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Phalguna 21, 1890 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi**

## C O N T E N T S

No. 17—Wednesday, March 12, 1969/Faiguna 21, 1890 (Saka)

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 1969/ Phalgun 21, 1890  
(Saka)

— — —  
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri N. R. Ghosh, who passed away at New Delhi this morning at the age of 76.

Shri Ghosh was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1958—1967. He was also a Member of the Estimates Committee during the years 1958-1959 and Committee on Subordinate Legislation during years 1958—1962. He served on various other Parliamentary Committees also. He made a good contribution in the proceedings of the House and the Committees.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family, particularly to our colleague, Shri Parimal Ghosh.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I join you in expressing my sorrow at the sad passing away of Shri N. R. Ghosh. Apart from his contribution to this House, he was involved in many important social causes. He put up destitute Houses and literary societies, was a member of social welfare bodies and was also associated with many educational institutions. The cause of the under-privileged was very dear to his heart and he always raised his voice against the evils of caste and untouchability. He was a man who was widely travelled, widely read, and a man of culture.

I should like to express my grief and give my deepest sympathy to the bereaved family as well as to our colleague, Shri Parimal Ghosh.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I join you in this condolence. Mr. N. R. Ghosh was a friend of all of us. He was a colleague of the late Shri Shyama Prasad Mukerjee. He was so keen on the development and protection of our Indian culture. We would like to convey our condolences to his son, Shri Parimal Ghosh, who has risen to be one of the members of our Ministry here.

श्री गण्ठल विहारी वाजपेयी (इन्द्रामपुर) : अज्ञक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से श्री एन० गार० घोष के दुखद देहावसान पर शोक प्रकट करता हूँ। मुझे उन्हें निकट से देखने का और उनके साथ कुछ काम करने का भी अवसर मिला था। श्री घोष हमारी उस पुरानी पीढ़ी के व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने राजनीति को सेवा के रूप में गढ़ा किया, जिन के लिए राजनीति न तो प्रोफेशन बनी, न फैशन बनी, लेकिन एक मिशन के रूप में थाई। प्रारम्भ में राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जीवन के आन्दोलन में उनका सहयोग रहा। जैसा आचार्य रंगा जी ने कहा, डाक्टर श्यामा प्रसाद मुर्जी के वह निकट सहयोगी थे। हिन्दू महासभा के मंच से उन्होंने जन-आगरण का कार्य किया। बाद में वह कांग्रेस दल से संबंधित हुए और संसद के बाहर और संसद के भीतर इस देश के प्रति अपना काल्पनिक पालन करने में वह निरन्तर जागरूक रहे। सदन की सदस्यता समाप्त होने के बाद भी उनका जीवन सार्वजनिक कार्य-कलापों में सदा व्यस्त रहता था। उनके निघन से हमारे देश के और विशेषकर पम्बिमी बंगाल के सार्वजनिक जीवन को जो क्षणि पहुँची है उसके

[**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेही**]

प्रति हम सबको बेद है। मैं श्री परिमल धोष और उनके परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों के प्रति अपनी सम्बेदना प्रकट करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री धोष की आत्मा को सदगति प्रदान करे।

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी) :** ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से और अपनी ओर से आपके साथ और सदन के नेता के साथ श्री एम० आर० धोष के निधन से जो देश को क्षति पहुँची है, उसके लिए शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनके परिवार को हमारी ओर से आप सम्बेदना भेज दें।

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :** On behalf of the DMK Group in Parliament, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, by the Leader of the House and by the Leaders of the Opposition. I happened to meet him once and he greatly impressed me as a man with a mission. We deeply mourn his loss and I request you to convey our sympathies to the bereaved family and particularly to Shri Parimal Ghosh.

**SHRISURENDR ANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapura) :** Shri N. R. Ghosh was a distinguished Member of the Second and the Third Lok Sabha. He was known to me personally, not only politically but also socially connected in several ways. He was a great patriot, and it is to his credit that his son is representing the same constituency which he was representing for two terms. Our sympathies are with Shri Parimal Ghosh who has lost his father and I hope that you will please convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बिगुसराय) :** श्री धोष के निधन पर सदन ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है हम अपनी पार्टी के ओर से उस भावना के साथ अपने आपको सम्मिलित करते हैं और श्री परिमल धोष के शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति सम्बेदना जो भेजी जा रही है उसके साथ भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

**SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) :** On behalf of my party, I also join in the condolences expressed. I have full sympathy for the bereaved family. I know Shri N. R. Ghosh. He was a Member of this House. He was also a very prominent man of West Bengal. I knew him for a very long time. On behalf of my party, I join you in expressing my condolences to the members of the bereaved family,

**MR. SPEAKER :** The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**MR. SPEAKER :** Questions. Question Nos. 421 and 437 may be taken together.

यूरोपीय साम्यवादी देशों द्वारा कमीशन एजेंटों की नियुक्ति

+

\*421. **श्री धौकार सिंह :**

श्री बंज नारायण सिंह :

क्या ब्रिटेनी व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि रूस तथा अन्य यूरोपीय साम्यवादी देशों ने भारत से माल लारीदाने के लिये कुछ कमिशन एजेंटों की नियुक्ति की है;

(ल) यदि हैं, तो उन कमिशन एजेंटों के नाम और पते क्या हैं;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन्होंने उन देशों के लिये कितनी मात्रा में माल लारीदा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कमीशन एजेंसी की प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का है?

**बंदेश्वर शर्मा (बी ब० रा० मगत) :** (क) से (घ). सोवियत संघ तथा अमेरिका देशों के आयात-संगठन तथा उद्यम सामान्यतः भारत से माल लारीदाने के लिए सीधे कार्यवाही करते हैं। फिर भी यह संभव है कि

इस प्रकार के कठिपय सामान्य वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलापों में वे कमीशन एजेंटों की सेवाओं से लाभ उठाते हों।

**Soviet Assistance to Boost Indian Exports**

\*437. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR is offering assistance in finding markets abroad for our commodities ;

(b) if so, whether it is confined to the projects financed by the USSR or in a general way ;

(c) whether similar offers have also been received from Western countries : and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). The Government of U.S.S.R. have agreed in principle to assist in the export of the products of Soviet-aided projects in India to third countries.

(c) and (d). Offers of assistance in our export efforts received from Western countries are not entirely comparable, but are generally intended to help us in improving our exports.

**श्री लोकार सिंह :** ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजकीय व्यापार निगम के होते हुये व्यक्तिगत ऐजेंट बनाने की आज्ञा सरकार ने उनको क्यों प्रदान की है ?

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो सवाल है उसका पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है। इसमें यह कहा गया है :

"whether it is a fact that USSR and other European Communist country have appointed some commission agents to purchase goods from India ;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of these commission agents ;

(c) the quantity of goods purchased by them for those countries during the last three years ; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish this system of commission agency ?"

मर उन्होंने जवाब केवल इतना ही दिया कि हो सकता है ऐसा हो। मर है कि नहीं, इसको एवालिश कर रहे हैं या नहीं, यह नहीं बताया।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए तो जवाब देंगे।

**श्री हकम अब्द कद्दाय :** इसमें लिखा हुआ है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, नेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो उन्होंने अभी सवाल पूछा वह सप्लीमेंट्री में पूछिए तो उसका जवाब मैं दूँगा।

**श्री हकम अब्द कद्दाय :** डेड महीने पहले से सवाल दिया हुआ है... (व्यवधान)...

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I shall read out the answer again. Importing organisations and enterprises in USSR and other East European countries generally operate directly for making purchases of goods from India. It is, however, possible that in the course of some such normal commercial operations they may be utilising the services of commission agents.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** निश्चित जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I do not know if they have. It is, however, possible that in the course of some such normal commercial operation they may be utilising the services of commission agents.

The position is that these are commercial transactions. Under our laws, they are not obliged to tell us if they have anyone. Normally, for making purchases in India, they have their representatives of the purchasing organisations in the USSR here ; there is nothing which comes against their appointing any other agents. Since it is a commercial transaction, they are not obliged to give us any names and addresses, and, therefore, we do not have any informa-

tion about that. Therefore, we have said that they may have in some cases, but we do not know.

**श्री ध्रोकार सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने नाम नहीं बताये हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कहते हैं कि लाभ मालूम नहीं है।

**श्री ध्रोकार सिंह :** जब राष्ट्रकीय ब्यासार निगम है तो फिर एजेन्टों को मुकर्रर करने का मौका क्यों देते हैं।

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** This concerns their purchases in India and not our imports from the Soviet Union. They are making purchases in India. So, this should not be mixed up with the goods that India purchases from the Soviet Union for which we utilise the STC, we utilise the STC for imports from outside. But the main question relates to their purchases in India.

**श्री ध्रोकार सिंह :** इसका मतलब यह निकाला जा सकता है कि क्या राजनीति में भाग लेने के लिए वह इस तरह से एजेन्टों से काम लेते हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० मगत :** मैंने जवाब दे दिया है कि वह ज्यादा परवैजेज डाइरेक्ट करते हैं, फिर भी कोई एजेन्ट हो तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

**SHRI P. G. SEN :** Is it a fact that the USSR wants private distributing agents even for their finished goods that are being imported here?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** For imports from the Soviet Union, they have in some cases agents for service, after-sales-service etc.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** This is one instance where I would like to make a departure from my usual plea that the power of the STC's should not be expanded. But here is one case where the STC should come into play more. When a country with free enterprise deals with a

country where there is totalitarian enterprise where the selling and purchasing agencies are one, the country which has free enterprise tends to lose. For, when they make purchase here through so many agents and so many suppliers, the buyer-countries will get the maximum advantage of prices and the selling country loses. Similarly, when the country with free enterprise buys from a totalitarian regime, since the buyers will be having competition in larger numbers they will tend to lose. So, I would like to know whether when dealing with such countries where there is a single solitary buying or selling agency controlled by the Government, our Government will allow only the STC to deal and not allow competition in such cases?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I welcome the suggestion. We shall examine it.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will he take action on that?

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** When the Russians import tobacco from our country they come and select the tobacco in our country and when the tobacco is exported and reaches Russia, they inform the man who has sent the tobacco that the quality is bad, and when this man goes there or they contact this man, they say that if he would give so much percentage to the Communist Party in India, they would pass the full amount, and otherwise they would not give the full amount...

**SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :** I object to this allegation against the Communist Party.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** If the people who export tobacco agree to pay a certain percentage to the Communist Party, then they agree to pass the whole amount...

**SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :** I object to this allegation against the Communist Party.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** It is a fact. It has been made known to the public by one Katragada Rajagopal Rao,

ex-editor of *Visha andhra*, who was formerly a Communist. He has openly said this. May I know whether this is a fact and these things are happening under the very nose of this Government?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no reply. What can I do?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If he cannot reply, the Minister must resign. I want a reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. member is not seeking information but giving it. I am benefited by it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : His question is whether the Minister is aware of it.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : यह बात तो सही है कि कम्पनिस्ट देशों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे देश से सामान खरीद कर जाता है और जो व्यक्ति सामान खरीदते हैं, उनको जो कमीशन मिलता है, उस कमीशन से कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी अपना प्रचार-खर्च करती है और उस पैसे से...

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I protest against this allegation. The medium of this question should not be used for propaganda against the Communist Party of India. I have already made the statement that the Communist Party has nothing to do with this trade. But again and again this is being brought in.

MR. SPEAKER : His protest has gone on record. After all, when he puts questions about the Congress Party having received money from Birlas and Tatas, that also goes on record. What can I do sitting in the Chair? I cannot permit one and disallow the other.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will you permit me to make a counter-allegation?

MR. SPEAKER : No. If he wants, he might put a question.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : मैं यही महोदय

से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जो पैसा कमीशन का मिलता है, वह प्रचार में खर्च किया जाता है, उसके हिस्पायर भी खरीदे जाते हैं? क्या सरकार इन बातों की जांच करेगी और जांच करके सदन को बतायेगी?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This question of whether and how funds through commercial channels or other sources are diverted to political parties is within the purview of the Home Ministry who have been looking into it.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है या नहीं? प्रगत नहीं है तो क्या आप इसकी जांच करवायेंगे और उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेंगे?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am not aware of any commission being given to any of the parties.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : आप इसकी जांच करवायें।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have said that this is the Home Ministry's responsibility.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो रशियन ट्रेक्टर्स हिन्दुस्तान में आते थे, केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती थी कि वह एम० टी० मी० के जरिये हीम हो, लेकिन रशियन गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज की माफ़त बेचना चाहती थी। इसको लेकर हिच पैदा हो गई थी, क्या यह मामला अभी सुरु है? या नहीं, यदि सुरु है तो किस तरह सुरु है?

श्री द० रा० भगत : यह ट्रेक्टर का सवाल है, जिसका इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, किर भी बालनीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, इसनिए जवाब दे देना है। यह सही है कि पहले चार प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज के द्वारा उनका वितरण होता था, मगर अब एको एजेस्टीज कारपोरेशन के अनका वितरण होता है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि गैर-समाजवादी देश हमारे देश के साथ जो व्यापार करते हैं या हमारे देश से जो चीजें खरीदते हैं, वे उस खरीद में कमीशन एजेन्ट्स के माध्यम का इस्तेमाल करते हैं या केवल समाजवादी देश ही ऐसा करते हैं ? क्या सरकार इस चीज को एक नीति के रूप में स्वीकार करेगी कि विदेशी खरीद का सारा काम एस० टी० सी० की मारकत ही किया जाय ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमारी कोशिश है कि इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड ज्यादातर एस० टी० सी० की मारकत ही की जाय ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैंने पूछा था कि गैर-समाजवादी देश एजेन्ट्सी की मारकत करते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य भगत भलग से कोई सवाल पूछें तो मालूम करके जानकारी दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सवाल यह है कि गैर-समाजवादी देश एजेन्ट्सी की मारकत खरीदते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : How is this question relevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will have to answer it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He may voice his master's voice, but not in this way.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा है कि खरीदते हैं, तफसील बाहें तो उसके लिए भलग से सवाल हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to the appointment of commission agents for some of the communist and West European countries, certain allegations had been made by some hon. Members about the transaction of tobacco product and they referred to the association of western powers in their trade dealings in this coun-

try. He said that they were being investigated. That is a different matter. The matter now is how far foreign money had flowed into various political parties to fight elections. A commission is in existence to look into the transactions by communist and non-communist countries and that matter had been placed before the Minister. The question was whether he would investigate the matter further and find out the truth.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for this particular matter involving tobacco trade, I had said that the hon. Member had given information and if he were specific we should look into it. As for the other general matters, that is being looked into.

SHRI RANGA : He should look into the matter. Information had been given by Mr. Naidu and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah himself had made particular reference to the tobacco trade. What more information does he want ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that I would look into it.

SHRI RANGA : We only want that it should be separated from its political stance and examined from the point of view of the country's interest. Would it be in the interest of the country to allow this kind of thing in regard to those countries, totalitarian countries where there is only one organization to which we can sell and only one organization from which we can buy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The whole foreign trade with the East European countries and the Soviet Union had been gone into and we are taking care that the transactions remain commercial and whenever it seems to turn into a political question, we take care. Unless a specific case is brought to our notice and it is gone into particularly, I cannot say. As I said, I shall look into the tobacco question.

श्री वहाराज तिह मारती : अन्यत्र नहोदय, यदि रूस पूंजीवादी तरीकों को अपना रहा है व्यापार के सिलसिले में, तो उससे खुशी होनी

चाहिए, रंज की कोई बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक रुपये का सवाल है, रूपीपेमेंट परिवर्ती देश भी करते हैं और रूपीपेमेंट इनसे भी होता है। बंगलिंग के और पकासों तरीके हैं। लेकिन मैं सीई-सीई मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कूँकि हमारी तटस्थ नीति है, न पूँजीवाद से कुछ लेना है और न साम्यवाद से कुछ लेना है, तो जो हमारा अपना तरोका है उसमें क्या हम पूँजीवादी देशों और साम्यवादी देशों में तिजारत के मामले में नियम और कायदों के सिलसिले में पूँजीवाद और साम्यवाद के आचार पर कोई भेट-भाव करते हैं? यदि भेट-भाव नहीं करते हैं, तो क्या आप बतायेंगे कि जो हमारे नियम हैं वह क्या हुए हैं, उनके आचार पर चाहे पूँजीवादी व्यापार करें या समाजवादी व्यापार करें?

श्री ब० रा० मण्डत : इसमें भेदभाव का सवाल नहीं है। कूँकि भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में उनके यहाँ व्यापारिक नीति और तरीका दूसरा है इसलिए दूसरा तरीका अपनाना पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारा हृष्टिकोण एक ही रहता है कि हमारा व्यापारिक और राष्ट्रीय हित किसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा है। इसको देखकर ही हम करते हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के राजनीतिक पहलू को नहीं लूँगा। जो कुछ सूचनायें मेरे पास हैं उनके विश्वास पर मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि ईस्ट ब्रूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज का जो माल आता है मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमको मालूम नहीं हैं—लेकिन इनका जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है वह एजेंसीज के प्रूँ मंगवाता है और एजेंसी उसमें कमीशन लाती है तो कम से कम इस बात को मंत्री महोदय देख लें कि जो उनका स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है वह उन एजेंसीज के प्रूँ मंगवाना है और यह बात इनको मालूम क्यों नहीं है। मेरात्माल यह है कि इस बत्त आयात-नियात जितना भी हो रहा है, जो ईस्ट ब्रूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के साथ हो रहा है, वह सबका सब एजेंसीज के प्रूँ हो रहा है और बाहर को जो जाता है एस० टी० सी० से, वह इन एजेंसीज के प्रूँ ही जाता है और ये एजेंसीज 25 परसेन्ट से लेकर 35 परसेन्ट तक कमीशन

ले रही है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सारे मामले की जांच करेंगे और एस० टी० सी० को इस बात की हिदायत करेंगे कि वह किसी भी एजेंट को रिक्तनाइज न करे और सरकार का कोई माल किसी एजेंसी के प्रूँ न भाये?

श्री ब० रा० मण्डत : मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्राप्त करूँगा कि यह सवाल यहाँ से माल भेजने के सम्बन्ध में था, मंगाने के सम्बन्ध में नहीं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : परन्तु मन्त्री जी कहें तो मैं एजेंसीज के नाम भी बता सकता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब० रा० मण्डत : मैंने कहा कि माल मंगाने का काम एस० टी० सी० करती है और यहाँ जो सरीदारी होती वह सरीदारी वह सीधे करते हैं। आम तौर से उसमें एजेंट नहीं है और प्रगर कहीं हों तो उसकी सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उन सदस्यों के मुंह से भी राजकीय व्यापार नियम के समर्थन की बात निकली है और वह शायद घोसे से मरामरा के रूप में निकल गई है, राम राम के रूप में नहीं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि भारत का जो व्यापार बाहरी देशों से होता है, पूँजीवादी और समाजवादी देशों से, उन सभी के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम एजेंसी की बैधता को लक्ष्य करने के मामले में सरकार विचार करने के लिए तैयार है लास कर आज की पृष्ठभूमि में जबकि इस सदन में सभी और से यह सवाल उठाया जा रहा है?... (व्यवधान)... इसमें किसी भावना का सवाल नहीं है। और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं, वह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

श्री ब० रा० मण्डत : परन्तु कोई बात नहीं है तो उसका व्यावहारिक कारण होता है, माइक्रोलाजिकल कारण नहीं होता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : जबाब तो दिया नहीं। संयार हैं या नहीं, कुछ तो कहें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सारी द्रेड के पैटर्न को बदलने में अंगर कोई विकल्प है तो वह व्यावहारिक विकल्प ही हो सकती है। लेकिन इसकी तकसील में जाने में समय लगेगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : मैंने सिफं कमीशन एजेंसी की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा है। व्यापार के बारे में नहीं कहा है। कमीशन एजेंट्स के द्वारा व्यापार न किया जाये इस प्रका० को तमाप्त करने के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही है।

श्री शशि शूब्धण : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जी व्यापार पूँजीवादी देशों से होता है और साम्यवादी देशों से होता है, अभी एक चार्ज लगाया गया कि साम्यवादी देश से व्यापार करने वाली संस्था को कहा गया कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को पैसा दे तो इसकी तो जांच करनी ही चाहिए ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं और लगभग ऐसा होता ही है कि इजराइल, वेस्ट जर्मनी जैसे देश एजेंट रखकर व्यापार करते हैं तो फिर इसका एक तरीका तो यह है कि आप विदेशी व्यापार का पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें या इसकी पूरी जांच करें, कोई दूसरा तरीका है नहीं।

जितना व्यापार कम्युनिस्ट देशों से होता है वह भी यही लोग करते हैं। मेरे पास उत्त की लिस्ट है। यह लिबर्टी शार्ट बगरह सारा अन्धा यही लोग करते हैं इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि क्या आप इस पर गौर करेंगे कि विदेशी व्यापार का पूरणतया राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाये?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a disgrace and it reflects the inefficiency of the Government that they are not able to find out the names and addresses of commission agents in the trade between communist countries

and India. The Minister could not give a clear idea of the policy of the Government with regard to the abolition of this system of Commission agents. May I know whether any foreign agency is working upon this ministry to see that commission agent system is not abolished? If not, will the Government take up this matter urgently and abolish the system forthwith?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Again I repeat, that in this matter of purchases made by the Soviet Union from India, if there are no agents, how can I give their names?

