

for use in effluent treatment to control water pollution.

(vi) G.S.R. 600 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on Polyvinyl Alcohol when manufactured from Vinyl Acetate Monomer.

(vii) G.S.R. 601 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on packets of Oral Rehydration Salts intended for distribution to general public free of cost under Massive Programme for the control of Diarrhoeal diseases under National Maternity and Child Health Programme [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2594/81]

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of Market Loans floated by the Central Government in June-July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2595/81].

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a draconian law. This is intended to suppress the working classes...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is an insult to Parliament. This is breach of decorum.

(Interruptions)

जय हिन्दकशन हो तब बौनियेगा ।

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE APPLE

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:

"The remarkable achievement of our scientists in successfully launching the satellite APPLE and inauguration of its utilisation experiment"

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): It cannot come as a calling attention. This should have come from the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are wrong in that, Mr. Rajda. I have well considered it and it is according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You can say anything when the discussion comes.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. Your objection is not well taken.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Sir, I am grateful to the members for having raised this calling attention, because thereby we can give the importance that our scientific community, our technicians and our engineers need.

**Not recorded.

APPLE (Ariané Passenger Payload Experiment) represents an important step in the efforts of Indian scientists to put outer space progressively to use for the welfare of the Indian people. APPLE is the first Indian experimental 3-axis body-stabilised satellite to be placed into the geo-stationary orbit.

The spacecraft was designed and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation. It was launched by the third developmental flight of ARIANE, the heavy launcher of the European Space Agency, from Kourou, French Guyana, on June 19, 1981, into a geo-synchronous transfer orbit, free of cost. The next important step was to place the spacecraft in a near synchronous orbit by firing the apogee boost motor (ABM) at the most appropriate time. This was successfully done in the morning of June 22, 1981, from the Mission Control Centre at Shriharikota. Thereafter, a series of crucial manoeuvres such as reducing the spin rate of the satellite, deploying of solar panels, facing the sun and the earth in proper direction by using the sensors, activating the momentum wheel etc., had to be carried out carefully. All these manoeuvres, except the deployment of one of the two solar panels, were successful. Subsequently, a series of skilful and controlled firing of the Hydrazine thrusters brought APPLE to its station in the geo-stationary orbit, viz., 102 degree east Longitude on July 16, 1981. APPLE now looks constantly towards the centre of India and is ready for utilisation. In spite of the failure of one of the two solar panels to deploy, the satellite has adequate power for its operations. The first national TV hook-up demonstrations using APPLE have already been carried out on August 13, 14 and 15, 1981.

APPLE carries a communication C-Band Transponder developed and built by the Indian Space Research Organisation. This is to be used for experiments in television distribution, radio net-working, digital communications, remote area and emergency

communications, computer inter-connect etc. The static earth stations in Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras as well as transportable terminals, emergency communications terminals, small communications terminals and specialised terminals for computer interconnect will be used for these experiments. All these terminals have been developed indigenously. These experiments will be based on the joint efforts of scientists in the Indian Space Research Organisation, Post and Telegraph Department, Doordarshan and the All India Radio.

With APPLE occupying its assigned parking place, India has demonstrated its capability to design and build a contemporary three-axis stabilised spacecraft, inject it into the geo-synchronous orbit and use it for telecommunications and mass communications. This is an important stepping stone towards indigenous realisation of future operational communications as well as other body-stabilised spacecraft missions. The entire nation is proud of the achievements of our scientists, technologists and engineers who have made the APPLE experiment successfully and have placed India in the select group of countries which have developed operational capability over such Satellites.

13 hrs.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and her Government for the successful launching of our own satellite, APPLE, and also its utilisation in the domestic communication system on the eve of the 34th anniversary of our Independence. I also congratulate our scientists, technicians, workers and others, who associated themselves, directly or indirectly, for the successful achievement of this unique venture.

Our country is not lagging behind if compared to other very advanced countries of the world though our resources for scientific experiments are limited. We have already entered space technology and our nuclear

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

knowhow is known to the world. These achievements have a tremendous significance in the modern scientific age, which cannot be minimised even by a layman. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in our country by some groups of political parties or leaders through a section of the press, to minimise this achievement and to create a feeling amongst the people that it did not come under the priority sector and has no significance or relevance to the common man in the country. This is a kind of insinuation and a self-deceiving process. They are trying to demoralise the people of this country by creating this sort of issues.

