

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : जिस ढंग से यहां कार्यवाही चलाई गई है उसका विरोध में मैं बाहर जाता हूं।

(The hon. Member then left the House.)

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपसे अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी कार्यवाही चली, गलत चली इसलिये आपकी कार्यवाही के विरोध में इस सदन से हमको त्याग करना पड़ेगा। मैं कहता हूं कि जितनी कार्यवाही हुई है सब गलत है।

(The hon. Member then left the House.)

(I) THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3)  
BILL, 1967

(II) THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4)  
BILL, 1967

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C.  
PANT): Sir, I beg to move:—

1. "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1967-68, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

2. "That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services, during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the first Bill . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): One by one. You cannot take all the Bills together.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am going according to the Order Paper.

The first Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 30,67.12 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 21st December, 1967 and the expenditure of Rs. 40.01 lakhs for payment of court decrees etc. charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands presented to the House on the 29th November, 1967. The net cash outgo arising out of the batch of Supplementary Demands would be only Rs. 22.65 crores. As detailed explanations have already been given in the Supplementary Demand Statements, I would confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the major items for which additional provision is required.

A Supplementary provision of Rs. 20 crores is required under the Demand Loans and Advances to meet the requirements of the public sector undertakings, due partly to shortfall in their internal resources and partly to larger outlays than originally provided for.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to make one point. From 11-00 to 8-30 we have been sitting non-stop. There must be some recess. We have not taken our meals or food. It cannot go on like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): I suggest we adjourn the House for half-an-hour for dinner and then reassemble.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Give half-an-hour adjournment. We can sit again.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): I think it is a reasonable suggestion. We break at least for half-an-hour.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): You cannot go on non-stop.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): After Mr. Pant finishes if it is the wish of the House we can adjourn just for half-an-hour.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Sir, I have absolutely no objection. But if everybody goes there together it may be a little difficult but if it is staggered it may be easy. It is for you to decide.

**THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI):** You can go by batches.

*(Interruptions)*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN):** Order, order.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Anyway, the temper of the House will be better after dinner.

The additional demand comprises Rs. 5 crores for the Madras Refineries, Rs. 3.21 crores for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Rs. 7.50 crores for the Indian Oil Corporation and Rs. 4.29 crores for the Fertiliser Corporation of India. I should point out in this context that the public sector undertakings consist mostly of plants which have a long gestation period. They are capital intensive. It takes time for them to show results. Also in many of these plants expansion work is going on simultaneously and capital invested is partly in the expansion work and partly in the basic plants functioning today. Though the return from the running public sector undertakings has not been high, they are serving a national purpose. Government is alive to the need for further improvement in their working and all attention is being paid to this aspect.

An additional provision of Rs. 47.50 lakhs is required for the purchase of shares of the Indian Explosives Ltd., which is establishing with foreign collaboration a fertiliser factory at Kanpur for the production of 450,000 tonnes of Fertiliser Urea per annum. Hon. Members appreciate, I am sure, the importance of increasing production of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs in the context of present food situation and will not, therefore, I am certain, grudge the additional demand.

A supplementary sum of Rs. 8.70 crores is required for transfer to the Marketing Development Fund and for expenditure on Export Promotion and Marketing Development Schemes met from the Fund. The actual additional cash outgo would be Rs. 5 crores and the rest is only for transfer to the Marketing Development Fund. The expenditure is in the form of cash assistance for certain items of export on selective basis, and the additional expenditure is mainly on account of arrear payments in respect of raw jute imported during 1966-67 as well as the decision to give retrospective effect to subsidised export of expeller and solvent extracted decorticated cotton seed cake with effect from the date of devaluation and increase in the rates of subsidy on certain selected engineering items. The export of certain other items such as prime iron and steel is also now expected to be larger necessitating larger subsidy. The hon. Members will agree with me that every effort should be made to boost up our exports and the cash assistance has an important role to play in this matter.

Three token provisions of Rs. 1000 each have been sought for making payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., and to the African National Congress for the setting up of their office in India. The second Bill arises out of the Demands for Excess Grants relating to the year 1964-65, voted by the Lok Sabha on the 21st December, 1967 and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and incurred in excess of the sanctioned appropriation for that year. The reasons which led to the excesses have been explained in the foot-notes below each Demand or Appropriation in the Statement of Demands for Excess Grants.

As the House is aware, these excesses are, in the first instance, reported upon by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and then examined by the Public Accounts Committee and it is only after the Committee have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is

brought before Parliament. A few accounting adjustments noticed subsequently have also been taken into account with the approval of the Public Accounts Committee. These have been explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Introductory Remarks in the Statement of Demand for Excess Grants.

Hon. Members may well enquire why these excesses arise and why they cannot be avoided. The payments on Government account are made by a large number of disbursing officers spread all over the country and usually there is a time-lag before the transactions are brought to account against the sanctioned Grant or Appropriation. It does happen, sometimes, that towards the close of the year, either as a result of inevitable payments or book adjustments made by the Accounts Officers, the Grant for the year is exceeded, but these excesses come to notice when it is too late to go in for additional provision. Such excesses occurred in 39 Grants and Appropriation in 1964-65 and constitute about 0.14 per cent of the total sanctioned Grants and Appropriations for the year. Nevertheless, I would like to assure the House that every possible effort will be made to avoid or reduce such excesses to the minimum.

Sir, I move.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : On a point of order . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Let me finish. Now, the motion has been moved and it is for discussion and for Members to take part. As it is the desire of the House, we adjourn for half an hour. What is your point of order?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Under which rule of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House two financial Bills have been moved together?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Generally the Appropriation and Excess Bills are taken

together. That is the established practice. Now, we adjourn and meet at fifteen minutes past Nine.

The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past eight of clock.

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past nine of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have before us the Appropriation Bills.

AN HON. MEMBER : Misappropriation Bills.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Yes, it could not be wrong to say misappropriation, because every day when we read the newspapers what are the items that we see? Only in this morning's papers we see Rs. 50 lakhs loss to Bharat Sevak Samaj. This is great Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda's Bharat Sevak Samaj. I do not know what it has produced, but certainly here is a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs that is noticed on one day. On how many other occasions have there been such matters? It shows the pattern of Government's spending which has been faulty right from the beginning.

Sir, the faulty policies in many of these respects have been guided or misguided because of the faulty foreign policy. A few days ago, two weeks I think, I went to Bangkok for the Asian Parliamentary Union meeting. India was a party to the first meeting. Two Congressmen had gone and I was told that they had signed the charter. Now this is a body which is sponsored by democracies in Asia to foster the growth of democratic traditions and democratic methods in Asia, because while India has the benefit of British connections which certainly give us certain traditional democratic ways, there are many countries in Asia which do not have these things. When we were present at Tokyo, two Members of the Congress Party were present and signed the agreement, the charter. We did not go

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to the second meeting at Korea perhaps because it was in South Korea. The third meeting was to be held in Bangkok. Our Government would not send an answer even to the invitations they gave. I do not understand this, whether it is the Government or the Speaker's office who did not send the answer. But I happened to be in Japan about a month and a half ago and the leader of the opposition invited me personally by name to say, "you must come". I went there and I saw Mr. Kishi, brother of the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition both together at the meeting. I do not understand why the Government of India takes such an attitude and will not associate with other Asian countries in developing democratic traditions.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has South Korea got it?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: South Korea has certainly got democratic traditions. If you are thinking of North Korea, then it is a different matter. Of course if you are thinking of the democracy that pervades in other countries, it is a matter of your lookout. We know what sort of democracy is there. The question is whether people are even able to speak. For uttering a few words of poetry people are given harsh sentences. Authors are given harsh sentences. If my friends want to call that democracy, they are welcome to do so. But I do consider this as a great failure of our Government. Of course it is all because of the misguided policy, because of the friends who misguide them. Taiwan offered to give certain rice seed. We do not take it and say, "thank you". The same position prevails in the matter of fertilisers. We will not learn. Therefore, we suffer. We buy in the open market and pay a very heavy price. That is why our finances are in this bad state.

