took exception to it. What else is happening in this country? Coming to the ordinary people themselves, the burden of excise duties has been raised in the last ten years, as much as eight times and yet they say: we are helping the ordinary people. If they are doing so, it ought to be in this way, that when the burden of taxation and excise duties would generally fall upon the ordinary masses and it had risen eight times, their standard of living rises at least four times, if not eight times. Has it risen? Is it not a fact that wherever you go, you come across millions and millions of people who say that their standard of living has not risen at all. The pensioners are obliged to complain; their own Central Government employees are obliged to complain and even the gazetted officers are obliged to complain because the inflation that has come in the wake of their plan expenditure and taxation has been eating into the incomes of our people, into the public revenues; so much so even the middle-class people are being crushed down by these burdens and they are made to feel terribly unhappy. If that is the position in regard to middle-classes, one can only imagine what must be the real condition of the masses, the working classes, the peasants and all the other people who are obliged to depend upon their own income, such as the self-employed people.

Now, Sir, the excise duties that our ordinary people are paying amount to 827 crores; that covers the whole of our expenditure on defence, Rs. 748 crores, leaving an excess of Rs. 79 crores. That nearly covers the total amount of money that this Government is spending on its own administration, Rs. 91 crores. Therefore, I charge this Government of impoverishing the ordinary masses, the poorest of the poor in this country. Instead of raising their standard of living it is bringing down their standard of living and it is mintaining its defence forces as well as its administration from taxes imposed on the slender, weakened, and debilitated shoulders and bones of the ordnary masses of this country. In these circumstances, I do not see any reason why we should give any kind of support to its Finance Bill and the Budget proposals.

In conclusion, I wish to say that our Party stands here and also in the country as a parliamentary democratic opposition to this Government and the ruling party behind it and it is our bounden duty to go on exposing its failures and lay bare its professions of socialism and say to the people again and again in this Parliament as well as outside that this Government is not really socialist; it is not Gandhian; it is not the people's Government but it is a Government which stands only for more and more power for itself and its services and for wasting the resources of our people, impoverishing the country as well as bringing our country to the brink of financial as well as social ruin.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the Prime Minister now to make a statement. I will call him afterwards.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): We are to hear the surrender of Rann of Kutch.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Prime Minister.

17.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION ON KUTCH-SIND BORDER

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A few days ago I had refered to the initiative which the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, had taken to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Kutch-Sind boundary. The main new development which has taken place is that late last night we received

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

from the British High Commissioner further details of the British proposals. They were communicated to the Government of Pakistan also yesterday. No proposals in this respect have been made by Lord Mountbatten, who has come to India for an entirely different purpose.

We are examining these suggestions in the light of the basic principles which I have already placed before this House. As I had said earlier, while this process of consultations through diplomatic channels is still in progress, it would not be appropriate for me to make any public statement about the details of these proposals. It is essential that Pakistan should refrain from the use and threat of force and withdraw its forces from positions which they did not occupy before. For a number of days there has been a lull in fighting. While the efforts for a peaceful settlement are being made our Armed Forces will do nothing to aggravate the situation unless there is any provocation from the other side.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You should allow one or two questions, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We gave calling attention notices this morning, but you have rejected them.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Would the Prime Minister be good enough to explain in what way the conclusions that he has reached differ from what is known as cease-fire? We would like to know it, because I do not know the full significance of the last sentence that he has uttered here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Cease-fire will mean a regular declaration of cease-fire. As I have stated, there will be no cease-fire unless the principle of restoration of the *status quo ante* is also agreed to. What I have said at the end of my statement is that there is a lull, but still, shelling sometimes goes on. One does not know; it might develop into a fight, but just at present it is something of a kind of lull.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Have we, therefore, in point of fact, ceased fire from our side, depending upon the good offices offered by the United Kingdom to be likely to be successful? Unless we can make up our mind about whatever the terms have been offered by the United Kingdom being in conformity with the statement made by the Prime Minister in this House before, there should not be a statement of the Prime Minister to this House that at the present moment we on our part have already, in practical terms, started practising cease-fire while hoping for the best. Is that the position, for in that case, it would be going against the kind of assurance which the Prime Minister has given to the country.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir, As I said, it was suggested that there should be as far as possible no fighting—I mean, that there should be a lull. As far as I know, though Pakistan sometimes do shelling no doubt, but there has been not any big offensive from that side. Of course, we have also not retaliated. This is the position.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): May we ask a question?

