

[श्री मूल बन्द डाला]

चाहें। सवाल यह है कि वह मैजिस्ट्रेट पूरा समय जाय कस को तो वह ऐक्यूज्ड से पूछें कि तुम ने यह बात कही, जिन जिन बातों पर वह कसीड कर जाय फोसी, उस पर क्रास नहीं होना चाहिये और विटनेस नहीं होना चाहिये। घब घाप इस प्रोसीजर को ठीक नहीं समझेगे। घाप कहेगे कि यह प्रोसीजर ठीक सही है। मैंने तो सुझाव दिया है कि जैसे ही ऐक्यूज्ड कोर्ट में घाप, उस के दो दिन के बाद, पाच दिन के बाद नहीं, फोरन उससे यह बात पूछनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब एक दफा ट्रायल शुरू हो जाये तो कटीन्वयस होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एरर पेन्नी हुई मई में, दूसरी जुलाई में धीर तीसरी सितम्बर में। डे टु डे हीयरिंग हानी चाहिये। डे टु डे हीयरिंग होगी धीर डिफेंस भी तो उससे एक बड़ा फायदा होगा कि उन दिनों से अगर कोई ऐमा गवाह है तो घाप कहेंगे कि सफिश्येट काज है। लेकिन मैं कहता हू कि सफिश्येट काज होना है या तो इन्वेस्टिगटिंग आफिसर का या डॉक्टर का। वह जानबूझकर करते हैं, क्योंकि दो-चार दफा टी० ए०, डी० ए० मिल जाना है। मैजिस्ट्रेट कह देता है कि मैं एडजस्ट कर लूंगा कि तुम चार दफा घा सकागें। इन लिये यह बान बहुत जरुरी है कि बयान फोरन लिये जाय, उस के बाद डे टु डे क्रास विटनेस हो, तब ही मैजिस्ट्रेट को भी याद रहेगा और वकील को भी याद रहेगा और जजनेट भी जल्दी होगा। लेकिन भयस्य यह होता है कि पहली पेणी घ्राज हुई तो दूसरी पेणी दो महीने बाद—फिर न जज को याद रहता है और न वकील साहब को याद रहता है, बस बयान लिखते चले जाते हैं। हाई कोर्ट का रुस बना हुआ है कि तुम को इतना कोटा पूरा करना है—यह ठीक नहीं है।

कानून में दफा 109 है—मैं इस को समझ नहीं सका हू। मुझे बतलाइये कि हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर घाप ने 110 के भन्दर कितनों को सजा दी है? श्री राम निवास जी मिर्धा मुझे बतलावें 1972 में 110 के तहत किस का चालान

हुवा है—एक दस्तांत तो बनलाइये, जो हिन्दुस्तान आफेण्डर्स है 110 के भन्दर एक साल में कितनों को सजा हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please continue next. We are now taking up the discussion under Rule 193 by Shri Samar Guha.

16.00 Hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) .
Sir, I am not raising the issue of the working of the Fertilizer Corporation from any political stand-point, nor for any partisan purpose, nor from any opposition angle. But, as a humble student of science, I consider it my academic as well as patriotic duty to uphold the dignity of this Corporation that has been established by a number of dedicated scientists, who have contributed 25 years of their life from younger days for building up the Fertilizer Corporation of India. In fulfilling the national objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance in our economy, the Fertilizer Corporation of India has made a remarkable achievements. All the Opposition Leaders and the leaders of the Independent group have sent a memorandum jointly to the Prime Minister as also the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. I had the privilege to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister as also with the hon. Minister, who gave me a very patient hearing. I had very cordial discussion with him for over an hour on the issue of the Fertilizer Corporation.

Sir, I do not want to raise it from the partisan point of view for another reason. I know that a large number of Members belonging to the ruling party also hold the same views as I and many other Members do.

Sir, some disparaging remarks were made against the performance of the Fertilizer Corporation of India as also regarding the

dedicated service rendered by a number of eminent scientists. Surprisingly, such criticism and adverse comments against them evoked widespread comments from almost all the important news papers of the country. *The Statesman, The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, National Herald, The Patriot, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Hindustan Standard* and a number of vernacular papers and many periodicals like *The Economic and Political Weekly, Mainstream, New Age, Wave* and many others have made comments about the FCI in terms of praise, and commended their works. I wish that even a fraction of it was said in support of other public undertakings of our country.