Then of course we have given large grants to the External Affairs Ministry. I do not know how far these grants are justified and how far our policy in this regard is correct. All of these require a revised look and a revised thought. Are we by our policies and by the

money that we are spending making friends or are we losing friends? Are we becoming stronger or are we becoming weaker? These to my mind would be some of the tests that we could apply.

I do not know whether there is any provision in these for the recent fertiliser purchases that have been made. Is it not possible for our Government to go to friendly countries and ask for fertilisers? Some of them will, I am sure, be willing to give at a much lower price, some even free, but the approach is not made. We go and buy in the open market, and when you go to the open market, it depends always upon demand and supply. Therefore, you have to pay a very high price. I do not know whether that is a very right policy.

I find in one of the items Rs. 50,000 as additional vote on the Secretariat to the Vice-President. If I am mistaken, the hon. Minister will kindly correct me. Is that so? What is the fact? Has any addition been made? On the contrary the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha and of our Rajya Sabha want to curtail certain privileges. We used to send letters to Ministries from that office, and they say, "our staff has been curtailed, so we cannot oblige you, we cannot send letters out".

SHRI K. C. PANT: The details are given as to why it has increased.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I do not find it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is given on page 22.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: But if there is going to be increased expenditure, surely it is going to mean increased amenities to Members. I see the amenities are cut. That is why I am trying to point this out. I want to point out that all over the world Members of Parliament are treated in such a way that they can function efficiently. Secretarial service is provided. In many places rooms are provided, leave alone allowances and all that, I am not quarrelling. Here our facilities seem to be

cut everyday. We are getting Members who take more interest which is a welcome sign. More Members ask questions than they used to, which I consider a very welcome sign. I consider it a very welcome sign. When I came early in the Rajya Sabha, I used to see the Questions List over and the number of questions was not so big. Now it is a good sign that more Members ask questions. But for asking questions and for sending in Resolutions and for corresponding with their constituency people, each Member requires more facilities which should be provided. I do not see any increase in them; I see that our facilities are being curtailed. The Notice Office says, we are unable to send out letters that the Members want to send to the Ministers because our staff is being curtailed. I do not know what type of economy this is when we see such type of work that is being done. Sir, I am sure that provision will be made for relief being afforded from calamities that occur. The House has expressed sympathy for those affected, everyone has expressed his sympathy for the people who suffered in the disaster at Koyana or the cyclone that took place in Orissa. The Home Minister is all powerful in the Government and I am sure he will look after the people in Koyana well. But does that mean that the people in Orissa who have suffered as a result of the cyclone and where there is a non-Congress Government are going to suffer? There is also another part of the story. On certain assurances given—orally or written, I do not know—the former Congress Chief Minister of Orissa played ducks and drakes with the finances of Orissa, ran into a scheme called the Paradeep Port. Fortunately, it is proving to be a beneficial scheme. I have no quarrel if it is beneficial. It is a very good, deep draft port. The State of Orissa. . . (Interruptions) I have no quarrel, I am not quarrelling over it. You should support what I am saying. Be patient and listen to reason, to what I am saying, and then you will have to agree with me. Sir, every major port is governed by a Port Trust and at the initial stages Government provides funds for the formation of the Port Trust helping the Port Trusts to be on their legs,

for forming a Trust and allowing them to float loans and debentures. Why is it not being done in that Port? The Government of Orissa is suffering because of the other activities of Mr. Biju Patnaik, playing ducks and drakes with the finances of the State. It was left in a practical state of bankruptcy. But that Port has turned but to be a good project it is a very good thing. But the Government of India should go to the succour and aid of this State by helping them to form a Port Trust quickly, such as we have got Port Trusts in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. These remarks were also made when the Port Trusts Bill was coming up. The Government should indicate what their intentions are and allay the fears. It is no use giving pious promises that the Government of India treats all the States, Congress and non-Congress, alike. We would like to see it translated into action and particularly in a State that has run well, where there is not so much of floor-crossing and where the Ministers are not being out to auction so easily. Government should go to the succour and support of a State like that. I hope the hon. Minister will enlighten us on what the Government proposes to do in this matter.

Last but not the least, I would refer to a subject on which unfortunately we have not been allowed to say anything in this House so far. We are at the fag end of the session. I do not know whether the nefarious Novesti deal is going to cost any money to the exchequer or whether any provision has been made for it. But I do not understand how different it is from the other deals which were considered not in the interests of the country. While many people feel that this is something which is entirely against the self-respect and against the use that this country can put it to, why do you want to run into it in the fraudulent manner in which it is sought to be put down the threat of this country by calling it independent, independent of the Government? Is there anything independent of the Government in any Communist country? I am sure that this House knows better than that and we are not

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babies to be misled by such statements to say that this is independent of the Government, that it is run by so and so and so. We know that everything in Communist countries is run by the State and it is completely under the control of the dictator who is in charge. And are we going to make Delhi a suburb of Moscow? That is what it is going to be if you are going to allow things to go on in this way, and I would like to sound a note of warning against it.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :** Sir, for your information, people call Mr. K. K. Shah as Mr. K. K. Novesti.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) :** There is no list here. Yes, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) :** Sir, the Leader of the Swatantra Party began his speech by an attack on the foreign policy of non-alignment, continued the speech by the adulation of Taiwan as the paradise of democracy, by the glorification of South Korea where angels of peace and democracy live, by the admiration of Thailand where you have got only fairness and justice inhabiting, and ended his speech by attacks, by diatribes against the Novesti deal. It is all in pattern; we can understand it because currently a drive is on in this country to rouse any mass against the Communists and to sail under the slogan of anti-Communism, which has been the slogan of counter-revolution and fascism in every part of the world. Why it is being done, you must understand it. It is being done in order to divide and disrupt the growing unity of the leftists and democratic forces, so that the Swatantra Party, with the blessings of Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, can come to some kind of a collusion arrangement with the rightists within the Congress, and our esteemed friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, can share the Treasury Benches with his counter-part, conceit-driven Congressmen masquerading as Congressmen who are really Swatantra men in the other party. Now the process has started and it is in that background that you must understand this

set-up. Anyhow, I can quite understand it. And he has discovered a dictator in the Soviet Union. He thinks that nothing in the Soviet Union is free, that all the freedom lies in the Indian Chambers of Commerce, in the House of the Birlas, in the House of the Tatas where their ideology and perhaps the Swatantra policy not only thrive but are also lavishly financed. It is not any accident therefore that in the last general elections some of the business houses declared that this time they would be equally dividing the funds allotted for election donations. I do not know how much our friends have got in the Swatantra Party but according to the balance sheet and the disclosures made with the Finance Minister there, they are the up and coming runnings-up after the Congress. Now, let us not go into all that.

Now, additional expenditure we are called upon to sanction. But recently it has been revealed that our tax collections are poor, that we are in large arrears in regard to collections of assessed income-tax even. Recently it has been revealed how the film stars, the top ones, are evading income-tax, and the names are there in the papers. I need not go into it. Film stars, after all, are bad but how much can they evade? But the real evaders in the field of evasion are to be found in the business world, in the big business world, the world where our Swatantra friends are perpetually watched.