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. peaker: One by one. I cannot allow all Members. I can allow a Member or two. Not all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in 1960, when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, a Minister-level conference was held in

January 1960, where the Indian delegation was led by the present Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, and at the conclusion of that conference a communique was issued which stated *inter alia* that both countries agreed to collect further data in respect of the dispute regarding the Kutch-Sind boundary and, that discussions would be held later with a view, to arriving at a settlement of the dispute? I am only reading from the External Affairs Ministry's document. If so, I would like to know whether talks were held subsequently about the so-called dispute. Do Government agree there was a dispute at that time? I would like to know whether the Prime Minister was aware of this communique and this document, this so-called dispute at the time he made the statement on Kutch in March or a little later this year?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir, what the hon. Member has stated is entirely correct. This was exactly said in so many words by the Foreign Minister when he made the statement on April 8th. He has mentioned about this in that statement. But what I have said is, whatever the differences, the differences concern the boundary line. We do not accept that there is any kind of territorial dispute. But in regard to the boundary line, of course, this matter could be discussed; we can meet and talk about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a news item just appeared from London to say that Pakistan and India have agreed to a cease fire and the Prime Minister of U.K. will make a statement in the House of Commons tonight. May I know what truth is there in this statement and what is meant by the hon. Prime Minister when he says that "until and unless there is provocation....". There is already provocation. The very fact that that Pakistan is occupying a part of our territory is itself a provocation. Do we mean to say that we are not going to drive them out? The provocation is already there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as provocation is concerned, it is merely a question of time. There is no doubt about it that we take every action possible to drive them out. There is no doubt about it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : लद्दाख के बारे में भी यही कहा गया था, आज तक क्या किया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से गुस्से से आप मेरी तरफ मत देखिये । यह जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उन का बोलना बन्द कर दूं ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as agreement between Pakistan and India in regard to cease-fire is concerned, it is absolutely wrong. We have arrived at no such agreement.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवहार में तो मान लिया है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might also add that in fact there was a formal proposal by the U.K. Prime Minister that there should be a cease-fire for one week. That formal proposal had come to us and we had rejected it. We had rejected it outright (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that unless I call an hon. Member he should not speak.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Then how am I to catch your eye, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He should remain silent.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Is it a fact that the U.K. Prime Minister desired that there should be a lull in fighting unless there is a fresh case of provocation or aggression; if so, will the Prime Minister make it clear whether we have accepted this suggestion of the British Prime Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was suggested by him. It is quite true. But we did feel that during this time when the talks are going on if Pakistan will also not try to aggravate the situation we will also not do so.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will call only one hon. Member from each group.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ही सुबह सब संसद् सदस्यों को पाकिस्तान द्वारा एक नक्शा दिया गया है जिस के अन्दर डिंग, कंजरकोट, सरदार पोस्ट, विगकोट, बयारबेट, करीमशाही, गुलु तालाब और चांड को पाकिस्तान का भाग बतलाया गया है । उन्होंने दावा किया है कि यह स्थान उन के हैं । क्या सरकार ने दुनिया के देशों को बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि यह नक्शे गलत हैं और जब तक पाकिस्तान इस सारे इलाके को खाली नहीं कर देता तब तक हम उससे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इससे हमारे स्वाभिमान को चोट लगती है और जब तक हम पाकिस्तान से इसका बदला नहीं ले लेंगे तब तक हम उनसे बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नक्शे वह जारी कर रहे हैं तो क्या किया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उस के जवाब में क्या हम ने कोई नक्शा जारी किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री को जो कहना था वह उन्होंने बयान में कह दिया । नक्शे तो दूसरा जारी कर रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या हम ने कोई नक्शा इसके विरोध में जारी किया है ?

