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**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED RUSH ON BANKS TO EX-
CHANGE HUNDRED RUPEE NOTES FOR
FEAR OF DEMONETISATION**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
(Nandyal): Sir, I call the attention
of the Minister of Finance to the
following matter of urgent public im-
portance and request that he may
make a statement thereon:

The reported rush on banks to
exchange hundred rupee notes into
small currency for fear of demone-
tisation.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the
Government of India have seen the
reports in the Press about the sudden
demand for smaller denomination
notes. This has resulted in heavy
tenders of one hundred rupee at the
Bombay and New Delhi Offices of
the Reserve Bank, for being exchanged
into other denominations. Although
it is true that there has been an in-
crease in the demand for lower de-
nomination notes within the last few
days at the Bombay and New Delhi
Offices of the Reserve Bank, there is
no general move on the part of the
public to exchange one hundred
rupee at other centres. The large
tenders of one hundred rupee notes
at the two offices of the Reserve Bank
may be due to the rumours that one
hundred rupee notes are likely to be
demonetised. The Government of
India have made it clear in the course
of debate on Wanchoo Committee's
Report in the Lok Sabha in Septem-
ber, 1972, and also in a number of
questions in Parliament, both earlier
and later, that there is no proposal
under consideration for demonetising
higher denomination notes, including
Rs. 100. Government want to reite-

rate this decision in the most catego-
rical terms. Finance Minister has also
clearly stated the position about this
in Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 1978
while replying to the debate on rise
in prices.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
From the statement of the hon.
Minister of State for Finance I am
afraid it looks he has not grasped the
full implication of the rum on the
banks on fear of demonetisation. He
said that there has been a rush in
Bombay and Delhi but it has no im-
pact on the general public. In spite
of the categorical statement by the
Government that there is no move for
demonetisation, still those rumours
are spreading and scare is being
created with the result that the poor
masses are hit as the prices of essen-
tial commodities are sky-rocketing. I
am told that the price of bullion is
Rs. 500 for one tola with its disastrous
effect on our economy, which is al-
ready passing through a very critical
stage. In spite of the Government
coming forward and stating that the
supposed recommendation of the
Wanchoo Committee, which was not
published, favouring demonetisation
is not under the consideration of the
Government, these rumours and the
consequent scare are spreading from
time to time. Is it not a fact that
these rumours have not come from
the bazaar or market place? There
is a strong suspicion that there is a
big racket operating in this country,
perhaps with the connivance and col-
laboration of certain officers in the
banks and some unscrupulous agents
that are operating in this country to
take advantage of this scare, which
is perhaps their own creation? I am
told that there is 30 per cent commis-
sion in hundred-rupee currency notes
are changed into smaller denomina-
tions.

I am told—how far it is true I do
not know—that some important peo-
ple like certain legal luminaries

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

whose names I do not want to take on the floor of the House have exchanged hundred rupees notes worth Rs. 80,000 into small denomination notes and that the commission is being charged at the rate of 30 per cent. When such big people who know things also indulge in such things, what will be the fate of the common man? I want to know what action the Government has taken to scotch these rumours, what effective action they propose to take in investigating this sort of racket, if it exists, and take proper steps to give a sort of confidence to the common man who will be hit hard by this scare.

Secondly, I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that, of late, there has been a flow of deposits in the Banks by way of hundred rupee notes and, if that is so, what is the amount of deposits that have come into the Banks and what is the reason for this sudden inflow of deposits in the shape of hundred rupee notes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I have categorically stated, and the Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha, that there is no proposal before the Government for demonetisation. The Finance Minister, when he arrived in Delhi from Washington on 3rd August itself, in a talk with the pressmen, had categorically mentioned as in the report which I would like to quote here:

"Asked for his comments on market rumours about demonetisation leading to a spurt in gold prices. Mr. Chavan said, he had already made it clear that there was no proposal for demonetisation."