AN HON. MEMBER : There are.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have no information.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : He is on probation. Let us give some margin for that.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Although we have taken half an hour, the minister's hesitancy has not decreased, but increased. After the question reached him, did it not occur to him to make an enquiry, instead, of merely saying, it is just possible? We give 10 days' notice of questions only to get information. He was in the External Affairs Ministry and now he is in Commerce. Surely he cannot say, he has no information. The hesitancy shows he has got some information which he is not willing to share with us. Would he at least now make special enquiries and give us the information before the session ends?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no hesitation. But I again repeat that for Soviet purchases in India, for commercial reasons, there is no need for appointing agents. They have their trade missions and they have people accredited to their trade missions. In addition, if they want to have some one, they will be adding to the cost. Our information is, there are no such agents for purchases on behalf of the Soviet Union. Since this is a commercial transaction, they are not obliged to supply us the name of their agents. However, they might have some people. There may be one agent; I cannot vouchsafe

for it. Our information is, there are no agents.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मन्त्री महोदय ने पहले जो उत्तर दिया था उसमें इस संभावना को स्वीकार किया था कि इस तरीके के एजेंट हो सकते हैं मगर उन्हें पता नहीं है लेकिन यद्युलटी बात कह रहे हैं कि इस तरीके के एजेंट हो नहीं सकते ; मन्त्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि वह जांच करेंगे और जो तथ्यों का पता लगेगा उस से वह सदन को घबगत करेंगे ।

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I can look into it, but as I said, we have no information that there are any agents.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यद्युलटी जानकारी नहीं है तो कैसे कह सकते हैं कि कोई एजेंट नहीं है । मन्त्री महोदय कहें कि वह इस बारे में जांच कराकर जानकारी इकट्ठा करेंगे ।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मन्त्री महोदय के खिलाफ प्रीविलेज मोशन ऐक्सेप्ट कीजिये । हम इनके खिलाफ देंगे ।

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** What is his reply to the specific question whether he will enquire and place the information before the House ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I will have to get this information from all their representatives. I will try to get it.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** Due to the faulty method of this transaction, there is an acute feeling in India that Ram-Ram is becoming Mara-Mara and Stalin-Lenin is becoming Ram-Ram in India. This is substantiated by the fact that a major bulk of the transaction is carried on with the East European countries at the cost of other European countries. May I know whether it is a fact that transactions with the East European block are to the tune of 70 per cent of the total transactions ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** 70 per cent of the total transaction with whom ?

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** With the whole world.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I do not have the comparative figures now.

#### Import of Raw Materials from USSR

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\* 422. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**  
**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to export more raw materials to India in view of the latter's changed pattern of requirements and if so, the main terms of the agreement ;

(b) how far the imports of raw materials from the Soviet Union into India are likely to increase during the forthcoming year *vis-a-vis* those during the previous year ; and

(c) the main items of raw materials to be imported and how far the import of each item is likely to increase as a result of this agreement ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). Under the arrangements for mutual exchange of commodities for the year 1969, the proportion of raw materials to the total quantum of imports from U. S. S. R. represents an increase compared to the corresponding proportion for 1968. This is in consonance with India's changing pattern of import requirements.

(c) Main items of raw materials to be imported are :—

(a) Platinum, (b) Asbestos, (c) Newsprint, (d) Wood-pulp, (c) Dye-intermediates and (f) Raw materials for pharmaceuticals.

**श्री सीताराम केसरी :** मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आगामा आरोग्य कि जो कच्चा माल हम रस्ते से प्रपने ट्रेन बैलेन्स के ऐगेंस्ट में भंगाते हैं तो जिस कीमत पर हम उसे भंगाते हैं वह कीमत इसरे देशों के मुकाबले कम है या ज्यादा है ? यदि ज्यादा हो तो क्या मैं समझूँ कि ट्रेन

बैलेन्स के दबाव के कारण या कूंकि हमको रुपया वसूल करना है, लेना है अपने ट्रेड बैलेन्स का जोकि माल अपना हम भेजते हैं तो उस दबाव के कारण क्या हम दूसरे देशों के भाव के मुकाबले ज्यादा कीमत में लेते हैं या उसी भाव में लेते हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दूसरे देशों के भाव मुकाबले में नहीं लेते हैं। कूंकि उनका कोई टैंडर नहीं होता और निगोशिएटेड बेसिस पर लेते हैं और बहुत सा रा-मेट्रियल है जिसका कि दूसरी जगहों से मिलना भी सम्भव नहीं है जैसे कि जिक है और लैड है और वह उनसे निगोशिएटेड भाव पर लेते हैं तो उससे भाव ऊंचा भी होता है और नीचा भी होता है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैंने पूछा कि जो चीजें हम रूस से मंगाते हैं उन चीजों की कीमत दूसरे देशों के बाजार की कीमत के मुकाबले में ज्यादा लेते हैं या कम लेते हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा कि भाव ऊंचे, नीचे दोनों होते हैं। अब डिटेल में बतलाने के लिये तो अलग अलग भावों की तफसील बतलानी पड़ेगी लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि वह कीमत ऊंची भी होती है और नीची भी होती है। जैसा मैंने कहा यह अलग-अलग चीजों पर निर्भर है और यदि माननीय सदस्य इसके लिये अलग से सूचना दें तो मैं उन्हें हरएक चीज की तफसील इकट्ठा करके दे दूँगा।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मैं जानता चाहूँगा कि विदेशों से जो हम या मैट्रियल मंगाते हैं उसके लिये आप कोई अपनी एजेंसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को हंपोटर बहाल करते हैं ट्रेड की बेसिस पर एम० टी० सी० के जरिये या गवनर्मेंट की ट्रेड के जरिये किस ढंग से आप करते हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह जो स्पेयर रा मैट्रियल है जिनकी कि बहुत ज़रूरत होती है

वह हम एस० टी० सी० के जरिए खरीदते हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ एंटरप्राइज हैं जिनको उनकी ज़रूरत की चीजों दे दी जाती हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर नीति यह है कि रा मैट्रियल का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हंपोटर एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा होता है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This country has an appalling foreign debt of Rs. 5,000 crores and it is calculated that every newborn infant has a debt of Rs. 100 hung round its neck. In such a situation, our trade with Soviet Russia has involved that country in a debt of Rs. 61 crores to us during the last three years. I would like to know two things from the Government. Firstly, how are they going to recover this adverse balance of Rs. 61 crores when the commodities mentioned by the Minister come no where near cancelling these debts? Secondly, could we have an assurance from this government that as long as there is a deficit like that we should tailor our trade and reduce our exports to that country, because when we give credit to that country we are antagonising other countries which are giving credit to us, which are saying why should they lend to us when we are ourselves lending to the Soviet Union?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : One way of rectifying this adverse balance with the Soviet Union is that next year we try to plan for larger exports.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether most of our trade with USSR is of a barter nature? Secondly, may I know whether any comparison has been made of the prices of raw materials which we are importing from USSR and other countries of the world so that we know which is cheaper?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We do have comparison of prices and, as I said, they very from case to case. Sometimes they are higher and sometime they are lower.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, could you hear the reply? We could not hear a word.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He said that before they enter into purchases they consider the comparative figures of prices obtaining in different countries.

**श्री शिव अग्र भा :** मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि हमारी जरूरतें कुछ ऐसी हो रही हैं जिनके कारण वहाँ से कुछ रा मैटीरियल का मांगना हमारे लिये जरूरी होता जा रहा है क्योंकि वह और जगह उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रा मैटीरियल हम रूस से मंगायेंगा या जो वह इंडिया को एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, उसके लिये जो पेमेंट होगा वह रूपी पेमेंट होगा या कुछ बाटंर का अरेंजमेंट है जिसके अन्तर्गत यहाँ से भी रा मैटीरियल जायेगा। यदि हम रा मैटीरियल देंगे तो वह किस प्रकार का रा मैटीरियल होगा?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** उनसे जो पेमेंट अरेंजमेंट है वह रूपी पेमेंट का है और जो ट्रेड पैक्ट हम भगले साल का कर रहे हैं उसमें हमारे यहाँ से जो निर्णय होगा उनके द्वारा उनका पेमेंट होगा। इस तरह से बैलेंस होता है। इसके बाद जो बैलेंस रह जाता है उसका रूपी पेमेंट होगा।

**श्री शिव अग्र भा :** आप कौनसे रा मैटीरियल भेजेंगे। क्या आपकी वारगेनिंग में यह भी है कि यह रा मैटीरियल आप भेजेंगे और यह रा मैटीरियल आप लेंगे। कम से कम मुक्य-मुक्य चीजें तो बतला दीजिये।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इसके लिये सूचना आहिए।

**श्री मु० अ० चा० :** अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने सवालों के जवाब में बतलाया कि यू० एस० एस० मार० से जो रा मैटीरियल इम्पोर्ट होता है उसके लिये कभी कंधी कीमत दी जाती है और कभी नीची कीमत दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रा मैटीरियल की कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी हैं जिनके लिये हम यू०

एस० एस० मार० को ज्यादा कीमत देते हैं जबकि दूसरी जगहों से वह हमको कम कीमत पर मिल सकती हैं? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या बजह है कि हम ज्यादा कीमत देकर वहाँ से उनको खरीदते हैं?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** ऐसा है कि जो चीजें हमको कम कीमत में मिल सकती हैं और हमारे पास की फारेन एक्सचेंज हैं, तो हम उन को वहाँ से नहीं खरीदेंगे। हम वहाँ से तभी खरीदते हैं जब उनका मिलना दुलभ होता है और हमारे पास की फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं होता है।

**श्री मु० अ० चा० :** मैंने यह सवाल किया है कि यदि हम यू० एस० एस० मार० से ज्यादा कीमत पर कोई चीज मिलती है, और दूसरी जगह से कम कीमत पर मिलती है, तो ज्यादा कीमत पर लेने की क्या बजह है?

**SHRI RANGA :** Because he happens to be a Congressman it does not mean that a Congress Minister is not expected to give a reply in the House. That was a very relevant question in which the whole House is interested. Why does he not give a reply to that?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I have replied to that. If you want, I can repeat it.

**SHRI RANGA :** I am prepared to give the answer, he says. You did not insist upon his giving an answer.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He says, "If you want, I can repeat the answer."

**SHRI RANGA :** I am sorry, he did not give a reply.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The question was that if we can get a particular raw material at a cheaper price from somewhere else, why we should purchase it from the Sovit Union. I answered that if some raw material which we need is available at a lower price and if we have free foreign exchange to pay, we generally go in for that. We take that into consideration. But

when we neither have free foreign exchange nor cheaper raw material available from some other country, we go to the Soviet Union.

**श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी :** भ्रमी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमको कुछ ऊर्जी कीमत पर भी रूस का माल खरीदना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी ऐसी परिस्थित भी आती है कि जब रूस को भी अपना कच्चा माल हम दूसरे देशों के बाजारों की अपेक्षा अधिक कीमत पर लेने को विवश करते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में कोई सच्चाई है कि रूस हमारे यहां से माल खरीद कर दूसरे देशों को भेजता है?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** दूसरे कंट्रीज को रूस हमारा माल नहीं भेजता। हमारे उन के द्वेष ऐरीमैट में यह क्लाऊ है कि वह हमारे माल को दूसरी जगह रि-एक्स्पोर्ट नहीं करते। जहां तक पहले हिस्से का सम्बन्ध है, यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वह किस प्रकार का माल है। हमारे पास यदि कोई स्केप्सर्स माल है, जैसे कापर, लेड और जिंक, यदि उन की उस को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, तो नेचुरली हमारी बारगेनिंग पावर बढ़ जाती है। यह मामूली व्यापार का जो तरीका होता है उसी तरह से होता है।

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** The hon. Minister has given us the impression that for foreign trade and commercial relations the commission agency system is indispensable. He has also given us an impression that when important items are imported from the USSR into this country, the rates can be high and low. In view of these facts may I know on what basis these rates are fixed? There is the commission agency system; I do not know whether political parties in this country are behind it. But in view of the commission agency system and in view of the low rates of commodities which could be imported from other countries, on what basis are the rates fixed?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** As for the inevitability of the commission agency system, I have never said that it is inevitable. What I have said is that we are progressively trying to bring in the STC and other corporate organisations into the trade. To abolish it overnight or say that there will be no commission agencies or private trade, there are practical difficulties. That is what I said; I never said that they are inevitable.

As for the fixation of price, I said that when we negotiate the price for each item even with the Soviet Union we take into consideration the world price. In trying to strike a bargain we keep it as an argument with them.

As I have said, in certain cases, where the raw material is scarce, where the source of supply is one and when we cannot go to any other source because of lack of free foreign exchange, we have to agree on a price which is higher in certain cases.

#### Involvement of Chinese Embassy in Internal Affairs of the Country

\*423. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 269 on the 19th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the involvement of the Chinese Embassy in India in the internal affairs of the country is in contravention of the diplomatic convention in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has been firmly cautioned to warn all its members to refrain from interfering in India's internal affairs.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** May I know whether it is not a fact that China has lodged a very strong protest with this Government of "anti-China atrocity"—I might put it within inverted commas—and accused the Indian Government of instigating a peaceful demonstration that took place on

30th December, 1968, in front of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi over the issue of the insult that was meted out to three journalists, including an Indian journals, Mr. Frank Moraes, on Kathmandu road by Chinese technicians on 26th December, 1968 and, if so, whether Government have told China point blank of her armed complicity with the Naga hostiles and Mizo rebels and also her collusion with Pakistani hostiles against India and her encouragement to Naxalites in this country? May I know whether it is also a fact that it was only last night that some External Affairs Ministry officials met the Chinese diplomats in New Delhi to protest against their protest note after this Question was tabled in the List of Questions for today?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** As the House is aware, the allegations that China has been making from time to time and the strong exception that we have been taking of Chinese complicity in our internal affairs have been brought to the notice of the House from time to time, as the hon. Members wanted information or as we considered necessary to give the information. The House is aware that we have categorically told the Chinese Embassy that they should refrain from acts which tantamount or which tend to give an impression that they are interfering in our internal affairs. I have mentioned it in my main reply. So far as the specific question about the demonstration outside the Chinese Embassy is concerned, there were complaints of the Chinese Embassy about it. It is a matter which is before the law courts in certain respects where it concerns the law and order question and we have told the Chinese Embassy very categorically that there was no involvement of the Government in that matter.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** China had exaggerated the incident in the Chinese Embassy here to their advantage. I know a peaceful demonstrator, a woman, broke down crying, "Give me back my children that you killed in Ladakh." The Chinese Embassy officials here jeered and taunted at the demonstration. That was the starting point of peacelessness. You have taken such a long time to tell them about it. It was only last night that you told them. I wanted to know whether it is a fact that

it was only last night that some External Affairs Ministry officials met some Chinese diplomats here and told them about it. If we have closed the incident altogether, if our law is allowed to operate in this particular incident, why had you not told China long ago and why do you allow China to exaggerate things and accuse the Government of India of all that?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The hon. Member is aware that the two issues are not mixed together. They are entirely separate issues. This matter about Chinese letters to our nationals came up before the House earlier and my colleague, the Minister of State, had stated that he was looking into the matter. We had to look into the matter to come to certain conclusions before we were in a position to take it up with the Chinese Embassy. As soon as we were given the facts, we took up the matter. So far as the Chinese protest for the demonstration is concerned, that was much earlier. That was not done yesterday. The Chinese had protested to us earlier and we had rejected that.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** Is it not a fact that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi has become a honey-comb of anti-Indian activities, espionage activities particularly, prying into not only defence secrets but also other secrets affecting the solidarity and sovereignty of the nation? The Chief Minister of Kerala has said—he has said a very right thing that money would continue to flow to anti-national elements—he did not say anti-national: he said, to certain elements in this country—as long as we have diplomatic relation with China. He has said like that when it was found that money flowed into some one in Kerala from the Chinese Embassy here. In that connection may I know whether the Government have administered a strong warning to China that, if the Chinese Embassy in Delhi continues to indulge in these anti-national activities our Government would be forced to ask the Chinese Embassy to be rolled up like a sheet of paper from this country?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** So far as breaking of diplomatic relations or our asking them to wind up the Embassy is concerned, that is a matter that we can consider when it comes. Today we have

told them very strongly that they should not interfere in our internal affairs.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** He has said that he has told them very strongly that there should be no Chinese activity against the interest and security of this country. But what is the response of China? That is what we are interested in knowing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterji.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :** Is the hon. Minister for External Affairs aware of the fact that, during the mid-term elections in West Bengal, the propaganda machinery of Peking was fully utilised to subvert the democratic process of elections? Is he also aware of the fact that even the Chinese Embassy in this country was taking active and keen interest to see that the results of the mid-term poll in West Bengal went against the best and real interests of this country?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** How can I answer this?

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :** He has not answered my question ... (*Interruption*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is not in a position to answer that.

**SHRI SWELL :** While everything should be done to safeguard the security of the country, I would like to know whether it is a fact that, following the recent Sino-Soviet conflict in Amur-Ussuri area, Peking Radio had been blaring away that the Soviet Union was trying to form an anti-Chinese block, an unholy alliance, along with such countries as Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, South Korea and South Vietnam, but have conspicuously left out India from that list. I would like to know whether Government considers this omission as having any significance and whether they consider that it is going to help to promote the idea of the Prime Minister in her New Year foreign policy statement to have talks with China without any pre-condition. May I know whether the Government today, in view of what the Prime Minister has stated, con-

sider it a right policy to view our relation with China in the totality of the emerging Asian and world situation and would resist from being drawn into mutual philippes and tit-for-tat action.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I entirely agree with the hon. Member that all diplomatic action cannot be taken tit-for-tat. We have to function according to our conditioning and our system of working, and other countries do what they like. But there is a certain measure of reciprocity in this which we try to conform to.

So far as the question of Chinese broadcast is concerned, I do not know the reasons why they have or have not included India. On many occasions they have put India and Soviet Union together.