In the modern day, scientific advancements are connected with all-round development of mankind. When we conducted an underground nuclear test, there was a hue and cry in many quarters. But as has been stated by our leaders time and again, India's nuclear experiment is only for the betterment of mankind and not for any destructive purpose. It is to help the society to grow faster and to overcome the problems by successfully utilising scientific processes. Similarly, the satellite communication system is a new era in Indian history. We all are aware that the present micro-wave system is not adequate to remove the communication gap and to bridge it and to reach the poorest who reside in the remotest part of this country. So the advancement of domestic satellite communication system is a unique one.

Fortunately I have got some experience because A & N Islands were brought under domestic satellite communication system by arrangement with the international satellite last year, which has established telecommunication connection from Port Blair and Car Nicobar with other parts of the country. In the past it was dependent upon luck. Sometimes we could get connection; otherwise, not. Further there are many areas

where there is micro-wave system. But it is very difficult to get connection even from Delhi.

In the present age of science it is necessary to have a link between the masses and the Government so that the masses are aware of what is happening in the country and they could not be misguided by some disgruntled elements. It is a matter of pride for us that simultaneous telecast through satellite, APPLE, has started in the country and a large number of villages know it. It is also to be noted here that there are many other important information like weather forecast, storms, rain natural calamities, etc. which will be known to our scientists and they can caution our countrymen and the Government to take certain precautionary measures for the benefit of the common man. It is a fact that by any natural calamity it is the poorest of the poor who are suffering the most. Therefore, minimising the importance of this scientific achievement is a kind of under-estimating the far-reaching results of these advancements.

In today's newspaper I was reading that one lady from Mizoram has expressed the opinion that she had fascination for the late President of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, because she was very much influenced by the Bangladesh TV, as we have no TV programme of our own which reaches Mizoram and other border areas.

Another point to be looked into is that by this advancement of science, our communication gap should be bridged and the Doordarshan should be extended to Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and other north-eastern areas and Lakshadweep, so that the people of these far-flung and remote islands and areas could feel themselves as part of all the national events.

One thing I would like to stress here is that any other country would have celebrated such a unique achievement

in a festive mood. Unfortunately, in our country except the TV and the radio, there was no such arrangement or propaganda for the common people to know more about the significance of this achievement. I personally feel that the Government should make a kind of arrangement by which the common people understand the importance of this communication system and the gains of our space research as a whole. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether she would like to consider this point and to direct the government machinery to conduct lectures in schools, colleges and other educational institutions and whether she would like that our Doordarshan programmes should be extended to the remotest areas like Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and other north-eastern areas to have an improved tele-communication system through our own satellite.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having drawn pointed attention to this aspect of the technological achievement of our country.

We are all aware of the thrust that the hon. Prime Minister has given, not only to this Department but to the various scientific agencies, so that the life of the common man would change and a scientific temperament would be developed in this country. Though there have been various criticisms about the expenditure involved, I would like to inform this august House that science today has enabled us to help our agriculture, our farmers, our villagers who work in the fields or factories, and this project APPLE would give a fillip to the various other satellites that we propose to put up, which would benefit not only the urban people of the country but also the 76 per cent of people live in the rural India.

The hon. Member raised a very valid point by saying that the launching of the APPLE should have been a

day of celebration on the part of India. The Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister did make statements and we tried our level best to make the people of India aware of the fantastic achievement which this country has made. Unfortunately, sometimes scientific and other achievements of the Government are not brought to the notice of the readers by the newspapers, though it is the duty of the national press, whether they are large newspapers with a wide circulation, owned by the large industrial houses, or small ones which cater to the districts, talukas and villages. Unfortunately, we in India have been fed by the newspapers with what they want to write. We, in our own way, want to bring this out and impress upon the common man what we are doing. That is why, as the hon. Member has correctly mentioned, through the radio and the Doordarshan, the Government of India are trying their utmost to bring into the fold of knowledge India's significant achievements.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, my question has not been fully answered.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We shall look into some of the very useful suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I am proud that I am associated with this motion. The journey from Aryabhata, then to Bhaskara, then to Rohini and to APPLE is a magnificent journey, a marvellous achievement and a momentous achievement in the history of this country.