I had said that the FCI had made a remarkable contribution toward fulfilling the national objective of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in our economy. Let me enumerate a few of their achievements. The FCI is perhaps the only public sector undertaking which incurred no loss since its inception. During the financial year that ended recently, the profit has been more than Rs. 5 crores, and 99 per cent of the production target had been fulfilled. Trombay and Namrup recorded the highest production. Trombay alone made a profit of Rs. 9 crores despite the defective designs that were provided earlier by the American contractors, which had been successfully corrected by the FCI management. Had there been no power-cut at Nangal and Gorakhpur, and suitable coal had been found for Sindri, the FCI could have made an additional production in excess of the target. The target sale of FCI was Rs. 89 crores, and this target has been exceeded. The FCI is the only scientific manufacturing body in our country which has successfully developed indigenous expertise, necessary know-how, production technology, design and engineering, fabrication etc, in creditably fulfilling the objective, as I have already said, of self-reliance of our national economy.

The scientists and the technicians of the FCI have succeeded in developing mass commercial production of catalysts, and

now a part of it is being exported to foreign countries. The FCI has not only developed its own chemistry of catalysts, but has even developed the chemical process of mass production of fertiliser from the available national raw materials. It has thus helped the nation to conserve foreign exchange by eschewing largely the necessity for import of foreign know-how and foreign technology, foreign raw materials and foreign catalysts for manufacture of at least 36 per cent of the national requirement of fertiliser.

In fulfilling the objective of our national economy and expanding the base of employment to a larger number of people belonging to the lower and middle income groups, it firmly replaced the monopoly control of big foreign and Indian commercial houses like the Shaw Wallaces, the Jardines, and the Rallis etc. In dealing with the trade on fertiliser distribution, it enlarged the marketing facilities to co-operatives and small-scale dealers and to the educated unemployed through entrepreneur development schemes, whereas the other public sector fertiliser units like the Madras Fertilisers, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and to some extent the Roukela plant of the Hindustan Steels are distributing their fertilisers not through co-operatives but through big monopoly-houses. Out of the total requirement of fertilisers in our country, about half of it is imported from the USA, Western Europe, Japan, East European countries, and about one-third of it is distributed even now through monopoly-houses.

FCI is the only organisation which has nothing to do with the monopoly houses for distribution of its production of fertilisers. At the time of takeover of the management of the FCI by scientific technocrats in September 1970, there were Rs. 2.50 crores outstanding with the fertiliser dealers. Within two years, they realised and recovered Rs. 2 crores of these outstandings from the fertiliser dealers.

The technocrat-scientific management of FCI's praiseworthy performance in the

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field of production and management brought down inventories substantially during the last three years from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 20 crores. FCI has very largely, for the first time in our country succeeded in indigenising design and engineering and stimulating fabrication of sophisticated plant and equipment for the fertiliser industry. FCI has successfully developed the technique of coal-based fertilisers, on the one hand and dispensed with the import of crores of rupees worth of sulphur on the other by devising the technology and the chemistry of making nitro-fertiliser without sulphur. In this way they have helped to conserve and save foreign exchange for the country.

Its agricultural research, soil testing, extension and promotion programmes have been highly commended by the National Commission on Agriculture. Its credibility of Indianisation of technology and utilisation of indigenous raw materials have impressed Government so much that FCI has been entrusted with a fresh investment of more than Rs. 1,000 crores for constructing six new fertiliser plants based mostly on coal and also nitro-phosphate plants, without having anything to do with either foreign technology, foreign knowhow, foreign expertise or foreign raw materials.