Now, here I immediately invite your attention to a concrete case which is typical of how the evasion is going on. Recently, as you know, and even before that, a lot of investment was taking place in urban landed property, especially in landed states and properties in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and similar other cities. I would invite your attention to a case in Bombay. This is in regard to a building at the Nariman Point in the Bombay City, called 'Nirmal', owned by the great Somanis, a concrete case. Now, as you know, these Somanis are having a kind of deal. They show one thing on paper and 50 per cent, they take in cash in regard to this landed property when let out. This is the rule. I have got the

information from people who are supposed to know. According to the information furnished to him, recently in the last few years on this account only Somanis have made not less than Rs. 75 lakhs of rupees. Take the case of the Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., to which some portion of the building, 'Nirmal' was let out, actually 7,300 sq. feet. There it was done at the rate of Rs. 100 or so per cubic ft. But actually it is much higher. Everybody knows it. I know it for a fact. And Mr. Morarji Desai is aware of it. I have papers in my possession. I should like to know what Mr. Morarji Desai is doing in regard to calling to account Somanis and detecting the black money. This is going on, Mr. Vice-Chairman, in Calcutta on a large scale because it is so easy to get money and if you have some money it is easy to bring up buildings. L.I.C. is advancing money for construction purposes, for building huge mansions, skyscrapers, multi-storied buildings. First of all, they legalise the black money and then make the money out of it. The Government is not doing anything. Mr. Bhupalka has just built a huge building. I believe he got a loan from the L.I.C. I am not saying that you are a blackmarketeer.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) :** No personal reference.

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भूपेश बाबू को मालूम नहीं है, एल० आई० सी० ने कोई पैसा नहीं दिया है।

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Your building is very successful where you charge Rs. 1,200 per month for two or three rooms. Lucky man you are. And here you want amenities for the Members of Parliament. You do not care for these Orderlies and others. You do not care how they live. Anyhow, you are all lucky in this regime. The Government is not doing anything in order to find out the black money. Recently I gave you a case. As you know, Bennett Coleman & Co. came in for severe criticism including the Times of India.

A Commission of Enquiry was instituted. Ultimately the Government came to an arrangement where certain representatives of the Government were put on the Board of the Bennett Coleman & Co., and the gentlemen who gave the information to the Government and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was alive at that time, received the information. Now they are being persecuted and prosecuted by Shanti Prasad Jain and not being protected by the Government although the Government had given them an assurance that they would be protected against such harassment.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) :** You have already referred to this matter.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** The Board is still under the control of Shri Shanti Prasad Jain. The same thing is happening in the B.J.C. You have heard the story. I went to Calcutta and I took these two balance sheets with me and gave them to eminent Chartered Accountants. They said that these balance sheets, on the face of it, were irregular. They said it. I shall give still more detailed information. I have left them there. I say this thing because unless you control these people, how can you check this black money or the unaccounted money and find necessary resources to meet some of the increasing requirements of our public finances.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) :** You must finish, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Just one or two points on Education.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Let him say something on the Demands.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** On Taiwan? Do not worry about Taiwan. Coming to the Appropriation Bill, the Education Minister is here. I must tell you some of the wrong things. I have been to the Soviet Union many times. He thinks that I am going to a sinful place. I do not think so. It is not a bad place to go to. You have been there, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and I have

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taken you round and shown so many things. Now, there is the Friendship University where scholarships are given very liberally. Anyone who passes Matriculation can go there. For them all these scholarships are there for study. And the only qualification needed is Matriculation. They do not say that you should be a B.A. or an M.A. But this Government, on its own, has put a restriction. They say not only B.A. but first class B.A. alone can go. As a result, people who are not B.A., who are only Matriculates or Intermediate, are not in a position to go. I have been recently to that University. They say, "Why do you not send your boys? Even if you send people who are your graduates we start them from the very beginning and give them education in the beginning as we give to the Matriculates. for three years, those who go there after graduation." It is not done. I am surprised. In no country this rule prevails. Only in India it prevails. I think from about 90 countries or so students come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): Education is advanced here and we want to send better people.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is not done. It is a very serious matter. The Education Minister is not here. I should like to know why, when the other party is willing to take people who are not graduates—they say that they will train them up—we are not sending. There is no such restriction elsewhere. Then why are you restricting?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): Thank you, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just a minute. About the Secretariat of the Vice-President I do not know anything. But, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we should cut the expenditure on this hammer. This hammer should be eliminated. Whatever the cost of it, we should not sanction money for the hammer that you have. I am a man of the hammer and sickle. That is our emblem. But when

I see that hammer I am frightened. I get terribly frightened. Therefore, Sir, what kind of expenditure is being made I should like to know. Conditions of the members of the staff of the Rajya Sabha, specially those who are low-paid, should be known to us. Certainly there need not be needless proliferation.

Recently, you see, we invited some American journalists and Ganju, the celebrated Ganju, brought them here. The expenditure is Rs. 1,85,000. All that we got from them is a drama about Indira Gandhi, a scurrilous drama shown in the Universities of the U.S.A. Why do you bring journalists here? If the Americans want to come here, let them come on their own. You bring such journalists and equip them so that they can go and carry an anti-Indian propaganda. And Ganju did that. And for that we have to spend Rs. 1,85,000 according to Mr. Morarji Desai's own statement in the other House. These are matters to be seriously considered.

Finally, there is something about the Border Police. Although we created the Border Police for protecting the borders, that Border Police is being utilised to beat the students and the pressmen. As you know, day before yesterday 24 pressmen were mercilessly beaten so much so that the shameless authorities had to apologise. The pressmen had been beaten the like of which never happened. Even though they showed their cards they were beaten one after the other and their cameras were broken. This is what is happening.

Finally, the Border Police is not needed. For them money should not be sanctioned. Similarly, the Central Reserve Police Force is also being utilised for suppressing the people's movement and for the political ends of the Congress Party whereas it was needed for other reasons. That kind of thing is happening.

One thing more I would like to say. I do not know why our Swatantra friends are so upset. They never say about American deals. The Soviet Union does not need this kind of thing.



It is good that a deal has come. You get the material. But you are under no obligation to circulate them. But they are under obligation to circulate these things to their press. Yet you are up against them. Naturally you are up against them for political considerations, not for any other thing, exchange of news or views or any such thing.

Mr Vice-Chairman here I am getting a little worried. With the decline of the Congress Government, with the decline of the Congress leadership, the leadership of the Government in particular, with the decline in the moral and political stature and the integrity of the Central Government Ministers the bureaucrats are getting more and more powerful. Now this is not a party issue. Whichever party rules it would require an administration, a democratised administration. When I say bureaucracy, I have in my mind some top ICS officers, may be some IAS officers also because that also goes with it. We made heroic speeches against English. But what about the ICS officers? Why should they remain? They should be bundled off. Let our other officers get promotion. Let our officers from the IAS be promoted and be given proper training. Let them rise up but let us not have these ICS officers. To-day this is another mentality of the Government that they rely on the ICS officers. I tell you I know it for a fact that many very brave Congress Ministers suffer from a palpable inferiority complex the moment they go to the ICS officers. They think they are superior creatures, although outwardly they will make a big show. I think it is degradation of our political life. I think it is bad. I know it for a fact that some of the Ministers well, they are not good enough, but they are made all the worse by the advice of the ICS people, these people who have no touch with life, who have no respect for democracy and who have been born and brought up in an entirely different set-up, in conditions that were certainly not kind to our aspirations of independence and democracy. I think that again is another problem.