On 3rd August, itself, the Finance Minister had categorically said that. So, the Government's position is very clear. There is no equivocation about it. There is no proposal for demonetisation.

As regards the extent of this scare to which the hon. Member referred, as I indicated in my statement, it is confined to Bombay and Delhi. We have collected some information from the Reserve Bank counters at Bombay and Delhi. As far as the hundred rupee notes are concerned, the receipts on 6th August, 1973 at Bombay were 23,249 pieces of hundred rupee notes and 8,312 pieces of hundred rupee notes at Delhi on 7th August, 1973. Beyond these two places, there is no further report of this thing happening in any other part of the country. If that is compared to the Reserve Bank's net issues of hundred rupee notes in April, May, June and July, one would come to the conclusion that even this, in spite of the scare, is a very marginal increase as far as these transactions are concerned.

The hon. Member raised the question of gold prices also. As the House knows, in recent months, there has been a very widespread increase in gold prices in the international market. As a result of that, the prices in India have also been increasing. I have discussed with the Gold Control Administrator also. There is nothing very unusual, particularly in these seasons, as far as the gold arrivals are concerned. What happens is that, during monsoons, even normally when gold smuggling was taking place—for the last few months gold smuggling is not taking place because of high increase in international prices.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): The price per tola has gone up by Rs. 100 within a fortnight. And you do not call it abnormal?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was trying to submit that even normally when gold smuggling was taking place, there was less of smuggling in the monsoon months. It is a normal occurrence.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There has been a large increase in deposits in hundred rupee notes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have given the figures in respect of the two counters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The unprecedented and unusual rush at the banks to get hundred rupee notes exchanged is really an external manifestation of an internal malaise in our economic life. There are two important ingredients of the entire situation. Firstly, there are traders interested in commodity speculation and it is very likely that they have created rumours and scare about demonetisation. The second important ingredient is, with the fear of demonetisation, people are rushing to the banks and getting hundred rupees notes changed. The hon. Minister has not replied to a specific enquiry made by the first speaker, whether it is true that a very prominent person had gone to the bank and had got notes worth Rs. 80,000 exchanged. A categorical answer must be given to this.

Since the scare of demonetisation is created because there is a lot of black money in the country, I would like to ask certain queries from the hon. Minister regarding the root causes of black money accumulation and also the measures to be taken by the Government in order to unearth black money.

One of the important causes of black money accumulation is the imbalance in the economy, imbalance between productive and non-productive expenditure—acute shortages, the consequent control, the licensing policy, deliberate loopholes that are left in the licensing policies and the unscrupulous bureaucratic machinery that is indulging in bribery and corruption; all these are responsible for bringing about some sort of collusion

between the bureaucratic machinery and those who are accumulating black money. Therefore, this is one of the reasons why black money is getting accumulated. The second important cause—and I would like to know from the Minister whether this is correct—is corrupt business practices needing payment of secret commissions, bribes, on money, pugree, etc. Are they not resulting in further accumulation of black money? How far higher rates of sales tax are responsible for black money and tax evasion through avoiding of recording of transactions? I would also like to know whether as a result of ineffectiveness in the implementation of various tax recovery machineries and as a result of a number of loopholes in the tax recovery machineries, more and more black money is being accumulated

I would like to ask some queries regarding the measures to be taken by the Government to see that black money is unearthed. Whenever on the floor of the House a demand has been made for demonetisation on the ground of realism and practical economics, we have always been told by the Finance Minister that demonetisation is an impracticable step. We are told that in 1946 demonetisation was tried but there was no success in unearthing the black money. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that in 1946 when demonetisation was resorted to hundred rupee notes and ten rupee notes were excluded from the purview of the demonetisation process and is it not true that at the time in 1946 the total currency was such that the ten rupee currency was 35 per cent and the hundred rupee currency was 41 per cent of the total currency? This accounted for 76 per cent of the currency remaining untouched through the process of demonetisation and when in your pro-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

cess of demonetisation in 1946 76 per cent of the currency remained untouched, how could your demonetisation be a success? Therefore, wrong reasons are being given. I would like to know from the Minister whether in attempting the process of demonetisation they will be willing to learn from the experiment of demonetisation in Belgium where in October, 1944, 100 francs, 500 francs and 10,000 francs currency notes were demonetised as a result of which by December 1944 the currency contracted from 16 crores francs to 5 crores francs. This illustration can be borne in mind and your policy regarding demonetisation will have to be suitably adapted.

