this Ministry in June, 1970. Therefore, personally, I am responsible for only those acts and decisions that have been taken after June, 1970. I am not taking any shelter behind it. But since my name was mentioned and was said:

“सारा चोटाला दो वर्ष में इस चादमी ने किया है।”

I want to say what has been done in these two years' time. I do not want to boast of it. But I must say that these two years for the Foreign Trade Ministry have been the years of achievement, progress, and there have been results of which any Government, any party, would be proud.

Now I will come to some of the points raised by some of my hon. friends.

I would, first, take the case of regularisation of power looms, how this decision was taken and when this was taken. An allegation has been made that my Ministry decided to regularise unauthorised power looms of Ludhiana. It is no doubt true that two schemes were announced for regularising unauthorised power looms, but this happened in the years 1960 and 1966, years before the elections or my taking over the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (Interruption). This regularisation was done in 1960 and 1966. I am stating the fact and I am responsible for what I am saying. During these years, namely, 1960 and 1966, thousands of power looms were regularised all over the country on the condition that they cannot claim raw material assistance as a matter of right. (Interruption). Later on, in May 1968, it was decided during the

time of my predecessor to allocate imported wool to regularised woollen power looms. I would like to go on record that no scheme for regularisation of power-looms has been announced during my tenure as Minister of Foreign Trade or during the course of recent Parliament or Assembly elections.

Then there was the question of worsted spindles . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not yielding. I have heard enough. I am not going to yield.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is arising out of what he has said repeatedly. I want to remind him of what he had stated in Rajya Sabha and the trouble that he had to face in the hands of Mr. Krishna Kant and others. You will be in trouble again . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the garb of 'point of order', nothing should be said. There is no point of order.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then there was the question of worsted spindles. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra or some other hon. Member raised it. The hon. Member raised the question of regularisation of worsted spindles. The question of worsted spindles was examined in depth by the Estimates Committee of Parliament and their observations were covered in the 87th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha). The Estimates Committee, *inter alia*, suggested closer coordination between the two departments so that such a situation did not recur. Remedial measures have since been taken accordingly. The Central Excise Department have now agreed not to grant L-4 licences unless spindles are covered by the permissions granted by the Textile Commissioner.

This would obviate recurrence of this situation. This decision in favour of regularisation of unauthorised spindles was taken in May 1968. The Ministry of Law was consulted and they agreed to it. Ultimately, a Press Note was issued by the Textile Commissioner announcing a scheme for regularisation of such spindles. I do not want to go into the details.

The decision to issue letter of authority for 50 per cent of the entitlement was taken in 1967 to give facility to the exporters, to get them raw materials according to the export programme. I would request Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to go through the Hand-Book of Rules and Procedures, Import Trade Control, 1972-73, page 70. It is a long paragraph. It explains the whole situation why this letter of authority was there.

I come again to another . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point requires elucidation. I have raised it on a technical level. I hope, the hon. Minister will reply to me convincingly. All this was canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. When was the deviation made and why did you think it fit to go back to the old rusty rule of 1967 when, in the meantime, all the trade was being canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am telling you, Shyam Babu. I have not amended . . .