Finally, new Ministers are being added here. I cannot keep abreast of

the appointment of Ministers. Many are being appointed. Sometimes I ask Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy, "Has that man become a Minister?" He says "Yes, he has become a Minister." Now why do you need so many Ministers for doing so little? Never a Council of Ministers so big has done so little for the country or for the positions they hold. Therefore, I say that you should consider all these things here . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : One thing more—foreign policy. I didn't want to go into it. But Shrimati Indira Gandhi is reported to have said in the other House in her speech to-day that "We are interested in the Vietnam war." Is that the language of a nation which has attained independence? Is this the language of the Bandung spirit? Is this the language of Asian solidarity? Or is this a language which comes from prodigings by Americans, from American influence or from inspiration from them? I know I will be raising a controversy. But hon Members agreed with my other speech. I know you will disagree with this speech. But you always like my speeches whenever you agree with me, and you do not like my speeches whenever you do not agree with me. So we are now in this situation. I know this Government is now spearheading in its own way a reactionary attack against democracy. To-day reaction is to be found not in the Swatantra benches only or elsewhere. To-day reaction has got very strongly entrenched in the treasury benches, and in Bengal and in other States, the counter-revolutionary offensive is being led at the political level by the leaders of the Congress Government. Therefore you know how we feel when we are called upon to sanction money for those people who are out to destroy democracy, who trample under foot fundamental rights of the people and who are appointing Governors to make them touts and agents of the ruling party and prostitute the Constitution and not only defame the country and our traditions but create these kinds of abnormal conditions in which we are finding our-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]  
selves today. I do not want to say more. I hope hon. Members will consider what I have said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Chordia.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्व वक्ता का भाषण सुन कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मुझे इससे पढ़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और यह ही अच्छा होता कि मैं भी अपनी जेनरल स्पीच तैयार कर के लाता और अपने दल की कुछ बातें यहां कह सकता और अपने विचार भी यहां प्रकट कर सकता, खैर, आज तो मैंने गलती की, अब सम्भवतः यह गलती नहीं करूंगा और जेनरल बातें ही करूंगा, लेकिन अभी तो जो पुस्तिका दी गई है और जिन बातों की मांग की गई उसी के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहंगा।

श्री आबिद अली : शाबाश।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : आपके धन्यवाद की आवश्यकता नहीं।

श्री नेकी राम (हरियाणा) : धन्यवाद भी नहीं लेते।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : नेकी राम जी, यदि आप नेकी से धन्यवाद दें तो उसकी कद्र की जाती है लेकिन अगर उसमें नेकी की जगह कुछ दूसरा हो जाता है तो गड़बड़ हो जाती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें एक मांग की गई है कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन एंड मार्केटिंग डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के अंडर 2.25 करोड़ की राशि खर्च की जाय। नाम तो बहुत अच्छा है एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन एंड मार्केटिंग डेवलपमेंट स्कीम, लेकिन यह किस काम के लिये है? वह काम यह है :—  
A sum of Rs. 2.25 crores is required to make arrears payments in respect of raw jute imported during 1966-67.

नाम है एक्सपोर्ट का और खर्च किया गया मैटीरियल के इम्पोर्ट के लिये। यह कैसा है, क्या है! हो सकता है कि अंग्रेजी होने की वजह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता हो कि क्या कुछ गड़बड़ हुई इसके अन्तर्गत और पंत जी बतायेंगे तो मालूम पड़ेगा लेकिन इस किताब के हिसाब से और जो कुछ थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी आती है उससे तो मुझे यह कुछ ठीक नहीं लगता, नाम तो एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन है लेकिन इस हिसाब से तो यह लगता है कि यह रा मैटीरियल के इम्पोर्ट के लिये है। वह यह कहेंगे कि इसको इम्पोर्ट कर के उसका फर्स्ट क्लास बना कर फिर भोजना चाहते थे इसलिये ऐसा करना पड़ा लेकिन यह जो फारफेच रास्ता निकाला है यह कुछ न्याय-संगत नहीं प्रतीत होता।

जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का सवाल है, जूट हम पैदा करते हैं, हमारे खेतान साहब और भुवालका साहब अक्सर यह कहा करते हैं कि आपकी जूट-पालिसी ठीक नहीं होने की वजह से यह सब होता है कि पाकिस्तान का जूट इंग्लैंड जायगा और इंग्लैंड से फिर इंडिया में आयेगा, सीधा नहीं आ सकता, तो हमारे ऊपर डबल बोझ पड़ता है, तो यह कहां तक हमारे व्यापार को बढ़ाने वाला तरीका है। इस जूट के बारे में पहले भी चर्चा हुई है। हमारी सरकार की नीति निश्चित नहीं होने की वजह से यह सब है। हमारे नये नये मंत्री आते हैं, जैसा कि मंत्रियों की फौज के बारे में कहा गया कि ताश के तो 52 पत्ते होते हैं मगर यहां मंत्रियों की फौज के पत्ते ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं, उसका कारण कुछ भी हो लेकिन ये जो हमारे यहां नये नये लोग आते हैं वे अपनी हिम्स के अनुसार नई नई योजना ले कर आते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When did my young friend become a Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) When you were in Moscow.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :**  
तो यह जो इसके बारे में एक्सपेरिमेंट्स किये जाते हैं यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है।

दूसरी इसमें यह मांग की गई है कि हमारे यहाँ जो खली है, मालवेट प्लाट की, और यह जो कच्चा लोहा है इसके निर्यात करने में सब्सिडी देना है। वही मैटीरियल जो यहाँ से भेजते हैं फिर एक मामूली बजन का बन कर यहाँ आता है और उसका हमको बहुत मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता है, जो खली यहाँ से जाया करती थी उस में कोको या और कुछ मिला कर ओवलटीन का लेबिल लगा कर या और अपनी अपनी कम्पनियों का लेबिल लगा कर जो चल या जाता है उसमें हमारा कई गुना रुपया बाहर चला जाता है लेकिन यह हमारी व्यापार बढ़ाने वाली सरकार, यह देश का विकास करने वाली सरकार और पंचवर्षीय योजना का डिबेटर, पीटने वाली सरकार अभी तक हमारे यहाँ के कच्चे माल का उपयोग पक्का माल बनाने में नहीं कर सकी, जो यहाँ का कच्चा माल बाहर से पक्का माल हो कर आता है उसका उपयोग लेने की क्षमता हमारी सरकार नहीं रखती और फिर कहते हैं कि हम बहुत योग्य हैं और जनसघ वाले, उस रोज प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने कहा कि जनसघ वाले, पंचवर्षीय योजना का विरोध करते हैं। मैंने उसी दफा उसका विरोध किया कि आप गलत कहते हैं। वह रिपोर्ट वाले तो नोट किया नहीं। जून 1952 में जब जनसघ का निर्माण हुआ उसी समय डॉ० मुखर्जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि पजीपतियों के हम पक्ष में हैं किन्तु ऐसी योजना चाहिये जो हमें अपने सधनों के अनुसार आगे बढ़ायी जाय और हमारी योजनाएँ अधिक से अधिक

लोगों को काम दे सके, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा सके। इस तरह की योजनाएँ नहीं चाहिये कि जो हमारे यहाँ बेकारी बढ़ा दे, भुखमरी बढ़ा दे, महंगाई बढ़ा दे, जिससे लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिले और फिर कहे हमारी योजना है। इस तरह की योजना के हम हमी नहीं हैं।

तो यह जो सब्सिडी मांगी जा रही है यहाँ लोहा निर्यात करने के लिये, यहाँ के सालवेन्ट प्लान्ट का या स्पिलर्स का निर्यात करने के लिये, वहाँ के लोग यहाँ से खली ले जकर प्रोसेस करके थोड़ा रंग रोगन डाल कर, खुशबू डालकर हमारे आफिसर्स के टेबल में ओवलटीन वगैरह के रूप में जो खाने का काम देते हैं, तो क्या हमारी सरकार इस तरह की छोटी छोटी चीजों को स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से आवश्यक भी है।

**श्री नेकी राम :** वह खली यहाँ खा लिया करे।

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :**  
वह नेकी राम जी के लिये छोड़ दी। हरियाणा में ज्यादा खाते हैं और उनकी शकल भी बनाती है इसमें कोई शक नहीं। तो इस दृष्टि से यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दे कि बजाय उमंग कि अपना पैसा उसको सब्सिडिज करने में लगाये एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये, उसकी अपेक्षा यह रकम अपने नये नये उद्योग खोल कर और उस कच्चे माल में उसका अधिक से अधिक उपयोग कर सके, इस ओर लगायेंगे, तो अधिक लाभदायक होगा।

दूसरे, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें मुकदमे की फंड रीपॉरेशन के अंतर्गत एक मांग है। वहाँ पर कुछ ने विवाद किया उसका ठेका दिया था, उसमें समय पर काम नहीं किया, ठीक अप्रीमैन्ट नहीं होने की वजह से, उसका उमने कोर्ट में, न्यायालय में,

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया]  
दावा किया और न्यायालय में दावा करके  
डिक्री सरकार पर हुई, सरकार बड़े आराम  
से यहाँ पर आई कि आप हमको पैसा  
दीजिये चुकाने को। यों बता दीजिये  
आपका काम उसने क्या किया?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : क्या आइटम  
बताऊँ आपको?

