

Shri Morarji Desai: The supplementary demands were passed only yesterday.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The introduction must be held over.

Mr. Speaker: It is only an Appropriation Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a 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 1959-60".

The motion was adopted.

12:00 hrs.

STATEMENT OF PERSONAL
EXPLANATION

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I was not in Delhi

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir) rose—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it on a point of order? Why cannot he wait, Sir?

Shri A. M. Tariq: On a point of order

Mr. Speaker: Without notice, no hon. Member can speak in this House on any subject, which is not brought up by me. If any hon. Member wants to raise any point, he must give me notice. Hereafter, whenever any hon. Member rises and says "Sir . . .", I am going to say "notice".

I have allowed Acharya Kripalani to make a statement.

Acharya Kripalani: I am now rising to offer a personal explanation. I am sorry, I was not in Delhi when the Prime Minister replied to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the

President. I was unavoidably absent due to previous public engagement in Calcutta, as I had not expected this debate to continue so long.

I have read with pain and sorrow what the Prime Minister said about me on the strength of the press reports of my speech, made at a public meeting in Calcutta some three days back. He has himself often deprecated criticisms based upon press reports. I was speaking in Hindi in Calcutta. I was criticising the Chinese policy of the Government, and particularly the remarks recently made by the Defence Minister. In that connection, I have said that the country was being betrayed by its leaders. This has reference to their policies, and not to their persons. This would be clear if the full text of my speech is called for. My criticism of the policy, all the same, remains. My remarks were not directed at all against the hon. Prime Minister. I am positive, I did not, as reported in the papers, say that the country's honour is in the hands of dishonourable people. When I read this sentence in a Calcutta daily I referred the matter to some of those who were present at the meeting, and they confirmed that I had not made this particular statement.

I am sorry that the Prime Minister often takes any reference to any of his Cabinet colleagues as meant for him. It is true that he has the overall responsibility for what goes on in his Government. But he cannot be held responsible, or hold himself responsible, for any individual expression of opinion, or action of his colleagues, nor can he be held responsible if any one of them gives a twist to his general policy, which was not intended by him. With all that, I am sorry that the particular words, not used by me, should have found a place in any paper. It had only remote connection with the discussion here, or the policy, or the propriety of the letter of invitation to the Chinese Prime Minister.

[Acharya Kripalani]

I have never allowed political differences to affect my personal relations. Sucheta Devi and myself do not see eye to eye in politics, but that has not affected our relations. It is the best example of peaceful and friendly co-existence. It is not generally known that my secretary in the Gandhi Ashram has been a Minister in Uttar Pradesh for any years. This has not in any way affected our old relationship. My cordial relations with Congressmen continue to be the same though I am in Opposition.

The Prime Minister knows that in spite of political differences I hold him in high esteem and my old affection for him has not in any way changed. I have often said in this House that it is a matter of great sorrow for me that I have to differ from him. We have worked together for more than thirty years. We have enjoyed and suffered life together. If at any time in haste I have made a remark which could be construed in any way as imputing motives to him, I have hastened to make amends in this House. If I have uttered the remarks attributed to me as personally applying to him, I would not hesitate to make publicly any amends that would satisfy him. I assure him, if any assurance is needed of any abiding regard, and if he will permit me to add, my affection for him, in spite of our political differences, which unfortunately continue. I need say no more.

12-15 hrs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nityanand Kanungo on the 23rd February, 1960, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into considera-

Shri Bimal Ghose will continue his speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I will very briefly recapitulate what I said yesterday. In the first place, I have extended my support to the Bill. Now I would like to say that my support is not merely to the extension of the Act up to 1966 but also to the other amendments which are incorporated in the Bill to the other sections of the Act. Although the hon. Minister himself admitted that the necessity for the Bill will continue for a longer time, I agree with him that we should get an opportunity from time to time to review the working of the Bill.

12-16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, the extension of the Act up to 1966 is quite justified, and I support it.

Secondly, I had stated that one consequence of granting protection by import control is that many industries would grow up, about which no enquiry is made. I suggested whether like the Tariff Commission, which goes into the working of protected industries, some organisation should be set up to review and examine the functioning of industries which have grown up under the protective ceiling of import control.

I had also indicated yesterday that this Bill is primarily concerned with the import trade, and export trade comes in only as a side issue. Of course, there may be occasions when exports may be controlled, as for example in the interest of the consumers, when sugar and cloth export were at times banned or as in the case of tea in the interest of maintaining prices in external markets, but we are primarily concerned with the import control. The machinery for import control has greatly improved during the last few years, and