Shri Priya Gupta: How did Pakistan do it in India?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It is a provocation.

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes, it is a provocation.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक उन जगहों को खाली कराने की बात आप ने पूछी है, उसके बारे में तो हमारी नीति साफ है, हमारा निश्चय है कि जब तक वह उन तमाम जगहों को खाली नहीं करते हैं, तब तक कोई सीज फायर नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : गलत नक्शा क्यों छापा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह आप बार-बार दरम्यान में कहते चले जाते हैं, मैं ने आप को बार-बार ऐसा न करने को कहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो गलत नक्शे छापे गये हैं, क्या इसके जवाब में हम ने भी दुनिया के देशों को अपने नक्शे भेजे हैं । दूसरे जो हमारे स्वाभिमान को चोट लगी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उनकी पोजीशन है, उसको उन्होंने दो तीन बार साफ कर दिया है । अगर उसको बार-बार दुहराये जायेंगे तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : गलत नक्शे छापे जाने के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कैसे आप को बन्द कर सकता हूं । मैं आप को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं देता, आप बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इसके जवाब में कोई नक्शे हमने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को भेजे हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: हम ने नक्शे भी भेजे हैं और एक पैम्फलेट भी भेजा है और

कुछ और भी बना रहे हैं, उसे भी भेजा जायेगा ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : आज स्थिति यह है कि . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the point of order first.

Shri Ranga: How does a point of order arise over this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When you raise it. . . .

Shri Ranga: I have not raised a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Speaker has called me now.

Mr. Speaker: But I would not hear a speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, such interference should not be there from a senior Member.

Mr. Speaker: Would he formulate his point of order now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is that the question asked by Shri Kachhavaiya was whether a map has been circulated by the Pakistan High Commission here. These maps have been circulated to all Members of Parliament which, according to us, is seditious, because they show our areas as their areas.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister has not answered that point.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore it is a point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not getting a reply.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should protect us. This is a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: He might resume his seat. This is no point of order.

श्री द्वा. ना. तिवारी : आज स्थिति यह है कि पाकिस्तान हमारी भूमि के एक खंड पर दखल जमाये हुए है और पीस मेकर लोग आकर कहते हैं कि सीज फायर हो जाये . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are the disrupters.

श्री द्वा. ना. तिवारी : और हम लोगों ने एक तरह से उनकी बातों को मान लिया है और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी और कितने दिनों के बाद कार्रवाई की जायेगी । पाकिस्तान को तो कोई हानि नहीं है, वह तो कब्जा किये बैठा है । यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब तक कांग्रेस सरकार है ।