(Interruptions)

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :  
आप लोग जिन्हें जाना हो जाइये, छुट्टी  
कीजिए। खाना खा ही लिया है, बिस्तर  
की व्यवस्था करवा, दूँ आपके लिये कहिये  
तो। तो इसमें दिया हुआ है पेज 27 पर।

"A firm at Calcutta was appointed  
as transport contractors for transport-  
ing foodgrains for a period of two  
years from the 1st November,  
1962. . ."

उसी में यह आया है क्योंकि पंत जी जरा  
विभ्रम हो गये थे, समझे इधर की लाइन  
में चला गया। तो यह जो होता है यह  
एक ही नमूना नहीं है, ऐसे कई कैसेज  
इसमें हैं कि न्यायालय में दावा हुआ और  
हमारी सरकार को बाद में उसका भुगतान  
करना पड़ा। अब आप कहेंगे, हमने तो  
पूरी कोशिश की न्यायालय में, हमारे लोग  
हो गये, मगर सरकार से मैं यह पूछना  
चाहता हूँ, इस केस का ही उदाहरण  
लीजिए, या तो हमारे एग्रीमेंट में दोष  
है अथवा जो एग्रीमेंट बनाने वाला है उसकी  
गलती है और यदि एग्रीमेंट में गलती नहीं है  
तो जो एकजीक्यूट करने वाले अधिकारी  
लोग हैं उन्होंने ही गलत करके उसको सारी  
इन्फार्मेशन देकर वे गड़बड़ कर दी है—  
कहीं तो गलती जरूर है—और उस गलती  
की सजा या तो इकरारनामा लिखने वाले  
की है या उसको अमल में लाने वाले  
को।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : इसमें तो आर्बि-  
ट्रेटर ने फैसला दिया है।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :  
काहे पर से दिया?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : अपने कोर्ट की  
डिक्री से . . .

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :  
कोर्ट हो, आर्बिट्रेटर हो, लेकिन आर्बिट्रेटर  
ने फैसला दिया तो किस आधार पर।  
आपके यहाँ पर किस अधिकारी की  
गलती हुई। कितनी बार आप सफल  
हुए कोर्ट में, या डिक्री का अमाउन्ट लेने  
के लिये। आर्बिट्रेटर ने एक बार जो  
फैसला दे दिया अवार्ड के रूप में तो  
उसको आप चेन्ज नहीं कर सकते हैं।  
उसके बारे में भी कभी आपने यह बताया  
हो कि इस मामले में अमुक अधिकारी  
ने इकरारनामा लिखने में गलती की और  
उसकी वजह से हमें यह गड़बड़ी हुई  
और उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ ये  
कार्यवाही की, तो मैं संतुष्ट होता। मगर  
ऐसा आज तक किया नहीं गया। इसमें  
और भी है कि . . . (Time bell rings).  
मैं तो इसका विरोध करूँगा। जो रिलेवेन्ट  
बोले, जो बिल के हिसाब से न बोले,  
उसके लिये कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं और जो  
बिल के हिसाब से बोले उसके लिये घंटी  
बजे, यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are a  
sufficiently experienced parliamenta-  
rian. On the Finance and Appropria-  
tion Bills you can talk on policies. Shri  
Dahyabhai Patel was quite right. The  
hon. Member does not seem to know it.  
I have been a little longer here.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :  
मैं तो इस पर तसल्ली से बोलूँगा। अगर  
इरेलेवेन्ट कहूँ तो जरूर रोक दें। मैं इसमें  
बिलकुल मतभेद नहीं रखता कि फाइनेन्स  
का बिल है तो उसके 'डिमार्न्ड्स' के संबंध  
में कोई जितना चाहे बोल सकता है।

(Interruptions)

مجلس جیٹر میں (شری اکبر علی خان) : آپ کی

جنوربا صاحب میں نے سب اس بات کی

توم دلائی چاہی کہ آپ نکلے ہوئے ہیں۔

†[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान):**  
आप कहिये चौरङ्गिया महब मैंने सिर्फ  
इम बात की तवज्जो दिलानी चाही कि  
आप थके हुए हैं।]

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :**  
मुझे मालूम है कि मुझे क्या करना है।  
यदि मैं गलत जाऊँ, इरिलेवेन्ट जाऊँ या  
जो बन्धन है उसके हिसाब में न जाऊँ तो  
कहिये। क्या बंधन उन्हीं के लिये है जो  
उसको समझते हैं उनके लिये बंधन नहीं  
है।

तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह के  
जो अमाउन्ट्स हैं उसके बारे में हमारी  
सरकार यह स्पष्टीकरण दे कि किस की  
गलती की वजह से—उनके इस तरह के  
जर्बार्ड की वजह से या न्यायालय के  
निर्णयों की वजह से उनको उसके दाम  
देने पड़े।

इसके बाद आता है इंडियन एक्सप्लो-  
सिव्ह लिमिटेड। इसके लिये हमारी  
सरकार ने रुपया मांगा है और इसके लिये  
जो रुपया प्रोवाइडेड है, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत  
से भी अधिक जो शेयर है वह इम्पीरियल  
केमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के हैं।  
हम लोगों में अकल कम है, हम समझते  
नहीं हैं, उनसे जानकारी लेनी है, ज्ञान  
लेना है, लेकिन ज्ञान लेने के साथ साथ हमारे  
पैसे का पूरी तरह नियंत्रण हो सके  
इसके बारे में हमारे पास क्या व्यवस्था है ?  
हमने अपने यहां पर इतने दिनों तक  
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग चलाये उसका  
अनुभव हमको यह देखने में आया है कि

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

हमारे यहां पर आज तक विदेशियों का  
सहयोग ज्यादा लिया गया, उन लोगों ने  
हमारी नासमझी का नाजायज लाभ  
हासिल करके हम लोगों को एक एक  
हजार माल के स्पेअर पार्ट्स हम  
लोगों के मिर पर मढ़ दिये और उनके  
दाम हम को देना पड़े कई उदाहरण  
हैं जिसमें कोई 500 साल के लिये, कोई  
700 साल के लिये, कोई 1,000 साल के  
लिये स्पेअर पार्ट्स...