None of us would be stupid enough to expect from the Minister to make an advance declaration about demonetisation. In fact, I would suggest to the Minister that when we demand demonetisation you can condemn us but in a lightning manner and in the so-called quixotic fashion, you should do this demonetisation and see that the black money in this country is unearthed to a great extent. But how can they do it? Is it not a fact that there is a collusion between the Government and the black money-holders and they are the people who contribute to your election fund. They ask 'When we gave funds to you at the time of elections (Interruptions) was the money white? And is it because you are putting black goggles that the money is now appearing black to-day? These are probably the difficulties.

Even if your Government is not willing to undertake demonetisation, I would suggest a number of other measures and I would like to know from the Minister whether they are willing to take up these measures. One of the measures can be the issuance of bearer bonds. The Government can issue these bonds with

a low rate of interests, say, 3 per cent, as suggested by the Wandoo Committee and in that case, whatever black money is generated, it can be utilised for constructive developmental activities. The second suggestion is that they must have some effective searches and seizures to be made in a stringent manner and lastly, I would like to know from the Minister whether they would accept one concrete proposal. Is it not possible for the Government to decide that we make a declaration that all those in the country who have gold in their possession must make a categorical declaration of their gold reserves? And once the gold is declared, you fix up a limit. You must change the norms regarding the accumulation of gold in the country. You ask all people to make a declaration of the gold with them. You fix up the maximum limit and you try to requisition the gold from every one who has got gold beyond a particular limit. This is only in connection with those who declare their gold reserves out as far as those who do not declare their gold accumulations, you confiscate their entire gold and the limitation need not be observed.

Are you willing to introduce these radical measures? Only when these radical measures are actually introduced there will be no black money, no scare of demonetisation and no queues in the Reserve Bank or nationalised banks to get hundred rupee notes exchanged.

I have put specific questions and I seek clarification of the Government's policy on all these matters and I hope the Minister will not evade the issue that I put before the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH. The hon. Member has gone much beyond the scope of the 'Calling Attention' Motion. He has dwelt on the question of black money and he has given his opinion about the mechanics of having a good way of demonetisation,

etc. All that I could say is this. As far as black money question is concerned, how it is generated, how it is used, various other problems connected with it, the part played by the Government about the report of the Wanchoo Committee, etc. have all been dealt with already in detail. The Bill is now before the Select Committee of the House. These matters have been discussed a number of times in this House. It is part of a general question and I don't think the hon. Member expects me now to go into this question in detail. Government has stated its position very clearly. Various steps have already been initiated with regard to the question of controlling black money on the basis of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, and on the basis of stricter enforcement in recent years. He has made a suggestion about gold. These are suggestions by him. There is a Gold Control Act. It has laid down certain procedures and there are certain provisions in this respect. His suggestion entails the amendment of the Gold Control Act. These are all matters which are continuously engaging the attention of the Government in meeting the various problems which we are facing. Regarding the individual question which the hon. Member raised I do not have immediate information on this. This information is not easy to get also because even if some exchange has taken place in any commercial banks the bank may not be able to give that information and the party is a client as far as the bank is concerned. On the general question of availability of notes with various commercial banks, etc. he has given some information, and we will see how best to use the information.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): The Government sabotaged the Wanchoo Committee report. Government has not cared to publish the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee which is sold in the market and can be purchased by