**SHRI SWELL :** My main question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether Government considered this omission as significant. This is number one. The second question is whether Government consider it conducive to the promotion of the talk-idea between India and China without pre-condition of which the Prime Minister spoke in her New Year Day message.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** We welcome any change in the Chinese policy and I have already answered the question regarding what the Prime Minister has said. But I cannot say ... (*Interruption*) whether that omission has any significance or not .. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) :** Why don't you have a class for probationers in this House?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over. Now we take up the Short Notice Question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

प्रश्नार्थी कागज का समाचारपत्रों को आवंटन

+

SNQ. 4. श्री मनु तिवार्ये :

श्री ए० शीघ्रता :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दैनिक समाचारपत्रों को आवंटारी

कागज के आबंटन सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति द्या है,

(ल) क्या चालू वर्ष के लिये अखबारी कागज के 'कोटे' के बारे में निराय करते समय तालाबन्दी की घवधि के दौरान कागज की अप्रयुक्त मात्रा को व्यान में रखा गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (भी सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) 1968-69 में दैनिकों समेत समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज के आबंटन सम्बन्धी नीति सार्वजनिक सूचना संख्या ६५-आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) /६८, तारीख ५ अप्रैल, 1968 में दी हुई है जिसकी एक प्रति ६ अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा की बेंज पर रखी जा चुकी है।

(ल) और (ग) : 1968-69 के लिए समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का कोटा उपयुक्त सार्वजनिक सूचना के अनुसार निश्चित किया गया है। उक्त नीति में यह व्यवस्था है कि समाचारपत्र अपनी-अपनी आवश्यकताएँ अधिकृत कोटे से ही आवधिकता, पृष्ठ क्षेत्र, पृष्ठ संख्या और प्रचार संख्या में समंजन कर पूरी करें। वर्तमान प्रथा के अनुसार 1968-69 के दौरान समाचार-पत्र की अखबारी कागज की स्वप्त 1968-69 में उसकी वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर 1969-70 में निकाली जाएगी और पाई गई अखबारी कागज की अप्रयुक्त मात्रा 1969-70 के लिए उसके कोटे में समंजित की जाएगी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले वर्ष तालाबन्दी के कारण जो अखबार बन्द थे, उन्होंने सरकारी जानकारी में अपने बचे हुए कागज की या तो काले बाजार में बेचा और या नये-नये परिशिष्ट या सप्लीमेंट्स निशाल कर खर्च कर डाला? क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इन सप्लीमेंट्स में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तहार या विज्ञापन छपे हैं और अखबारवालों

को काफी आमदानी हुई है? मन्त्री महोदय इस आमदानी के बारे में सूचना दें। क्या वह बचा हुआ कागज काले बाजार में बेचा गया है और ऐसा उन की अनुमति से या जानकारी में किया गया है?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह कागज काले बाजार में बेचा गया है, इस की कोई खबर हम लोगों को नहीं है। यह पता लगाना मुश्किल होता है।

श्री मुरेन्द्रनाथ दिवेदी : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या ऐसा सरकार या मन्त्री महोदय की अनुमति से किया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : क्या हम उन को इस बात की अनुमति देंगे कि वे कागज को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचें? यह सवाल पूछने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे हम ने कागज को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचने की अनुमति दे दी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं ने कहा है, "अनुमति से या जानकारी में।"

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर कुछ अखबारों ने अपने बचे हुए कागज से सप्लीमेंट्स निकाले हैं, तो उस में हमारी अनुमति का प्रश्न नहीं है। पालिसी में उन को अधिकार है कि जो कोटा उन्हें मिलता है, उस में वह अपनी वीरियाडिस्टी और पृष्ठों की संख्या आदि को एजस्ट कर सकते हैं। हमारी तरफ से उन्हें रोकने का सबाल नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि उन अखबारों को विज्ञापनों के जरिये बहुत यथादा पैसा मिला है?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : सप्लीमेंट में विज्ञापन छपते हैं और विज्ञापनों से पैसा मिलता ही है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मन्त्री महोदय ने माल लिया है कि उन अखबारों ने काले बाजार में

कागज बेचा होगा। सिफं उन की अनुमति से नहीं बेचा है। वह यह भी मानते हैं कि उन्होंने सप्लीमेंट्स में भी कागज खर्च किया और उन्हें पैसा भी मिला है। अखबारों के मालिकों ने बेज बोडंग की रपट को कार्यान्वित करने से इस्कार किया और तालाबन्दी हुई। जिस रपट को स्वयं सरकार ने कुबूल किया था, उस को भी कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, बल्कि मालिकों ने तालाबन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया। मजदूरों को तो बेतन नहीं मिला और तालाबन्दी की अवधि में अखबारों को जो कागज मिला, उस से सप्लीमेंट्स निकाल कर और उन में नये-नये इक्षतहार छाप कर मालिक पैसा कमा रहे हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में सकली से कार्यवाही करेंगे और कमंचारियों को जो उचित बेतन और दूसरी गुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, उस को दिलवाने के लिए क्या वह इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जो कि अखबारों ने सप्लीमेंट्स में इक्षतहार छाप कर कमाया है?

श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः : हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में सिफं न्यूज़प्रिट का सवाल आता है। 1968-69 के लिए जो पालिसी तय की गई है, उस के द्वारा से अखबार अपने न्यूज़प्रिट का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह प्रश्न हमारे यहां विचाराधीन है कि उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहिए। मर्भी कोई फैसला हम ने नहीं किया है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय को भासूय है कि देनिक और दूसरे समाचारपत्र कुछ लोगों की मानोपली हो गये हैं और कुछ विजिनेस हाउसिंज उन को कंट्रोल करते हैं। क्या उस मानोपली को खत्म करने के लिए मन्त्री महोदय न्यूज़प्रिट को दूसरे थोटे-थोटे अखबारों को देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः : माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि हम ने थोटे अखबारों को भी बहुत तरह की गुविधायें दी हैं। उन की प्रतियों

के हिसाब से हम न्यूज़प्रिट के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें बेटेज दे रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि मार्ईन्डा भी ऐसे अखबारों की मदद की जाये। जहां तक मानोपली को खत्म करने का प्रश्न है, उस के लिये यही कोई रास्ता नहीं है। हर एक आदमी चाहता है कि मानोपली खत्म करनी चाहिए। लेकिन वह कैसे खत्म हो, इस बारे में दिक्कत हो रही है। इस सदन को बताया गया है कि प्रैस कॉसिल के सामने भी यह सवाल है। वह भी इस बारे में सोच रही है और वहां इस के लिए एक कमेटी बनी है। हम लोगों के दिमाग में पूरी तरह से यह बात है हम ध्स में माननीय सदस्यों का भी सहयोग चाहते हैं — कि जिस तरह से भी सम्भव हो सके, कानून बनाने वक्त कोई ऐसा इकैकिट्व तरीका निकाला जाये, जिस से मानोपली को कंट्रोल किया जा सके। हम मानते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम ने अभी तक जो कुछ किया है, उस से चानोपली कंट्रोल होने के बाजाये और बढ़ती गई है। “मर्भा बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दबा की।”

SHRI NAMBIAR : That shows the failure of the Government. It is a clear proof of the failure of Government that the monopoly is on the increase.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जो थोटे थोटे समाचारपत्र हैं, उन्हें सरकार की नरक से कभी एडवरटाइजमेंट्स मिलते हैं और कभी नहीं मिलते हैं। उन्हें न्यूज़प्रिट भी छीक रीत से नहीं मिलता है। इस प्रकार के लोकल समाचारपत्रों का बहुत महत्व है, क्योंकि वे बहुत अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नरमेंट उन्हें न्यूज़प्रिट और एडवरटाइजमेंट्स के बारे में यादा सहलियत देने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है।

श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः : गवर्नरमेंट इस पर जरूर विचार कर रही है। इन थोटे पत्रों और लैंबेज न्यूज़पेपर्स पर हम को बड़ा भरोसा है, क्योंकि उन के जरिये से देश में नैशनल

इनटेंडेंसन में बहुत मदद मिलेगी। हम, सोच रहे हैं कि ऐसे कौन से तरीके निकाले जायें, जिस से उन की मदद की जाये।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The question which was put by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye was whether the newsprint which they got during the strike period which lasted for nearly 59 days was sold in the blackmarket. They did not pay any wages to the employees serving under *The Statesman*, *The Times of India*, *The Hindu* and *The Hindustan Times* and other newspapers, on the ground that they had sustained heavy losses. Our information is that by selling this newsprint in the black market or by taking out supplements they have not suffered any loss. In view of Shri Madhu Limaye's question and the information with us which I have disclosed will an investigation be ordered by a commission or a senior official or the CBI or any other central agency to find out whether they have suffered any loss? If they have suffered no loss, will the wages be paid to those employees who suffered on account of the lock-out.

**श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः :** एस्ट्राइक बाला सवाल प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हमारे पास आता नहीं है। हम ने बार बार कहा है कि अभी जो मौजूदा पालिसी थी उस के मुताबिक...

**श्री स० बो० बैनर्जी :** मैं यह नहीं कहता। मेरे सवाल को सुन लीजिए—

**श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः :** एक बात माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पहले भी लम्बे समय की स्ट्राइक्स हुई है, यह ठीक है कि इस बार लगभग 70 दिन के लिए स्ट्राइक हुई, इन्हीं लम्बी पहले नहीं हुई लेकिन 30 दिन, 34 दिन और 66 दिन तक की स्ट्राइक पहले भी हुई है और कभी भी उन का कोटा काटा नहीं गया था और जो अखबार निकलते थे उन को कोई ऐक्सिनल कोटा नहीं दिया गया था। एक कदम इस बार हम ने बढ़ाया कि जो अखबार छपते रहे हैं उन को एक्सिनल कोटा हम ने दिया है। अब रहा यह कि उन के उस प्रीरियड के कोटे को कितना काटें तो वह

तो हम ने साफ कहा है कि वह सटिफिकेट लेकर आ रहे हैं कि कितना उन्होंने कन्यूम किया। अभी उस के ऊपर हम ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है इसलिए हम कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। It is not possible for me to make any commitment.

**श्री स० बो० बैनर्जी :** आप मेरा सवाल सुन लीजिए। मेरा सवाल बिलकुल साफ और सीधा है। मैं ने यह कहा कि हड्डाल के जमाने में जो न्यूज़प्रिंट उन को मिला है, उन का कहना यह था कि उन्हें नुकसान हुआ है नुकसान की बजह से वह तनब्बाह और एलावेसेज नहीं दे रहे हैं, पत्रकार और नान-पत्रकार बन्धुओं को, हम लोगों का कहना यह है कि अगर न्यूज़-प्रिंट उन को मिला है और न्यूज़ प्रिंट पढ़ा है कहीं कोठरी में तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन उसे बेचा है या सप्लीमेंटी के माफंत बेचा है, अगर यह सही बात है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पैसा मजदूरों को दिलाने की कोशिश मर्मी मर्होदय अम मन्त्रालय से मिल कर करेगे?

**श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः :** हम लोगों की पूरी सहानुभूति तो उन के साथ है लेकिन कितना घटा उन का हुआ है... (व्यबहार)...

**श्री स० बो० बैनर्जी :** इन्वेस्टीगेशन कराइए... (व्यबहार) एक बाप सत्य नारायण जी की कथा उन को सुना दीजिए, किर देकिए वह ठीक हो जाएंगे।

**श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः :** वह जैसा हम ने कहा यह सब सवाल जो आप ने उठाया है यह सब हमारे सामने है कि कैसे किया जाय। इसलिए कोई आखीरी फैसला अभी मैं नहीं बता सकता। लेकिन हम लोगों के दिल में यह जहर है कि स्ट्राइक वाले प्रीरियड में सचमुच मैं न्यूज़-प्रिंट कोटा मिला है तो हम लोग उस पर क्या कर सकते हैं। यह हम से बेहतरानी कर के अभी कड़वा मत करवाइए कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री शिवाजी राव ज्ञां देशमुख : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करते हैं कि उन को ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट किया गया है कि इन पत्रों को जो कोटा उन के मन्त्रालय से सिफारिश होता है उस कोटे के मुताबिक जो एस०टी० सी० के तहत विदेश मन्त्रालय उन को परमिट देता है और उस परमिट से जो कागज आयात होता है उस में व्यापार तरीकों के लिलाफ़ कानून के लिलाफ़ तीन प्रति शत काला बाजार होता है और उस काले बाजार को रोकने में न मन्त्री महोदय का मन्त्रालय मदद कर सकता है और विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय कहता है कि यह अतिक्रम स्वरूप का करार है हालांकि ऐसा नहीं है और विदेश व्यायाम कानून के अन्तर्गत इस काले व्यापार को रोकने के लिए कोई छोटा अखबार वाला प्रदाता में भी नहीं जा सकता है तो एक तरफ अदालत में बातें से बकाबट एक तरफ विदेश मन्त्रालय, विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय का उस में हाथ और दूसरी तरफ एस०टी०सी० की असमर्थता, तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट हुआ है और क्या वह छोटे अखबार वालों को कोई मदद करने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी माननीय सदस्य मैं स्वयं बताता हूँ कि किनना कठिन काम है कि तीन-चार मन्त्रालय विल कर लगे हुए हैं और कोई रास्ता नहीं है तो आप कैसे समझते हैं कि हम अभी कोई रास्ता आप को बता दें ? किनना मुश्किल काम है ?

श्री शिवाजी राव ज्ञां देशमुख : करोड़ों रुपये का काला व्यापार होता है ।

SHRI J. H. PATEL : I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the 12th Annual Report of the Register of Newspapers, p. 8 where he has specifically stated :

"Small newspapers numbering 1135 representing 83.2 per cent of the applicants availed only 8.7 per cent of the newsprint. Big papers (73) consumed

66.1 per cent and medium (156) consumed 25 per cent".

This clearly shows that this Government shows some discrimination in favour of big papers as against small papers. This is one kind of discrimination. That is the kind of discrimination this Government shows favouring the English newspapers as against the language papers. From page 70, Table IV of this book we find that there are only 1843 papers published in English as against 8640 papers published in our languages. There is not even one-tenth. According to this report, thirty per cent of the newsprint had been allotted to such English newspapers. May be they are more in circulation. But the point is that they have shown a specific favour to English newspapers as against the language papers whether dailies, weeklies or monthlies. Why should they show such discrimination ? Why should they show discrimination in favour of big papers against small newspapers ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I do not think that we are making any discrimination. We shall examine the point made by him when we decide about the policy next year. But so far, I do not think there has been any discrimination. If some papers get more, it is because their circulation may be more. (Interruptions) I said that we should take into account all relevant factors when deciding the policy for the next year.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को बड़ी लुटी है कि हमारे नये इन्कामेंशन मिनिस्टर इस हाउस के सब से पुराने मिनिस्टर हैं। उन से हम लोग बाहते हैं कि वह उन गरीब बकरों को पूरा एशोरेंस दें और इस मोनोपली को कंट्रोल कर के उन के बेतवादिलाने की छोपा करें। क्या वह इस के लिये आश्वासन देंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस के लिए हम ने कहा कि उस के बारे में हम लोगों से जो भी जानकारी हो तो उसका लिया जाएगा। अभी क्या कहूँ ? बार-बार मैं ने कहा कि अभी हम कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : कब कहेंगे ? .

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री सत्यनारायण तिहः : जब काम होगा तो आप को पता चल जायगा ।

SHRI NATH PAI : Inspite of the many protests repeated here by the hon. Minister, the conclusion is irresistible that this Government is discriminating against small papers be it through newsprint quota or be it through the taxation policy of his senior colleague. They are slowly seeing, for reasons best known to themselves, that the small and medium newspapers are slowly driven to death. He will again protest and I do not except a reply from him. In view of the fact that nearly 16 per cent of the quota for the big newspapers was saved last year as a result of the strike which continued for 59 days during which the total impotence of this Government was exhibited for the whole nation to see, will the Government take into consideration while allotting their quota for this year the fact that there was a saving of about 16-17 per cent of the quota which was made available to them?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : We shall take that into consideration; I have already said so. We shall keep this in view when we make allotment for 1969-70.

श्री सु. कु० तापडिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर कुछ प्रश्न भी उन के भावनीय मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर सुन कर मेरे मन में भी कुछ भ्रम हो गया और मन्त्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या हमारे देश में कोई ऐसा कानून है कि जो समाचारपत्रों को सन्तुमेंट द्वापरे में या उस में अधिक विज्ञापन लेने या उस के द्वारा मुनाफा कमाने से रोकता है ? यदि ऐसा कानून भीर व्यवस्था है कि जो रोकता है तो आप बताने की रुचा करें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण तिहः : कानूनी व्यवस्था तो इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ है नहीं ।

Rubber Plantation in Kerala

\*424. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme, if any drawn up for the development of the rubber plantations in Kerala under the Fourth Five Year Plan' indicating the outlays for each scheme under the programme and the targets of production of natural rubber to be achieved thereunder;

(b) the assistance proposed to be given by Government for its implementation;

(c) whether in view of the acute shortage of rubber in the country, Government have any scheme for giving special aid or incentives for expansion or development of rubber plantations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, programmes have been drawn up for the development of rubber plantations on an all India basis including Kerala State. The target proposed for production of natural rubber at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period 1973-74 is 1,25,000 tonnes. The Rubber Board has proposed various programmes and outlays. The matter is under consideration.

Expansion of Electronics Industry

\*425. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to extend certain facilities to entrepreneurs to expand their capacity in the electronics industry and to instal new plants for the manufacture of electronic components; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Certain facilities are being extended to entrepreneurs to expand their capacity in the electronics industry and to instal new plant

for the manufacture of electronic components. Recently, Electronic Components Industry has been declared as a "Key Industry" and Radio and Television Industry as "Priority Industry". This would entitle them to get release of foreign exchange for import of capital equipment on priority.

#### Abolition of Export Duty on Tea

\*426. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH  
CHAUHAN :  
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA  
CHANDA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have requested for abolition of export duty on tea which according to them would help the tea industry to re-establish its losing export market;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Minister met the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister on the 3rd January 1969 and explained the implications of the deepening crisis in the tea industry of Assam on which depends the entire economy of the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Chief Minister of Assam has in his letter dated the 3rd January, 1969 addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister suggested *inter alia* reduction or abolition of export duty on tea.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Assam met the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister on the 2nd January, 1969.

(c) A reduction in export duty on bulk tea from 20% ad valorem reduced by 35 paise per kilogram or Rs. 2.65 per kg. whichever is less to 15% ad valorem reduced by 55 paise per kg. or Rs. 1.70 per kg. whichever is less has been given in the Central budget 1969-70.

#### Evidence of Madras Government on Kacchathivu Issue

\*427. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the evidence given by the Madras Government in regard to Indian sovereignty over the Kacchathivu Island will be placed before the Lok Sabha by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The evidence provided by the Tamil Nadu Government with regard to India's sovereignty over Kacchathivu Island is being evaluated. Further evidence is still being obtained from a number of sources including Tamil Nadu. It is not in the public interest to place this and other material before the House while discussions with the Ceylon Government are progressing.

#### Asian Common Market

\*428. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking measures for the formation of the Asian Common Market; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Government are not considering any proposals for an Asian Common Market. However, closer economic ties between Asian countries are to be welcomed.

#### Strategic Defence Road Programme

\*429. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :  
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal that the Strategic Defence Roads Programme should be financed outside the Plan;

(b) whether there is a demand for the allocation of sufficient funds for the hard core of the strategic roads required to be completed within two years for maintaining operational efficiency ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the programme for construction of roads during the next four years ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). The requirement of strategic roads, other than those undertaken by Border Roads Development Board and National Highways, was indicated to the Ministry of Transport. These were subsequently discussed in the Planning Commission. It was agreed that funds required in connection with the development of these strategic roads should be provided as a part of the plan. As the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised no firm figures for allocations to be made for strategic roads can be indicated at this stage.

The plans formulated by the Defence Ministry involve construction of new roads, improvement and strengthening of existing roads, construction of permanent bridges and strengthening of the existing bridges etc. The highest priority projects in the Fourth Five-Year Plan period will be mostly in Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. A few projects in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Nefia are also intended to be taken up. The construction programme will be finally decided when the Fourth Five-Year Plan and allocations thereunder have been finalised and a firm estimate of cost of proposed works becomes available.

#### Import of Tyres

\*430. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**  
**SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**  
**SHRI P. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**  
**SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted large-scale import of tyres ;

(b) if so, the countries from which the tyres are to be imported and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein ;

(c) any other steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the acute shortage of tyres in the country ; and

(d) the difference between the cost of each category of indigenous manufactured tyres and those imported from abroad ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) Import of limited quantity of tyres has been permitted to Actual Users.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-301/69]

(c) Besides allowing imports, the following steps have been taken to meet the situation created by the shortage of tyres :

- (i) Indigenous production capacity is being raised ;
- (ii) Limited Imports of natural rubber have been allowed ;
- (iii) Various types of tyres have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and powers have been delegated under this Act to the States and Union Territories to control their supply and distribution.