Sir, the mood of the country after 15th of August is one, which you will permit me to explain by reference to a story. When the great Austrian scientist, Fritz Houterman and one British scientist, Atkinson, way back in 1927 were discussing the sources of sun's energy, suddenly an idea came to him. He said, if something could be achieved in Cavandish laboratory

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

at Cambridge, the same thing must be happening "up there." Feverishly they started calculating and that is how they discovered that the real source of solar energy is not destruction of atom, but the fusion of atom. This is how he discovered and he narrates that the same evening he went for a walk with a pretty girl. As the darkness came in, the stars came out with all the beautiful splendour. Suddenly she said: "Are not the stars beautiful?". He said, "I only said to her, 'I am very proud that I know since yesterday what is responsible for that miracle'."

Sir, I say the same thing. Today the mood of the people is what is responsible for the 15th of August miracle which we saw from Red Fort, live broadcast to millions of people and the secret of the miracle which the millions saw—which they know now—is that the scientists of this country led by the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister that has achieved this.

In that background I would like the Prime Minister, and I would urge upon her, to make a statement about three points. First is, about—to which a reference has been made unfortunately a certain amount of cynicism prevails in this country in some sections of the society. To them nothing is great, nothing is noble, nothing is sacred. Everything is to be denigrated, everything is to be belittled whether it is a scientist or a politician. I would like to know in as many details as possible, and I would like the Prime Minister to state to the House and to the people at large how this achievement is going to benefit not only industrial or scientific advancement, but the common man of this country and how his life will be bettered by this kind of achievement.

The second point which I would like the Prime Minister to tell this House is this. I understand that we have already under production the

Indian satellite. We have achieved the construction and design, know-how and technology of the satellite. It is indeed a great achievement, as the Minister stated, that we are one of the seven countries now which have this capacity, this technical know-how. Now launching is a difficult part and we have to rely on other countries. I would like to know how much time it will take to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of launching and also how long will it take for the launching of the Indian satellite which is under construction.

Lastly, on a broader canvass, I would like the Prime Minister to make a reference to her own speech at Banaras at the Indian Science Congress where she narrated the achievements we have made in the field of science. We have a number of scientists, and we have a number of universities. We are the third largest country in technical know-how and scientific manpower. In that broad context, she made a reference to the combination of scientific temper with human spirit. Therefore, I would like to know on a broader canvass, what role she envisages, what is her perception of the role of science in the national development efforts.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:
This Calling Attention has gone far beyond its original intentions. Firstly, of course, the hon. Member has asked what is the utilisation of it? This has been told before. But the most important is emergency communication in disaster affected areas so as to be able to help in rapid relief work. It has already been said that it will give advance warning of calamities such as cyclone etc. which will be of enormous value of saving human lives as well as property.

It can give educational T.V. programmes between universities and technological institutions. The Members who spoke earlier said that it gives us a closer link with remoter areas i.e. improved tele-communication between different stations using this

technique and specially in places which we have not been able to reach earlier.

There are various things, live telecast programmes of national importance and live broadcast on national programmes. T.V. telecast with multiple audio for multi-language video programme transmission and so on. With PSLV now under development, we shall be able to place the other satellite in the sun synchronous orbit by 1986. INSAT I will be launched by U.S.A. Rocket in 1982.

Of course, we are proud of our scientists. With all due respect to the hon. Members, we should not take away any of the light from them for the leadership. This is their achievement. The scientists, the engineers—there are some names which are well known and which were introduced in the inauguration programme—but there are many others unknown who have been working behind the scenes. It is their achievement. To-day we should direct all our appreciation and congratulations to them rather than to the political leadership.