**श्री के० क० शाह (महाराष्ट्र) :** 1000  
साल कैसे ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-  
BAR ALI KHAN) : Order, order.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :**  
हजार साल के लिये स्पेअर पार्ट्स उन्हीं  
दे दिये थे वह हमारे माथे पर मढ़े हुए हैं।  
तब तक विज्ञान किस दिशा में बदलेगा,  
कौन कौन मशीनें कब तक चलती रहेंगी  
इसके बारे में कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता।  
तो ऐसी स्थिति में जहां पर कि हमारा  
अधिक हिस्सा नहीं है, जब कि हम बहुत  
कम हिस्सा उसमें रखकर आगे बढ़ रहे  
हैं, हमारी इस कमजोरी का, नासमझी का  
वह नाजायज फायदा उठा न लें, इसके  
प्रकाशन के लिये हमारी सरकार क्या कर  
रही हैं क्योंकि हम यह हिस्सा रख रहे हैं  
और हिस्सा रखकर अगर आंख मूंद कर  
हम बैठे रहें, अगर यह मान कर चलें कि  
उनके 51 परसेन्ट से अधिक शेयर हैं  
इसलिये वह सब कुछ कर सकें, यह नहीं  
चलेगा और इसका स्पष्टीकरण देना होगा  
कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो पुराने  
उद्योगों में टेक्निकल अनुभव के आधार  
पर, हमारे यहां जो गड़बड़ियां हुईं उनका  
किम प्रकार इलाज कर रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां जो पब्लिक सेक्टर चलता  
है उसका बड़ा विचित्र हिसाब किताब है।  
सरकारी पैसा हमसे मंजूर करा लिया

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया]  
जाता है। हमारे एक बंधु कहते हैं सारा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो जाय, दूसरे बंधु कहते हैं सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में होना चाहिये। हम कहते हैं हमारे यहां उत्पादन दीजिए, हमे इससे मोह नहीं है कि आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में कर रहे हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कर रहे हैं। रास्ट्र निर्माण करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। अगर जो आपके कई सेक्टर चल रहे हैं उनका तमाशा बड़ा विचित्र है। कहीं कहीं तो आपको लाभ दिखाने के लिये कीमतें बढ़ानी पड़ती हैं। आप दूसरों को भी तो इजाजत दें कि वे भी कीमतें बढ़ा लें ताकि उनका घाटा भी पूरा हो सके और नुकसान न हो। हम करोड़ों का नुकसान उठा रहे हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो हम इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव लिमिटेड के माध्यम से वहां के शोयर्स ले रहे हैं उसमें हमारी रक्षा के लिये हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है इसका स्पष्टीकरण देना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। हम आगे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो भी औद्योगिक कार्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहते हैं उसका हम ऊपरी हिसाब नहीं चाहते हैं बल्कि जो टोटल प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट है, वह चाहते हैं। हमें ऐसा भी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं चाहिये जैसी हमें हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल भोपाल के संबंध में मिली। पहले उसके संबंध में 14 करोड़ का घाटा अनुमानित किया गया था और अब वह 24 करोड़ हो गया है। इसी तरह भिलाई वगैरह के भी कई उदाहरण हैं जिन को सदन के सामने बतलाया जा सकता है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आशा है माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब बातों का स्पष्टीकरण देंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Niren Ghosh, you may speak now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I cannot speak now, Sir. It is beyond 10 O'

Clock now. Let the House be adjourned now.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : I would like to participate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : You finish your speech today, Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : How can I at this late hour? Tomorrow we have to meet again. It is an important Bill you have put on the agenda for tomorrow. Do you expect that at this late hour. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : It was the understanding that we should finish this work today.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : I hope you will co-operate with me.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No; let the House adjourn now. The understanding was that we shall sit up to 10 O' Clock, and now it is beyond 10. It is impossible to carry on now. We require some rest and then we shall have to come prepared for tomorrow's important Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I realise the little difficulty of my colleagues here. As far as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill is concerned, it seems Government is determined to bring it. We would ask them not to but if they bring it, then we would like to have ample discussion. Therefore, in order to save the time of tomorrow, on that ground, as far as I am concerned, I am prepared to sit through the whole night provided the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Bill, we have a full go at it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Let the House adjourn now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Kindly co-operate as has been suggested by your colleague, Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy speak now. I will speak tomorrow first taking ten or twelve minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We are finishing these three Bills. This is the business for tonight.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: As Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has said, tomorrow we have to give full time to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. Also we have to discuss the resolution on West Bengal, and therefore we should utilise as much time as possible of today.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy now speak. Tomorrow give me 10 to 12 minutes, and I will finish within that time; I won't take more time. Otherwise it is impossible. The House should adjourn now.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हम लोगों के गल पर दो दिन के अन्दर 15 दिन का काम सौंपा गया है। कल सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया था कि हम दो दिन के लिए 10 बजे रात तक बैठेंगे और जितना काम हो सकेगा करेंगे। अब 10 बज चुके हैं ( Interruptions ) मेरे अकेले के हाथ में नहीं है। इसे तो सरकार और सभापति को हिसाब लगाकर करना चाहिये था। हम 10 बजे को साढ़े दस बजे तक कर सकते हैं। अभी 6 बिल बाकी है जिनको सरकार पास करवाना चाहती है और मैं समझता हूं कि वे इतने समय में पास नहीं हो सकते और यह असम्भव है।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, the understanding was that we should still till 10 o'clock. We had half an hour break for dinner. So we must honour that commitment up to 10.30 and we are prepared to sit right up to that time. Still, if there is any business to be transacted, it should be postponed to tomorrow.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill can be taken up in the next session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You now speak, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in this Appropriation Bill we have provided some funds for certain exigencies with regard to the Indian Missions abroad. It is unfortunate that most of the Missions abroad are not functioning properly. We are aware that in 1965, when there was the India-Pakistan war, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had to send different M.P.s teams to different countries to explain India's stand with regard to the India-Pakistan war. The aggression that was committed on India by Pakistan and how to meet that aggression, that was to be explained by some of the M.P.s. teams that visited those countries. Special efforts had to be made by those teams to explain our position. This is not a good compliment to the Indian Missions abroad. It is a reflection on the working of the Indian Missions abroad. The Missions are not projecting the image of India in the proper perspective. I do not know what they are doing there. There is utter lack of proper publicity about India's case with regard to Kashmir and with regard to China and even with regard to our dispute with Pakistan. Most of these missions have failed miserably. There was the committee to go into the question of these foreign service personnel and how to improve the quality of the personnel. It was presided over by an ex. I.C.S. officer. It should have been proper for the Government to associate some of the Members of Parliament with that committee to go into the working of these Missions abroad and to the recruitment, etc. etc. of the foreign service personnel. But that was not done. There should be a complete overhaul of the Foreign Service. Unless you do it, you will not project India's image abroad properly.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, again and again we have referred that it is not proper for the External Affairs Ministry to

[Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy ]  
 send defeated candidates to other countries as Ambassadors or as High Commissioners. When those people were rejected by the electorate, they should not be sent to foreign countries to propagate or to work in the Indian Missions and project India's image. They do not represent the views of the common people. So it is politically bad and morally worse appointments.

Another fact I would like to bring to the notice of this House. Recently, an appointment has been made and it is of Mr Dhawan as High Commissioner in Britain. For nearly nine months or so Government failed to make proper selection, they did not appoint a man who has been in public life. I fail to understand how this obscure Judge, whom we have not heard of, a retired Judge who never mixed with the people, who was never in public life, I fail to understand how he can reflect India's policies or he can interpret India's policies. Another fundamental question that I would like to ask is: Why should we draw these retired Judges in this arena? We will by this encourage nepotism. We will encourage particularly the Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court to look to the Government for some favour or other. They will lose their independence and it is unfair to appoint retired High Court Judges to such important posts, not only to this important post but to any important post these retired Judges should not be appointed. If we go on patronising retired Judges, then they will not be fair and they will not discharge their duties when they are in service in a fair manner, in a judicious and proper manner. Therefore, I disapprove of such appointments. Even now it is not too late for them to cancel this appointment because the person has not gone to the United Kingdom to take up this post.

Another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. We are still having our dispute with Pakistan with regard to Kashmir and while Pakistan was constructing the Mangla Dam, India protested against its construction. How was it that the Prime Minister while flying over

Pakistan territory, the other day sent a congratulatory message to President Ayub Khan. If she had sent merely her greetings I would not have regretted. But now she has compromised India's position with regard to Kashmir by indirectly recognising the right of Pakistan to build this dam. It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister should have made such a statement.