(d) Prices of various types of imported tyres differ from time to time and from country to country from where they are imported. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the difference between the cost of indigenous and imported tyres.

#### Import of Tractors from U. S. S. R.

\*431. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**  
**SHRIMATIILA PAL-**  
**CHOUDHURI :**  
**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**  
**SHRI R. K. SINHA :**  
**DR. SUSHILL NAYAR :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed with the Government of U.S.S.R. in December, 1968 for the Import of tractors ;

(b) If so, the number of tractors to be imported and the value thereof :

(c) the mode of payment ;

(d) whether they will be supplied to the farmers directly or through some agency and the price at which they would be made available to the purchasers ; and

(e) how do the prices of these tractors compare with similar categories of tractors manufactured in our country ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6000 Nos. of 14 H. P. and 500 Nos. of 50 H. P. tractors are to be imported during the year 1969 of an approximate total value of Rs. 4.25 crores.

(c) The tractors are being imported on deferred payment terms. The period of the payment of instalments, to be made in Indian rupees, is eight years.

(d) The tractors would be distributed to the farmers through the State Agro-Industries Corporations and/or agencies nominated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The approximate sale price for 14 and 15 H. P. tractors would be Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 16,500/- respectively.

(e) Tractors below 25 H. P. are not being manufactured in the country. The sale price of the 50 H. P. tractors will be considerably cheaper than similar category of tractors manufactured in the country.

#### Export of Hosiery Goods to U. S. S. R.

\*432. **SARI K. RAMANI :**

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :**

**SHRI VISWANATHA**

**MENON :**

**SHRI UMANATH :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has placed orders for the purchase of banians and other woollen ready-made garments worth Rs. 24 crores from India ;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed with a private Indian concern for their supply ; and

(c) if so, the name of that concern and the details of the agreement ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (c). It is understood that some orders for the purchase of woollen ready-made garments have been placed by the Soviet trading organisation on Indian traders in the private sector. Government have no information on the details of the agreements and the value of individual orders.

#### Expo-70 to be held in Japan

\*433. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**  
**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Japan World Exposition Osaka (Expo-70) scheduled to be held from March, 15 to September 13, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government have decided to put up a national pavilion so as to participate in cultural events ; and

(c) if so, the things to be exhibited in Expo-70 ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a national pavilion to project India's contribution to the Basic Concept of Expo-70, which is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind". India's achievements in the economic and industrial fields against the background of its heritage of art, culture and traditions are also proposed to be suitably highlighted. Government are also considering the possibility of participation in the cultural events associated with the Exposition. It is too early to specify the specific items that will be exhibited in Expo'70.

#### Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore

\*434. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :**  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, in collaboration with a British firm, is expected to deliver Indian computers sometime in 1969 ;

(b) if so, the annual production of such computers on full utilization of installed capacity ; and

(c) the savings of foreign exchange expected per annum ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** (a) to (c). M/s. International Computers (India) Pvt. Ltd.—ICL—the Indian subsidiary of a British firm were licensed to manufacture 56 computers over a period of 4 years. They have collaborated with Bharat Electronic Ltd. (BEL) Bangalore for the manufacture of the Data Processing Unit of the computer system. The BEL's programme is to produce 2 systems in 1969-70 and the remaining systems thereafter. The annual production at the end of the 4th year would be 20 systems. The foreign exchange content of the computers will progressively go down from 86.5% in the first year to 46.5% in the 4th year. The approximate saving in foreign exchange over this period would be about Rs. 150 lakhs.

### चाय के नियात में कमी

\* 435. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968 में चाय का नियात भी कम हुआ है तथा उसके मूल्य भी कम हो गये हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967 श्रीर 1968 में पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल्य की ओर कितनी चाय का नियात किया गया तथा उससे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नियात की मात्रा में कमी के कारण चाय उद्योग में संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो संकट की इस स्थिति को समाप्त करने तथा चाय के नियात में बढ़िया करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही का है ।

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री राम रामत) : (क) जी है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967 तथा 1968 में भारत से नियात चाय का कुल परिमाण तथा मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :-

वर्ष	परिमाण करोड़ किंभां में	मूल्य करोड़ रु ० में
1967	21.37	189.0
1968	20.93	174.6

(ग) और (घ). चाय उद्योग में कोई संकट नहीं है परन्तु इसे कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिसके लिये सभी सभी पर संभव तथा आवश्यक उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गयी है । यद्यपि वर्ष 1968 में उससे पहले के वर्ष की अपेक्षा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चाय का मूल्य अपेक्षाकृत कम था तथापि कम मूल्यों के परिणाम स्वरूप होने वाली हानि को वर्ष 1968 में अधिक उत्पादन द्वारा आंशिक रूप में पूरा कर लिया गया है । मूल्यों में आई गिरावट को पूरा करने के लिये निम्नोक्त रियायतें दी गयी थीं : (1) नियात शुल्क पर छूट को 24 पैसे प्रति किलो ग्राम से बढ़ाकर 1-10-1968 से 35 पैसे प्रति किलो ग्राम कर दिया गया, (2) मूल उत्पादन शुल्क के 20 प्रतिशत का विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क 1-10-1968 से हटा दिया गया, (3) मौदानी बागान के लिए 3500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टार की दर से और पहाड़ी बागान के लिये 4500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टार की दर से पुनर्रौपण उपदान योजना की घोषणा की गई जिसका उद्देश्य पुराने चाय क्षेत्रों का पुनर्रौपण करने में उद्योग को सहायता देना था यह योजना, पहले ही उपलब्ध करा सुविधाओं और चाय को माध्यम करने के लिए मशीनें, किराया लारीद आधार पर, चाय बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने की सुविधा के अनिवार्यत थी । यिपुल परिमाण की चाय पर नियात शुल्क में बढ़ठ में और भी कमी की गई है ; पहले यह शुल्क

मूल्यानुसार 20 प्रतिशत में से 35 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम कम ग्रयवा 2.65 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम, जो भी कम हो, या और अब वह घटा कर मूल्यानुसार 15 प्रतिशत में से 55 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम कम ग्रयवा 1.70 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम, जो भी कम हो, कर दिया गया है।

**Indo-Ceylon Standing Committee on Tea**

\*436. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Ceylon Joint Standing Committee on tea is proposed to be set up to facilitate implementation of the agreement between the two countries ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(c) the main objectives, functions and powers of the said standing committee ; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to India thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). At the Ministerial level talks held at New Delhi on the 18th and 19th December, 1968 for reviewing the progress made since the meeting held at New Delhi between the 31st May and 6th June, 1968, the delegations of India and Ceylon agreed to establish a standing committee on tea in order to facilitate implementation of the agreement between the two countries in respect of joint and co-ordinated action on promotion, research and other matters relating to teas in either country. While the names of the members on the Indian side were made known to the delegation of Ceylon, the Government of Ceylon have sent the names of their members in February, 1969

only. The functions of the Standing Committee will be to co-ordinate the implementation of agreements between the two countries and to keep a watch on the progress of the mutually agreed joint action programme in respect of promotion and research.

(d) It is too early to make an assessment of the benefits that might be accruing to India thereby.

**Sick Textile Mills in Gujarat**

\*438. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding taking over the sick textile mills in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has also been received from that State to bring forward a legislation to take over these mills ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to closed textile mills in Gujarat State. If so, the new Maneckchok Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, has been taken over and Gujarat State Textile Corporation have been appointed as Authorised Controller. The present position with regard to other closed textile mills is as follows :

(1) Mills already investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, whose cases are under examination, in consultation with the National Textile Corporation, the State Government and the Textile Commissioner. 3

(2) Mills already investigated under the above-mentioned Act but whose cases are pending in High Court, or are under liquidation. 4

(3) Mills under investigation under the above mentioned Act. 2

(4) Mills whose cases are under

consideration in consultation with the State Government. 4

(5) Mills in respect of which liquidation petitions are pending in the High Court. 1

No proposal for undertaking legislation for the take over of cotton textile mills has been received from the Gujarat Government. That Government have however proposed legislation in regard to the merger of weak textile mills with strong units, and the proposal is under consideration.

विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

\* 439. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में उप सचिव तथा इससे उच्च स्तर के उन सब अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात आदि के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) इन शिकायतों का व्योरा क्या है तथा उनमें से जांच आदि के लिये केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरों तथा सतर्कता आयोग को सौंपी गई शिकायतों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन जांच एंजेनियों से प्राप्त प्रतिवेदनों का व्योरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या कायंवाही की है?

विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) चूंकि प्रश्न की मूल सूचना वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के विषय में है, परन्तु ऐसा विवाद किया जाता है कि माननीय सदस्य भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहते हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर मन्त्रालय में उप सचिव और इससे उच्च स्तर के किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हई।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्री

\* 440. श्री प्रकाश द्वारा शास्त्री : श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहले से बन्द पड़ी हुई 59 मिलों में से कितनी कपड़ा मिलों ने कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनके बन्द पड़े रहने के कारणों को जानने का प्रयास किया है;

(ग) इन मिलों के बन्द हो जाने से कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि ये मिलें अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य करने लगें; और

(ङ) क्या इन मिलों के बन्द होने से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय में कमी हुई है?

विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य भूतपूर्व, 1968 के अंत में बन्द पड़ी 59 कपड़ा मिलों का उत्सेव कर रहे हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इन मिलों में से 12 मिलें खुल चुकी हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) इन 59 मिलों के बन्द होने से बेकार हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 68,400 ही।

(घ) जी, नहीं। फिर भी सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से प्रत्येक मिल के मामले पर विचार किया जाता है और जहां आवश्यक समका जाता है उपयुक्त कायंवाही की जाती है।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

Wagons Manufacturing Industry at Calcutta

\* 441. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol fails to cheer up

Calcutta Wagons manufacturing industry ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export of Indian Seeds

\*442. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Indian Seeds exported to other countries, country-wise, during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far and targets for the year, 1969-70 ;

(b) the value of their export, country-wise ;

(c) whether Government have made a study of the markets in the countries of East Asia, West Asia and Africa for export of Seeds ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to undertake a study of the markets in the above countries with a view to promote export of Seeds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement on the export of seeds for sowing purposes during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library Ser No LT-302/68]. No target for 1969-70 has been fixed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

कालेजों में एन० सी० सी० एक वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में

\* 443. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें, कि :

(क) भारत में कालेजों में छात्रों के लिए एन० सी० सी० को अनिवार्य विषय का रूप देने के बदले वैकल्पिक विषय बनाने के सरकारी

निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के कैडेटों की संख्या कितनी घटी है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों में सरकार का विचार अपनी नीति पर फिर से विचार करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की नीति है कि विश्वविद्यालय के सभी पुरुष छात्र अपने पाठ्यक्रम के पहले दो वर्षों में युवक क्रियाकलाप के तीन अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम नामतः नेशनल केंट्रल कोर, नेशनल सर्विस कोर और नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स आग्नीहीनशन में किसी पार्क में भाग ले । कन्या छात्रों के लिए योजनाओं में से एक में भाग लेना स्वैच्छिक आवार पर होगा । तदपि, इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करना कई कारणोंवशं चालू वर्ष में संभव नहीं हो पाया । 9 विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर सभी ने एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण को अपने कालेजों में स्वैच्छिक बनाया है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एन० सी० सी० सीनियर डिवीजन की वास्तविक जन शक्ति में लगभग एक लाख की कमी हुई है । नीति में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न अभी तक हस्तगत नहीं किया गया है ।

#### चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना

\* 444. श्री घोष प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रभान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने की हिंदि से सरकार का विचार देश में समाज के सभी वर्गों के नेताओं से सलाह और सहयोग लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो किस प्रकार ;

(ग) क्या नये अमरीकी प्रशासन का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) यदि ही तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

प्रशान्त मंत्री, अग्नु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंद्रा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने में योजना आयोग ने इस प्रकार के व्यापक क्रमिक विचार किये जिससे समाज के सभी वर्गों के नेताओं से सलाह तथा सहयोग प्राप्त हो सके। योजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान इस प्रकार के परामर्श तथा विचार विमर्श जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) नया अमेरिकी प्रशासन विदेशी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की नीतियों का अनुसरण करता है, सरकार इस बारे में वितर्क नहीं करना चाहती। फिर भी योजना की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिये उपलब्ध होने वाले बाहरी तथा अंतरिक साधनों के वास्तविक मूल्यांकन पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना आधारित है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Art Silk Weaving Industry**

\*445. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI R. V. NAIK :  
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Textile Commissioner had a meeting with the representatives of Indian art silk weaving industry in Bombay :

(b) if so, whether most of the industrialists who attended the meeting went back completely dissatisfied ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the "Economic Times" of the 8th January, 1969 in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some representatives of weavers appeared dissatisfied because their demand

for reduction of prices of rayon yarn by Rs. 4.00 per kg was not agreed to.

(c) and (d). In the report which appeared in the "Economic Times", the weavers had demanded price and distribution control on rayon yarn. Remedial measures, if any, called for, can be considered by Government only after the receipt of the interim report of the Tariff Commission which is expected to be received by the end of March, 1969.

#### **Export Consortium of Machine Tools Manufacturers**

\*446. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association has chalked out a plan to form an export consortium of machine tools manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the precise position and functions of the proposed consortium and its role ;

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by Government in the promotion of the cause of machine tools exports through this consortium ; and

(d) the steps taken so far in the direction of formation of such a consortium?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). The Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association have indicated that they propose to set up a consortium of machine tool manufacturers. It is understood that this proposal has not yet been finalised and as such it is not possible to define the precise functions and objectives of the proposed consortium.

(c) There are no special or preferential measures of assistance for the consortium beyond the normal assistance available to exporters.

(d) Assistance from Government in the formation of the consortium has not been sought by the Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association.

## Export to Nepal

\*447. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked Nepal to submit a list of Indian goods which are not required by it so that steps could be taken to stop the export of such items to Nepal;

(b) whether the list has been supplied;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के प्रधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

\*448. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू:

श्री जनादेवन;

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री;

डा० रामेन सेन;

श्री शीरेश्वर कलिता;

श्री सरकूर पाण्डेय;

क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजव व्यापार निगम के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा उच्च प्रधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार को जो शिकायतें मिली हैं उनका व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) जिन शिकायतों के बारे में जांच की गई है उनका व्यौरा क्या है और इस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) ऐसी शिकायतों का जो पिछले दो वर्षों से विचाराधीन है और जिनके बारे में अन्तिम रूप से जांच नहीं हो पाई है व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ये प्रधिकारी

कुछ लोगों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करके जांच में विलम्ब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री लोधरी राम सेवक): (क) से (ग). कुछ वाणिज्यिक कारोबार, जिन पर राज्य व्यापार निगम के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा कर्तिपय प्रधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई थी, के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और वे विचाराधीन हैं।

वर्ष 1966-68 में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यौरों ने राज्य व्यापार निगम के कर्तिपय प्रधिकारियों द्वारा निपटाये गये कुछ अन्य मामलों के संबंध में कदाचारों की शिकायतों की जांच के लिए अपने हाथ में लिया। केन्द्रीय जांच व्यौरों ने अब तक चार मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है और इनमें से एक मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही न करने का विनिश्चय किया है। एक अर्थ मामले में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के सम्बद्ध प्रधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करना अपेक्षित नहीं है। ऐसे दो मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, सम्बद्ध प्रधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो, पर विचार किया जा रहा है। चार मामलों पर केन्द्रीय जांच व्यौरों द्वारा अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Trade with North Korea

\*449. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO

JOSHI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of India's exports to and imports from North Korea during the last three years;

(b) the important items of imports from the and exports to North Korea and the quantity and value of each item;

(c) whether Government are aware that North Korea exports to Communist China several items imported from India ; and

(d) if so, whether North Korea has been approached in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-303/69].

(c) No. case of re-export of any Indian commodity by DPRK to China has come to the notice of the Government of India. Under the trade and payment arrangements concluded on 9th December, 1968, the commodities exchanged between the two parties are for consumption in their respective countries and are not to be re-exported.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-Ceylon Economic Co-operation**

\*450. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of evolving a common market between India and Ceylon was discussed at the meeting of the Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation held in January this year in Colombo ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the precise structure of the Common Market as envisaged in the proposal ;

(d) other subjects discussed in the meeting ; and

(e) the decisions arrived at ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) The question of evolving a Common Market between India and

Ceylon, as such, was not discussed at the first meeting of the Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation held in Colombo in January, 1969.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). The subjects discussed and decisions taken at the meeting of the Joint Committee, are indicated in the Communiqué issued after the talks. A copy of the Communiqué is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-304/69].

**वारिग्रन्थ मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये प्रायोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन प्रपत्रों तथा समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशित तथा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनों (सिफारिशों आदि) के नाम, प्रकाशन तिथि, भाषा, मूल्य तथा उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है ?**

**बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि उनके मंत्रालय, अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार के प्रायोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन प्रपत्रों तथा समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशित तथा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनों (सिफारिशों आदि) के नाम, प्रकाशन तिथि, भाषा, मूल्य तथा उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है ?**

**बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (धी शीषरी राम सेवक) :** जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### **Promotion of Handicrafts Industry in Gujarat**

2651. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for promotion of the handicrafts industry in Gujarat during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating its lay-out and the assistance granted by Government for the purpose and the item-wise annual production of handicrafts industry in Gujarat;

(c) whether any scheme for promotion of handicrafts industry in Gujarat during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been submitted by the Gujarat Government; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of the schemes for promotion of the Handicrafts Industry in Gujarat, indicating its lay-out and the assistance granted by Government, is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-305/69]. The item-wise annual production of handicrafts in Gujarat is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The broad details of the Scheme are annexed (Annexure II).

**Acquisition of Property of Zanzibar Indians**

**2652. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of assets by way of immovable properties of Indians living in Zanzibar acquired by the Government of Tanzania since 1964;

(b) whether any compensation has been offered to the Indians for seizing their Properties and if so, the amount offered;

(c) whether there have been more for feitures of property during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help the dispossessed Indians ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) It is a very difficult to ascertain the exact value of immovable property of persons of Indian origin which has been confiscated by the authorities in Zanzibar since 1964. It is, however, estimated that these persons had even sometime back suffered a loss to the extent of about 10 crores of rupees in the process. Almost all such persons are holders of British passports.

(b) These properties have been confiscated in terms of a Presidential Decree issued by the Zanzibar Government in March, 1964. No compensation has been paid to the owners.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have taken up this matter with the Government of Zanzibar on several occasions.

It may be stated here that the repatriates entering India from the Island are allowed to avail themselves of all concessions granted by the Government of India under the liberalised Transfer of Residence Rules to enable them to set up their homes all over again and to earn a livelihood in India.

**Indian Traders Affected by the Policy of "Kenyanisation"**

**2653. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian traders and their total investment affected by the latest "Kenyanisation" orders canceling trading licenses of Indians in Kenya;

(b) the salient features of the Trade Licensing Bill of Kenya, which came into force on the 1st January 1960, with the categories of basic goods in which trade by Indians is banned and with names of areas where banned;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kenya delegate to Commonwealth Conference categorically stated that Kenya Government had no intention at all of going back on its policy of withholding work, trade and residence permits to Indians; and

(d) the reasons why we do not openly announce a "Come Back Home" policy to all Indians overseas seeing that their small number would not make much difference to the 500-million citizens and their million problems already with us ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) Precise information about the number and investment of Indian traders in Kenya is not available.

(b) The salient features of the Trade Licensing Bill of Kenya which came into force on 1st April, '68, are :

(i) that all business should be licensed;

(ii) that as far as possible only Kenya citizens should be permitted to engage in business outside the urban areas; and

(iii) that trading in specified commodities should, as far as practicable, be restricted to the citizens of that country alone.