In the background of the remarkable performance of FCI in fulfilling the economic objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, utilisation of indigenous resources, development of indigenous expertise and technology, Indianisation of design and engineering, fabrication of fertiliser plant and machinery, development of the technique of manufacture of catalysts, elimination of monopoly control by foreign commercial houses over dealership, it is really baffling to me why the Action Committee that was set up to examine the workings of the different public undertakings recommended an immediate restructuring and reorganisation of the Fertiliser Corporation.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

I want to draw your attention to the fact that from the very inception of this Corporation when the management was transferred from an ICS bureaucrat to scientific-technocrats, there was hostility from the domestic and foreign interests with a view to scuttle the management or control of the scientist-technicians. The first Chairman of the Fertiliser Corporation, who was an ICS, before he left office, left a note with Government making certain serious charges against some of the scientists working there, who took over the directorship. The Vigilance Commission made a very adverse comment against that ICS bureaucrat, Shri Satish Chandra. Foreign vested interests made a sinister move to undo the Indianisation of FCI. To cite a few examples, the Ford Foundation offered experts to FCI and suggested reorganisation of its planning and development division.

One UN agency came forward with a proposal to finance the design centre as a parallel and duplicate organisation to the Planning and Development Division and under the control of the UN agency. Then another United Nations agency for International Development and the World Bank offered huge financial aid but with one precondition, that the planning and Development Division will have nothing to do with the design and engineering that they wanted to do.

The American experts made proposals for review and reorganisation of the FCI and the FCI technical management resisted all those foreign interests, and also their attempt at collaboration with the FCI. The coal-based Korba project was approved by the FCI. It was at the intervention of some foreign experts, particularly, American experts, that it was given up for the time being, and as a result our Government had to lose Rs. 3 crores, but now, it has been approved by the Government after a wastage of Rs. 3 crores of our exchequer. Fortunately, the Prime Minister just a few

days before, laid the foundation-stone of that fertiliser project. should get laurels from the Government; instead they have got some punishment." This is from *The Hindu*.

As I have said, many vested interests were working against the FCI, when the scientists took over charge of the FCI. Coal was supplied by the Jharia collieries at that time but the new management decided to take better type of coal from N.C.D.C. these collieries and those monopoly dealers like Shaw Wallace etc., conspired from the very beginning and created a climate of hostility against the Fertiliser Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please address the Chair instead of looking elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLFUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : He is addressing you but looking at me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Again in the case of sulphur which was imported from outside, another hostility was confronted by FCI. The scientists of FCI were challenged. Our scientists, without sulphur had developed another technique, a new technique, as will be introduced in Haldia plant, of producing nitro-phosphate fertiliser; they have built up a new technique producing-fertilizer without sulphur. But the domestic and foreign interests who had the collaboration for import worth crores of rupees of sulphur were against this manufacture of nitro-phosphate by the Fertiliser Corporation.

A sinister move was going on in collaboration with both domestic and foreign interests to scuttle this Indianisation, to scuttle this indigenous knowhow technology, to scuttle the scientific genius that has been developed by the Fertiliser Corporation.

There is one astounding report of Corruption as has been made regarding Fertilizer deal in Mysore and Andhra. I have got here a number of press comments; I have collected these press comments which are all praise for the Fertiliser Corporation. Even *The Hindu* has said that "instead of creating a fuss the Fertiliser Corporation

There was again hostility to FCI in the Action Committee's report. It is a strange Action Committee's report. The committee was constituted with five persons headed by Mr. M. S. Pathak. Out of these five, none of them have any knowledge whatsoever of the fertiliser industry or its expertise. Three of them were bureaucrats and one of them was from private interests. And strangely enough, in such an industry involving several hundred crores, in a brief note, a note of seven to eight pages, without going into the merits, without giving any arguments, suddenly, they have come to an astounding conclusion. What is the conclusion? Without any logic, without any reasoning, they have come to a subjective conclusion, a biased conclusion. What do they say in that conclusion without any logic or without any argument and without having any expert views whatsoever about the fertiliser industry? They came to the conclusion :

"The Committee has come to the conclusion that the performance of the FCI as a whole is unlikely to improve unless significant changes are made in the top management. In fact, even the proposals contained in the report are unlikely to receive adequate attention unless such changes are made."

I do not know whether the Government is going to take any cognisance of such an astounding and unexpert recommendations of a Committee which had 'no experts' in it. They have recommended that the FCI should be dismembered into several independent zonal units. The result would be : independent, three tier units, building super structure with growing additional expenditure, many times more for the Government without having any benefits whatsoever.