I am proud to belong to a party which from the beginning has given importance to science and has realised the great role that science can play in development and in helping to eradicate poverty, making drudgery a little less for our people and gradually bringing them the things that they need. But for that we must have knowledge. Science is what gives us knowledge and with science we have technology which gives us the capability to translate this knowledge into activities and programmes which will be of direct benefit to the people. At this stage, I need not go into greater detail. Actually, hon. Member is himself very knowledgeable in all these subjects.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): In the history and mythology there is a new advance in the mix of science. The first

apple was apple of discord in the garden of Eden. The second apple was that which taught Newton—the Father of Science—the Law of Gravitation. This third APPLE has gone up. Though our friends on the other side are unable to see the impact of launching of APPLE, it is a new step which is of historical nature. That will bring some hope and relief to the backward areas, to the distant parts of the country and also a gleam in the eyes of the small children beginning to understand science and technology.

I am happy to understand that after its expiry of about 18 to 24 months when this APPLE would be out of its geosymmetrical orbit that INSAT would take place and these programmes that are being initiated by the present APPLE will be continued thereafter and there will be no dislocation and there will be further continuation of the programmes. It is true that scientists deserve all praise and congratulations from this House. During the past five years, there was a period of three years when the scientists were in the ambit of gloom and depression and they themselves were unable to decide what to do. It is the leadership of this country which has given them necessary inspiration, which has given them and our country a place of pride.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether this new achievement of science and technology would be brought to the notice of the blooming children in schools and colleges by some small tracks in all the regional languages and also in the programmes on certain occasions so that they know of it and they take interest in science which has now come to be known as space research science.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have science clubs in many of our educational institutions and without our prompting, I am sure, they will

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

he told about this achievement. But, as I said in reply to an earlier question, the Education Ministry should look into this and help to encourage such activity.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस अवसर पर मैं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का स्मरण किए बगैर नहीं रह सकता। मान्यवर, हमारे प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्र-नायक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने विज्ञान के अनुसंधान की नींव डाली थी और पूज्य इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल दिन-प्रति-दिन ऊंचा होता रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जब कि हम एपल की देन के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं तो उस ढाई वर्ष के समय को नहीं भुलाया जा सकता, जबकि जनता शासनकाल में श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए भी हम वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान नहीं करेंगे। इससे हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल ज़िम कदर गिरा था वह सर्व-विदित है। इस देश का सौभाग्य है कि पूज्य इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में नई और मजबूत सरकार बनी और हमारे अनुसंधान कर्त्तव्यों और वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल ऊंचा हुआ और उसी का परिणाम है कि हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक आधी रोट्टी खाकर भी इस देश का मान-सम्मान बढ़ाने में और इस देश को विश्व का प्रथम राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री हमेशा वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल ऊंचा करने के लिए, उनको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चिंतित रहती हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश, जो कि कुछ देशों

द्वारा गुमराह किए गए हैं, जिसकी कृष्ण से इस देश की अखण्डता को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है, क्या एपल के माध्यम से दुश्मनों की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी जाना जा सकता है?

आज हमारे देश की जनता पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी हथियार मिलने से भयभीत है। इसका पता जनता को तब लगा जब पूज्य इंदिरा जी का भाषण लोगों ने टी० वी० पर देखा। इसलिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुश्मनों की गतिविधियों की जानकारी क्या इससे प्राप्त की जा सकती है?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जैना कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जाँ निदेशक है, उनकी जानकारी पूरे देश के लोगों को है, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे भी हमारे वैज्ञानिक हैं, जिनकी जानकारी देश का जनता को नहीं है, ऐसे वैज्ञानिकों को राष्ट्रपति पदक दिलाने के लिए क्या विचार किया जा सकता है?

तीसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि एपल के चमत्कार को गावों तक फैलाया जाए, इसके लिए कौन-सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : हमारे एपल द्वारा ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिलती है। अमरीका बगैरह के पास ऐसे उपग्रह ज़रूर हैं, जिनसे वे हमारे बारे में और दूसरे देशों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हम तो विज्ञान का प्रयोग केवल गरोबों की सेवा के लिए और देश के कल्याण के लिए कर रहे हैं और इसी दृष्टिकोण से इसको हम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