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Is he against canalisation?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let the hon. Member understand what I am saying. When the canalisation was being done through the STC, the deviation had been made. That is wrong. That is the point I am referring to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have told you and the hon. House that I have not amended the original order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But, in practice?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: But this decision was taken in view of the critical situation in 1966-67 and about 50 per cent of the entitlements had to go . . . (Interruptions) There is a condition. There is a certain condition . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That has not been followed.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then, that is a violation . (Interruptions). There is a condition that one should not commit a murder. But murders are committed . . . (Interruptions) I will read out a paragraph from this book.. (Interruptions) Kindly listen to me. I do not want to discuss.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But that was not the practice.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said this decision was taken in 1966-67. I said when this was done, 50 per cent of the entitlements was given. After that, I have not amended it and, therefore, this allegation—I am particularly referring to this rag thing or anything has not arisen out of this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All the trade was being canalised through the STC and it was only sometime back that they have deviated from this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot force the Minister to say what you like.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But that is the real point to be replied to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The canalisation order was of 25th November, 1967. On the same date, the decision to issue the letter of authority was taken. Canalisation decision was also taken and then permission to import 50 per cent of the thing was also taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All the trade was being canalised. Only after that . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You were at that time on this side of the House. When this decision was taken, you were also a party to that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is something else.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: An allegation was made that I did not allow creation of additional combining capacity. Perhaps Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made this. It is wrong to say that I did not take any steps to create wool combing capacity in the country. The Ministry of Industrial Development have already issued letters of intent for an additional capacity of 23 million lbs. Therefore, we have not come in the way of creating additional combing capacity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This was done long ago.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why was it not being implemented?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There was a question raised of wool-combers. No special quota has been given to Goenkag Combers, which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned, except in accordance with the general policy applicable to all the combers of India. No special favour has been shown to them . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The basic question was that there was a scarcity of combing capacity.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I say, we have given licences for 23 million lbs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nobody believes you.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is my misfortune—either your misfortune or my misfortune. You are not prepared to accept the truth when I place my arguments on letters and files and you are free to speak any-

thing you like. After visiting Ludhiana you got all the information and you got everything and you have got the licence and liberty to say anything in this House because the visit to Ludhiana was very good . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SAT PĀL KAPUR:*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the Minister's speech, nobody else's remarks will go on record.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then I come to the question of the actual user. I wish to point out . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I rise on a point of order. Let him bear with me for a while, because, I have got concrete evidence in this regard and let the hon. Minister contradict it, if it is wrong. I wish to say that the hon. Minister is misleading the House . . .

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Import Trade Control policy for registered exporters of woollen goods clearly stipulates that no import licence will be issued for raw wool, rags, etc. directly to any exporter, but only a Release Order on the State Trading Corporation. It is also clearly stated that against exports of woollen goods a recognised spinner of wool shall be nominated for obtaining the release order for raw wool, woollen rags etc. This is the clear import policy of the Government. Why have you deviated from this? Who are the recognised spinners?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You are reading from some magazine. Please bear with me. Mr. Shyam Babu, I am not misleading the House. You are quoting from some magazine. I am quoting from the document, from the

records. If I am saying anything which is not correct, since this is on record, tomorrow you can check it up and I will come before the House and apologise if I am wrong. I say that I am 100 per cent correct. I am only quoting from the fact. I have got the document. If I am wrong, I will be the first to apologise. You can take it from me, I will be the last person to mislead this august House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't mobilise your Press lobby tonight . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Sir, this is very bad. When you speak, others hear. I will ask the Minister to stop and adjourn the House or else, you must hear his reply. You have had your say. Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then I come to the question of the actual user. It is incorrect to say that hosiery exporters are not the actual users in terms of the Import Trade Control Policy. All persons to whom import licences (release orders or letter of authority) have been issued for the import of rags are actual users in terms of Import Trade Control Policy.

In fact, some big woollen mills who filed writ petitions in Bombay High Court *inter alia* submitted that it is only the spinners who are the actual users and not others including hosiery manufacturers. The High Court had held that hosiery exporters are also actual users as they actually use the imported raw material after the same has been got spun by the spinners. The Import Trade Control Policy is very clear in this regard and it is in terms stated that the actual user is one who uses the imported raw material strictly or after getting it processed by another industrially unit.

In pursuance of the actual user condition imposed on import licence, the hosiery exporters are required to

*Not recorded.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

import rags, get it converted into yarn and use the yarn in their own factory. The confusion in some minds to the effect that hosiery exporters are not actual users has been caused only because shoddy spinners get import licences for rags under a different name from what is generally known as actual users. This was the small points.

18 00 hrs.