By a Gazette Notification dated 12.8.68 the Government of Kenya announced that after 31.12.68 alien traders will not be permitted to trade in certain specific commodities such as maize and maize meal, sugar, charcoal, rice, fresh vegetable of any description, biscuits, ghee and ghee products, khaki drill, second hand clothes, soap, matches, sweet, salt cigarettes and kerosene etc.

(c) The Government of Kenya delegate to the Commonwealth Conference is reported to have said that Kenya had no intention of going back on its policy of progressively withdrawing work and residence permits for foreign residents.

(d) Nearly all the persons of Indian origin affected in Kenya are British passport holders and are, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of United Kingdom. However, an arrangement has been finalised between the Government of India and the United Kingdom in regard to the resettlement of those who may be compelled to leave Kenya and wish to come to India.

#### Production of Rubber

2654. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the places in India where rubber is produced and the quantity and value of rubber produced annually during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the names of the ten top rubber producers, the names of foreign companies among them, and the amount they repatriate every year; and

(c) the amount of annual shortage in rubber requirements of the country and the manner in which this shortage is made up with cost of annual supplies and the names of the countries from which natural and synthetic rubber is imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):

(a) In India, natural rubber is commercially produced mainly in Kerala, Madras and Mysore States. A small quantity of rubber is produced in Andamans also. The total quantity and value of rubber produced during the last three years were as

follows :—

Years	Production of natural rubber (Tonnes)	Estimated value at the average price prevailing during the period (Rs. Crores).
1965-66	50530	20.21
1966-67	54810	29.60
1967-68	64468	24.18

(b) The names of the ten top rubber producers are given below :—

- (1) M/s. Malayalam Plantations Ltd. Quilon, Kerala States.
- (2) M/s. Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd., Race Course Road, Coimbatore-18, Tamil Nadu.
- (3) M/s. Rajagiri Rubber & Produce Co. Ltd., Beach Road, Alleppey, Kerala State.
- (4) M/s. Travancore Rubber & Tea Co. Ltd., Trivandrum-4.
- (5) M/s. Midland Rubber & Produce Co. Ltd., Alleppey, Kerala State.
- (6) M/s. Milankara Rubber & Produce Co. Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala State.
- (7) M/s. New Ambadi Estates (P) Ltd., Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.
- (8) M/s. Kailas Rubber Co. Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala State.
- (9) M/s. Pullangode Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd., Cochin-I,
- (10) M/s. Tropical Plantations Ltd., Mottayam, Kerala State.

Of these, M/s. Malayalam Plantations Ltd., M/s. Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd., and M/s. Pullangode Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd., are foreign-owned rubber plantation companies.

The amounts repatriated out of India by the above 3 foreign-owned companies are given below :—

Year	Amount (Rs. Millions)
1965-66	3.07
1966-67	8.53
1967-68	8.62

(c) The gap between the production and consumption is met by imports. The deficit of rubber (natural and synthetic) during

year 1968-69 is estimated to be of the order of 22,000 tonnes. It has been decided to allow the import of 19,000 tonnes of natural rubber and 3,000 tonnes of special purpose synthetic rubber during 1968-69. The cost of the imported rubber is of the order of Rs. 8 crores (Rs. 6.5 crores of import of natural rubber and Rs. 1.5 crores for the import of special purpose synthetic rubber). Bulk of imports of natural rubber is from Malaysia, Singapore, Ceylon and U.S.A. synthetic rubber from U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and Canada.

**Statalite Communication Earth Station at Ahmedabad**

2655. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of erecting the Experimental Statalite Communication Earth Station at Ahmedabad and the amount of foreign exchange required;

(b) the reasons why the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of America (NASA) did not make available a Statalite;

(c) how many experiments have been carried out at this station so far and the nature and cost of the experiments; and

(d) how long the space station is likely to remain grounded and the consequent loss to Government on this account ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The cost of setting up the Station was Rs. 108.47 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 48.78 lakhs. Out of the foreign exchange cost, Rs. 30.36 lakhs was contributed by the UN Special Fund towards the cost of the main equipment for the station.

(b) and (c). The Station had planned to carry out certain experiments with one of the statalites in the ATS series launched by the NASA. Even though the statalite was launched as programmed, the Station was unable to carry out the planned experiments owing to the satellite not functioning as expected. However, the Station carried out 5 experiments with other satellites launched by NASA. No special cost has been incurred for the experiments.

(d) The main tasks of the Station are

to provide training, research and development facilities in the satellite communications technology. These are being implemented fully. As the Station is not for commercial operation, the question of any loss to Government does not arise.

**महाराष्ट्र में सूती कपड़े की मिलें**

2665. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से महाराष्ट्र के सूती कपड़े के मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने तथा उनका प्रबन्ध संभालने की अनुमति मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मामले पर विचार किया है और यदि हां तो उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया ?

वर्देशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Foreign Exchange for Importing Race Horses**

2657. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange in rupees allotted for importing race horses during the period from 1956-57 to 1967-68, year-wise ; and

(b) the total number of race horses imported during the above period, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No specific allocation of foreign exchange was made for the import of race horses during the period 1956-57 to 1967-68.

(b) Statement showing the number and value of all types of horses imported during 1956-57 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-306/69].

**Improvement of Backward Areas of Gujarat**

2658. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to improve the backward areas of Gujarat during the next financial year ;

(b) if so, how much amount is proposed to be sanctioned for Kutch and Banaskantha ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The State Government have budgeted for Rs. 225 lakhs for selected district level schemes and Rs. 26 lakhs for economically backward Talukas during 1969-70. Details of the provisions made for Kutch and Banaskantha districts are not available.

**Arms with Naga Rebels**

2659. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese made guns and other arms have been seized from Naga rebels in January, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINBESH SINGH) : (a) Some arms and ammunition were recovered in the clashes between the Security Forces and the Underground Nagas, on the 14th January, 1969 in the Mokochung District of Nagaland, but there was no indication of these being of Chinese origin.

(b) Does not arise.

**Investment in Free Trade Zone**

2660. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY to pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow the India repatriates from Kenya for making investments in India's Free Trade Zone ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Indian repatriates are even at present permitted to invest in Kandla Free Trade Zone, subject to observance of the extant regulations. No special proposal in this regard is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**कुटीर उद्योग**

2661. श्री गं. च० बैशित : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान मध्य प्रदेश में वस्तर, मौडला, सरगुजा, पुर्वी निमाड आदि और पश्चिमी निमाड कुछ पिछले क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों की कमी की ओर दिलाया गया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त पिछले क्षेत्रों में कुछ और कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ताकि उन क्षेत्रों का श्रीयोगिक विकास हो सके ;

(ग) यदि ही, तो शीखी योजना में किसने कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक का विवरण क्या है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी बन राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में इप-एंब्री (श्री शीखरी राम सेवक) : (क) मे-

(घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Land Allotted to Ex-Servicemen in Madhya Pradesh**

2662. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land is being allotted to ex-servicemen in Districts East and West of Nimad in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the acreage of land allotted to them during the last two years and the number of ex-servicemen who were allotted land ;

(b) the names of the places where the land has been allotted and the basis of this allotment ; and

(c) whether the State Government also undertake transfer of land belonging to ex-servicemen from one District to another and if so, the details regarding the distribution of land in various districts as also the names of those Districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Madhya Pradesh Development Scheme**

2663. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4730 on the 21st August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether information regarding development schemes of Madhya Pradesh has since been received from the Government of Madya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 11—107 691.

**National Cadet Corps in Madhya Pradesh**

2664. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent and already spent during 1968-69 on the National Cadet Corps in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government and the State Government respectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : The entire expenditure on NCC is not booked separately. Based on per capita cost of the planned cadet strength of NCC in Madhya Pradesh during 1968-69, the approximate expenditure by the Central Government and the State Government during the year is expected to be Rs. 64.34 lakhs and Rs. 47.47 lakhs respectively. Approximate expenditure during 1968-69 by the Central and the State Government is Rs 58.97 lakhs and Rs. 43.51 lakhs respectively.

**रंगीन साड़ियों के उत्पादन पर रोक**

2665. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या बैंडिंग व्यापार तथा पूर्ति भौती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विद्युत चालित करपो द्वारा रंगीन साड़ियों के बुनने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का पक्का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का सफेद घोतियों अथवा साड़ियों के बुनने पर भी मिलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह रोक कब से लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बैंडिंग व्यापार तथा पूर्ति अन्नालय में उपभोगी (श्री राम सेवक शौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) हप्तकरण उद्योग को संरक्षण देने

के लिए, शक्तिचालित करधा जांच समिति ने रंगीन साक्षियों का उत्पादन केवल हथकरधा उद्योग के लिए सुरक्षित करने की सिफारिश की थी। भारत सरकार ने यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है। मिलों द्वारा धोतियों तथा साक्षियों का उत्पादन भी 1963 के स्तर तक सीमित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सिलों द्वारा धोतियों तथा साक्षियों के उत्पादन को 1963 के स्तर तक सीमित करने का प्रतिबन्ध 19 मई, 1967 को लागू किया गया।

**Fresh Graduate Engineers Recruited as Apprentices in Defence Factories**

2666. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

- (a) the number of fresh Graduate Engineers (Mechanical) recruited every year as Apprentices for training in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta, Mazagaon Docks Ltd., Bombay, Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore, Ordnance Factories and Plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi (Dantia);
- (b) the qualifications required of such trainees and the duration of training;
- (c) the value of stipends paid;
- (d) the procedure for selection (whether by examination or by interview);
- (e) the dates of the next examinations/selections to be made in 1969 and the procedure for giving publicity to such examinations/selections; and
- (f) the scope for absorption of the trainees in the defence organisations mentioned in part (a) above?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Export of Textiles to Burma**

2667. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

**SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a big order for export of Indian textiles has been secured recently from Burma;
- (b) if so, the value of the order and the nature and extent of textiles to be exported; and
- (c) to which mills the order has been assigned?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY):** (a) to (c). An order worth about Rs. 3.98 crores is reported to have been secured by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council for export of cotton textiles (yarn and cloth) to Burma. It is for the Council to make allocation of this order to the Members of its Panel.

**Chairmen of Rubber and Coir Boards**

2668. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

- (a) when the term of the Chairman of the Rubber and Coir Boards expire;
- (b) on how many occasions and for which years non-officials were appointed to these top posts in Kerala; and
- (c) the mode of appointment to such posts?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY):** (a) The present terms of the Chairmen of the Rubber and Coir Boards will expire on 13th July, 1969 and 1st August, 1969 respectively.

(b) Non-officials were appointed on four occasions as Chairman, Rubber Board, between the years 1947 to August, 1955.

No non-official has ever been appointed to the post of Chairman, Coir Board.

(c) The Chairman of the Rubber and Coir Boards is appointed by the Central Government in pursuance of Section 4(3)

(a) of the Rubber Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947) and Section 4(3) of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 respectively. The appointment of non-officials as Chairman, Rubber Board, between the years 1947 to August, 1955 was by election from amongst the members of the Board.

**Corruption Cases against State Trading Corporation Officers**

2669. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during Audit in the year 1968, some corruption cases against some officers of the State Trading Corporation of India were found ; and

(b) if so, the number of officers so involved and the action taken by Government against those Officers ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Satellite for Broadcasting of Educational Programmes for Villagers**

2670. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI HARDAYAL

DEVGUN :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP

SHARMA :

SHRI RAM SWARUP

VIDYARTHI :

SHRI OM PRAKASH

TYAGI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been considering a U.S. proposal to install a satellite for broadcasting educational programmes for villagers in the country ;

(b) whether the proposal has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) :** (a) Government have under discussion and study a collaborative experiment with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America in which the feasibility of the direct broadcast of television signals from satellites would be tested ; the programmes to be transmitted will be entirely our responsibility.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Foreign Exchange Provided for Importing Spares of Tractors**

2671. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provided foreign exchange for the import of spare parts for the already imported tractors in 1968-69 ; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange provided ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual imports of tractors parts during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (upto October, 1969) have been of the order of Rs. 630.0 lakhs and Rs. 491.0 lakhs respectively.

**Import of Cars**

2672. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the persons who imported cars from abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the cases in which Government took preliminary objection for permitting the import of cars from abroad ; and

(c) the number of cases in which cars were not allowed to be imported, giving the names and addresses of such persons ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) :** (a) Details of Customs Clear-

nce Permits issued for the import of cars are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. During 1966, 1967 and 1968, Customs Clearance Permits were issued for the importation of 1003, 1158 and 1117 cars respectively. In addition, Indian Heads of Mission returning from abroad, foreign diplomats and certain categories of foreign experts are exempted from Import Trade Control restrictions for import of their cars.

(b) and (c). During the years 1966-1967 and 1968, the number of cases in which preliminary objections were raised before Customs Clearance Permits for cars were issued and the number of applications rejected were as follows :-

Year	Number of cases in which preliminary objections raised	Number of applications rejected
1966	456	719
1967	570	658
1968	389	451

#### Trade Agreement with Thailand

2673. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA  
JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Thailand trade agreement was signed in December, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement ;

(c) the extent to which the volume of trade between India and Thailand, particularly the Indian exports to that country, is likely to increase in the light of the new agreement ;

(d) whether India's trade representation in Bangkok has been strengthened for exports of Indian goods to Thailand in terms of that agreement ; and

(e) if so, how far and in what respects India's representation has been augmented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Trade Agreement have been placed in the Parliament Library, and are available there for the information of the Members.

(c) It is too early to assess the effects of the Trade Agreement on the volume of trade between the two countries.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration.

#### खान अम्बुल गपकार खां को निमंत्रण

2674. श्री कंवर साल मुप्त :

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री शास्त्रदा नम्बुद्दी :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रदी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्रदी :

श्री जार्ज फरमेंटीज :

श्री बलराज बधोक :

श्री मणिमाई जे.० पद्मेश :

श्री गाहिलिगन गोड :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाकाह :

श्री देवकी नम्बुद्दा पादमेंटिया :

श्री गोक्कार साल बेरदा :

श्री समद गुह :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह उकाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खान अम्बुल गपकार खां को मांधी शाताब्दी समारोहों के अवसर पर भारत आने का निमंत्रण दिया है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो खान अम्बुल गपकार खां ने इस निमंत्रण का किस प्रकार का उत्तर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खान अम्बुल गपकार खां को पद्मनिष्ठान के निमंत्रण में किसी कृप में सहायता देने का है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।  
 (ग) उपप्रधान मंत्री ने, 13 नवम्बर 1968 को, आधे घण्टे की बहस में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, उसमें सरकार की नीति निहित है ।

**Agreement for Duty Free Import of Commodities From U. S. A.**

2675. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U. S. A. have signed an agreement providing for the continual duty-free import of commodities and supplies donated by the U. S. Government to India ;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid to be supplied to India during 1969 under this agreement ; and

(c) the total amount supplied to India since the July agreement was signed ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America signed on 5th December, 1968, an agreement providing for duty-free entry and the defrayment of inland transportation charges on supplies and equipment donated through non-profit voluntary agencies in the United States including the American National Red Cross. This Agreement replaced the earlier one of July 1951. The agreement does not relate to duty-free imports of commodities and supplies donated by the U. S. Government.

(b) The agreement does not quantify such supplies.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Export Earnings**

2676. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a continued increase in the export earnings of India ;

(b) if so, to what extent it is due to devaluation of rupee ;

(c) whether this improvement is real and lasting or just a temporary revival ; and

(d) Government's expectation of export earnings during the year 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rise in exports is attributable to various factors like devaluation of the rupee, Government's efforts to increase exports by various export promotion measures, upsurge in agricultural production, industrial revival in the country, increasing demand in developing countries as also in some developed countries for our manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, etc. It is difficult to say to what extent devaluation of the rupee contributed to the rise in exports.

(c) In terms of competitive conditions at present encountered, the improvement is real and lasting provided effort is constant. It may be mentioned that most of the rise in exports is accounted for by the increase in exports of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods like engineering goods, iron and steel, handicrafts, chemicals etc. Also it may be pointed out that the rise in exports was achieved despite the general trend towards fall in the unit value realisation from our traditional agricultural exports.

(d) Assuming that the present trend towards rise in exports would continue, the estimated export earnings during 1969-70 would be around Rs. 1410 crores.

**Assessment of the Development Programme of Himachal Pradesh by the Planning Commission**

2677. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission Programme Advisor and his Group have completed their tour of Himachal Pradesh to assess the development programmes of Himachal Pradesh for the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, what are their reactions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their report is under consideration.

**Foreign Official Dignitaries' Visits to India**

2678. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign official dignitaries who visited India during the last twenty-one months ; and

(b) the total amount spent on them ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

**Cash Subsidies to Exporters of Non-Traditional Items**

2679. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government offered increased cash subsidies to exporters of non-traditional items in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the amount offered so far ; and

(c) to what extent his has helped in the increased exports of non-traditional items, item-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Higher rates of Cash Assistance were allowed on selected non-traditional export products subject to certain conditions. Increases in the Cash assistance rates were of the order of 5% and 10% of f. o. b. export value.

(c) The increased assistance to exports as well as various other measures have resulted in increases in the exports of engi-

neering goods, excluding prime iron and steel from Rs. 27.99 crores during April, 1967 to January, 1968, to Rs. 69.89 crores during April, 1968 to January, 1969 ; the exports of chemicals and allied products from Rs. 14.88 crores during April—November, 1967 to Rs. 21.69 crores during April—November, 1968.

**Sona Shops**

2680. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOU-  
DHURI :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual sales and expenditure incurred on the five retail shops known as 'Sona' set up in New York, Boston, Paris, Nairobi and Montreal, separately, since they were set up ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more such shops are proposed to be opened in other countries ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) when they are likely to be set up ; and

(e) the total initial estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and capital, in the shape of goods, set up, etc. to be invested ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHARY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-308/69].

(b) to (e). The question of opening more such shops is under examination. Details regarding location, expenditure, etc. have yet to be worked out.

**Scarcity of Dyeing and Bleaching Materials**

2681. SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

representations from the textile dyers, printers and bleachers of Tirupur town, Coimbatore regarding the scarcity of dyeing and bleaching materials ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the scarcity ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give import licences to the actual users ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken :—

- (i) A. U. Provision for import of Sodium Nitrite has been made
- (ii) Ad-hoc import of 1000 tonnes of Hydrosulphite of Soda and 200 tonnes of Sodium Sulphoylate is being allowed through the S.T.C.

#### Production of Synthetic Fibre and Superfine Cloth

**2682. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of large scale production of synthetic fibre and superfine cloth, there is a crisis in the mills manufacturing coarse and medium cloth as their demand has gone down and a number of mills have closed ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indian Trade Delegations sent Abroad

**2683. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**  
**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :**  
**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade delegations sent abroad during the last two years ;

(b) the names of the countries visited by those delegations ;

(c) the amount spent by each delegation ; and

(d) the result achieved thereby ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-309/69].

(d) Delegations are sent abroad to negotiate/conclude/extend and/or review the trade agreements/arrangements with foreign countries and to survey the markets and negotiate business deals. They have helped to diversify our trade and promote our exports.

#### इजराइल के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

**2684. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि इजराइल भारत के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का इच्छुक है और इजराइल में भारतीय वस्तुओं के निर्यात की काफी गुंजाइश है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में में उप-मन्त्री (श्री औषधी राम सेवक) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इजराइल के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध पर कोई विशेष प्रतिबंध नहीं है और इजराइल के किसी विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव पर भारतीय पक्षों द्वारा साधारण रूप में विचार किया जा सकता है ।

#### Tariff Commission on man-made Fibre and Yarn Industry

**2685. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**

SHRI YAJNA DATT  
SHARMA :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOW-  
DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Tariff Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the price structure of all types of man-made fibre and yarn has been received.

(b) whether the recommendations made by the Commission have been accepted by Government ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Import of Rough Diamonds from Ghana**

2686. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghana has offered to supply rough diamonds to the Indian Jewellery Exporters ;

(b) whether Government have made any arrangements for the purchase of the diamonds through the State Trading Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the total value of the expected imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is an indication of availability of rough diamonds from Ghana.

(b) and (c). The prospect of imports are proposed to be investigated with reference to the quality and suitability of rough diamonds for conversion into finished products for exports. The M.M.T.C. would be associated with the arrangements if necessary. At this stage, it is not possible to furnish any estimate of expected imports.

