

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

भावना पैदा हो । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे समाचार पत्रों में हाल में उन लोगों के चित्र निकले हैं जिनको युद्ध में वीरता के लिए महावीर चक्र आदि प्रदान किए गए हैं । ऐसे चित्रों से लोगों के मन में वीरता के भाव पैदा होते हैं । तो इस धोर भी सरकार ध्यान दे ।

यह बिल बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन जितना है वह स्वागत योग्य है । समाचारपत्रों का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । इस पर सरकार को काफी ध्यान देना चाहिए । आज पत्र-कारिता केवल कुछ घरों में सीमित हो गयी है यह चीज रकनी चाहिए । जब तक यह नहीं रकनी तब तक हमारे देश में पत्रकारिता का सही मानों में विकास नहीं हो पाएगा । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बराबर यह कहते रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में सोशलिस्ट व्यवस्था तब तक नहीं लागू हो सकती जब तक कि पत्रों में केवल कुछ घरों के हाथों में रहने और वह देश की राय को कंट्रोल करते रहेंगे । इसके बारे में भूवनेश्वर में भी प्रस्ताव पास हुआ । पर अभी तक इस दिशा में कुछ किया नहीं गया है । इस धोर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am much obliged to all hon. Members, from both sides of the House, who have welcomed this Bill. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I have already pointed out how we have dealt with the definition of India. I have also explained about Jammu and Kashmir and the other points raised by hon. Members. Sir, I commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of

Books Act, 1867, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.55 hrs.

*LUXURY HOTELS IN INDIA

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Bark): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I raise this discussion on the answers given on the 24th August, 1965 to Starred Question No. 157 regarding luxury hotels in India. This question primarily concerned the collaboration that was proposed to be entered into with Hilton Hotels Corporation in USA. It seems that they have submitted a proposal to the Government of India. The main terms of the proposal seem to be: that the lease is for 25 years and it can be renewed which means that it will automatically go to 50 years; that the management is entirely in the hands of

Hiltons and Hiltons will receive a recurring amount of gross profit plus promotional service charges on these proposals. It seems that the first permission which has been sought by Hiltons, of course for Indian collaboration, is with a private party in Bombay. This hotel, as they have submitted their proposals to their own counterparts or their own collaborators, is supposed to be of 400 rooms with an estimated cost of Rs. 4 crores. Their intention is that they will take nearly 80 per cent of their gross profit because they think that they will be able to earn 80 per cent of profit in foreign exchange and the outgoings in the shape of Hiltons' remuneration and other charges which they have demanded in their proposals will be also 80 per cent.

I was examining these proposals. When I was calculating these amounts vis-a-vis profits, I was amazed as to how this could be found feasible even financially. I have been in the Ministry of Finance and I know on what consideration foreign collaboration is allowed. Even on important items of top priority the one basic condition that has been fixed in a foreign collaboration is that there will be a majority participation of Indian capital and the majority profit or the proportionate majority profit will also remain in Indian hands. I do not understand why, then this proposal has been so favourably considered.

I have got the proposals which Hiltons themselves have submitted on the basis of the operations that they are carrying on in Cairo in the name of Nile Hilton. I would like to quote here the profit calculation that they have made. To have Rs. 4 crores worth of investment, if you take occupancy in hotel business, and the calculation is 80 per cent extraordinary occupancy (which will never accrue in India because climatic conditions in this country are very

severe). The tourist traffic is bound to decrease during the hot summer months and, therefore, even 70 per cent occupancy will not be achieved during that period. Therefore, I have taken the ratio of 70, 80 and 90 per cent. Even 70 per cent is high for our hotels. In the case of even those hotels where normally bookings are not available, the average booking does not go beyond 70 to 80 per cent. On that basis, I have made my own calculations. If it is 70 per cent occupancy, the gross operating profit will be Rs. 55 lakhs; if it is 80 per cent occupancy, the profit will be Rs. 70 lakhs; if it is 90 per cent occupancy, the profit will be Rs. 82 lakhs. Out of that, Hilton's shares will be Rs. 18 lakhs if it is 70 per cent occupancy, Rs. 22 lakhs if it is 80 per cent occupancy and Rs. 26 lakhs if it is 90 per cent occupancy.

15 hrs.

This excludes the charges which will be given to them as promotional charges, as service charges, which is Rs. 4 lakhs. If you add that to Rs. 18 lakhs, which is the minimum even on 70 per cent occupancy, it will come to Rs. 22 lakhs.

Now, what will be the rent to the owner, to the investor? It will be either in the public sector or in the private sector but the money will be that of India and hundred per cent of the money will belong to the Indian investor. So, I call the Indian investor the owner. The rent to the owner will be Rs. 34 lakhs with 70 per cent occupancy, Rs. 40 lakhs with 80 per cent occupancy and Rs. 55 lakhs with 90 per cent occupancy.

Now, the owner is either a private party or a Government party. Even if it is a private party, in almost all the business collaboration these days 65 per cent of the capital comes from various governmental helped agencies like the Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, ICICI and such investment chan-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

nels which are patronised or financed by the Government. Then I will come to, how much interest will be paid and how much will be left behind. It will be very interesting to know that out of what the owner will receive Rs. 34 lakhs, 40 lakhs and 55 lakhs respectively for 70 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent occupation respectively, the owner will have to pay the ground rent where the hotel will be built, municipal taxes, insurance, company expenses and also taxation.

Of course, the Minister will say that the taxation will be paid by the Hiltons themselves out of their net earnings. But I would like to submit to the House that we are in the process of having a double taxation avoidance agreement with the United States of America. There has been a little hitch because of the stand of the United States of America and therefore, we have not been able to sign the double taxation avoidance agreement. But there is always the possibility that any day the double taxation avoidance agreement will be signed. After that, the Hiltons will not come under the double taxes, they will not be taxed under the Indian taxation system but they will be taxed under the parent body where their business headquarters are situated. So, the taxation paid by Hiltons on their entire profits will not come to the Government of India but will go to the United States Government.

Now I come to the other charges that will be paid by the owner. I would like to submit before you that the amount which I have quoted excludes interest on the investment as well as taxation which will be of a very high order, nearly 50 per cent. The company taxation amounts to nearly 50 per cent. It may be a private limited company or a public limited company or a company in the public sector but it will have to pay the corporate taxes here which will

come to nearly 50 per cent. Therefore, the total net revenue accruing to a person will be Rs. 16 lakhs on 70 per cent occupation, Rs. 19 lakhs on 80 per cent occupation and Rs. 27 lakhs on 90 per cent occupation. What will be the return? I will calculate the return only after taxation. Then I will have to calculate the interest, the minimum rate of which will be 8 per cent. There cannot be any loan raised in this country which will bear less than 8 per cent interest. That is the minimum which IFC or other financial bodies charge. I am talking of the public sector institutions. In the public sector the net profit will be Rs. 5.5 lakhs for 70 per cent occupation, Rs. 10 lakhs for 80 per cent occupation and Rs. 14 lakhs for 90 per cent occupation. Out of that, 50 per cent will go to the Government of India as company taxation. That means, to an investor in public sector the return on the investment will be 1.4 per cent on 70 per cent occupation on Rs. 4 crores business, 1.6 per cent return on 80 per cent occupation and 2.8 per cent return on 90 per cent occupation. I do not understand how you could consider it a business proposition.

Then, coming to the private sector, it will also have to meet its requirements by taking 65 per cent of the loan which I have mentioned earlier. We will have to calculate interest on this 65 per cent loan. I am taking the total quantity of loan. Out of Rs. 4 crores of investment, Rs. 2.70 lakhs will be invested through the institutional channels like IFC and ICICI and other corporations and if you calculate interest on that loan on 8 per cent basis it will be Rs. 22 lakhs. That will have to be paid every year by the company if it is in private sector?

Then, let me remind the Government these private companies will also have to pay the annual instal-

ments of loan, which are called ammortisation charges. These ammortisation charges will again come to Rs. 22 lakhs. So, this payment of interest on loan and instalment payment of the capital will come to nearly Rs. 44 lakhs, out of the income that they will make out of this collaboration, out of this proposal.

What will be the position? I would like the House to take a little more interest in this matter. The position will be that after depreciation, payment of interest on loan and instalments the share will be Rs. 1:4 crores or 22 per cent. So within 50 years the whole of the share capital of the private sector will be completely wiped out if the calculation is on 70 per cent basis. If it is on 80 per cent basis, it will take 70 years to wipe out the entire share capital of the private sector. I do not know which private sector people will have any inducement to enter hotel building proposition on these terms. If you have 90 per cent occupation, which I never expect will happen, it will have a 2 per cent return on that investment after deducting taxation and other charges. When these are the proposals, I do not know how physically and financially it has been found possible even to consider this as a financial proposition.

Then I come to the basic terms of collaboration with the Hiltons. I have never been able to convince myself, and I think the House will agree with me there, that it is the hotels which bring tourists but our tradition, our culture, our dignity. It is that which attracts tourists to India. If people want only good bedrooms, they can very well remain in their own sweet homes. I do not think that even by building Hilton hotels we can attract wealthy or well to do Americans to come to India and spend foreign exchange. They have got these facilities in their own houses in Los Angeles and California, perhaps to a much greater degree.

It does not look a world of reality; it looks something like a magical world. These foreign tourists would not like to come all the way from the United States and other countries to live in the paradise which is called Hiltons. If they simply want to live in comfort they have enough resources to get those comforts in their own States. Therefore, I hope the House will bear with me when I say that it is not for the comforts of Hiltons that the tourists will go to Hiltons when they come to India for sight-seeing. I hope He agrees with me. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Minister to see that we provide good hotels and comfortable places for the foreign tourists. When the Indians got a chance, it was only after independence that the Indian hoteliers started flourishing. We know that when the British Government was here and the Britishers were our rulers, they had established the best luxury hotels. All the good hotels were in the hands of the Britishers for 200 years. It was the first time after independence that we started having interest in this business.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Tatas were number one.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Except Tatas. You know the history of Tatas. I need not tell the hon. Member that Jamshedji Tata was insulted when he was not allowed to go to one of the hotels which was run by Whiteman in London and he took a vow that he will establish as good a hotel as that. But nobody can be another Tata. Tata started the steel plant. Can we find another person who will establish a steel plant and who will have that kind of ingeniousness and pioneering spirit? Let us not compare ordinary people with Tata.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

So, this is the first time that Indians have had the capacity and also the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

encouragement to build hotels. We have built hotels and are running them to the best of our capacity. Most of the Members, I am sure, may have gone abroad. Do they really and honestly feel that our hotels are inferior to the service that we get abroad? I think the management of Hilton hotels are the most rude and impertinent. I have my own experience of hotels run by other managements and they are much better than the Hilton hotels. The Hilton hotels do not bother. They do not have enough patience. They talk so big, they live so big, they plan so big that for one individual human being who is a patron of their hotel, who occupies their hotel room, they do not at all bother. I am sure, once they establish here they will not bother about the persons who come and stay in their hotels.

Mr. Speaker: She has already taken more than 15 minutes. She should give half the time at least for the hon. Minister to reply.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I will finish in two or three minutes.

So, this argument that foreigners will come here because of Hilton hotels is not very tenable. And to give them Rs. 23 lakhs just for nothing! They will take abroad everything. In hotels there is a portion of the hotel and a portion of the restaurant. All these Hilton hotels will also open restaurants. They will be patronised by Indians because parties and other things will be held in the restaurants. All the money which will be going to the pocket of Hiltons will be converted into foreign exchange and a large portion of that will be taken away by them. Suppose, there is 60 per cent capacity of a hotel; then, 40 per cent of the earning capacity of the hotel will be that of the restaurant and out of the 40 per cent capacity of the restaurant, I think, more than half will

go from the pocket of Indians because they will patronise the restaurant, unless the Minister will make a rule that no India will go to restaurants which are manned by Hiltons. If he does not have that rule, people would go and have parties and all that money that they would pay in Indian rupees will go into the Hilton's pocket, which will be converted into foreign exchange and taken out bag and baggage.

Mr. Speaker: Probably after the speech of the hon. Member there will be few Indians who will utilise that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One more point I want to stress on and then I finish. In this country, after we have had the Plans, not one party has been given these terms of collaboration. Why has this exception been made in the case of Hiltons? I do not understand that. Let the Minister answer. Therefore I should insist on these two or three points and if the Hiltons agree to those points, I think, he should offer it to the Hiltons. They are—firstly, the management should remain entirely in Indian hands; secondly, the collaborators have to make an investment; thirdly, the period of contract should be limited to not more than 15 years; and fourthly, they will receive only Rs. 150,000 per year and not more than that. If these conditions are acceptable to them, the offer may be made to them.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the first place I want to ask the hon. Minister as to who fell in love with Hilton?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Not me.

Shri Joachim Alva: Who fell in love with Hilton? Was it an officer of the Government of India or the Minister and was it in India or abroad? Secondly, were the Indian hotel interests consulted in this proposal? We have the patriotic concerns of Tatas, the Taj and Green. We have any number of other com-

cerns. We have the Oberoi group of hotels, Kapur's Ritz Hotel, Spencer's West End and other hotels, Ram Pershad's Ambassador Hotel, Billimoria's Great Eastern in Calcutta. Jack Voyanti's Ambassador and Nataraja and Maharani of Jaipur's Rambagh Hotel, Ranjit Singh's Carlton Hotel and others. I have just talked from memory and have given the names of hotels as they came along to me. I stand for no interest except for the interests of my motherland. Thirdly, will the hon. Minister plan a series of motels for the average man of the land or will he be catering only for the top class, for people who can afford to pay hundred chips a day? Every Indian cannot afford them. Did he ever consider the Hilton plan from the security point of view, that these hotels can be the centres of espionage? Did he consider the set-up of hotels in the socialist countries? The Americans are the largest number of tourists in the socialist countries like Russia, but the Americans dare not suggest that they will stay only in an American hotel as there will be none there. Then they will be turned out. Why is the hon. Minister or his officers or his Ministry falling headlong in love for Hiltons? Have you considered the proposition from the point of view of the Ashoka Hotel, one of the largest and the best hotels of the world? Do you know how Hiltons will hurt the pride of hotels in our public sector?

Mr. Speaker: If an hon. Member addresses the hon. Minister direct, he need not answer him. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Ansar Harvani rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have not got any notice from Shri Harvani.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if global tenders were invited for setting up this hotel; if so, did some Indians also give any tenders for that? If some Indians gave ten-

ders, why was it that the claims of the Indians were turned down and Hilton was brought in to offer a kind of competition to our own chain of hotels like Janpath, Ashoka and other hotels?

Mr. Speaker: I will make an exception and allow Shri Harvani to ask a question.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisault): Collaboration is allowed only in those industries in which we do not have technical personnel and know-how and collaboration is allowed in those industries in which we need to import certain implements and machineries which are not available in this country. Will the hon. Minister take this House into confidence and say whether this collaboration is being entered into because he feels that Indian people do not have technical personnel and know-how or he expects to get certain implements for that....

Mr. Speaker: I made an exception and allowed him. Now he should not continue.

Shri Ansar Harvani: ...or he knows that our hotels do lack night club facilities and since Hiltons can give better facilities that he is entering into this collaboration?

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): May I know whether the hon. Minister has seen the new Oberoi Intercontinental? I have stayed in hotels all round the world—that includes Hiltons also—but I think that this hotel built by Indians is one of the best hotels I have ever seen. Why are we insisting on Hiltons coming to India when our own people can make such good hotels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am grateful to the hon. Member, Maharaja Karni Singhji, for telling us that he has placed the Oberoi Intercontinental at the top of all the hotels that he has so far visited and has had the privilege or the opportunity to live in. That is exactly the reason why we

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

want that we should have some hotels in this country with foreign collaboration.

The Oberoi Intercontinental is a hotel which has been put up with international collaboration. Intercontinental hotels are there and that is exactly the reason why we have thought it fit to encourage private parties, private people and others also, to come in this particular field. Let us realise once for ever that if we want to build up tourism, we have to take the whole matter very seriously. One of the most serious drawbacks that we have to contend with, so far as the promotion of tourism is concerned and which constitutes a great deterrent, is the lack of hotel accommodation. We want more and more hotels. In fact, it has been estimated that we require about 5,000 rooms additional if we want to have all the tourist traffic. By and large we have been accused that we have not done sufficiently well so far as the promotion of tourism is concerned.

We have got, as the hon. lady Member pointed out, very good attractions—historical monuments, temples, spots of scenic beauty, our culture and dignity, charming people and charming ladies.

Mr. Speaker: Is he giving the opinion of the foreigners or his own?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am only recounting the various attractions for tourists. Yet the lack of accommodation is a deterrent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We do not have any charming Ministers.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got Members who are fairly charming.

I would like to tell the hon. lady Member who has raised this discussion that, first of all, we have to be clear whether we are talking about a collaboration or a relationship which exists between a landlord, the owner, and the lessee. The two seem to have

been confused in all the calculations that the hon. lady Member placed before us. Essentially, the point boils down to this. The owner or the landlord has to provide the land, the building, the furnishings, the apartments, etc. etc. It is then taken over on lease. The whole concept changes. What does the lessee get and what does the lessor get? The lessee has to pay, out of all the income that he derives by operating the hotel i.e., out of the gross operating profits to the tune of 66-2/3 per cent—that is the standard form of proposal which the Hiltons have made. But we have not agreed to that. We want that it should be increased to 75 per cent. 75 per cent of the gross operating profits will go to the landlord, the owner, and only 25 per cent or 33 per cent, whatever the case may be—it ultimately depends upon the settlement between the two parties—will remain with the person who becomes the lessee. He invests all that is to be invested for working the hotel. He brings all the technical know-how. Then, he has to satisfy certain conditions which we have imposed upon them. All the staff that he employs will be ours except a few top-most executives to run the hotel. All other officers and executive staff will be Indian. That is the state of affairs. What is the advantage that we get out of it? On all the assumptions that have been made by the hon. Member—I start on that—if it is 400-rooms hotel, it would easily bring us a new set of tourists; it will create and generate a new tourist traffic—it will not be the ordinary traffic that will be drawn from other hotels. The main anxiety on the part of the established hoteliers here appears to be that...

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I submit that they are not assumptions of mine? They are proposals submitted to the hon. Minister.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I take it as she tells me. It can also be a hotel with 300 rooms or even 200 rooms. This

figure of 400 is not sacrosanct. But assuming it is 400-rooms hotel, it has been estimated that we shall have a foreign exchange income of \$18,00,000, that is, almost Rs. 90 lakhs or about a crore of rupees per annum. I would like to point out that there have been two sets of calculations that I have got before me. One is given to us by the Hiltons themselves and the other is by a Committee of Joint Secretaries which was appointed to go into the whole question. The Hiltons say that the gross operating profit would be of the order of \$13,47,860 out of which two-thirds will be the share of the Indian entity—it might be three-fourths—which would come to \$8,98,354 and the Hiltons' share will be \$4,49,286. The management expenses on publicity etc. would be \$50,000. The Hiltons' share of profit will thus be \$3,99,286 and this will be subject to taxes—there is no doubt about that—at the rate of 50 per cent on account of corporate tax. Ultimately, the profit comes down to \$1,99,643. \$50,000 spent on experiences, the total outgo would come to \$2,49,643.

Now, according to the Committee of Joint Secretaries, the gross operating profit would be of the order of \$10,60,273. After all these calculations taken together, the net share of profit would be \$1,51,712. If you add to this Rs. 50,000, it comes to \$2,01,712. It comes to in the vicinity of \$10 lakhs. Now, the remainder, that is, \$8,98,354 or \$7,06,849, as the case might be, is the income of the Indian entity from the investment which he is making. Supposing this Hotel costs about Rs. 3.5 or 4 crores, on that \$8,00,000 or so, that is, about Rs. 40 lakhs is the profit subject to taxes also. Even then, it comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs after deduction of income-tax, depreciation and all other charges, on an investment of Rs. 3.5 crores. I do not think that even as a business proposition this is far wrong. But I would say that we have got to take into account other factors also.

As I said, this Hotel provides the tourist traffic. Now, the Hiltons and

the Inter-Continental Hotels have got their chain of hotels all over the world. Even the Hiltons have got their hotels in as many as 29 countries. They have succeeded in America, South America, Africa, in West Europe and has even the East European countries—the Communist countries are having negotiations with them to put up hotels. In U.A.R., they have proved to be a mighty success. It has been acclaimed by that Government. I would say that wherever the Hiltons' hotels are there, the tourists find it very easy in the matter of inter-hotel reservations, the services which link one country to another, which link one hotel to another. Such facilities are easily made available to them. That is why they have been found to be very popular.

Then, it has been duly commended by Shri Karni Singhji that we should have high standards. We want to improve upon the standards. I am not casting any reflection upon our own hoteliers or their management capacity. We have got good hotels. But those hotels not only get bouquets for their up-keeping, for their maintenance, for their service and efficiency, but occasionally also brickbats. We have got letters to show that. If I refer to all the bouquets, they will be pleased but if I also refer to brickbats, I do not think I will be far wrong if I say that—they also get brickbats sometimes. The question is that we have got to set a pace to establish standards and to assure the tourists who come to this country that they will find standards in hotel accommodation here which are comparable to anywhere else in the world. It will improve the standards of our own hotels also.

Then, it is not that we have decided to enter into the collaboration with Hiltons all at once. We have given the first opportunity in the case of inter-continentals to Oberoi. There is another concern Messrs. Shiv

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Sagar Ltd, Bombay. They have got the property; they have got the land and the cost of the hotel will be about Rs. 4 crores. These gentlemen have been permitted to enter into negotiations with the Hiltons on certain conditions. They have to bear in mind those conditions; they have been allowed to enter into the negotiations on principle. We have agreed that they can negotiate on the basis of sharing the gross operating profits; and they have also to take into account many other factors that are relevant for this purpose. After they have concluded their negotiations and have come to some terms, they will have to submit those terms and conditions to the Government again for approval.

So, I submit there is nothing wrong in what we are doing, particularly when we want to fill up a gap in total accommodation. In fact, there is a big gap. We have got the Hiltons, the Inte-Continental Hotels in Beirut, Tehran and Cairo on one side and in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok on the other side—in between there is a gap. We have got the Hiltons hotels even in Pakistan, in Karachi—we need not name them—but even there we have got them. The result is that there is a tendency for tourists to overfly our country for want of necessary facilities. We must provide the necessary facilities. It is not that we are going to convert all the hotels into Hilton hotels. It is a sort of sprinkling of Hilton hotels or inter-continental hotels. For us, both are equal. There is nothing wrong in this. I think I have answered the lady hon. Member's suspicions or apprehensions that she raised in this regard.

She said we are not having sufficient occupancy ratio. I would say that we have had more than 80 per cent occupancy ratio in the Ashoka. Let me tell her that the Ashoka Hotel itself, during the last two years, despite all the severity of the climate,

has been having an occupancy ratio of 87 per cent. I may give this information for the benefit of the hon. lady Member.

With these words, I submit that there is nothing wrong in what we are doing.

Mr. Speaker: The Half-an-Hour Discussion is over.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I would ask a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No clarification. The Half-An-Hour Discussion is over.
 Shri A. M. Thomas.

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEFENCE OPERATIONS

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to keep the House apprised of the developments in the fighting that is going on with Pakistan since the Defence Minister made a statement on 10th September.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नी उन्होंने ने कुछ अधिक कहा नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो प्राप के नियम और परम्परायें हैं और संविधान की धारा 105 के अनुसार इस बयान के बाद मुझे बोलने और सवाल पूछने का हक होना चाहिये, और वह मुझे मिलता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे सुनने तो दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रहेगा ?