Some funds have been provided for opening here the office of the African National Congress in India. It is a good thing that such an office is being opened in India. We have always evinced interest in Africa and in the freedom struggles going on in Africa. We should continue to pursue that same policy. Even today Angola and Mozambique have not become free. Rhodesia still continues to be under a racial regime which is depriving the Africans of their right to freedom. It is a very serious matter and the Government of India should take more interest in African affairs. Many times the people of Africa have complained to us that Africa does not get the same attention from us as the other countries are getting. Most of our Ambassadors prefer to go to Europe or America or Canada. They will shirk their responsibility and their duty to go to these African countries. They are fond of the life that is available in Europe, America and other Western countries and they do not want to go to the African countries. It is unfortunate that our senior diplomats are not sent there. If they decline to go there then the Government of India will not force them to go there to interpret India's policies abroad. There is something more in this. If these senior diplomats were to go to the African countries then those countries will feel that their position in the world is being recognised by India, that they can always count upon India's support in their cause. It is unfortunate that this aspect of the matter has not been impressed upon these diplomats and the External Affairs Ministry yields to the whims and fancies of these diplomats.

Recently a debate was going on in the United Kingdom, in the House of Commons, with regard to the supply of



arms to South Africa. South Africa is still following the policy of apartheid and yet some of these countries who are supposed to be friendly countries and who have accepted the resolution of the U.N. asking them to apply sanctions, are supplying arms to South Africa. They are supplying other war necessities also to South Africa. They are also supplying oil to South Africa and they are violating the U.N.'s resolution asking these very countries to put an embargo on all supplies to South Africa. These are very important matters and the Government of India should devote more and more attention to them and it is a good thing that this office of the African National Congress has been opened in India and is located in Delhi, and that the Government of India is extending its support to this African National Congress.

One last word, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and I shall conclude. There are a number of Indians who have adopted their homes abroad. There are Indians in Malaya, in Singapore, in Mauritius, in Fiji and other islands. Recently the Prime Minister of Mauritius was here. It is going to be independent very shortly. In Fiji there are more than 51 per cent of people of Indian origin. I had an opportunity of visiting that country. The members there of the Indian origin complain that our Indian Mission was not functioning properly and that a film on Nehru which was sent by the External Affairs Ministry for exhibition there was not exhibited at all. I asked the Commissioner and the staff in the Indian Embassy and they said, "Our staff has been reduced so much that we cannot even keep our library open." Here is a country which is going to be independent shortly and we should demand its independence as early as possible. When it becomes independent we can count on its support in the Security Council and in the United Nations.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, recently some constitutional reforms were introduced in the Fiji Islands. But there racial discrimination has been given priority over natural justice. The European community which is only 6 to 7 per

cent of the Fiji population gets one-third of the representation and 33½ per cent representation in the Legislature. But the 51 per cent Indians there get only 33 per cent. I know that persons who have settled down in Fiji do want to live in amity and harmony with the original Fijians there. But these European minorities are creating all the trouble and this racial policy is being perpetrated in Fiji by the British Government. It is still a British colony. It is time that the Government of India took up the cause of these persons and the Government of India should ask the Government of Great Britain to see that constitutional reforms are introduced on the basis of one man one vote and no racial discrimination should be perpetrated there and natural justice should be given to the people there. Freedom should be here and now declared for Fiji and the Government of India should do its best in this connection. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Bhadram, take just five minutes if you want to speak. Do you want to speak now, Mr. Ghosh?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Not now, I shall speak tomorrow.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to narrate some of the conditions that prevail in Andhra Pradesh. Generally Andhra Pradesh is known as a granary. No doubt it is a fact that the central districts where the Krishna and the Godavari rivers flow, the crops are fairly good. But in other parts of the State the present drought has affected several districts, particularly the district from which I come, namely Vizag. There the successive droughts of the last three years have affected the crops and the people have started migrating from several places to the urban areas. And the people living in the agency areas have started eating leaves. In some parts of the district even drinking water is not available. The total crop that is damaged by drought in this particular district alone is about Rs. 18 crores and if the total figure of acreage affected in

[Shri M. V. Bhadram.]

Andhra Pradesh is taken into consideration, you will find that about 35 lakh acres of food crops have been damaged and about 15 lakh acres of non-food crops have been damaged. The total area is about 50 lakh acres that is affected by drought conditions in coastal Andhra and in the Telangana area. The total population affected is about 65 lakhs spread over 6,000 villages. The value of the total crop that has been damaged in this year according to preliminary estimates is about Rs. 120 crores. And now there is the problem of giving relief to these people and providing employment to them, particularly in those districts of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Guntur and Anantapur. The question of feeding them is also a problem. Recently when the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of our State visited that area there was a deputation demanding at least 15,000 tonnes of rice every month and the State Government has offered about 10,000 tonnes but that is not enough. These are the districts where the crop is mainly dependant on the rains and when the rains have successively failed for the last three years the question of a permanent solution of the problem has got to be thought of. The State Government is thinking of tapping subterranean water as a permanent solution of this problem. And they are of course thinking of short-term arrangements also for this year. Therefore I would like to urge upon the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government in ameliorating and mitigating the suffering of all those people, particularly in the drought-affected areas. Even though it is generally known as the granary, it applies to only four or five districts. According to available statistics ten districts have been affected comprising a total population of 65 lakhs and a crop area of 50 lakh acres with the value of the crop estimated to have been damaged at Rs. 120 crores. Therefore I urge upon the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government in this matter.

Thank you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, first of all I would like to

touch upon the affairs of the National Chittaranjan Cancer Research Institute which are in a very sorry state. A Director-General has been appointed temporarily though the permanent vacancy is there. The Founder-Member of the Institute had died and no permanent Director-General had been appointed. And without any interview, without following any due processes a person who has the least knowledge of cancer research—he might have Degrees and other things but he has no knowledge whatsoever of cancer research—has been appointed temporarily. Still that permanent post is vacant, no applicants are called for and a suitable permanent Director-General is not being appointed. Now this is the only important institution doing cancer research work and what is happening there? That person—I think he is Dr. Mukherjee—is more interested in spending money in furnishing and decoration than in research work. And during a short period all the research has gone and he goes on spending lakhs of rupees without even issuing tenders for all those things. So a lot of favouritism, nepotism, corruption and what not is going on there. And I would like to say he is a friend of Dr. S. Chandrasekhar. They were perhaps working together in the all India medical body previously.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: He is not a medical man, this Dr. Chandrasekhar.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Anyway, I have been told so; it is for him to say. Despite there being representations about it, nothing is being done so far.

Then I would like to touch about the allocations and grants for the States for development purposes.

But now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, now it is 10.30. Let us adjourn. I will speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No, no. Please co-operate.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We must adjourn now. We can take this up tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : I am in the hands of the House but may I appeal to the hon. Member that he must cooperate?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Tomorrow I will take only ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : May I appeal to Mr. Niren Ghosh?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : I am thankful to all the Members here, especially the Members of the Opposition for having kindly co-operated. I know that we have sat late till 10.30 but we have to finish the business today. I would urge upon them—they will have seen that nobody from this side has spoken although many of them wanted to speak—and I would appeal to them ; let us finish the business.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We have decided not to speak on the other Bills. But Mr. Niren Ghosh seems to have some important point on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Please adjourn the House now, Sir. We shall take this up tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : There is no question of tomorrow.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : We assure you from the Opposition that within ten minutes we will finish the rest of the business tomorrow I will take only ten minutes and there will be no other speeches.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Let us finish it now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You adjourn the House now and give me eight or ten minutes tomorrow and in another two minutes we will finish the other Appropriation Bills, and return everything.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : No, no.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : That was the understanding. The understanding was that the House would sit till ten but

because we have taken half an hour for dinner we have sat till 10.30.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : The understanding was that all these Finance Bills would be over today. I do not want to stand by the agreement even. Whatever it may be, I appeal to you let us finish this business and the other two Bills will take only two to three minutes. There should be no difficulty ; it is a question of co-operation. Now that you have co-operated so long, I wish you extend that co-operation a little more.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : We will give you every co-operation in getting these passed tomorrow ; I request you to adjourn the House now.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : जैसा लीडर आफ दि हाउस कहते हैं, बिजनेस खत्म करने की बात कही गई थी 10 बजे तक । अगर लैंग्वेज बिल 7 बजे के पहले समाप्त हो जाता तब सम्भव था । अगर वह बढ़ा है तो रात भर तो नहीं बैठ सकते ।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : But we have exceeded the time we had fixed for the Language Bill by an hour and a half and that was in order to accommodate everybody. So let us see that we finish this today. It is not that we have to make a half-an-hour speech every time. If we want we can do it. That is what I mean.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : If you want to continue, if you don't adjourn and if you want to violate the agreement then I won't speak and I would walk out in protest.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Mr. Vice-Chairman, the understanding was that we should sit till 10 P.M. and now it is past 10.30. Tomorrow also we are sitting till 10 P.M. If necessary we can sit throughout the night tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not today then?