**Investment Opportunities in Malaysia**

2687. SHRI V. NARSIMHA RAO :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
SHRI R. K AMIN :  
SHRI J MOHAMED IMAM :  
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a news item which appeared in the "Economic Times" of the 1st January, 1969 that Malaysia offers good opportunities for new investments ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any initiative in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Besides giving wide publicity to the investment opportunities that come to its notice, and encouraging Indian entrepreneurs to visit countries like Malaysia, which have growth potentials, proposals for turn-key projects and joint-ventures are sympathetically considered subject, of course, to the Government of India's normal policy on the subject. The Government have already approved 7 proposals of the Indian parties for setting up joint ventures in Malaysia.

**Qureshi Committee on All India Handicrafts Board**

2688. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Qureshi Committee constituted to review the working of the All India Handicrafts Board, in its report submitted to Government, commended the proposals made by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation ;

(b) if so, the main proposals made by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation ; and

(c) how far the suggestions made by the Qureshi Committee have been accepted by Government and the steps taken to implement the same ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRRDE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). The Committee set up to review the working of the All India Handicrafts Board, All India Handloom Board etc., has not yet submitted its final report to the Government.

#### Import Licences to Small-Scale Units

**2689. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided that small-scale units which were issued licences for imports of raw materials components and spares for the period from April, 1967 to March 1968 could convert their licences in a certain specified manner ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) how far it is likely to help Government as well as the industrialists ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Facility for conversion of licences has been provided to small-scale units so that in case the material required by them is not available from the currency area for which the licence is originally issued, they can import their requirements from another currency area and thus utilise their licence to meet their needs of import materials. This helps them in maintaining their production which benefits not only these units but the country as well.

#### Export of Cotton Textiles

**2690. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**  
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has requested Government to raise the targets of exports of cotton textiles upto Rs. 130 to 140 crores for the year 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) No such request has been received from the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Buffer Stock of Cotton

**2691. SHRI K. HALDER :**  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI DHIRESHWAR :  
KALITA :  
DR. RANEN SEN :  
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2067 on the 26th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the question of buffer stock for cotton has submitted its report :

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

**2692. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to reopen the closed textile mills in Gujarat State ;

(b) the number of mills opened so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to take further action to reopen the remaining mills ;

(d) if so, the details of the steps contemplated ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):** (a) to (e). Excluding 2 mills declared fit to be scrapped, 15 cotton textile mills were lying closed at the end of January, 1969. Four of these mills have already been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, but since liquidation petitions in respect of them are pending in the High Court, action under that Act could not be taken. The affairs of four mills have recently been investigated by the Committees appointed under the Act mentioned above. After considering the report of the Investigation Committee, Government have appointed Authorised Controller under the above mentioned Act for one of these mills and the reports in respect of the remaining 3 mills are under examination. The affairs of two mills are under investigation and further action will be considered after the reports of the Investigation Committees are received. While liquidation petition is pending in respect of one mill in the High Court, the cases of the remaining 4 mills are being examined in consultation with the State Government.

**Trade Agreements concluded by State  
Trading Corporation**

2693. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN  
TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to  
state:

(a) the names of the countries with which State Trading Corporation entered into agreements for the export of Indian goods during 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far:

(b) the value of such exports year-wise;  
 (c) how do they compare with those for the year 1966-67 : and

(d) the improvements brought about in this Organisation during 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND  
SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM  
SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Cor-  
poration entered into agreement for exports  
of Indian goods with trading organisations  
and firms in the following countries :

**Australia**  
**Austria**  
**Burma**  
**Belgium**  
**Bulgaria**  
**Canada**  
**Ceylon**  
**Congo**  
**Czechoslovakia**  
**Damman**  
**Dubai**  
**Ethiopia**  
**Finland**  
**France**  
**Formosa**  
**G. D. R.**  
**Germany (F. R. G.)**  
**Ghana**  
**Hungary**  
**Hongkong**  
**Indonesia**  
**Iran**  
**Iraq**  
**Israel**  
**Italy**  
**Japan**  
**Kenya**  
**Korea South**  
**Kuwait**  
**Lebanon**  
**Malaysia**  
**Muscat**  
**Nepal**  
**Netherland**  
**Nigeria**  
**New Zealand**  
**Phillipines**  
**Poland**  
**Rwanda**  
**Saudi-Arabia**  
**Singapore**  
**Spain, Sweden**  
**Switzerland**  
**Tanzania**  
**Thailand**  
**Turkey**  
**U. A. R.**  
**Uganda**  
**United Kingdom**  
**U. S. A.**  
**U. S. S. R.**  
**Yugoslavia**  
**Zambia**

(b) 1967-68 Rs. 23.57 crores.  
1968-69  
(upto 31.12.1968) Rs. 31 14 crores.

(c) Exports in 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 30.99 crores. The value of export in 1966-67 gained consequent upon devaluation. In 1967-68, the export effort of the Corporation was affected by a fall in exportable surpluses of agricultural products; further, there was a change in the accounting procedure by which only exports directly negotiated and implemented by the Corporation were taken into account.

(d) Government appointed a Committee in May, 1968 to review the trading techniques and methods of the State Trading Corporation and its organisational structure with a view to taking necessary steps for further strengthening and improving its operational efficiency. The Committee submitted its Interim Report in September, 1968. The Interim Report emphasised the need to give early attention to organisational and systems aspects. Government have accepted these recommendations and expressed their broad agreement with the views of the Committee in the Interim Report. The Corporation is implementing these recommendations. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

#### विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में नियुक्त मंत्रालयों के अधिकारी

2694. श्री भोलहु प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 840 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों के भारतीय दूतावासों में नियुक्त मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ; और

(ल) यदि है, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (बी दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ल). अधिकांश सूचना तो पहले ही संग्रहीत की जा चुकी है किंतु दो जगहों से संवाद सूचना अभी मानी है। यह सूचना जल्दी ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Extensions given to Class I Officers in the Ministry of Defence

2695. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in 1968 in which extension or reappointment was given to Class I Officers who were going to retire at the age of 58 :

(b) the names of such Officers : and

(c) the reasons for their extension or reappointment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu

2696. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu have refused to accept the request of the Centre for reviving the N.C.C. in the State with Hindi words of command ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the deadlock ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). N.C.C. training is largely suspended in Tamilnadu at the request of the State Government pending a decision on the State Government's proposal that the 'Words of Command' used in the N.C.C. units in the State should be changed from Hindi to English. The correspondence which followed rests with a request to the Chief Minister to agree to the continuance of the *status-quo ante* in this matter.

#### बद्दों के बद्दों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की जमा राजि

2697. श्री भोल प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

**श्री बालाघरा स्वरूप शर्मा :**

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा के बैंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की कुल कितनी राशि जमा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा से लोटे भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को बर्मा के बैंकों से अपना धन निकालने में काफी कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अपना धन वापिस लेने में उनकी सहायता करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यालयी करने का विचार है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :**

(क) 1965 के अनुमान के अनुसार बर्मा के बैंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की कुल राशि जमा 2 करोड़ रुपयात हैं। जो 3 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक रुपयों के बराबर हैं। 1965 के बाद इस राशि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). जो भारतीय बर्मा खोड़ कर भारत लौट आए हैं उनका बर्मा के बैंकों में नकद जमा लगभग 15 लाख रुपयात है। इस धन को वापिस लेने का प्रश्न बर्मा से भारतीय आस्तियों को बापस लेने के सामान्य प्रश्न से जुड़ा है, जिस पर दोनों देशों के बीच बातचीत चल रही है।

**Subsidies given to Exporters**

**2699 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**  
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state .

(a) the rate of subsidy offered to various exports of Indian goods during the last four years ;

(b) the impact of such subsidies on the national budget ; and

(c) whether Government would stop subsidies in future ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). A number of Indian industrial products face a range of

difficulties in penetrating overseas markets. These difficulties stem from the stage of industrial production, its efficiency, cost of certain raw materials and intermediate products. To put our exporters in a position to overcome their difficulties Government provides assistance to build up their marketing competence and competitive export production, from the Marketing Development Fund, details of which are given in the Budget.

The nature and range of assistance to be provided is kept under constant review in the light of international competition and the development of competitive capability in the country.

**Indian Team to Japan for Export of Iron Ore**

2699. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian team had recently visited Japan to negotiate with the Japanese Steel Industry for the sale of 4 million tons of iron ore per year ;

(b) if so, the result of the visit and whether any agreement has since been signed and if so, the terms thereof ;

(c) to what extent our present export of iron ore to Japan would be increased in the light of the said agreement ; and

(d) the total quantity of Iron Ore produced in India per year at present and the names of the countries importing this ore from India and to what extent in each case ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). A delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation visited Japan in September, 1968 concluded a contract for the sale of 1.55 million tons, with an option of 0.15 million tons of Bauxite ore to be delivered during the period 1.4.68 to 31.3.69. Disclosure of

the terms of commercial contract would not be in the business interest of M.M.T.C., who is charged with the responsibility of promoting sales of iron ore to all countries.

(d) 27.02 million tonnes of iron ore were produced in the country during 1968.

A statement indicating the names of the countries to which exports of iron ore were made and the quantities of ore exported during 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-310/69].

### मैसर्स विंग इंडिया लिमिटेड, मद्रास

2700. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :  
श्री वंश नाथरण सिंह :  
श्री ग्रोकार सिंह :  
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स विंग इंडिया लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा जनवरी, 1968 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में निमित वस्तुओं का, माह-वार व्योरा क्या है;

(ल) 31 मार्च, 1967, 31 मार्च, 1968 तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को उसके पास कुल कितना माल था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका के लौरीदारों ने कहा है कि अब वस्तुएं घटिया दर्जे की बनने लगी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें निमित माल का मूल्य, मासवार दिखाया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या LT-311/69]

(ल) बालों तथा बाल उत्पादों के स्टाकों का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार था :

31-3-1967 31,01,526 ₹

31-3-1968 99,94,233 ₹

31-12-1968 94,63,390 ₹

(ग) समय समय पर खरीदार माल की किस्म सुधारने के बारे में सुझाव देते रहते हैं। उन्होंने तैयार उत्पादों की कारीगरी की सामान्यतः प्रशंसा की है। उन्होंने यह भी संकेत दिया है कि तेजाब, उपचार, धुलाई तथा रंगाई की प्रविधियों में कुछ परिवर्तन करके बालों को साधित करने के तरीके में कुछ सुधार किया जा सकता है।

(घ) सुधार के लिये आवश्यक संबंध लगाये जा चुके हैं तथा अपेक्षित रसायन प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं। अब कारबाने द्वारा नई प्रविधियां अपनाई जा रही हैं।

### Export of Ores and Mineral Products by M.M.T.C. from Gujarat

2701. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the quantum of various kinds of ores and mineral products exported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from the Gujarat region since it started operating there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The following quantities of mineral ores from Gujarat region have been exported by the M.M.T.C.

(Qty : Lakh Metric Tonnes)		
Year	Manganese Ore	Bauxite
1963	0.36	—
1964	0.53	—
1965	—	0.56
1966	0.06	0.85
1967	—	0.22
1968	—	—

### Export of Bananas from Gujarat

2702. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-  
DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value in rupees of the bananas exported from Gujarat during the last five years, year-wise ;

(b) the names of the countries to which these bananas are exported and also the name of the country which purchase the maximum quantity of it ;

(c) the annual earnings of foreign exchange from its export from Gujarat ;

(d) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to promote the export of bananas from Gujarat ; and

(e) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Information regarding the quantity and value of bananas exported from Gujarat State is not available as the export statistics are compiled for the country as a whole and not state-wise.

(d) and (e). 2,000 additional hectares are proposed to be put under Dwarf Cavendish variety of bananas in the State of Gujarat during the IV Plan period in order to increase the availability of bananas for exports.

**Barooh Committee on Tea Industry**

2703. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI JAGANATH RAO

JOSHI :

SHRI RAM GOPAL  
SHALWALE :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Barooh Committee on Tea Industry has been received ; and

(b) if so, their recommendations and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under examination. The report of the Committee and Government's decisions on its recommendations will be released as soon as possible.

**Export of Wigs and Human Hair**

2704. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of wigs and human hair exported during the last three years, country-wise ;

(b) the share of the State Trading Corporation in the export of these items :

(c) whether it is a fact that the contract entered into between Wig India and the S.T.C. and the U.S. firm of M/s. Fashion Tress Inc. for the supply of Wigs has been cancelled ; and

(d) if so, the implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-312/69].

(b) The exports made by the State Trading Corporation are Rs. 3.73 lakhs, Rs. 38.71 lakhs and Rs. 62.56 lakhs during 1965-66, 1966-66 and 1967-68 respectively.

(c) The notice of 60 days for termination of the agreement as required under the agreement has been received from M/s. Fashion Tress Inc., Miami and has been accepted by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(d) With the termination of the agreement with M/s. Fashion Tress, alternative arrangements are being made in the U.S.A. and Canada for the sale of hair products manufactured by Wig India.

भारत के निर्यात की किस्म के बारे में  
शिकायतें

2705. श्री ग्रोव प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री वाराणसी स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री भारत सिंह औहान :  
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री बलराज घोषक :  
श्री चंगलराया नायडू :  
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महसूच है कि आम तौर पर विदेशों से शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि भारत द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की किस्म घटिया दर्जे की होती है और समय पर माल नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के परिणामस्वरूप भारत के निर्यात व्यापार तथा प्रतिष्ठा को ठेस पहुंच रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति का सुधार करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री औधरी राम सेक्टर) : (क) से (घ). यह तथ्य नहीं है कि आमतौर पर विदेशों से शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि भारत द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की किस्म घटिया दर्जे की होती है और समय पर माल नहीं दिया जाता है । तथापि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में कुछ शिकायतें तो घनिशाय हैं जो किस्म घटिया सुनुदेंगी कायंकर्मों की बजाय कुछ अन्य कारणों से ब्रेरित होती है, उदाहरणातः आयातक बाजार आदि में मूल्यों की मंदी । ऐसी शिकायतों से न तो निर्यात के विकास में कुछ बाजा पहुंची है और न विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय माल की प्रतिष्ठा पर ही कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

निर्यात माल के गुण सुधारने के लिये नियंत्रण (मुख्य नियंत्रण तथा नियोजन) अधिनियम, 1963 अधिनियमित किया गया है तथा निर्यात की सभी प्रमुख वस्तुएं घनिशाय गुण नियन्त्रण और/या जहाज-लदान से पूर्व नियोजन एवं पद्धति के अन्तर्गत आ जाती हैं ।

Export of Primary Products to Japan

2706. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has agreed to import more primary products from India ;

(b) if so, the details of the commodities to be imported by Japan ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. A Trade Mission from Japan had, however, visited India from January 5, 1969 to February 1, 1960, to study specifically the prospects of increasing further, exports from India to Japan of pellets, salt, leaf tobacco, prawns, sheep casings, oil cakes, precious stones and vegetables and fruits. The Mission was a fact-finding mission, and would report their findings to the Japanese Government. However, during discussions with the Mission, it transpired that the Mission felt that there was a considerable potential for the growth of exports of the above-mentioned products from India to Japan.

Export Duty on Mica

2708. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received to reduce and even withdraw the export duty on mica ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations were for withdrawal of export duty or reduction about 20% *ad-valorem* with corresponding increase in FAS prices of different grades of mica.

(c) Export duty on processed mica powder was reduced to 20% *ad valorem* with effect from 13-7-1968. Reduction of 20% *ad-valorem* on export duty on No. 5½ and No. 6 loose splittings was announced on 28-2-1969 along with the budget proposals.

### मुक्त बन्दरगाह के रूप में दिल्ली

2709 श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री अग्ननाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाल :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या बैंकेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री 19 नवम्बर, 1968 के नारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 182 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को मुक्त बन्दरगाह घोषित करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई प्रतिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस विषय में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) दिल्ली को मुक्त बन्दरगाह घोषित करने से दिल्ली के लोगों को क्या नाभ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) योजना की मुख्य बाबू क्या है ?

बैंकेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री औचरी राम सेवक) : (क) से

(घ). सरकार मामले के समस्त पहलुओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है और यथावृत्ति अन्तिम विनिश्चय किया जायेगा ।

### Export-oriented Spinning Mills

2710. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start a few Export Oriented Spinning Mills during the Fourth Five Year Plan by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose ; and

(c) the basis for selection of the sites ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan is under preparation at present and it is not possible to indicate at this stage whether any export oriented spinning mill will be set up in Fourth Plan in the public sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Export of Iron Ore to Japan through Paradeep Port

2711. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported to Japan through the Paradeep port in the year 1967-68 ;

(b) the quantity contracted with Japan for export through the said Port ;

(c) the total quantity of iron ore contracted for export to Japan through the Paradeep Port during 1969-70 ; and

(d) the reasons for which no long-range contracts are being entered into with Japan for export of iron ore through the Paradeep Port ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Quantity of 6.80 lakh tonnes was exported to Japan through Paradeep Port during 1967-68.

(b) and (c). Quantities contracted for export to Japan through Paradeep Port are indicated below :

1968-69 — 5.50 lakh dry long tons  
1969-70 — 6.50 lakh dry long tons  
1970-71 — 7.25 lakh dry long tons

(d) Firm contracts have already been made for the next three years.

**Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation**

**2712 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation was set up, its aims and the details of aims and targets achieved by it ;

(b) the amount of assistance the Corporation rendered to export trade and industry separately during the last three years ;

(c) the amount of loans advanced during these years and the names of the parties who received loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs ;

(d) the amount included in bad debts during the last five years and the names of parties whose loans have been included in bad debts upto 31-3-68 ; and

(e) the total amount of unpaid loans with full break-up of the amount comprising the principal amount and the interest ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation originally known as Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited, came into being in the year 1957. The Corporation helps exporters by underwriting their risks on account of shipments made to foreign buyers on credit terms. It also guarantees advances given by banks to exporters at the pre-shipment and post-shipment stages. As many as 2277 exporting firms were in the Corporation's portfolio of policy-holders at the end of 1968 as against 1841 at the end of 1967. The value of shipments offered for insurance totalled Rs. 71.46 crores for the year 1968 as against Rs. 53.78 crores for the year 1967. The premium income has also gone up considerably from Rs. 25.19 lakhs in 1967 to Rs. 47.19 lakhs in 1968. Since the commencement of its operation in 1957, the Corporation has paid claims to the tune of Rs. 37.30 lakhs. Number of policies and guarantees in force, maximum liability under these policies and guarantees, risk value covered and premium income earned during the last three years, are as under :—

	1966	1967	1968
Policies and Guarantees in force	1715	2273	3100
Maximum liability	Rs. 4,414 lakhs	Rs. 6,399 lakhs	Rs. 10,623 lakhs
Risk value	Rs. 7,464 ..	Rs. 11,994 ..	Rs. 18,025 ..
Premium income	Rs. 19.98 ..	Rs. 25.19 ..	Rs. 47.19 ..

Separate figures for the export trade and industry are not available.

(c) to (e). The Corporation is not a lending institution. It is an insurance organisation and question of any bad debts and unpaid loans, etc. does not arise.

**Trade agreement with German Democratic Republic**

**2713 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA

VEERAPPA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI B. K. DAS-

CHOWDHURY :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :

**TRADE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-year trade agreement has been signed between India and German Democratic Republic ;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement ;

(c) the items to be exported to and imported from that country under the agreement and the extent thereof ;

(d) whether most of the imports will comprise fertilisers and if so, to what extent ; and

(e) the reasons for not recognising that country despite increasing trade relations with it ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK)** (a) to (c). A long term trade and payments agreement has been signed between the Delegation of the Govt. of India and the Delegation of the Govt. of German Democratic Republic on 23rd January, 1969 at New Delhi, which is valid for a period of three years upto 31st December, 1971. Copy of the agreement indicating terms and conditions as well as items to be exported to and imported from G. D. R. has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(d) Fertiliser is one of the items importable from G. D. R. It is expected that during 1969, imports of fertilizers may be in the vicinity of 120,000 tonnes or even more subject to availability depending on our demands.