About rags, if I am asked to explain

ड० लक्ष्मी नारायण परांभेय : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जहाँ रेग्स की गाठ रखी है, उन स्टोरो की दीवारों को तोड़कर बोरो में वास्तविक माल को जगह रेग्स को भरा जा रहा है, सारा माल बदला जा रहा है? इस स्थिति में जाच किस बात की होगी? क्या आप गांठों के लदान के समय के वजन और इस वस्तु के वजन की जाच करायेंगे?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : रेग्स का मामला सी० बी० आई० को दे दिया गया है। इसलिये अगर इस बारे में चर्चा न हो, तो अच्छा है। (अवधान)।

श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, आपने सब सदस्यों को इजाजत दी है। मुझे भी आध मिनट के लिये इजाजत दे दीजिये। (अवधान)।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (अवधान)।

श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या यह पता लगाया गया है कि जो माल पकड़ा गया है, उसकी वजन वही है, जो कि पकड़े जाने के मय था? (अवधान)।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने यह नई बात उठाई है। सी०

बी० आई० पता लगा सकता है कि क्या उसका वजन घट गया है या चोरी हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इन बारे में यहाँ एक घंटे से अधिक और राज्य सभा में लगभग एक घंटे तक चर्चा हो चुकी है। रेग्स की पालिसी आज की नहीं है, वह 1962 से पहले की है। 1966 में इवैल्युएशन के बाद उसको रोक़ा गया। फिर उसको चालू किया गया। 1968 से लेकर वही पालिसी जारी है। इस सदन से बताया गया था कि किन कारणों से यह हालत पैदा हुई है। चालीस परसेंट की ड्यूटी लग गई है। बाहर बूल की कीमत बढ़ गई है। इन कारणों में मैं इस समय नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने पर पता चल जायेगा कि इसमें आफिशलर या दूसरे कौन से लोग इन्वाल्व है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, रेग्स की यह पालिसी 1962 से पहले की है। इसको इवैल्युएशन के बाद 1966 में रोक़ा गया था। 1968 में इस को पुनः चालू किया गया, ताकि गरीब लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर कपड़े मिल सकें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This was not availed of since 1968. Let him please not go on record in this manner.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: What I am saying is that the only amendment was made in 1972, that is, this year. That has not helped the exporters. It has restricted the exporters. The amendment has been made in a different direction. The restrictions have been put this way namely that there will be less of imports, and not more of imports.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Rags had not been imported since 1968. It is a phenomenon of recent origin for the last one and a half years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This is not correct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him produce the figures.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जो लोग स्पनिंग मिलो के इन्ट्रेस्ट को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं और हाउस को मिसलीड करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये । (व्यवधान) ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : यह टेकनीकल बात है, जिसको माननीय सदस्य नहीं समझते हैं । (व्यवधान) ।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इसमें कोई टेक्निकल बात नहीं है, यह सीधी बात है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, आपने सबको एलाउ किया है। आप मुझे भी प्राथमिकता दें । (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । (व्यवधान) ।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have disposed of all these minor points including rags. I do not want to say anything more on the rags, because I still feel that I should not prejudice the inquiry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We seek your protection, Sir. The point that was raised was this. Was it not the STC which placed orders in the international market with the suppliers? If it was the STC which placed the orders, then why did this wretched STC place these orders which have resulted in the imports of such rags which are quite wearable garments? Let him please explain that. It was scandalous on the part of the STC to have placed such orders.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have explained this thing in this House and I do not know whether you were present at that time; perhaps you were not present... (Interruptions). If you refuse to hear that is a different thing. In my original statement on rags I have said that the STC get global tenders for the purchase of rags on the specification selected by the users or advised by the users and then they are transferred in high seas.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then it is clear that they are hand in glove. Specifications are selected by the STC in consultation with the importers. It is now clear that you have been privy to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Hon. Minister is taking us for a ride....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record if you speak without my permission.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not want to develop the argument on rags. If Shyam Babu has got any doubts he can discuss it and if you want you can raise another discussion. Let the CBI report come... (Interruptions). If they want to discuss I am prepared to discuss with him, but not in the House.