Under the pretext of speedy execution of projects and modernisation of techno-

[Shri Samar Guha]logy, even though the Fertilizer Corporation resisted, the Action Committee wanted induction of foreign collaboration, foreign technology, foreign finance and foreign supervision. Thus the Action Committee indirectly wanted to open the gate of collaboration with foreign interests. Therefore, I do not know whether the Action Committee's Report has any value whatsoever.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Guha has raised a very important discussion. I find there is a list of Members who want to participate. The time allotted is two hours. If Mr. Guha wants that other Members should also participate in this, I should like him to finish within 5 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It may not be possible. In the morning I was told that I would be given 'sufficient' time. I want at least 15 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude in ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is report of widespread black marketing in the country in fertilizer distributions. An impression has been created as though the Fertiliser Corporation is responsible for this black marketing or it has some hand or link with black markets.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): what is the provocation to defend one Government of India concern, of all the Government of India concerns?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. He is not opposed to public sector at all. He started praising one and he will end up praising everything else.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Fertilizer Corporation deals with only 15 to 17 per cent of the total fertilisers supplied to the consumers, including imports. Nearly half of it is distributed through public agencies like co-operatives, remaining half, that is eight to nine per cent, through the large number of small dealers including

new dealers from among the educated unemployed. The remaining 80 to 85 per cent of the fertilizers is distributed by the Central Fertilizers Pool through the State Governments and other private and public sector manufacturers.

Of the various fertilizers only in respect of three varieties ammonium sulphate, calcium nitrate, urea, the prices are controlled. I have spent about 40 to 45 hours in going through all these papers which I have never done before.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India had sent a circular to the State Government to identify the malpractices, if any, among the selected fertilizer dealers who were licensed by the State Governments. Out of 2400 fertilizer dealers there were complaints against only seven or eight dealers and immediately steps were taken and the licenses of these dealers were cancelled.

Sir, the hon Minister said the other day that the marketing of fertilizer should be given to Agriculture Ministry. F.C.I offered to give whole of the fertiliser, ammonia sulphate, for distribution through Agriculture Ministry to the cultivators that is produced by the Sindri Fertilisers. The Agriculture Ministry decided to take only 30 per cent of this fertiliser. But, after three months they gave up the responsibility of fertiliser distribution. Now licences are given by the State Governments and the responsibility now lies with them and not with the F.C.I.

Some misunderstanding has been created about some deals of fertilisers in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. I want to draw your kind attention again to one particular aspect. When the technocrat took over the management of the Fertilisers Corporation, as I have already said, Rs. 2.50 crores were outstanding with the Fertiliser dealers without any security from them. Within two years the F.C.I. recovered about Rs. 2 crores. Out of enthusiasm, some of the field officials in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh also, in their bona fide motive, collected the arrears for the Government worth Rs. 13 lakhs. They had

evolved a certain procedure in this regard. That was not done in secrecy. The Trombay Unit Managers, Production Managers etc. had an open discussion about this with other departments of the F.C.I. The Marketing Manager, unfortunately, verbally had pointed out certain legal aspects of it which, he felt, should also be taken into consideration. But, before the legal procedure was finalised, in their enthusiasm, the field officers collected Rs. 13 lakhs and the draft was deposited in the F.C.I. account. Nine out of more than 40 dealers in Andhra and Mysore wanted to earn their goodwill and hence they paid the arrears.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: From whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that. The amount was collected by way of drafts and deposited in the Bank. When it was found that this was collected by the field officers hastily, five members of the Board of Directors themselves, in their meeting in Bombay, jointly discussed the whole matter and they found that there was some irregularity in the procedural matter. Therefore, it is they, who decided that the whole matter should be investigated by the C.B.I. before it came to the attention of the Government and Parliament or Press. Then they themselves jointly held a discussion and referred the matter for investigation by the C.B.I. The Marketing Manager immediately, instantly, issued instructions to all officers concerned to extend their co-operation to the C.B.I.

There are 420 dealers in Mysore and Andhra. Even though the fertilisers had been controlled, some had gone into the black market. What is the amount involved? I have made some calculation in this regard. I find that 0.1 per cent of the total fertilisers only is being used by the fertiliser dealers in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. In terms of money, this amount is about Rs. 13 lakhs only. This amount went to Government and not to them. The amount was deposited with the bank. Incidentally this amounts to 0.1 per cent

of the total fertilisers produced by the Fertilisers Corporation, which is worth about Rs. 90 to 95 crores.