आगे के काम के बारे में चर्चा की गई है, उसके लिए जब दूसरे प्रकार के कैमरे होंगे, मल्दीस्पेक्ट्रल कैमरे होंगे तो वे और भी ज्यादा खबरें दे सकेंगे—कृषि, जंगलात, पानी, हायड्रालाजी, जिदालाजी और इस प्रकार की और जानकारी हमको मिल सकेगी।

जासूरी के लिए यह नहीं है। जहाँ तक साइंटिस्टों का सम्बन्ध है, हम हमेशा उनकी पदवियाँ देते हैं।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Being the last speaker on this motion, I may run the risk of being repetitive. But I would like to reiterate and take this opportunity to convey my congratulations to the Hon. Prime Minister and her Government for the inspiring leadership and the sustained motivation and the encouragement given to our brilliant scientists for successfully conducting this Satellite programme which is experimental as also operational for the geo-stationary satellite. By this act, the Government has proved and kept up its promise to the people of this country regarding the maximum utilisation of the results of research and development in the field of space, science and technology for the large-scale socio-economic benefits and applications for the common man in the country. Our wonderful and brilliant young scientists have also demonstrated their capacity not only to build and launch but also to control and guide and skillfully manoeuvre such a highly complicated and sensitive technological field. This is a very commendable achievement which, I am sorry to say, has not been appreciated by my hon. friends opposite and who chose to walk out at the very moment, when the Parliament is congratulating our scientists on this wonderful and great achievement. This is a major break-through in the country's technological progress, which has been fabricated entirely by our own scientists because in the field of space science, the transfer of technology is not always possible, nor is it probable. And, therefore the achievement is even more commendable. Our scientists have made it possible for our country to join the select band of nations that is the United States, the USSR, France and Canada, in this major break-through. What is most heartening is that our space scientists have shown resilience and sustained

efforts and constant innovation even in the face of heavy odds and setbacks and have successfully launched and conducted this experiment. So, I would like to know from the Government whether as a sign of recognition they would now like to form the All India Engineering, Scientific and Health Services, as a major service, because our scientists have time and again proved their worth since conducting the implosion explosion at Pokhran till date and have shown their capacity.

Since according to our space profile for 1980-90 and the spin off of APPLE Experiment, we are going to need bigger thrust for our future experiments, what is the Government doing or what positive and concrete action has it taken to develop our liquid fuels and cryogenic technology or the science of cooling the gases below zero degree in liquid form and for the promotion of liquid fuel complex? Whether there has been any offer from U.K. and others for our taking the lead for having the Commonwealth Satellite and whether Government is also thinking of having an Asian space agency on the lines of the European Space Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The hon. Member has brought out the point regarding certain things that happened to our scientific community as well as the various experiments and the down grading that was given to the scientific Departments. There was a set back, a break for a short while, i.e. for two years and a couple of months as the then Government had not truly given importance to science as it should have. As is evident, the hon. Opposition Members who have walked out on a different point could have easily come in for this very important Call Attention on the APPLE. The hon. Member made a suggestion.

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

regarding Association of Engineers and Scientists. Government has noted his suggestion...

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Not 'Association'; I said 'Service'.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I stand corrected. We will definitely look into it.

Regarding liquid fuel, the hon. Member is aware that our scientists and engineers are looking into this very important aspect and we have, to a great extent, managed to overcome our problem as can be seen from the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle which uses a liquid-fuelled engine. This is now under further development.

The hon. Member made various complimentary remarks about the scientific community which, I am sure, every Member of this august House will endorse.

RESOLUTION RE. APPRECIATION OF INDIAN SCIENTISTS FOR SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE APPLE

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I should like to move:

"Having heard the statement on the launching of the APPLE and the inauguration of the Utilisation Experimental Programme, this House places on record its deep appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our scientists, engineers, technicians and workers on this great achievement in the sphere of space technology."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Having heard the statement on the launching of the APPLE and the inauguration of the Utilisation Experimental Programme, this House places on record its deep appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our scientists, engineers, technicians and workers on this great achievement in the sphere of space technology."

The motion is adopted unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.30 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, Statement by Minister...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I am giving a motion... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not taken my permission. I am sorry. I am not permitting you. Nothing will go on record. It should not be recorded. Now, statement by Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. You have not given notice. This will not go on record. Mr. Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**