anybody. Government has sabotaged this report because it wants to fatten the monopolists, landlords and their allies. The Government wants to continue its pro-monopolist, landlords policy and so it does not want to implement the Wanchoo Committee report, one of the recommendations being demonetisation of the high valued currency notes. Black money, income-tax evasion, black-marketing, smuggling, etc., are the root causes of the present crisis. These are all the things which are mainly responsible for the abnormal price in gold which on its part is devaluing the money value and increasing the prices of food and other articles, and other commodities. In Vietnam though they are fighting against the American imperialism there is no price rise. The Special Correspondent of the Hindustan Standard Mr. Khogen De Sarkar visited Vietnam one year ago and he wrote series of articles saying, there is no price rise in Vietnam though they have been fighting American imperialism. But, in Bombay, there is no war but prices of essential commodities are going up.

Sir, if the Government thinks that it will be able to unearth the black-money and control the inflationary pressure, it is not going to succeed. The economic crisis is going to shake the foundation of our Indian economy. The economic crisis has its direct consequences from Government's policies. Last year, in 1972-73, the production had increased only by 1.5 per cent while the supply of money had gone up by 10 per cent. And between 1969 and 1973 the money supply had gone up by 90 per cent. The flood of money had been used by the Government mostly for the non-productive ends. As a result, there is a steep rise in price, in the last year, the cost of living went up by 25 per cent. Failure of planning and economic and fiscal policies of Government, huge deficit financing are responsible for this unprecedented price rise. Gold is being sold in the market at about Rs. 590 per tola in Bombay.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

I want to know from the Hon. Minister what steps do the Government propose to take to arrest the fast falling value of the rupee and what steps do the Government also propose to take to stop the cornering of gold by speculators and monopolists?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Probably the hon. Member has stated the political position. This is a limited question relating to rush in the banks for the exchange of high-denomination notes of Rs. 100 or smaller notes. That was a limited aspect of the question. He is entitled to raise the political issue which he has raised. The only point I wish to submit is this. In these two cities—Delhi and Bombay—some people are getting scared that demonetisation might come about and so, they have been exchanging notes. I have already indicated about the notes that were exchanged during the last two days. From this, if the hon. Member takes his position that he has been trying to pick out this as one of the symptoms of the huge crisis that we are in, nobody denies that the country is in for the crisis. As far as its impact is concerned, he is trying to conclude that we have failed in the health of economy and that it will further create more scare which is already there. I had indicated earlier also that as far as gold is concerned, no individual is allowed to possess gold ornaments above 2,000 grammes. If he has above this limit, it has to be declared under the Gold Control Act.

Then, an Hon. Member had raised about Wanchoo Committee Report. I have already replied that we have introduced a Bill which is before the Select Committee. One of the important recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee is acquisition of property. That has also become a law. And nearly 500 cases of under-valued properties have already been investigated and notices are also in the process of being issued.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You have not replied why interim report of Wanchoo Committee has not been published.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That I have replied so many times.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, the hon. Minister wants this question to be treated in a limited way. These are the questions that I would like to ask him.

In view of the fact that hundred rupee notes are being exchanged in the cities of Bombay and Delhi, I would like to ask him whether he has received any report of such changes taking place on a large scale in the commercial mandis of the wheat growing areas—the States of Punjab and Haryana? I would also like to ask what the present percentage of the Rs. 100-notes in circulation is. One of the previous speakers had pointed out that till last year, the proportion of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency in circulation was 44 per cent. I would like to know what at present is the exact percentage of the circulation of notes of these denominations.

There have been some reports that some of the major commercial banks have not been paying salaries to their employees in Rs. 100-notes. May I know whether this non-payment of salaries in Rs. 100 notes is in any way connected with the fact that there has been a run on these banks in the major commercial towns in the country.