They themselves referred it to the CBI, but unfortunately some step was taken against the Production and the Marketing Director and the Manager of the Trombay unit. They have been asked to go on leave. The Minister said, there is no *prima facie* case against them. But on the basis of *prima facie* suspicion, they were asked to go on leave. I do not want to attribute any motive for the action taken by the Minister. May be he wanted time to go into it and scientifically scrutinise it. At least three or four former Ministers for Petroleum and Chemicals have personally told me that if Dr. K. R. Chakravarty and Dr. Mukerjee are not honest and efficient officers, they do not know who else could be called as honest and efficient officers.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Dr. Chakravarty was not asked to go on leave. There is no complaint against him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has been given an international award recently. During the last discussion, his image was also smeared in a very undignified way. One Member of Parliament wrote to Mr. Sethi in 1971 as follows. This shows how the conspiracy was going on from the beginning. The letter reads thus:

"I am grateful to you for assuring us a thorough enquiry into the shocking charges against Shri K. R. Chakravarty, Shri S. K. Mukerjee, Shri O. K. Ghosh and their associates. Majority of Members of Parliament are anxious to see that these manipulators are turned out from the FCI at the earliest. It is requested that the enquiry be entrusted to the former Chairman, Mr. Satish Chandra, ICS, Secretary of Defence Supplies ... but not to be given to Shri K. D. Malaviya or Shri Haksar or any other officials.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Their termination should not be delayed in the name of enquiry."

I do not want to mention the names of the MP who wrote this. This was done just a few months after these technocrat scientists took over the management of the FCI.

In conclusion I would like to say, as I said in the beginning, I quite agree that in a public undertaking with such a huge national investment, its working and functions should be reviewed periodically. But who should make the review? The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings or some expert body which has expertise knowledge about the technology of the fertiliser industry? The recommendation of the Action Committee, which has no expert knowledge, was made for several reasons. One reason was, some of them wanted to open the collaboration with foreign interests again and induct Engineering India Limited, which has specialised expertise only for fabrication of oil refineries and not fabrication of fertiliser plants. In the name of modernisation and speedy execution and speedy production, the Action Committee wanted to open the gates of foreign collaboration and foreign intervention and monopoly control of distribution of fertilizer. That is the reason. I do not object to a review. Certainly you should review. May I request the hon. Minister who has taken up the matter of going into this problem to see that certain experts are entrusted with it or request the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament to go into the matter. Let him get that report, go through it and then take a cool and calculated action.

Lastly, I may mention that these two officers, the Manager of the Trombay Unit and the Production and Marketing Manager, they have contributed their dedicated service for the FCI. Accidentally, it so happens that out of five Directors three

Directors belong to a certain linguistic fraternity. In this House some very uncharitable remarks were made like 'trio' and 'three musketeers' etc. against three of them. I want to say that these 'three musketeers' were raised to the present high offices from humble positions, after giving 25 years of service to the Fertilizer Corporation. They have been elevated to this position for the dedicated service they have given. It has been stated that they have tried to induct persons of a certain linguistic group. It is not a fact. I have statistics to show that after the scientists-technocrats have taken over the management, the percentage of employment of certain linguistic groups was as it was when it was under the control of the ICS management of Shri Satish Chandra and it has not increased.

In the end I would say that these two officers, who have done dedicated service, they might have committed some procedural irregularities, but they have acted only with the *bona fide* intention of having additional earning for the Government.

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) मेरा पायट प्राफ घाईर है। जब सी० बी० घाई० किसी मामले की, किसी घफनर के बारे में, एनक्वायरी कर रहा हो, तो क्या उन के बारे में इम किस्म के रिमास्कं कर के पालियामेंट को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा सकती है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri. Samar Guha to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would request the hon. minister to ask the CBI to expedite the inquiry. If the CBI finds that somebody is guilty of any complicity whatsoever, or any malpractice, Sir, you know my humble service in this House for the last seven years. I will not defend anybody who is charged with even an iota of corruption or malpractice. But, as I know them and as I know the Fertilizer Corporation of India, as a student of science it is my academic duty, it is my patriotic duty to uphold the dignity of the institution that has contributed to the objective of self-reliance and self-sufficiency of

our national economy and also the dedicated service of its scientists and technicians.