(e) Diplomatic Recognition of G.D.R. is basically a politically issue connected with the settlement of the German question. Non-recognition has not come in the way of steady increase in trade between the two countries. In fact, it has been our policy to develop trade with G. D. R. to increasingly high levels, which is reflected in the growth of two way trade from Rs. 1.20 million in 1953 to Rs. 417.68 million in 1967.

#### **Textile Industry**

2714 **SHRI R. K. AMIN** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

link the wages with productivity in the textile mills so as to obtain speedy revival of the industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Synthetic Fibre Fabrics from Nepal**

2715. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** :  
**SHRI P. C. ADICHAN** :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Silk and Art Silk industry is facing difficulties on account of indiscriminate imports of synthetic fibre fabrics from Nepal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK)** : (a) and (b). Owing to the difference in the import and fiscal policies of the two countries, the unrestricted movement into India of synthetic fibres manufactured in Nepal, out of imported raw materials, was causing difficulties. The matter was discussed at the Ministerial level talks between the two countries in Kathmandu from November 15 to November 19, 1968. The outcome of the talks is set out in the Joint Press Report, a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House. Government of Nepal have agreed to limit the exports of synthetic yarn fabrics to the level of 1967-68, and to restrict the allocation of foreign exchange for production of these items to 1967-68 level. The effectiveness of the steps taken by the H.M.G. of Nepal would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

#### **Small Car Project**

2716. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** :  
**SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI** :

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP

SHARMA :

SHRI RAM SWARUP

VIDYARTHI :

KUMARI KAMALA

KUMARI :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have received any proposal in regard to the small car project :

(b) if so, when that proposal was received and the action taken so far by the Planning Commission in this regard ;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in taking decision in regard to this project ; and

(d) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The Department of Industrial Development addressed a note to the Planning Commission to ascertain its views on the availability of necessary resources during the Fourth Five Year Plan for a project to manufacture low-cost passenger cars in the public sector. The Planning Commission is considering this proposal along with several other proposals and schemes received from various Ministries to be included in the Plan in the light of relative priorities and the availability of resources. A firm view will be taken when the Fourth Plan is finalised. There has thus been no inordinate delay in considering the proposal in the Planning Commission.

स्कूलों और कालेजों में अनिवार्य संस्कित शिक्षा

2717. श्री बलराम लक्ष्मी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत लिह चौहान :

श्री अमृत ब्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री वह बहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन और पाकिस्तान की स्थायी आकामक प्रवृत्ति और तैयारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार देश के समस्त स्कूलों और कालेजों में अनिवार्य संस्कित शिक्षा दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर पुनः विचार करने का है ; और

(ल) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा अधीक्षी (श्री स्वरांग सिंह) : (क) तथा (ल). राष्ट्रीय कंडेट कोर योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों और कालेजों में छात्रों को संस्कित प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, विश्वविद्यालयों ने 1963 से इस योजना को केवल कालेज छात्रों के लिए अनिवार्य बना दिया था। तथापि, अन्तर-विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई सिफारिश के प्रनुसार 9 विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर ज्येष्ठ सभी विश्वविद्यालयों ने अप्रैल, 1968 से राष्ट्रीय कंडेट कोर प्रशिक्षण को स्वैच्छिक बनाया, स्कूलों के छात्रों और कालेजों की छात्राओं के लिए यह प्रशिक्षण पहले से ही स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया जाता रहा है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की स्थिति के प्रनुसार राष्ट्रीय कंडेट कोर योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों और कालेजों में 12.80 लाख छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा था। ऐसा विचार है कि जहाँ तक छात्रों की संख्या का प्रश्न है, यह किसी भी आपात स्थिति में रक्त आवश्यकताओं के लिए एक अच्छे आधार का काम कर सकती है।

I. A. F. Ground Staff

2718. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a note about the grievances of the I. A. F. ground staff (maintenance staff) ;

(b) if so, the main grievances of the ground staff ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress these grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid of the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 313/69]

सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2719. श्री मोत्तह प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके नियन्त्रणाधीन विभागों ने राजभाषा अधिनियम और उसके अधीन एह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में निम्न कार्यों के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है :

(एक) अपने सब प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करना (दो) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करना (तीन) अनुवाद कार्य की मात्रा में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनिवार्य अनुवादों तथा हिन्दी लिपिकों के लिए अतिरिक्त राशि के नियन्त्रण की मांग करना (चार) । जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले आधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करना (पांच) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम-काज को हिन्दी में करना प्रनिवार्य बनाना (छ) सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी को अपनाने और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को कार्यकृत देने के लिए हिन्दी जानने वाले लोगों की संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव और प्रबर सचिव के पदों पर नियुक्त करना ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही किस-किस तिथि को की गई थी और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) उनके नियन्त्रणाधीन विभागों में हिन्दी विरोधी बातावरण को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, भ्रष्ट करित मंजी तक बोलना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्हिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) प्रावश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) यह कहना बिलकुल निराशार होगा कि यह, या इसके पहले किसी समय, इस प्रकार का हिन्दी विरोधी बातावरण रहा है ।

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में सरकारी काम काज के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2720. श्री मोत्तह प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत एह कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में (ग) अपने सभी प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने (दो) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तके हिन्दी में रखने (तीन) अनुवाद कार्य पढ़ जाने के कारण अति रिक्त अनुवादों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की नियन्त्रिका के लिये अनिवार्य धन-राशि प्राप्त करने (चार) । जनवरी 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कार्य क्रम तैयार करने (पांच) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम-काज हिन्दी में करना प्रनिवार्य बनान और (छ) अंग्रेजी की बजाय दिन्दी में काम-काज करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के। नये संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा प्रबर सचिव एवं पर द्वितीय जानने वाले अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही किन-किन तारीखों को की गई थी और उसके क्या-क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) उनके मन्त्रालय में व्याप्त हिन्दी विरोधी बातावरण को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (धी स्वरं सिंह) :** (क) (एक) से (चार) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पट्टन पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(पांच) राज भाषा अधिनियम के प्राधार पर यह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग करने की पूरी धूत है।

(छ) यह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गए अनुदेशों में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि केवल हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को ही सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई योजना को तथा हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय।

(व) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पट्टन पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ग) राज मन्त्रालय में कोई हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण नहीं है।

**Delegations sent abroad by the Ministry of Defence**

2721. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**  
**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad during the last two years by his Ministry ;

(b) the names of countries visited by those delegations ;

(c) the amount spent by each delegation ; and

(d) the result achieved thereby ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Promotions of Officers of Armed Forces**

2722. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :**  
**SHRI J. B. SINGH :**  
**SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :**  
**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of senior officers who have been promoted in the last two years in the Armed Forces ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Officers have been superseded in the matter of promotion ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) 533 to the ranks of Col. and above and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Selection of senior officers for promotion is made on the basis of their records from amongst eligible officers of requisite seniority and not on the basis of seniority only.

**Language of Command Words in Army**

2723. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE by pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several Minister of the Tamil Nadu Government have appealed to the South Indian regiments in the regular army not to obey 'Words of Command' in Hindi and demand them in English ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the language in which commands are given in the regular army ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindi.

**National Sample Survey**

2724. **SHRI R. BARUA :**  
**SHRI N. R. LASKER :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision

to bring all National Sample Survey work under unified control has been taken :

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ; and
- (d) how far the decision will help in the better functioning of the National Sample Survey ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The recommendation of the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee in this regard is under consideration. Since it involves many complex technical, administrative and organisational issues, a decision will still take some time.

**Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his Wife**

2725/ **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**  
**SHRI GEORGE**

**FERNANDES :**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

**SHRI SRADHAKAR**

**SUPAKAR :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by Government in the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife ;

(b) the difficulties which are being faced by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be brought back to this country ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Our request for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife is still pending consideration before the Supreme Court of Costa Rica. The advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica to the Government of Costa Rica is still awaited. Efforts are being made to expedite the matter.

The arrangements for the extradition of Dr. Teja and his wife are expected to be made as soon as clearance of the Costa Rican Government is available.

**Indian Rare Earths Limited**

2726. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss which Indian Rare Earths Ltd. has suffered during the last three years on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages ;

(b) whether the matters were locked into and if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Stock shortages valued at Rs. 6000/- approximately had occurred during the last three years due to sea erosion. After due investigation these shortages were written off by the Board of Directors of the Company. No loss on account of theft or irregularities has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

**Disarmament Conference**

2727. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**  
**SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**  
**SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**  
**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts have been made during the last three months towards a settlement on the disarmament issues particularly banning of nuclear tests and explosions at the Disarmament Conference under the aegis of the United Nations and what was the Indian contribution to these efforts ; and

(b) what is the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The question of disarmament, including the question of banning nuclear tests, was discussed in December, 1968 at the XXIII Session of the U. N. General Assembly. A number of resolutions were adopted, including Resolution 2455 in which the General Assembly called upon all nuclear weapon

pon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments. Further more, it requested the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to take up as a matter of urgency the formulation of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests. India co-sponsored this resolution.

In another resolution No. 2456-D the General Assembly urged the Governments of the USSR and the USA to enter into bilateral discussions at an early date on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear weapon delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

The General Assembly also requested the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to renew its efforts to analyse the various disarmament proposals before it and to examine in particular how rapid progress can be made in the field of nuclear disarmament. India supported these resolutions and played an active part in the discussions.

The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee has not yet met. It is expected to meet in Geneva about the 18th March, 1969, when it will take up further consideration of the recommendations made to it by the last General Assembly Session.

#### Mobilisation of Additional Resources for the Fourth Plan

2728. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI  
PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made by the Planning Commission for mobilisation of additional resources by the States for the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the reaction of the States thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Efficient and profitable operation of State undertakings, a more effective drive for small savings, particularly in rural areas, and additional taxation especially of agricultural incomes and ur-

ban property values, were the broad areas suggested to the States for additional resource mobilisation ;

(b) The State Governments indicated that they would try to raise as much additional resources as possible through measures appropriate to local conditions.

विद्रोही नागार्थों द्वारा चीन और पाकिस्तान की यात्रा

2730. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री नाहू राम अहिरबार :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागरों ने जनरल मोनू अंगामी अपने साथियों के साथ वापिस भारत में आने में सफल हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्रोही नागर भी सैनिक प्रशिक्षण और हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिए चीन और पाकिस्तान जाते हैं और फिर भारत लौट आते हैं ; और

(ग) नागार्थों के इस गैर-कानूनी रूप से आने जाने को रोकने और सीमा पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मुहृद बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश तित्तु) :

(क) पिछले कई महीनों में चीन में प्रशिक्षित छिपे नाग घोड़ी-घोड़ी संस्था में नागालैंड में छुस आने में सफल हो गए हैं। लेकिन हमारी सूचना के अनुसार मोदू अंगामी और उनके गिरोह के अधिकांश लोग अब भी सीमा के उस पार हो रहे हैं।

(ख) छिपे नागार्थों ने चीन और पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण लेने और उनसे हथियार लेने की कोशिश लत्तम नहीं की है। वे लोग अपने आदमियों के दल इन देशों में भेजने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं हालांकि हाल के महीनों में हमारी सुरक्षा सेना ने उनकी ये कोशिशें नाकामयाद कर दी हैं।

(ग) छिपे नागार्थों के गिरोहों के बीच और पाकिस्तान आवागमन को रोकवे के लिए और इन गिरोहों के शिविरों और गुप्त अब्दों का पता लगाने और उन्हें नष्ट करने के लिए हमारी सुरक्षा सेना सधैन गश्त लगा रही है। बीच में प्रशिक्षित जो नागा श्वगस्त, 1968 से सीमा पर हैं, हमारी सुरक्षा सेना की सतकंता के कारण उनमें से प्रशिक्षित के लिए अभी तक भारत में छुसना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

#### Suez Canal Closure

2731. SHRI HEM BARUA :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR  
SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Suez Canal still continues to be closed against international traffic, a fact that has affected India's economy considerably ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get the Canal opened to traffic again ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reopening of the Suez Canal depends on a settlement of the West Asian crisis. To that end India continues to support the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 and all efforts to implement it.

#### Bharat Electronics Ltd.

2732. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Bharat Electronics Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the company and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and

how much foreign exchange, as aid, was received ;

(d) what items the company is producing at present and the extent of production and whether these products are up to international standard ; the figures of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this production was exported ; and

(e) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Bharat Electronics Limited was set up on 21st April 1954. The main aims and objects of the Company were to establish the manufacture of professional Wireless/Electronic equipments, instruments, Radio Components and allied apparatus, primarily to meet the requirements of the Defence Services and Civil Government Departments.

(b) The Production Programme as originally formulated had envisaged a production of the value Rs. 4.25 crores per annum for the Factory from 1959-60 onwards. This was achieved in the year 1963-64 when the Factory's production touched Rs. 6.21 crores. The shortfall in the earlier years was mainly due to the reasons mentioned in the Fifty-Ninth Report (1958-59) of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) relating to Bharat Electronics Ltd.

(c) Yes, Sir. An agreement was concluded between the Government of India and M/s. Compagnie Generale de Télégraphie Sans Fil, Paris, in December 1952, for setting up the Factory and technical assistance in the development and manufacture of certain types of electronic equipments and components. Subsequently, in order to meet the diversified requirements of the users, further technical collaboration Agreements were concluded with other foreign firms also. None of the foreign Collaborators has extended any Foreign Exchange Aid to B.E.L.

The Agreement with M/s. C. S. F., France, has been printed as Appendix I to the Thirty-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (1956-57) relating to Bharat Electronics Ltd. As regards the terms of

Collaboration with other foreign firms, it is not considered in the public interest to disclose these.

(d) B. E. L. is at present producing Wireless/Electronic Equipments, instruments and certain electronic components e.g. Radio Valves, Transistors, Crystals, Capacitors, Transmitting Tubes, etc. The quality of products manufactured by B. E. L. compares favourably with those produced abroad. The production and sales figures for the last three years are given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Production	926.74	1194.03	1583.87
Sales	914.38	1371.63	1955.28

During the year 1968-69, the Company expects to achieve a production of about Rs. 20 crores.

B. E. L. has not made any exports during the last three years. The Company has, however, now made a small beginning with export of some of its products.

(e) The difficulties faced by B. E. L. are such as are inherent in any industry.

#### पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त की गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति

2733. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री छोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम खन्न कक्षवाय :

श्री बलराज भधोक :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के पश्चात पाकिस्तान ने फिरने मूल्य की और कौन कौन सी भारतीय सम्पत्ति जब्त की है;

(ख) भारत सरकार के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद किनी पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति जब्त की है; और जो सम्पत्ति भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को लौटा दी है और जो उसने अपने पाग रखी है, उसका पृथक-पृथक व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) पाकिस्तान से भारतीय सम्पत्ति को लौटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष कार्य-वाही की है; और

(घ) जिन लोगों की सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त की गई है; क्या सरकार उन्हें मुआवजे या ऋण के रूप में कोई सहायता देगी?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) पाकिस्तान ने 1965 के संघर्ष के दौरान और उसके बाद भारत की जिस सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा किया है उसका व्योरा और मूल्य विवरण I में दिया गया है; यह विवरण 31 मार्च 1967 तक शत्रु सम्पत्ति संरक्षक, भारत, के यहाँ दर्ज दावों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है। [विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT— / ]

(ख) शत्रु सम्पत्ति संरक्षक, भारत, के पास जो पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति है, उसका परिमाण विवरण में दिया गया है। विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—314/69] भारत ने खुद अपनी तरफ से 16,000 टन माल छोड़ दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत के दो जहाजों के बदले में पाकिस्तान के दो जहाज वापस कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से बारबार अनुरोध किया है कि वह दोनों देशों द्वारा एक-दूसरे की अधिगृहीत सम्पत्ति पारस्परिक आधार पर अदला-बदली के बारे में विचार-विनियम करे।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### Decision to Abolish Contract System in M. E. S.

2734. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been

takes to abolish the contract system in Military Engineering System ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefore ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). It is not considered feasible at present to abolish the contract system in the MES, though efforts are being increasingly made to undertake departmentally special works or works in areas where contractors are not readily available or with a view to set standards.

**Export of items manufactured in Ordnance Factories**

2735. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the items manufactured in Ordnance factories are likely to be exported to other countries ;

(b) if so, whether arrangements have been made to popularize these items in other countries ; and

(c) the machinery evolved for this purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) Efforts are being made to find overseas markets for clothing and general stores items as well as shotguns.

(b) and (c). Our Embassies and High Commissions abroad have been taking interest in this direction. No distinct machinery has been evolved for the purpose ; the assistance of the State Trading Corporation is also sought, wherever possible.

**Defence Employees' Participation in Token Strike on 19th September, 1968**

2736. **Shri S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th September, 1968, the day on which token strike took place, the Defence employees merely participated in the strike ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was no case of violence or cases involving moral turpitude ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking these employees back ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c). Though a number of employees merely took part in the strike on 19th September 1968, there were others who resorted to more objectionable activities, e.g., intimidation, instigation to others to join the strike, preventing willing workers from working or going to work etc., and hence had to be treated differently.

**Manufacture of H. F. 24 Aircraft**  
by H. A. L.

2737. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over Rs. 2 crores were wasted in under-taking the project for manufacturing H. F. 24 aircraft by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted as to who are the persons responsible for initiating this proposal for manufacturing H. F. 24 which has not achieved the desired results ; and

(c) whether the manufacture of any other alternative aircraft in place of H. F. 24 is proposed to be undertaken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) HF-24 aircraft designed and manufactured by HAL, Bangalore, is already in service.

(b) In view of the answer to (a), the question of any enquiry does not arise.

(c) There is a proposal to develop and manufacture a new military aircraft to meet the future requirement of the Air Force.

**✓ Staff Strength of P. M's Secretariat**

2738. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of P. M's Secretariat in the year 1948, 1960, 1964, 1966 and at the end of 1968, giving details of persons

employed in various grades like Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Section Officers, Assistants, Clerks and Class IV employees, separately;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred during the same period;

(c) whether there is a proposal to further increase the staff at the officers level; and

(d) if so, the details for the current financial year?

✓ THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A statement containing the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No LT—315/69).

(b) The \*\*expenditure relating to pay and allowances of the staff is given below:

	Rs.
1948-49	1,54,367.00
1960-61	4,82,851.00
1962-63	5,36,941.00
1963-64	5,54,412.00
1964-65	7,70,285.00
1965-66	11,52,999.00
1966-67	11,91,662.00
1968-69	11,33,304.00
(Upto 31.1.69)	

\*\*Note (i): The Prime Minister's Secretariat was reorganised around the middle of 1964-65, on the pattern of a regular Department of the Government under a full-fledged Secretary.

Note (ii): The increase in expenditure on establishment is ascribable mainly to the change in the set up of the Secretariat. Another reason for the increase is that, apart from normal annual increases in the pay of officers and staff, there have been, from February, 1964 to September, 1968, a number of revisions in the rate of dearness allowance admissible to Government Servants.

(c) and (d). There is no increase in the staff at officer level. Instead of a Director, there will soon be a second Joint Secretary; and as against an Information Adviser (in the rank of Joint Secretary) as well as a Deputy Information Adviser, there is at present one officer of Director level designated as Director (Information).