Shri Prasannbhai Mehta raised the question of the vacant post of director. The present position is that all the posts in the Board of Directors are filled. Four functional directors are in position, only one post of functional director is vacant. About the Chairman also, Shri P. Sahai who was the Chairman of the Equipment Projects Corporation—we have made him Chairman of the STC also. He is working as Chairman of the STC efficiently and effectively.

As regards the scale of pay, the directors are paid Rs. 2,500—Rs. 3,000 as fixed by the Government, a dearness allowance of Rs. 100 as city

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

allowance of Rs. 75, in all a total of Rs. 2,675. A house can be hired upto 40 per cent of the pay. 30 per cent to be shared by the Corporation and 10 per cent they have to pay on the house rent. *Ex-gratia* bonus or some compensatory allowances come to Rs. 3,820 per annum.

He raised the question of their using imported cars. They can use these imported cars upto 500 Kilometres and for this they have to make a payment of Rs. 100 per month.

An allegation was made that the services of two directors were terminated on telephone. This is not correct. In accordance with Cabinet decision they were asked to exercise their option. They belonged to some other service. They wanted certain terms and conditions which were not acceptable to the Government. Therefore their services were not terminated, but were placed at the disposal of the parent department.

Having said all this I want to say something really positive, which this great organisation has done. Before that I want to clarify one thing. The name of Shri A. K. Mishra was taken. Shri S. N. Mishra on the 17th of May, 1972 had already said something about the Rajdhani and he said about the Goenkas also. Shri A. K. Mishra had sent a letter to the Speaker and sent a copy to me also. I am not going to read out those allegations but I should say that he resigned for political ambitions; he wanted to come to Rajya Sabha. He wanted to go to the Rajya Sabha and he resigned. Whether he has anything to do with Rajdhani films or not, I do not know. He has resigned from Government service about 8 or 9 months and he may be doing anything.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is there any CBI enquiry against him?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not to my knowledge. CBI enquiry is known only when the witnesses are cited. He was my Special Assistant. I do not know about any CBI enquiry against him. He was a good and honest and hard-working officer. He wanted to go to Rajya Sabha because his parents or his relations wanted it. (*Interruptions.*) He has resigned from Government service and what he is doing is his responsibility. He is no longer in Government service.

I would like to say a few words about the functioning of the STC. It was established on 18th May, 1956. The objectives of the STC are known to hon. members. The question is how far it has succeeded in achieving them. During the last 16 years, STC has enlarged its activity and has grown into India's premier trading house. It has a turnover of Rs. 33 crores now. It has established a chain of 21 foreign offices for augmenting exports. With the development of its trading activity, the Corporation was bifurcated in 1963 and the MMTC was set up. There are five subsidiaries working under the direction of the STC to some extent.

Shri F. M. Mehta said that it has not fulfilled its export targets. In 1967-68, the exports made by STC were Rs. 24.8 crores. In 1971-72 it rose to Rs. 98 crores—four times. In 1972-73 it is expected to be Rs. 123 crores. Mr. Mehta also referred to non-traditional items. The number of export items handled have increased from 10 in 1956-57 to 140 in 1972-73. These include 13 canalised items also. The STC has been paying very great attention to export of non-traditional items. Non-traditional exports constitute over 60 per cent of the total exports. Its value was Rs. 47 crores in 1971-72, representing an increase of 20 per cent in non-traditional items' exports over the past three years. It has achieved a great deal of diversification in the destination of its exports.

Its exports reach more than 100 countries scattered all over the world. Some hon. members are very much allergic to the mention of communist countries in the House. I may tell the House that the countries of East Europe have accounted for 40 per cent of STC's total exports. STC is also exporting substantial quantities to the markets of developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The question was asked as to what facilities STC is giving to the small-scale sector. I may inform the House that more than half of STC's exports originate in the small-scale sector. Thus, small scale sector constituted Rs. 46 crores in STC's exports in 1971-72, which indicates that the share of the small scale sector in STC's exports is about 50 per cent.