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Because we have to prepare ourselves for tomorrow's debate.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I say this is nothing but intimidation and coercion.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : If at all it is coercion, it is coercion of love.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You are violating the agreement. What is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Let us get these passed.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : We are fatigued and tired. There is a limit.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Vice-Chairman, even at this stage, if Mr. Niren Ghosh would like to make his points, I would easily give way for five minutes.

SHRI ABID ALI : But he has no points now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I have some points and I will take eight minutes. Now, I will not speak. As a protest I walk out. It is impossible . . .

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : When we have sat for half an hour more, it is better to adjourn the House now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : It is coercing. Is it parliamentary practice? I walk out in protest against this coercive method.

*(The hon. Members then left the House)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I regret that Mr. Ghosh ultimately decided to go out, but in the circumstances we have no choice. I realise that the hour is late and that I should not trespass on the patience of the House. I shall try to be extremely brief. My task has been made easier by the fact that many of the points that have been made do not strictly arise from the Demands before the House and, therefore, really do not call for any answer on this occasion. It would have

been better if these points had been made in a general debate. Anyway, I shall just pick out a few points and make a few remarks because some of them relate to points of fact. One is with regard to the Paradip port. My hon. friend, Mr. Patel, referred to it. Now the fact of the matter is that the Central Government took over the Paradip port when the State Government was unable to finish it. It was only in order to help and in order to complete the project the Central Government undertook this task. He referred to the need to set up a Port Trust and he wanted to know why it has not been done. He will be glad to know that, in fact, a Port Trust has been set up. It has been formed with effect from 1st November, 1967. It has a Chairman and ten members. Therefore, his information is not up-to-date in this regard.

Then, he made a reference to the Novosti deal and he asked, "Are we going to make Delhi a suburb of Moscow?" I would only plead with him to have greater faith in this country and the people of this country and the Government of this country and I would request both him and Shri Bhupesh Gupta . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : With the last I do not agree.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Patel has challenged the Novosti deal while Shri Bhupesh Gupta is afraid of American journalists within this country. Why are these people so afraid of everything? This country has adopted democracy. It has accepted freedom of thought, freedom for the propagation of ideas and freedom of association. They should understand that it is democracy of the type that they are not used to, but democracy of the type that we like and it is in the context of this democracy and democratic functioning that we should like this free movement of thought inside the country and we should not be so terribly afraid of new ideas coming in.

Then, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta referred to the Border Police being used in Bengal. I would like to inform him that under

the existing provisions the Border Police can be used for internal security in certain instances.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Your border is in Chowringhee.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. Chordia referred to the fact that jute was imported. Jute was imported and later on jute goods were exported. Last year there was a shortage of jute and if jute had not been imported, we would not have been able to export jute goods. As regards subsidy for pig iron and oilcake, these are surplus. There is a good market abroad and so we sent them.

Finally, Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy referred to the African countries—and I fully associate myself with the sentiments he expressed in support of African countries. We attach as much importance as he does to African countries and to countries in which persons of Indian origin are living. I assure you that we shall take into account whatever he has said, but I have a quarrel with him when he said that senior diplomats are not posted to the African countries. He should go through the list and he will find that many senior diplomats are posted to the African countries.

I think I have covered the points that merit attention.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I said something about Mr. Somani . . .

SHRI K. C. PANT: I began my speech by saying that I shall only answer points which are relevant and which arise from the Demands.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Somanis sold out the space to their family charitable trust, Hazarimal Somani Trust, a charitable trust, where it is exempted from income-tax. Find that out from the letter you have got there. It is an important matter. I will not give you the letter which is with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): You have already said that. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services, during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Next Bill.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : जो बिल था वह तो पास हो गया, अगर सारी चीजे आप आज ही करना चाहते हैं तो कर लीजिये, इतने टाइम तक हम तो नहीं रुक सकते।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल लेना था वह ले लिया, अब खत्म कीजिये। समय एक्सटेंड करने का कोई फैसला नहीं किया और निश्चित समय के बाद कभी हाउस बैठाने नहीं करता।

सभानेता (श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी) : सिर्फ पांच मिनट और लगेगा, अगर आप चाहें तो।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : गलती आप करें और सजा हमको देना चाहते हैं। हम बिल्कुल एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे जब तक कि आप हमें निकाल नहीं देते। हम बिल्कुल एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। जब तक आप हमको निकालेंगे नहीं हम नहीं जायेंगे। हम नहीं जायेंगे, बिल्कुल नहीं जायेंगे।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : सदन का समय पूरा हो गया है। जितना बढ़ाया उतना हो चुका।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : मैं हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ, नहीं तो आप हमसे ज़बर्दस्ती कीजिए। वी विल नाट अलाऊ टु प्रोसीड। 10 बजे तक आपने कहा था, साढ़े 10 हुए, पौने 11 हो गए। हम नहीं बैठ सकते, हम नहीं बैठना चाहते।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : If you do not want, all right, we will not sit.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : जो बिज़नेस हमारे हाथ में था उसको हमने पास कर दिया है।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : If you do not want, then we will not sit.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : हमें क्या जानवर समझ रखा है आप लोगों ने ...

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : If you do not want, we shall stop. I do not want that against your will. We will not sit if you do not want. Naturally as I said, it is a question of love. It is a question of co-operation.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : No question of love.

यस लव का सवाल नहीं है, पौने 11 बज गये।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : Only five minutes

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : No, no. We will not allow.

हम बिल्कुल अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे चाहे हमको आप बाडीली रिमूव कर दें...

SHRI K. C. PANT : One second. . .

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : दो मिनट, पांच मिनट बैठना है तो कल भी हो सकता है लेकिन इस तरह से हम अल ऊ नहीं करेंगे। हमने डिसाइड कर लिया है। आप लोगों ने जानवर समझ रखा है। इतना कहने के बाद भी आपको अक्ल नहीं आती। जानवर समझ रखा है, यह बिहेव करने का तरीका नहीं है।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : We will do it tomorrow. What is there?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Tomorrow 10 o'clock?

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : No. We will meet at 11 o'clock.

हम जाकर सोयेंगे भी, और फिर काम करने के लिये भी बैठना पड़ेगा।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : Nothing will be done against your will.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : इतना परेशान करने की बात थी तो सरकार पहले ही कर सकती थी। गुनाह भी किया और बिना लज्जत।

श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी : चौरड़िया साहब, आपका प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है। मैं विनती कर रहा था अगर आप बैठ सकें। इसमें कोई जोर जल्म नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Shall we agree to sit at 10.30?

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : No, Sir. Only 11.00.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : As it is the wish of some hon. Members, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes past ten of the clock till eleven of the clock on Saturday, the 23rd December, 1967.