श्री द्वा. ना. तिवारी : और कितने दिनों बाद हम कार्रवाई शुरू करेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : और हमारे स्वाभिमान को जो चोट लगी है, उस का बदला कैसे लिया जाएगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह स्थिति बहुत जल्द खत्म होगी । मैं ने कल ही यू०के० के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह कहलाया है कि देर लग रही है, हम ज्यादा दिनों तक इस को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम इस मामले को जल्दी-से-जल्दी खत्म करेंगे इस तरफ या उस तरफ ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : एक सप्ताह में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने कच्छ के सीमा विवाद के सम्बन्ध में स्थान स्थान पर जो वक्तव्य दिये हैं वे परस्पर विरोधी हैं । पहले एक वक्तव्य में लोक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 को जब तक स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो जाती, तब तक बातचीत का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । राज्य सभा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में इसी प्रकार का वादविवाद का उत्तर देते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा जो अभी तिवारी जी के उत्तर में कहा कि हमारे धैर्य की सीमा बहुत लम्बी नहीं है, हम देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन एक स्थान पर प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि पांच छः महीने में हम कंजरकोट को वापस ले लेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री के मन में क्या है? एक ओर तो इह प्रकार हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिर रही है और दूसरी ओर हमारी सेनाएं बदला लेने को मचल रही हैं, तथा देश दुखी हो रहा है। ब्रिटेन वाले तो चाहते हैं कि कुछ दिन में वहां समुद्र का पानी भर जाए और यह बात लम्बी हो जाए और भारत का स्वाभिमान जो नष्ट हुआ है वह इसी प्रकार आगे भी नष्ट होता रहे। आप लोक सभा के माध्यम से देश को कुछ तो कहिए, दो दिन में चार दिन में या कम से कम जब लोक सभा समाप्त हो उस समय आप कुछ ऐसी घोषणा करें जिस से सारे देश में जो नराशा छाई हुई है उस में कुछ तो साहस का संचार हो।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं नहीं समझता कि कहां तक माननीय सदस्य को ऐसी बातें कहना मुनासिब हैं जिन का बाहर असर गलत तरीके का हो। इस समय हम को थोड़े बहुत संयम से काम लेने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक समय की बात है, मैं ने कहा है कि हम उसको जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, उस समय को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते। हम स्वयं तीन-चार-पांच रोज से यह कह रहे हैं। परसों तो हम को इतनी परेशानी हुई कि हम को कहना पड़ा कि हमारा धैर्य बहुत ज्यादा देर तक नहीं चल सकता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बहुत देर की क्या व्याख्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिन तो नहीं बतलाए जा सकते।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात सीज फायर की है। कायदे के साथ सीज-फायर के साथ यह उसूल रहेगा कि यह बात मानी जाएगी कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 की स्थिति वापस हो। लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ यह चीज भी माननी होगी कि सीज फायर तो एक्चुएली फौरन हो जाएगा, हैकिन जब हटने की बात है तो उस में कुछ समय लगेगा, उस को करने में कुछ फिजिकल समय लगेगा। यह अन्तर तो रहेगा। लेकिन इस उसूल को मान लेने की बात है सीज-फायर के साथ-साथ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह चीज चीन के साथ भी तो अभी तक नहीं हो पायी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब तक दुश्मन हमारी धरती पर है, तब तक युद्ध विराम कैसे हो सकता है? इस का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में क्या कर सकता हूं। मैं तो सवाल की इजाजत ही दे सकता हूं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Prime Minister in his statement has said in the end that we shall not do anything to aggravate the situation unless we are provoked. I would like to know, firstly, whether the constant presence of the Pakistani forces on our soil south of the *de facto* line is a provocation or not and, secondly, whether our receiving of insulting and nonsensical literature and also the map telling us constantly every morning, "This is not your territory but it is ours" is a provocation or not and, if they cease to be the provocations for our Government and for us, I would like to know what are the other provocations which will provoke the Government of India so that they may retaliate even when all these talks are going on?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have already replied to that question earlier. I have made it clear that, what-