There is a new system of distribution of raw materials which will give some facilities to the small-scale units. Till recently the small-scale units were at a disadvantage as compared to the large-scale units in obtaining raw materials. For instance, the small-scale units are not in a position to take delivery in the high seas, nor contract delivery on the high seas. Secondly, the small units find it difficult to take direct delivery from the STC and they have to pay extra charges to State Small Scale Industries Corporations. The Working Group for Small Scale Industries went into this problem in depth. We have decided to put the small-scale industries on par with large-scale industries in all those respects. The main items for export for which STC assist the small-scale sector are woollen knitwear, artsilk ready-made garments, dried fish, tobacco, fresh fruits and vegetables, shoes, leather goods, sports goods, plywood etc.

Some hon. Members have said that while five big firms have been allowed to export shoes we have taken over the export from small-scale units. Perhaps, hon. Members have not seen the notification which government have

issued on the export of shoes. Under that notification, no private unit, however big or small, can export shoes or hides or skins. They have all been canalised.

As part of organisational support, the STC has started investing in equity capital of several State Small Scale Industries Corporations. A beginning has been made with Maharashtra and Gujarat. The requests for such participation in other States are under consideration.

Coming to imports, somebody said that we are concentrating only on imports. It is a fact, the main reason being that it is not difficult to get the import market. So, we want to take over the import trade. So far is export is concerned, there is stiff competition. Also, we want the private sector to survive. So, in the export field the STC will play a complementary role, while allowing the private sector to function. The take over of the export trade will be only in a progressive manner. So far as the take over of the import trade is concerned, in the next three or four years we will be able to take over 90 to 95 per cent of the imports. In 1967-68 the total import was Rs. 115 crores. In 1971-72 it rose to Rs. 221 crores. Today it would be Rs. 234 crores. It has jumped from Rs. 115 crores to Rs. 234 crores, more than double. In pursuance of Government's policy of progressive canalisation of essential items through the State Trading Organisations, the STC group now handles imports of 105 such commodities as compared to only two in 1967.

I will now come to the pricing policy of the STC, even though it was not raised in this discussion because it was raised in both Houses earlier. Charges have been levelled that the STC and other public sector organisations are making fabulous profits at the expense of either the consumer or the small-scale industries. I will

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

explain very briefly the price policy to remove all misunderstandings.

STC has been criticised for adopting monopolistic pricing policies, leading to unduly high profits. This is not correct. STC, as a trading house, made a profit of only 5.1 per cent on turnover before tax in 1971-72, as compared to a normal profit margin of about 10 per cent or more for industry in general. The working of STC in relation to pricing and distribution of imported raw materials is reviewed every quarter by a Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and consisting of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries, a representative of DGTD and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Committee has evolved a three-tier approach to pricing policy: (a) for exporters the margin to be charged is very low; (b) for actual users who are entitled to import from preferred sources by virtue of the fact that they export 10 per cent or more of their production, the margin to be charged is slightly higher. The third category is that for other actual users, the pricing policy takes into account the nature of the control on the prices of finished products and the prices at which the indigenous raw materials are sold.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय

एस० टी० सी० में मार्जिन क्या है, मार्जिन का परसेन्टेज क्या है, 10 परसेन्ट रखते हैं, 15 परसेन्ट है या 25 परसेन्ट है अथवा जैसी आपकी मर्जी हो ?

Is there any policy in regard to profit margin?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said what we have done already. At a time when others were charging 10 per cent, the S.T.C. was charging only

5 per cent. All the profits earned by the S.T.C. go to the public Exchequer. I must make one point clear that the profits of the S.T.C. go towards augmenting the resources of the Exchequer for further development of the country.

In a mixed economy where the public sector assumes commanding heights, the investible surplus available from the private sector will increasingly dwindle. It is part of the basic structure of the planned economy that an increasing part of the investible resources must come through the profits of the public sector. Therefore, it is only consistent with our pattern of resource mobilisation that in many areas which are not export-oriented and where the end-product results in fabulous prices, the resources should be mopped and cyphoned towards development through a profit-making pricing policy.