It was reported that our mints had recently been printing a whole new series of Rs. 100-notes which had not been put into circulation. This fact also has led to the general public concerned about demonetisation. Of course, everyone knows that in the present context of the difficulties that we are having, many desperate measures have to be taken to control inflation and to rid our economy of the spiralling price rise. But may I also respectfully submit that in-

variably such measures as are taken fall into the category of that old tale that we used to hear wherein a monkey which was trying to swat a fly from his master's face missed the fly but struck the master's face very squarely? Now, most of the black money that Government are trying to control by demonetisation has already left the country and is lying in the vaults of the Switzerland banks. If at all any such measures is taken at this moment, the only result would be that in the rural areas, the people—who are already hard-pressed for things of their daily consumption will have to form an extra queue to change their hundred-rupee notes. I would like the hon. Minister to clear the position and to completely dispel this fear that lies in the hearts of many people in the country by saying that no such measure will be taken in the near future.

SHRI K R GANESH: The hon. Member has asked me a specific question.

As regards his first question about exchange of high denomination notes with smaller denomination notes in *mandis* in the wheat-growing areas, I do not have the information with me at the moment. I shall collect this information, and it would be useful to collect it.

Then, he has asked about the percentage of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency. The percentage of Rs. 100-notes to the total currency would work out to about 51 per cent or so.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: That was last year's figure. I was asking for the figure this year.

SHRI K R GANESH: I shall give the figures up to 31st March, 1973. Out of a total currency of Rs. 5537 crores in value, the Rs. 100-notes account for Rs. 2848 crores, which comes to about 51 per cent or so.

Then, he had asked whether commercial banks had not paid the salaries of their employees in Rs. 100-

notes. This is not a fact. We have checked up the position from the Reserve Bank, and this position is not there that they are not issuing new Rs. 100-notes or that they are not paying their employees in Rs. 100-notes. This is not true.

I indicated earlier the number of notes that was exchanged during the last two days in the two countries of the Reserve Bank. Now, in July, 1973 the Reserve Bank net issue of Rs. 100-notes has been about Rs. 2,99,546. There is sufficient issue of Reserve Bank notes.

He also mentioned about mints, about new series. There is constraint as far as the capacity of the Nasik Press is concerned and to remove it, and also to meet the augmented requirements of the Reserve Bank as also to meet their perspective requirements in the Fifth Five Year Plan, a new bank-note press at Diwas was commissioned in December which will go into production in about six months from now.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I asked whether a whole set of new series of notes have been printed but not circulated.

SHRI K R GANESH: No new series have been printed. It will be printed in the new Diwas press. The technology is different. This requires a new technology. The whole thing has to be done according to that technology.

MR SPEAKER: His question was not about technology. He asked whether notes have been printed which are not in circulation.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated that no new series have been printed which have not been circulated.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakouam): The Minister has not made one point very clear in reply to the previous

[Shri Sezhiyan]

question. He said at the Bombay centre 25,000 notes of Rs. 100 have transacted on the 6th August or on an average for the three days put together. I did not get it correctly. But he did not give a comparative figure, the average transaction per day about a month earlier, which will indicate to us how far the position has hardened for the past three days.

It is the duty of Government to maintain the confidence of the people in the currency of the country. They cannot remain idle when notes of a particular denomination Rs. 100, are getting devalued openly. I want to know what specific steps have been taken by Government, apart from the declaration of non-demonetisation at the counters to check up whether any black money is being off loaded into the RBI counters just because there was a scare. This is the opportune moment for Government to watch out and see who are getting these notes, changed into smaller denominations.

The point raised in the previous question has not been clarified. There have been press reports that no new notes of Rs 100 denomination notes have been put into circulation. Is this a fact? Also from the figures he gives, it is clear that at the end of March 1973 there were about Rs. 2800 crores worth of 100-rupee notes, but he said on 31 July, 1973 it has come down to Rs 2300 crores. So there is a shrinkage of Rs 500 crores worth of 100 rupee denomination notes. What has happened to that? To what does he ascribe this?