ever the lull, our forces will not aggravate the situation. When I said that, I said it only for the period during which these talks are proceeding. Otherwise, we are quite clear in our mind as to what our responsibilities are and what we propose to do. In regard to the publication of this literature or the maps, etc. I shall look into that matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): श्री विल्सन और उन के साथी श्री जानसन हिन्दुस्तान के मामले में या तो नादान हैं या हिन्दुस्तान को बलि की बकरी बनाते हैं। उत्तरी वियतनाम से यह साबित है। वहां तो वह गोलाबारी करने को तैयार थे, लेकिन जब चीनी सेनायें भारत में आ रही थीं उन पर नहीं। और उस के साथ साथ अपने बारे में थोड़ा सा यह बता दूं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि कुछ इस लोक सभा के कारण ही मैं बदनाम हुआ हूं एक युद्धवादी की हैसियत से और मैं जैसे कोई पाकिस्तान पर और खास तौर से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान पर हमला करना चाहता हूं। वह बात साफ हो जानी चाहिए। मैं युद्ध नहीं चाहता हां अगर युद्ध होता है तो बात दूसरी है। यह मेरी राय जरूर है कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का किसी न किसी तरह से महा संघ बने और अय्यूब साहब के संयुक्त सुरक्षा प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा कर हिन्दुस्तान ने बुरा किया (इंटरप्शंस) इन्हीं सब चीजों से बदनामी होती है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल न पूछ कर लम्बी तकरीर करने लग गए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं लम्बी तकरीर नहीं कर रहा। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अभी संयम रक्खो फिर आप मुझे बदनाम करेंगे। ठीक है मैं नहीं करूंगा। आप मुझे बदनाम करिए। अब हमारा यही नतीजा होगा।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि 15 अगस्त 1947 का जो भी नकशा इन के पास है दिल्ली के दफ्तर में और किसी सरकार से मुझे मतलब नहीं। उस नक्शे की जो पुरानी चीजें चली गई उन के बारे में मुझ को कुछ नहीं कहना है। वह तो जब वक्त आयेगा तब कहूंगा लेकिन अब के कंजरकोट वगैरह अबसे कोई भी चीज जाने पर प्रधान मंत्री साहब यहां ऐलान करें कि वह किसी भी हालत में गोलीबंदी नहीं करेंगे जब तक कि वह चीज वापिस नहीं मिल जाती। बस सिर्फ यही सवाल है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह तो मैं साफ कर चुका हूं और कह चुका हूं कि अपने देश की एक इंच भी भूमि हम किसी भी हालत में छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं उसे अलग करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और उस के लिये जो भी जरूरी होगा हम करने से पीछे नहीं रहेंगे।

(कई माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस मेरा और मैम्बरों को मौका देने का विचार नहीं है। मि० मुकर्जी

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० लोहिया ने जो सवाल किया था क्या उस का जवाब आ गया है? क्या आप को उस से तसल्ली है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने सवाल किया और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस का जवाब दे दिया।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक: सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिए। शास्त्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : शास्त्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है । सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि वह विषय खत्म हो गया है और नया मामला शुरू है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जब तक जवाब नहीं आता तब तक वह मामला खत्म नहीं होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझे अब आगे चलने दें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जल्दी से आप शास्त्री जी से सवाल का जवाब दिलवा दें तभी यह मामला खत्म होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि आप बैठ जाएं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : शास्त्री जी जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं ने आप को तीन दफा कहा है कि आप बैठ जायें । श्री मुकर्जी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अभी नहीं तो बाद में वे उस का जवाब दें ।

18.23 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1965—*contd*

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Finance Bill was before us a little while ago, and I must say that for reasons very different from what were pressed by my hon. friend Shri Ranga, I am also not particularly happy with the measure. The Finance Bill is the conspectus. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छै बज गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाउस ने खुद यह फैसला किया था कि अगर इस फाइनेंस बिल को पास करने के लिए हमें पांच तारीख को लेट बैठना पड़ा तो हम लेट बैठ कर इस को पास करेंगे । इसलिये हम इसे आज पास करेंगे भले ही इस के लिए आध घंटा और लगे या घंटा बैठना पड़े ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I could refer to many points of dissatisfaction in regard to the Fiannce Bill. I won't refer to all of them. But I want to refer to one matter in particular in regard to which I wish the Finance Minister to give us some satisfaction.

It has been brought to the notice of the Finance Minister that certain financial transactions which this country has been entering into with the US have been causing a great deal of damage not only to our economy but also to the independence and development of our country.

18.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Finance Minister said a few things about the PL 480 transactions and was trying to point out how they did not mean any particularly inflationary danger to our economy. I shall even grant, for argument's sake, since there are so many other factors making for inflation, that the PL 480 transaction by themselves may not come under that category of criticism. But what I fear is that out of the PL 480 transactions uptodate, which up to the 20th November 1964 came to about Rs. 1,421·9 crores, some Rs. 80 crores are made available for private enterprise and Rs. 105·3 crores are placed at tha disposal of the US Government to meet its expenditure in India.

Recently, particularly over this Kutch crisis, we have seen something of the character of the policy of the US, and this allocation of accrued rupee resources to the extent of more than Rs. 100 crores in several years