16.38 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON INCREASE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): This morning a feeling was expressed by hon. Members on both sides of the House that there should be a discussion on the increase in prices of essential commodities. At that time I said that I will report to the House the reaction of the Government. It is true that this subject was discussed earlier in this session. All the same, Government are agreeable to a discussion. I suggest that this discussion may be under rule 193 and it may be taken up on the 15th May.

16.39 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA—contd.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : महापति महोदय, हमारे दोस्त श्री मुद्दा ने एक निहायत संजीदा मसला उठाया है और हम के बारे में मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि उन्होंने पूरे तौर पर इडियनाइजेशन के लिए एक केंद्र बनाया है। यह चाहिए भी था क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा मुक्त सेल्फ सफिस्पेट हो कर लिहाज में, और आज तो फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत जरूरत है हम बाग के लिए कि हमारे फूडग्रेन्स ज्यादा हों। हम पिछले सालों से कोशिश करते आए हैं और उन कोशिश में हम बहुत हद तक कामयाब नहीं हो सके कि फर्टिलाइजर उस भिक्वार में मिल सके जिस में हमें जरूरत है। इसलिए यह मामला और भी भद्रम हो जाता है और हम के ग्राम एंड कान्स सोचने की जरूरत है। मुझे उन पर कोई शक नहीं है, जिस ढंग से वह लागू है और यह खुशी की बात है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर के हक में बोले हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर हम चाहते हैं, हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी भी यह है कि जहां तक हो सके पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत किया जाय। जहाँ जहाँ बराबिकों हैं उस को दुबला किया जाय। हममें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं यह बातें इसलिए कहना हूँ कि हम उन के साथ सहमत हैं इस बात में।

अब मैं कुछ चीजें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना हूँ कि ठीक है काम करने में कभी कभी सुखी हो सकती है। काम करने में कभी कभी थोड़ी बहुत कड़ी कमी रह जाती है। लेकिन यह कमी कार्ड सरकार बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि धारविटोरियों मार्ग चीजें हानी रहे। मैं ए० सी० सी० किसी के भी खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। यह एफ० सी० आई० या नई आई० है हमारे मामले (व्यवधान) मैंने न बनवाई कहा न मुखर्जी कहा। मैं तो ए० सी० सी० कह रहा हूँ। मुझे नहीं पता है कि कौन है कौन नहीं है। मैं इनका नहीं जानता। मैं सिर्फ यह जानता हूँ कि वहाँ एक नया काम कर रहा है। मैं हमेशा टेक्नापेट्स के हक में रहा हूँ। इसलिए कि उनको टेक्निकल बातों का पता होता है। टेक्निकल बातों का पता हो, हमारे मुक्त का आगे में जाय, इसमें कार्ड का रायें नहीं हो सकती। यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह भी है कि हमारे टेक्नापेट्स, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बड़ी बड़ी जगहा पर वह है, लेकिन उन का काम वहीं खड़ा है, मुक्त की प्रोडक्शन आगे में जाना चाहते थे, वह वही खड़ा है, लाइमिंग कर्ट चीजों में आया है प्रोग कारण यह है कि वह अपने ढंग की वहा पाबन्दी लगाने हैं, कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। मैं कोई आई० सी० एम० या इस क्लाम के हक में नहीं हूँ न मैं किसी के खिलाफ हूँ। (व्यवधान)

आप की बागी प्राप्ती तो आप बोल लेना। मैं यह अर्ज करना हूँ कि टेक्नापेट्स के हक में मैं इसलिए रहा हूँ कि इन का काम करने दिया जाय क्योंकि इन को पता है कि कहां खराबी है और कौन गग काम हमें करना है। शायद आई० ए० एम० या दूसरे लोग उन बाग को जान नहीं पाते। लेकिन कई बार यह समझते हुए भी मैं अपने अन्दाज में कुछ चीजें रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि प्राध में .01 परसेंट था। रुपया नहीं बना सके कि कितना है। रुपया किस ने दिया और कौन वह है। किन दूसरी चीजों में रुपया देने वाली वह 13-14 पार्टीज थी ? किस वजह में दिया गया ? इस की क्या न एम्बवायरी की जाय ? मैं समझता हूँ आप इसके