I have nothing more to say. I would only say one thing. I have listened to the speeches with great respect. If I have not been able to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members, I will check up and write to all of them, giving replies to the points raised by them. I must say that I have taken this debate in a sporting manner. I have been hearing all kinds of things for the last two-three months. It is good that there was a debate and I had a chance to explain the position.

Thank you very much.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the subject of national importance. My hon. friend, Shri Satpal Kapoor, has tried to shield the raggs scandal by saying that he was the first man who brought this thing to the notice of the Government. Everything was blown up in the press before that. He now wants to shield the scandal in this way....

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह स्कैण्डल तो मैं ने पहले रेज किया था । इसको हाइलाइट तो मैंने किया है । इसको दबाने की कोशिश नहीं की है ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This scandal was blown up in the press much earlier than you brought to the notice of the Government.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan made an absolute political speech. He did not touch upon a single point in regard to the working of the S.T.C. or the scandal of the S.T.C. He should not forget that the people have not voted them for rampant corruption, mal-administration and for unfair practices, nepotism and favouritism in the administration. They have not voted for what is going on in the S.T.C.

श्री जशवि भूषण : यह पॉलिटिकल स्टंट तो नहीं होना चाहिये । करप्शन से हम दोनो मिलकर फाइट कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is not a political stunt. It is the duty of the Opposition to unearth the misdoings of the Ministry and of the State Trading Corporation. It is the bounden duty of the Opposition to unearth all the scandals. I have heard the other Member also from the ruling party. He has simply made his voice louder and louder; but I could not understand whether he was discussing this subject or some other subject. He also, more or less, made a political speech. So, I would not like to refer to the points made by him.

Now, Sir, I come to the reply given by the hon. Minister. He has said that at present there are four directors, and he gave the name saying that somebody is working as the Chairman. But he is an acting Chairman; he has simply been given that charge; he is only an acting Chairman and not Chairman. This organisation has remained without two Executive Directors for over

a period of six months. He has conveniently dropped that point. He has also conveniently not replied to the point why the Chairman has not been appointed. As I have said, there is only the acting Chairman. It is only because they want a yesman who could be dictated according to their sweet will.

The hon. Minister mentioned about some honorarium. But he has not mentioned what amount has been paid as bonus. Bonus is a burning problem in the country. You are denying that to the workers, but you are giving a handsome amount as bonus to the directors....

श्री जशवि भूषण : बोनस तो मिलना चाहिये, मैं आपसे एग्जी करता हूँ ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He has conveniently not mentioned what amount is given to the directors as bonus. I think, it has escaped his notice.

Another thing which has escaped his notice is the point which I made about income-tax free non-accountable residence entertainment amount...

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said, Rs. 38,000. I did not say that it was income-tax free.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is non-accountable. The directors are not obliged under any rule to submit any guest list or voucher regarding the expenses incurred on entertainment.

It has been established in the House without an iota of doubt that there has been a big scandal. (Interruption). It is not that it just come to the notice of the authorities. I will quote from the *Economic and Political Weekly*, October 21, 1972:

An official circular was sent out to Customs collectors at all ports in May, 1971 warning them of the racket...

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

It was more than 1½ years ago that this scandal was blown off in the Press and a circular was issued by the authorities that such a type of racket was going on. But this Ministry has not taken any notice of it.

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मई, 1971 में ऐकशन लिया गया। एल० टी० सी० के मार्केटिंग मैनेजर ने बिट्टी लिखी।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : एक साल में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : देख नहीं रहे हैं क्या हुआ ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: As I have said, an official circular was sent out to the Customs Collectors at all Ports in May, 1971 warning them of the ket. Therefore, this thing was going on without the knowledge of the Ministry and the Ministry has done nothing to prevent this racket.

The question arises: how these people get such a huge amount of foreign exchange. Has the Ministry ever scrutinised how this large foreign exchange was released to import these garments in the garb of rags? This is with the knowledge and with the connivance of the Ministry...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Abetted by the authorities also.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Therefore, as an hon. Member rightly said, a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted and the Parliamentary Committee should go thoroughly go into this scandal of the STC.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 12, 1972/Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka).