

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे]

कमेटी ने भी इस पर चर्चा की थी। वहां पर बहुत से लोगों ने इस संबंध में अपनी राय प्रकट की जिससे देश में एक वातावरण बना और एक स्थिति पैदा हुई तथा सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ। उस समय अधिकांश नेता उपस्थित थे और मैं यह बात मानता हूं कि उनकी सदिच्छा से यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया गया। अब इसके लिए पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की जा रही है और राजाओं के साथ बातचीत की जा रही है। राजा धर्मकी भी देते हैं और अपना संगठन भी बनाते हैं तो इससे घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। भारत सरकार है, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल हैं, सारी जनता है, इतने संगठन हैं, जो इन सारी सुविधाओं तथा राजनीतिक लाभ का अंत करना चाहती हैं। अगर राजा इस संबंध में कुछ अपना संगठन करते हैं और कभी कभी अपने विवेक का त्याग करते हैं, तो उससे चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पर सरकार को बातचीत करने के लिए समय दिया जाना चाहिये और संयम तथा धैर्य नहीं खोना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं श्री भूपेश गुप्ता से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है उससे हम लोगों पर तथा जनता पर असर हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ और इन भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपना विचार व्यक्त करके बैठना चाहता हूं।

SHRI P. C. MITRA (Bihar) : Sir, I want to make a submission. It appears that this debate will not be concluded today and we have got a "Half-an-hour Discussion" at 5 P. M. Cannot this discussion be adjourned now and the "Half-an-hour Discussion" started, so that we can finish by 5 P. M.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): It is a good idea. We can postpone this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Shall we take up the

"Half-an-hour Discussion"? The Minister is here.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION SHIFTING OF THE DEFENCE INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES, MADRAS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Muniswamy, you will take about ten to twelve minutes.

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have to take this opportunity of making a suggestion to the Government not to precipitate any decision that might hamper the progress of research in Madras. Originally the Institute was set up in 1962. I would like to say something about its history. This Institute was set up in 1962 by the merger of the Physiology Cells of the Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi, and the Field Laboratory, Landour. Thereafter what happened was that it was shifted to Madras, after obtaining expert opinion. An Expert Committee consisting of eminent medical men like the serving and retired Directors General of the Armed Forces Medical Services and top scientists of the Defence Science Service went from place to place and finally they fixed up Madras as the suitable place. Shri Kamaraj, who was the then Chief Minister of Madras, offered generously 30 acres of land so that the Institute could be installed in Madras. Luckily in 1963 it was shifted to Madras, though not in a pucca building. It was in some temporary shed in the premises of the Madras Medical College. It was inaugurated on an auspicious day. Unfortunately it has been haunted by a desire to be shunted back to Delhi or to some other place. This happens to be the only one in South India. Since then they have been making out a case that it is not a suitable place at all. They want that it should be shifted. Even though it was started in 1963, long after the Chinese aggression, it was functioning in a fairly good manner. But the people who are interested in shifting it to Chandigarh or Delhi made three attempts to shift it from Madras. Everytime the Research and Development Council rejected it and reiterated that it should be only in Madras. Finally, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, who was then the Defence Minister, emphatically stated that Madras was the only suitable place and no other place was suitable. It was going on.

Now, fortunately or unfortunately, some interested persons never kept quiet. They are going on raking up this matter saying that Madras is not a suitable for various reasons. They say that the building is not there. They have been working very assiduously to see that it does not take roots in Madras. As a matter of fact, they want to say something against Madras so that it can be shifted back to Delhi, its original place. This was going on. It was, again, taken up by the interested men when the present Defence Minister took charge of the ministry and he said that he could not take any decision. He said: It is better to refer it back again to another Expert Committee. An Expert Committee was appointed in December 1967—subject to correction, it may be November or September. They started examining it again. They were enjoined the duty of fixing, once and for all a place where it should be located, instead of keeping it in a state of suspended animation. They went round the country, from place to place, and after examining the position they came to the conclusion that it must be shifted. Now, on this question of shifting, there are one or two persons who are against it, but the majority decision is in favour of shifting it from Madras. The reasons assigned by them are very many. After the Chinese aggression the problems relating to defence research have shifted towards high altitude problems. It is not as though these high altitude problems are coming up only after the Chinese aggression. It was decided in 1962. They had gone all over the country and fixed up Madras. Then, after one year this premise has been given proper weight saying that it has to be shifted because we must have a place where we can study the climatic conditions and other aspects based on the working conditions of the Servicemen. They want this to be shifted to a higher place and two arguments they have put forward. One is that after the Chinese aggression high altitude problems have come into prominence, and they want to make much out of it. The second is, if you want to undertake some study or research, it must be, according to them, only in a place where there is a research laboratory at the top of a hill. These are the two aspects. I say that besides these two aspects, there are other aspects which have to be considered. For example, this research is not only pertaining to high altitude problems. There is a host of other problems. The Institute was set up to carry out research on (1) the various types of climates to which the Armed Forces may be exposed and the physiological stresses encountered

in these climates; (2) problems relating to underwater physiology faced by divers and submariners (3) cardiovascular responses to various stresses encountered in the Services; (4) acclimatisation to high altitudes; (5) factors influencing vision of air crew; (6) nutritional and metabolic requirements for various types of activities climates, terrains and vocations; (7) effects of noise in the gun turrets of ships on the, behaviour of the gun crew, etc. These cannot be sub served by having research on the top of a hill. We are a maritime country and naval strategy has also to be looked into. Otherwise, we will be handicapped and when emphasis on it comes to be placed, we cannot shift it to a sea shore or to a place near the shore. Therefore, it is not only a problem of high altitude, but there is a host of other things.

The second thing is that it must be only on the top of a hill, so that we can understand the stresses undergone by the Servicemen. There are other aspects. Modern scientific research is carried on with the aid of sophisticated equipments. We can create certain climatic conditions also in the laboratory with the help of sophisticated equipment. For example, we can create in the plains also simulated conditions with the help of climatic chambers, high altitude chambers, decompression chambers, human centrifuges and a host of other research tools. Therefore, it need not necessarily be on the top of a hill. We can create conditions. We can find out the data. We can do this. This pseudo-scientific argument that has been advanced in favour of shifting it to a high altitude place is not at all valid from this point of view. Then we have to see what is the real trouble here, why should it be done. The thing happens to be like this. The persons who are now conducting the management of this research are persons who wanted to have it in Delhi or in Chandigarh. If it is to be Chandigarh, the Defence Ministry can take the responsibility. If it is to be in Delhi, the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet should have to give the permission. Most of such units have been shunted to various parts of the country, and they never wanted them to be concentrated here. I do not know how it will create a lot of problems if it is located in Madras. Sardar Swaran Singh is here. I would plead with him that he must take these things in an impartial way and not give additional emphasis to high altitude alone. In the whole of India we are having Defence units spread all over India—for diet, for electronics, for explosives, etc.

[Shr N. R. Muniswamy]

If this particular aspect has to be given emphasis, we cannot again shunt it back and have the research institute at a particular place

When you see the complexion of the Madras Government, it is different from the complexion of the Central Government. In view of this, if any such thing is taken away, it will create some misunderstanding. If this is given effect to, irrespective of anything else happening, I would say that 300 persons who are employed will be thrown out of employment. About 2,000 persons could be absorbed when it goes into full swing. Now they will be denied of their bread. I would only say that instead of having all these things in Northern India, which is such a vulnerable place exposed to so much of attack, it is always better to have these things at a distance. When other scientists have already examined and categorically stated that it must be in Madras, I find no reason why it should be shifted to Delhi or Chandigarh. I understand, subject to correction, that they have decided to shift it to Delhi and to have some skeleton staff only in Madras and things can be pushed slowly when the time comes. I would only request that in the context of the present political complexion in Madras, State this is not the opportune time for the Government to shift it and create misunderstanding. I do not want it to be said of Sardar Swaran Singh that it was in his period that this happened. Since he belongs to Northern India, since he wants to have it either in Delhi or Chandigarh, he will be certainly attributed some motives which he does not deserve. He does things according to the experts' report that is given. The expert committee have not given a unanimous report. Two persons have given a dissenting note that they are not agreeable to this shifting. Mr Swaran Singh belongs to Northern India. He should not get this odium that it was during his period that it was shunted back to Northern India. I hope that it is not being shifted to Northern India to give it some impetus to come to a pucca building instead of the temporary construction in which it is now. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the hon. Defence Minister that he should not take this decision which will work havoc in so many ways. He must try to avoid it. I only plead with him in the circumstances that he should not succumb to any pressure that might be brought on him either from the Defence side or from the scientists' side that it should be shifted from Madras. Already so much money has been spent

People who are at the helm of affairs allow the work to be gone through in the existing structure. Even recruitments are suspended. One of the important projects which has to come up in 1971 has been projected earlier with a view to creating the impression it is so unfortunate that this institute has been located in Madras. They are creating conditions for others to draw the impression that it is an unsuitable place. We only create the circumstance, not the country or the city of Madras. This is a manipulated thing and it should not be given effect to. Whatever reports have come before the Government are now under consideration and will be given serious thought. I am coming from Madras, I know the feelings there. I am requesting the Defence Minister as he belongs to Northern India, let him not have the odium, let him have all the encomium, let somebody else take the odium.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr Vice-Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising the subject in this House. This question of shifting the Laboratory from Madras has been agitating the minds of some of the hon. Members in this House, the Lok Sabha, and also people outside. It has been raised in the local press in Madras also. This has given us an opportunity to allay some of the misgivings about the proposal to shift this Laboratory from Madras.

The hon. Member has lessened my task by giving the background of the location of the Laboratory. But he has been unfair to some of the people working and also to the Government that we are acting under pressure or on parochial considerations and that members who are working there want to shift the Laboratory because of the fact that they belong to Northern India. If there has been any decision, it has been only for functional reasons. I will explain why it has been necessary to take this decision to shift this Laboratory from Madras. There is no pressure, there is no other consideration. If the hon. Member appeals "you are from the north and you should not have this consideration", I will also appeal to him not to have any parochial consideration but approach the problem purely from the objective point of view. For the sake of the hon. Member and of the House, I would like to go into the background of this Laboratory in a little detail.

Research in physiology as applied to the Armed Forces was instituted in 1950 and a small group constituted in the Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi, was gradually expanded into two divisions by 1959. Due to the increase in the tempo of research work in this field, Government sanctioned the establishment of a Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences at Madras in September, 1962.

After the decision to set up this Institute in Madras was taken, the Chinese attack came in October 1962 and it became necessary to station a large body of troops in high altitude areas. As the existing knowledge of high altitude physiology was very meagre, the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences was called upon to reorientate its main activities to high altitude problems of the Army. Due to its remoteness from these areas, Madras was not found a suitable location for this Institute by three Directors General of the Armed Forces Medical College in succession. Government, however, held their hand in the matter as they did not wish to upset a decision without full consideration.

In 1967, however, on the basis of the advice then tendered by the D. G., Armed Forces Medical Services the Chiefs of Staff expressed the view that the present location of this Institute was not suitable. The matter was thereupon reconsidered by the Ministry and it was decided to appoint a Committee consisting of the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, a civilian specialist, representative of the Services Headquarters with a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Defence as Chairman to go into this question. This Committee approached the problem of the location of the Institute purely from the functional angle, as I stated earlier, keeping in view the role of this Institute at present and in the foreseeable future. On the basis of the obvious long-term requirements of keeping a very substantial part of our Armed Forces on the Northern borders, the Committee came to the conclusion that major portion of the physiological problems which this Institute would be concerned with, relate to high altitude and cold environmental conditions prevalent at heights of 11,000 to 16,000 feet where our troops are positioned. On a reasonable estimate, about 75 to 80 per cent of the projects allotted to this Institute would be of this nature. Of the rest of the tasks, the majority of the projects would relate to hot and dry environmental conditions for which again

a location in the North is more suitable. The work pertaining to the Navy and the Air Force would be relatively small—Mr. Swamy raised this question about the Navy and therefore I want to say about it—and in any case would have to be performed in the actual locations for which certain facilities already exist in these two Services. The samples for the Navy we have to send them. Therefore it is not necessary for this reason that this should be in Madras.

In their Report the Committee brought out the fact that for purposes of high altitude physiological work, analysis of biological fluids and tissues is essential. This cannot be done at high altitude itself as the physical environment of low pressure produces erroneous results and it is not possible to use sophisticated research equipment at these locations. The samples are also susceptible to rapid deterioration.

It is therefore an indispensable requirement that samples, which are collected in such areas, should be transported as quickly as possible to a base laboratory situated at near sea level for purposes of analysis. The base laboratory, therefore, has to be located in the plains, but close enough to high altitude field areas with facilities of rapid communication. Since the work of the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences relates entirely to troops, it is also necessary that the laboratory should have at its disposal sizeable groups of Service personnel of different ethnic types both at the base and at the field laboratories. The other requirements are that the Institute should be located close to a large military hospital which receives patients from high altitude areas, as it is necessary to carry out detailed physiological and pathological investigations on such patients to understand the mechanism underlying the effects of high altitude and cold environments and that it should have access to sophisticated modern research facilities which will permit work with radio isotopes, etc.

The Committee had also interviewed all the heads of the scientific divisions at the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences during their investigations and the latter were unanimously of the view that the present location of the Institute at Madras was unsuitable as it did not fulfil the above criteria; in particular the impracticability of the quick transport of experimental subjects and biological material to and from high altitude areas had proved to be a severe handicap.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Madras also suffered from the non-availability of suitable subjects from Army sources for physiological studies and the military hospital there could not assist the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences in its research work, as no casualties from high altitude areas were evacuated there. Studies on hot and dry conditions also could not be effectively conducted from Madras, and personnel and equipment had to be transported to faraway locations for this purpose. It was also pointed out that the preoccupation of the Madras Medical Colleges being teaching and research on clinical physiology, there was no fruitful collaboration with the Defence Institute in regard to its major activity.

The Committee recommended that Madras is not a suitable location for this laboratory for purely functional reasons and, keeping in view our deployment of troops a location at Delhi or Chandigarh would be far more suitable.

The Report of the Committee has been considered in the Research and Development Council, which is presided over by the Defence Minister and includes the Chiefs of Staff, the D. G., A. F. M. S., and several distinguished scientists as members. On the basis of these discussions, the Defence Ministry has now accepted the proposal that the Institute may be moved from Madras to Delhi. Apart from the reasons given by the Committee, which I have mentioned above in brief, this decision has been taken on the ground that the Defence Science Laboratory, the Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences, the All-India Medical Institute and the Vallabh-bhai Patel Chest Institute—all located in Delhi—afford an important complex of research facilities which will be most useful for the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences in its lines of research. It was also noted, in this connection, that at present a large proportion of the scientific staff to the extent of 75 per cent and much of the equipment is required to be moved from Madras to different locations, mostly in the Northern regions, for carrying out the research tasks of the Defence Institute of Physiology and allied Sciences. This involves a considerable expenditure and damage to expensive equipment. The proposal is now under the consideration of the Government prior to issue of formal orders.

From what I have said, it will be quite clear that the decision to move the Institute from Madras to Delhi has been based purely on functional considerations. It is a historical circumstance that a very

substantial portion of our Armed Forces have to be deployed in high altitude areas in the North and it has become the primary duty of the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences to go into the physiological problems of the troops in these mountains. Many of the problems are of great urgency and it is therefore imperative that the Institute should be located in a manner which should permit it to fulfil its functions.

Mr. Swamy has raised some questions about the Defence establishments in the South. For his information, I would like to say that so far as defence production establishment is concerned, a major portion of it goes to the South. The hon. Member is, perhaps aware of the number of factories four or five, that we have in the City of Madras itself. Then there are—I do not want to name them—eight others. Apart from the 12 or 13 establishments that we have in Madras State alone, I would like to say for the information of the Members that only recently we have decided to move the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment from Ahmednagar to Avadi. This is only for functional reasons.

The Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences is a relatively small organisation. The question of the employment of its personnel has also been raised by some Members. There are, all told, 140 people employed in it and out of them, most of the people have opted to come to Delhi when the laboratory is shifted. The problem of 20 people remained. Out of the 20, 13 have already been earmarked for this Vehicles Research and Development Establishment. Seven people remain to be employed, and we hope to get them employed in some other establishments.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I have got the names of three hon. Members. They can put short questions. Dr. Mahavir.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): The Minister has been kind enough to make an elaborate statement on the subject. Personally, I am satisfied with the reason that has been given, that it is functional, as he termed it, and therefore the decision to shift the laboratory in question has become necessary from the point of view of its effective functioning. But I personally wonder why all this apologetic explanation was necessary, since the very reason or the

very justification of the department lies in its utilisation for the problem for which it is meant.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why it took the Government so long to appoint the Committee. The Chinese attack came in 1962. The Committee was supposed to have reported some time before the 14th of March because the first question was answered in the House on the 14th March that the Committee had reported and the Report was under examination. Now, from 1962 to 1968 is a pretty long time. In the case of defence matters also if the Government takes so long to take a decision, to appoint a committee to go into a question which is so vital for the country's defence, I think it is not a very proper way or a desirable way or in any case it is not the proper speed with which such things should be handled.

Secondly, on the 2nd of May, the question was repeated in the House and the Government replied that the Committee's Report was still under examination, which means that from 14th March to 2nd May at least the report was continually being examined and the Government had yet to reach a decision. In this matter, does not the Government feel that this type of delay in taking a decision where the vital needs of defence are concerned is not suited to, and actually revolts against, the paramount consideration of the country's defence?

Similarly, I would also like to know what the Madras Government wrote on this issue. The earlier part of the Minister's statement, I am sorry, I missed because I was not in the House. But if the Minister has not elaborated on that, I would request him to say a few words about what the reference of the Madras Government was. I would also request the Minister to assure the House that in such questions where defence considerations are involved such small matters as the regional consideration or the desire of a particular State should not have over-riding importance in any case because it would be ridiculous. For example, if a State were to insist that the laboratory should remain in a particular area because it simply provides some employment to a number of persons although it cannot function well there, it would be ridiculous. In that way every department will provide some employment. Would it not be ridiculous if the State of Punjab or Uttar Pradesh were to make a demand for a shipyard? I hope the Government is clear on this matter that on such issues the question of regional considerations

should not be allowed to have an over-riding influence. I would be grateful if light could be thrown on these matters.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, may I ask the Minister whether the high altitude problems are the only problems to be considered in the location of these research institutes? After all, this high altitude fighting will be on a very limited character. Our defence may have to be strengthened in the plains also. The North-East Frontier Agency area is not full of high altitudes. Then what about the sea-coasts? It is not merely the high altitude problems that are to be considered for the research work undertaken by this Institute. And, after all, the place to which this research Institute is to be shifted is in the plains. The Minister says that there will be a great saving in transport if the Research Institute is transferred from Madras to Chandigarh. But I do not think if transport is the only consideration of a decisive character in this matter.

Again, there is another defence consideration, namely, our defence establishment and defence research institutes should be scattered all over the country and should not be concentrated in one single place to be an easy target for enemy planes and enemy action. That is one of the considerations for the distribution of defence research institutes and factories all over the country. The farther these defence research institutes and factories are from the border in the North the better and safer it will be for our defence.

Then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the political argument cannot be neglected in a country which is a federal State, divided into a number of States. There are jealousies over the expenditure incurred at the Centre, in the capital. If the States are to be satisfied some consideration should also be paid to the political argument. The Madras State would not like its Institute to be shifted to the North. After all, there are very few defence factories and Institutes in the South and if this Institute is also to be shifted to the North there is bound to be a feeling of discontent in the State of Madras.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister was telling us that the Defence Laboratory which is proposed to be shifted from Madras has to be within easy flight distance from the place of the Testing laboratories.

[Shri G. A. Appan]

For instance, there are two international Institutes doing the same work as the Madras Institute. They are not within the three-hour flight distance as the Minister might be having such facts with him. So this argument will have to fall to the ground. As my hon. friend, Dr. Ruthnaswamy, has put it, the defence factories and institutes should be equitably dispersed or distributed throughout the country rather than being concentrated in one place like Delhi or Srinagar or Chandigarh. There was a proposal previously to shift this factory to Srinagar or Chandigarh. But now it seems they have decided to shift it to a place like Delhi. It is said that the move is just to please some personalities. I do not think it is advisable on the part of the Government to shift a well-established Institute from one place to another. This will only mean that we are going to adopt the policy of...

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Mohammad Tughlaq.

SHRI G. A. APPAN: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Come to your question.

SHRI G. A. APPAN: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister if it is not possible for him, at least on rational grounds, to reconsider the issue afresh to allow things to stay as they are. In view of the fact that the Madras Government might have written something tangible on this on vital grounds of appeal, I would like to have an affirmative answer from the hon'ble Minister of Defence.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very difficult for me to answer these questions because while Dr. Bhai Mahavir wants me to decide on merit and functional consideration, Mr. Ruthnaswamy wants the matter to be decided on political considerations. Sir, I have already explained the reasons why this laboratory is being shifted.

Some points have been raised by Mr. Ruthnaswamy about the sea coast line. It is a fact that we have got seacoast problems. But for that we have got alternative arrangements in Bombay. Here the laboratory handles about 70 to 80 per cent, samples coming from high altitudes. So far as the sea-coast problem is concerned, we can handle it in Bombay.

Mr. Ruthnaswamy's argument that most of the defence installations are situated in the North is not correct. As I stated earlier, I want to say that a major part of the defence installations are in the South and for valid reasons also. Madras has about 12 big installations. In the Madras city itself there are 4 establishments. But that is not the consideration. I must repeat that there is no political consideration. Simply objectivity and functional consideration have prompted us to take this decision. We have not taken this decision in any haste. A Committee was appointed on which experts were there. Bhai Mahavir says that we took a long time to decide. After all, we had to consult all the persons. Scientists went round the country and as a result of that we came to this conclusion.

Mr. Appan raised the question of waste of money. I might inform the hon'ble Member that no construction has been made. Not a penny has been invested in buildings for the Laboratory. We had temporary accommodation. We have not made any construction.

REFERENCE TO ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GOVT. BUSINESS

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would request you one thing...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have taken my half an hour from this non-official day. I do not mind...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): I have not taken. It was the decision of the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Decision of the House under your leadership. It is all right. Tomorrow the next week's business will be announced. The motion on Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Kanti Desai has been admitted. Next week it should be discussed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The Business Advisory Committee is meeting tomorrow. You can discuss all these matters there.