The third thing he said was that the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee was being implemented. He referred to takeover of assets wherever there is a deliberate under-estimating of the price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Diamond Harbour: From what document is he reading?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am referring to the revealing interim report of the Wanchoo Committee submitted on November 5, 1979, and placed on the Table by an hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, which has not been contradicted so far. Three specific recommendations were made in the interim report. One is about demonetisation, the second is about a ceiling on cash holdings.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sure it is authentic?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes Sir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Government have, not so far contradicted it. Also it has been put in the market in a book form.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say 'so-called' or 'alleged' Wanchoo Committee Report.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I say the interim report which has been placed on the Table by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. So, I am quoting from it (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru): It has been accepted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Because of its acceptance and it is earning money, he must get a royalty for this!

MR. SPEAKER: He is very fond of knowing the technology of printing notes!

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Wanchoo Committee, in its interim report, has made three specific recommendations. They have said that "after careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that some radical steps will have to be taken immediately if the problem is to be tackled effectively." That is about demonetisation. Secondly, they have recommended a ceiling on cash holdings.

The third specific recommendation is about immovable property in respect of understatement of the purchase value. The third one has been taken care of by a previous Bill. But what has happened to the recommendation about demonetisation and ceiling on cash holdings? No decision has been taken though 22 months have passed since the report was submitted.

Regarding demonetisation also, I agree with Prof. Dandavate that it cannot be done after previous notice and with the fanfare of declaration, etc. But I want to know why since the submission of the report, for the past 22 months, the Government have not taken a decision. I would like to know for what reasons they could not accept the recommendations or bring about demonetisation for the past two years.

On these three questions, I want to have categorical answers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He has asked a specific question about the daily average of the hundred rupee note pieces in Bombay. It was 4,000 pieces previously.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now it is 29,000.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is for the last three days.

As far as the recommendations to which the hon. Member has referred, the Government of India has already accepted one recommendation as far as acquisition is concerned. About demonetisation, the Government's stand has been made clear in the House. As far as the question of ceiling on cash holdings is concerned—

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What are the reasons?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That will require a whole discussion. It cannot be answered now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, so far, the reasons for not accepting the recom-

mendations have not been given to the House. I want to know the specific reasons. They can give the reasons in a brief way. Why does he want to shut it down by saying that it cannot be answered now? I have asked for the reasons. Previously, other Members have raised it. I have quoted from the report. I am entitled to get the specific reasons.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The decision of the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee as far as demonetisation is concerned has been made very clear: that the Government does not consider, in the complexity of the problem of black money and its various ramifications, that demonetisation alone is the only solution. The Government does not accept that. That is why it accepted the other parts of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee and it will try to vigorously pursue them.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know, when those reports are presented to the House, whether a copy is given to the Opposition Leaders also at the time when they are presented by the Minister?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not followed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any practice that the Leaders of the Opposition are also presented copies of these reports by the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:— or their authorised agents.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Speaker can give directions.

MR. SPEAKER: If it goes on like this there is no problem!

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In the opinion of the Government, on the question of tackling black money which has so many ramifications and

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

which is a continuing process,—because when black money is created it is converted into wealth and is converted into assets—, to check this continuing process—various steps recommended by the Wanchoo Committee, short of demonetisation, are being taken and other steps have also been initiated by the Government, such as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and various other Acts which are there. This is in the mind of the Government. This is the strategy which will meet the question of the menace of black money.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

I am not allowing any adjournment motion after laying of the papers or before laying of papers

Unless I have allowed somebody under 377, I need not remember the other things. I must bring to your notice that I have calculated the time. We are far behind the schedule and the business is also getting far behind. May I request you to save time; otherwise we will not be able to take up even those other motions that we have agreed to discuss. Even natural motions have to be controlled some times; it should not become purgatives all the time. I have not allowed any gentleman; I have called Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

12 52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and Eng-

lish versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The All-India Services (Death-cum - Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 558 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973. [Placed in Library See No LT-5345/73.]
- (2) A copy of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) (Removal of Difficulties) Order No 2 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5346/73.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission (Regulation of Procedure and Conduct of Business) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 5 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June,