### राष्ट्रीय आत्र सेना दल योजना

2739. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नवा सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय आत्र सेना दल योजना में परिवर्तन करने के प्रस्ताव के मम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना को यथोचित गम्भीरता के साथ कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया गया; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस योजना को कोई प्रभावी रूप देने का विचार है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं. रं. कृष्ण): (क) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य का संकेत सम्भवतः शिक्षा आयोग की उस सिफारिश की ओर है कि जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि उप-स्नातक छात्रों के लिए उनके छिपी कोसं के प्रथक दो बधों के दोरान अनिवार्य एन. सी. सी. कार्यक्रम के विकल्प के रूप में अन्य कार्यक्रम तंयार किये जायें। भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि छिपी कोसं के प्रथम दो बधों में पढ़ने वाले प्रत्येक आत्र इन तीन कार्यक्रमों में से नामतः राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (एन. सी. सी.) राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल (एन. एस. सी.) और राष्ट्रीय सेल संगठन (एन. सी. ओ.), किसी न किसी एक में अवश्य भाग लें। आत्रायें इनमें से किसी एक में स्वैच्छिक आधार पर भाग ले सकती हैं। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल और राष्ट्रीय सेल संगठन को शीघ्र ही काफी बढ़ावा देना पर विकसित करना कठिन है इसलिए इसको विकसित करने के काम को सुधारवस्थित योजनानुसार 1968-69 से आरम्भ किया गया है।

केवल ११ विद्विद्यालयों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विद्विद्यालयों ने अपने कालेजों में राष्ट्रीय कैडेट को प्रशिक्षण को स्वैच्छिक आधार पर चालू कर दिया है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की स्थिति के अनुसार 12.80 लाख छात्र और छात्राओं को विभिन्न स्कूलों और कालेजों में राष्ट्रीय कैडेट और प्रशिक्षण हिया जा रहा है।

#### Indian Technicians Acquiring Foreign Citizenship

2740. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Indians having technical training who have acquired foreign citizenship ;
- (b) whether this has been due to lack of employment opportunities in India ; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Economy in Expenditure of Indian Missions

2741. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the savings effected as a result of adoption of economy measures to curtail expenditure in Indian Missions abroad during the year 1968-69 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Consequent on devaluation of Indian rupee with effect from June, 1966, the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange component of the expenditure of the Indian Missions abroad went up by 57.5%. To determine the increase in expenditure, the pre-devaluation year 1965-66 has been taken as the base. The actual expenditure incurred

in 1965-66 was Rs. 672.86 Lakhs. Following devaluation, the expenditure in 1967-68 could have been Rs. 1059.75 Lakhs but actually it was limited to Rs. 1039.06 lakhs.

However, there is an increase of about 6% in expenditure from year to year on account of the accrual of normal increments, general rise in cost of living in all parts of the world, etc. As far as the year 1968-69 is concerned, the following additional requirements will have to be taken into account for the purpose of arriving at the amount required during this year :

	Rs. (in Lakhs)
(a) 6% rise in expenditure due to annual increments, general rise in cost of living, increase in rentals etc.	52.34
(b) Opening of new Missions	6.75
(c) Revision of pay scales of local based staff according to local regulations	7.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.95</b>

The overall requirement for 1968-69 would have been of the order of Rs. 1126.70 lakhs, but on account of adoption of continuing economy measures after devaluation of the Indian rupee in June, 1966, it is anticipated that the expenditure during 1968-69 would be around Rs. 1060.34 lakhs. This will show a saving of Rs. 66.36 lakhs.

Even if the actual expenditure of Rs. 1039.06 lakhs for 1967-68 is taken as the base, the overall requirement, after taking into account the sum of Rs. 66.95 lakhs mentioned above, would have been of the order of Rs. 1106.01 lakhs as against Rs. 1060.34 lakhs. On this basis also, the saving will be of the order of Rs. 45.67 lakhs.

#### Reservation of Seats in Sainik Schools

2742. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any reservation of seats for admission in various Sainik Schools is

made for the candidates of Scheduled Castes/Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates who applied during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 for admission in various Sainik Schools State-wise ; and

(d) the number of such candidates admitted during the period State-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society has laid down the policy that every scheduled caste/scheduled tribe candidate who obtains the minimum qualifying marks at the Entrance Examination should be offered admission, irrespective of his rank in the merit list.

(c) and (d). While no statistics are readily available regarding the number of SC/ST candidates who applied during the years 1966 to 1968 for admission the actual number admitted in the Sainik Schools is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-316/69].

**Exports of Aircraft Manufactured at Hindustan Aeronauticals Ltd.**

**2743. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few orders from foreign countries have been received for export of aircrafts manufactured by Hindustan Aeronauticals, Limited during 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Vehicles Lying in Central Vehicle Depots**

**2744. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vehicles lying in stocks in various Central Vehicle Depots under his Ministry ;

(b) whether many of these vehicles are being subjected to climatic corrosion for years for want of speedy arrangement of their disposal through sale ;

(c) whether repairing arrangement in such Depots are too meagre to cope with the vast number of damaged or unused vehicles ; and

(d) whether Government will set up a Committee to suggest ways and means for proper utilisation of such vehicles ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) It is not in the public interest to divulge this information.

(b) The vehicles declared for disposal are auctioned by the DGS and D as soon as possible. The actual disposal however takes some time since certain procedural formalities have to be gone through. As on 1st January 1969, 1016 vehicles were pending disposal for more than one year. Every effort is made to arrest deterioration during storage.

(c) To the extent that there is inadequate capacity in Depot Workshops, vehicles are transferred to Base Workshops for repairs.

(d) These matters are under constant review and study, and the setting up of a separate Committee is not considered necessary.

**Air Link between East and West Pakistan**

**2745. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister warned Pakistan in one of her speeches in London on the 9th January, 1969 that if the latter continues the attitude of hostility towards India, then present arrangement of aerial link between two wings of Pakistan over India will be discontinued ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken as a result of the persistent efforts by Pakistan to dishonour Tashkent Accord ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Revision of Foreign Allowance to Officers Posted Abroad**

2746. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign allowance, representational grants and rental ceilings have been revised to suit the increased cost of living abroad of the Indian Foreign Service officers and others posted abroad in various countries ;

(b) if so, in how many countries and in which year ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The rates of foreign allowance, representational grant and rental ceilings are being reviewed periodically and revised as and when found necessary. During the last five years (1964-1968), the rates of foreign allowance and representational grant for 75 Mission were revised on the basis of variations in the cost of living. During the same period, rental ceilings for 29 Missions were fixed or revised

**Trade Relations with East Germany**

2747. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI BEDABRATA BARIJA : SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK : SHRI D. N. PATODIA : SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increasing trade with East Germany, Government have decided to establish a trade commission or to reorganise and strengthen the existing Indian trade representative's establishment in that country ; and if so, in what way ;

(b) the extent of total imports from and exports to East Germany item-wise during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-1969 so far ;

(c) whether the Government have also reviewed their stand to establish diplomatic relations in any form with that country ; and

(d) if so, Government's reconsidered stand in this regard :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the extent of total imports from and exports to East Germany item-wise during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April-November) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed In Library See No. LT-317/69].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Relief Operations Undertaken by I.A.F. During 1968**

2748. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of relief operations undertaken by the Indian Air Force during 1968 :

(b) the number of persons saved by these operations ; and

(c) the value of the supplies dropped to needy persons ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Four.

(b) 1,727 persons were evacuated.

(c) This information is not readily available.

**Defence Production in Private Sector Engineering Units**

2749. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the some of the defence production can be done in private sector engineering units if the extent of secretiveness maintained in defence production is relaxed ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many items are kept as secret which are not kept as secret in other countries and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A number of items required for Defense are already being manufactured by engineering units in the private sector. The drawings and specifications have to be treated as secret documents by the firms but this should not hamper the utilisation of production facilities in the private sector units.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Talks with Iran in Regard to Kashmir

2750. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 20th March, 1967 and state the progress made in regard to Government's talks with Government of Iran in regard to Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : India's position on Kashmir has been explained on more than one occasion to representatives of Government of Iran, both in New Delhi and in Tehran. During his recent visit to India, the Shahinshah of Iran noted with satisfaction India's efforts to resolve all differences with Pakistan in a peaceful manner.

#### भारतीय युरेनियम निगम

2751. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय युरेनियम निगम के कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक इसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी?

प्रधान मंत्री, अग्रणी शक्ति भंडी तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : माइन शापट पूरी तैयारी हो गई है तथा काम करने लगी है। मिल ने मई 1968 में व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया तथा इसमें नवम्बर 1968 तक उत्पादित माल का मूल्य । करोड़ रुपये है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इन प्रतिवेदन 1000 मीट्रिक टन धातुक का शोधन करने लगेगी।

यूरोप के लिये ईरान होकर नव व्यापार भार्ग

2752. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने स्वेज नहर बंद होने के फलस्वरूप ईरान होकर यूरोप और रूस को भारत में निमित माल भेजने के लिए ईरान सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख) कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है।

इंगलैंड में भारत मूलक सिल्हों के सामने कठिनाई

2753. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह :

श्री ग्रोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

श्री यज वत शर्मा :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री देवन संन :

श्री ग्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंगलैंड में भारत मूलक सिल्हों को उनकी दाढ़ी तथा उनके द्वारा पगड़ी धारणा किये जाने के कारण वहाँ नीकरी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बोत्वर हैम्पटन की परिवहन समिति द्वारा नगाये गये इन प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिए एक सिल्ह नेता ने आत्म दाह करने की घोषणा की है; और

(ग) यदि ही, तो इस समस्या के समाधान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्य बाही की है ?

**वैदेशिक कार्य नन्दी (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :**  
(क) जी नहीं। बोल्वहैम्पटन कारपोरेशन के कुछ ही मामले सरकार की निगाह में आए हैं कि नियोजकों ने सिखों को उनकी दाढ़ी और पगड़ी की वजह से इसलिए निकाल दिया उनकी बदी संबंधी नियमों से मेल नहीं लाते।

(ख) यूनाइटेड किंगडम में अवाली दल के अध्यक्ष, सरदार सोहन सिंह जौली ने 6 जनवरी 1968 को यह घोषणा की थी कि अगर बोल्वहैम्पटन कारपोरेशन ने सिख बस कंडकड़ों और ड्राइवरों को पवड़ी पहनने और दाढ़ी रखने की इजाजत नहीं दी तो वह तीन महीने में आत्मदाह कर लेंगे।

(ग) हमारे हाई कमीशन ने इस मामले को ब्रिटेन के यूह-कार्यालय के साथ और 'आप्रवासियों के विशेष उत्तरदायित्व' के मन्त्री के साथ उठाया था। हमारा हाई कमीशन इस मामले की अब भी पैरवी कर रहा है।

**Residential Accommodation for Officers of Defence Establishment in Delhi**

2754. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offices under the Army, Navy and Air Force establishments situated in different areas of Delhi :

(b) whether residential accommodation is proposed to be provided for the officers and staff adjoining these offices ; and

(c) if not, whether necessary transport facilities have been provided to them ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) 83.

(b) Efforts are made to provide accommodation in the proximity of the places of work, but this is not always possible.

(c) Officers and civilians are not entitled to free transport from residence to office. JCOs and ORs (and equivalents) residing in Government quarters situated at

a distance of more than two miles from the place of work are provided free Government transport or given conveyance allowance.

**Nuclear Tests by U.S.A.**

2755. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH :**  
**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**  
**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**  
**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**  
**SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States of America exploded one of the mightiest nuclear blasts in Nevada desert on the 19th December, 1968, which sent shock waves rippling for hundreds of miles and had the force of a million tons of TNT : and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto in the context of Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) The Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Government sponsored and supported at the last General Assembly Session Resolution No. 2455 calling upon all nuclear weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments. The Resolution also requested the Disarmament Committee to elaborate a Treaty banning all under ground nuclear weapon tests. India is a member of the Disarmament Committee and will pursue this matter further in that Committee. The Government's attitude towards the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty remains unchanged.

**Negotiation with Foreign Firms for Purchase of Fertilizers**

2756. **SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :**

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU :**  
**SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**  
**SHAI K. RAMANI :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have comple-

ed negotiations with foreign firms for the purchase of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the details of negotiation with each firm ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) whether one of the reasons for delay is the High prices proposed to be charged by the firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Out of \$ 14.30 million West European Credits and \$ 6 million U. K. credit, negotiations have been completed in respect of \$ 9.35 million and \$ 6 million respectively ;

(b) As a result of the negotiations, contracts have been placed with the firms as follows :

*M/s NITREX AG. ZURICH*

Urea	—	37,000	metric tonnes
Calcium	—	99,000	“ “
Ammonium			
Nitrate			
Ammonium	20,000	“ “	
Sulphate			

*ICI, UK*

Urea	—	71,000	“ “
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(c) and (d). Negotiation for the utilisation of the balance of the West European Credits of \$ 4.95 million were proposed to be held after finalising the negotiations with the Japanese suppliers. Negotiations with the Japanese Fertiliser Delegations which were held during January 1969 were inconclusive as the prices quoted by them were not considered reasonable.

*Bharathi Mills Pondicherry*

2757. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1264 on the 19th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the details of the report submitted by the Investigation Committee on the affairs of the Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry ;

(b) whether Government have examined the report ;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(d) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The report being a confidential document, it is not possible to give the details asked for.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Mill was placed under an Authorised Controller in May, 1966.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

*New Victoria Mills, Kanpur*

2758. SHRI BHAGABANDAS :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the suggestions made by the Government of U.P. for restarting the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur ;

(b) whether Government have since considered the question of appointing an Authorised Controller ;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon : and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had suggested the appointment of an Authorised Controller for the New Victoria Mills. They had also suggested that negotiation with the workers in respect of the workers who would remain unemployed after the partial restarting of the mills and with the bankers in regard to the funds required for this purpose should be undertaken by the Authorised Controller. That Government also offered to defer recovery of Government dues from the mills for a period of one year in the

first instance and to freeze certain permissible liabilities of the Company under the U.P. Industrial Undertakings (Special Provisions for Prevention of Unemployment) Act of 1966.

(b) to (d). The question of appointing Authorised Controller for this mill is still under consideration in consultation with the U.P. Government.

#### Recommendations of the Energy Survey Committee

2759. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken to give effect to the recommendations made by the Energy Survey Committee to meet the estimated requirements of installed capacity with 6% growth in National Income at 19.2 million kw in 1970-71 rising to 28.12% million kw in 1975-76 ;

(b) whether phased programme has already been laid down to adhere strictly to the implementation of the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Energy Survey Committee made projections of electricity requirements on the basis of alternative assumptions of annual rates of growth of the economy in general and the industrial sector in particular, with 1960-61 as the basis. It did not recommend that power development plans be based on any fixed figure such as 6 per cent growth of national income.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

वीरगति प्राप्त संनिकों, मूलपूर्व संनिकों और जवानों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

2760. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग को प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन में इस आशय की मांग की गई थी कि वीरगति प्राप्त संनिकों तथा मूलपूर्व संनिकों और इस समय सेवा कर

रहे जवानों के बच्चों को तुरन्त छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जायें तथा स्कूल और कालेज के विद्यार्थियों को दी जानी वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि तथा संख्या में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वरां सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया था, और उसने उस राज्य को रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Export of Coal

2761. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2454 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have invited any tenders since September, 1968 for the export of coal ;

(b) If so, whether it is one of the conditions of the tender that the purchases would be confined to collieries fully implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Industry ; and

(c) whether Government through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation purchased coal in the year 1968-69 at lower rates from collieries which have not implemented Wage Board recommendations in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. M. M. T. C. has arranged to procure coal from Collieries which have implemented Wage Boards recommendations.

## भारतीय राष्ट्रीय पक्षी का निर्यात

2762. श्री श्रोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय पक्षी, मोर को चिड़ियाघरों में रखने के लिए विदेशों से बड़े पैमाने पर इसके निर्यात के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने कितने-कितने मोरों की माँग की है;

(ग) इससे सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की कमाई होने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) मोरों के निर्यात के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की सम्भावना है; और 1966-69 में कितने मोरों का निर्यात किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की कमाई होने की आशा है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ), करिपय अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं। वर्ष 1968-69 में प्राप्त ऐसे अनुरोधों तथा निर्यात के लिए 26.2.69 तक दी गई अनुमति के बारे में व्यौरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वैलिये संख्या — 318/69] कोई विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता त्वं कि पक्षियों का निर्यात केवल उपहार के रूप में किया जा रहा है।

नामांग्रहारा अपहरण

2763. श्री श्रोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969

में मोकोकचुंग के निकट बोरवा रोड पर कुछ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने दो भूमिगत नागा नेताओं श्री जोरेन कौबा आओ तथा श्री मेरेन कौबा आओ का अपहरण कर लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) बताया जाता है कि त्वं: जनवरी, 1969 को छिपे नागाओं के जुंगती वर्ग के कुछ आदमी जेरेनकौबा आओ मेरेनकौबा आओ नमक दो छिपे नागा नेताओं को मोकोकचुंग-वोखा रोड स्थित लुंगकम नामक स्थान से जुंगती वर्ग के तथा-किथित मुर्खालय पर बातचीत के लिए ले गये थे। उन्हें 9 जनवरी, 1969 को बापस आने दिया।

(ख) ऐसा लगता है कि यह कारंवाही आओ कबीले का समर्थन जुंगती वर्ग को दिलाने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी।

## Import of Steel for Rail Wagons

2764. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Contract for supply of rail wagons to U. S. S. R. has recently been modified so that the steel for the manufacture of wagons is to be imported from USSR ; and

(b) if so, the loss in terms of rupees involved in this modification of the contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Only such quantity of special steel as may be required in the initial stages till supplies from Indian sources become available may have to be imported.

(b) Does not arise.

दुस्ता विक्रम राकेट छोड़ने वाला स्टेस्ट

2765. श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

## श्री हृकम चन्द्र कथबाय :

व्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी 1968 को युम्बा विषुवत राकेट छोड़ने वाले स्टेशन से भारत में निमित भैमका राकेट परिकल्पना के लिये छोड़ा गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राडार इस संबंध में तथ्यों को नहीं बता सका ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उस महीने के दौरान युम्बा राकेट स्टेशन से छोड़े गये भारत में निमित राकेटों की संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अस्तुतवित मन्त्री तथा वोजना मन्त्री (श्री भूति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). राडार का काम राकेट के पथ का पता लगाना म होकर केवल आय-भार से अनग हुए तुष (Shaft) के पथ का पता लगाना था । किन्तु अस्त्रबन्धनः आयभार के ठीक तरह से काम न कर सकने के कारण तुष उससे अलग नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) 23 जनवरी, 1969 को एक अन्य मेनका राकेट परीकल्पना के लिए छोड़ा गया तथा इसके तुष के पथ का पता राकेट ने लगाया ।

पाकिस्तान में मन्दिरों और गुरुदरारों का अस्तित्वों में बदला जाना

2766. श्री हृकम चन्द्र कथबाय :

श्री दशहरत शर्मा :

व्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में कुछ मन्दिरों और गुरुदरारों को मस्जिदों में बदल दिये जाने के समाचार की जांच करेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मन्दिरों और गुरुदरारों को मस्जिदों में बदला गया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यबाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री लिलेश लिह) : (क) सरकार ने जो पता लगाया है उसके अनुसार यह कहा जा सकता है कि हाल में पाकिस्तान में मन्दिरों और गुरुदरारों को मस्जिदों में परिवर्तित करने की कोई स्वतंत्र नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

## मारत-नेपाल लोमा विवाद

2767. श्री हृकम चन्द्र कथबाय :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा :

श्री बे० ह० दात चौधरी :

श्री आर्य कर्नेन्द्रीय :

श्री हरदयाल बेगुणा :

श्री देवकरे चन्द्र पाठोदिव्य :

श्री ध्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

व्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच कुछ लोगों पर विवाद चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विवाद वाले क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ; और

(ग) इस विवाद को हल करने हेतु दोनों सरकारों ने क्या कार्यबाही की है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री लिलेश लिह) :

(क) और (ख). विदेश मन्त्रालय के हृषि वैद्री में लोग सभा में, 14 दिसंबर, 1968 को जो बचनव्य दिग था, उसकी ओर असलीय सदस्यों का ध्यान अरक्षित किया जाता है ।

(ग) जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है, भारत और नेपाल के 'बीच' सीमा सम्बन्धी कोई विवाद नहीं है । किन्तु दोनों देशों की स्थापित परम्परा के अनुसार, दोनों देशों के जितन अविकारियों

को यह अधिकार है कि वे सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, दोनों और से मान्य मानचित्रों की सहायता से, सीमा स्तम्भ किर से गाढ़ने और उनकी मरम्मत करने तथा जमीन पर सीमा के निशान लगाने के मामलों को निपटाएं।

हाल ही में बाल्मीकि नगर (बिहार) में, 24 और 25 जनवरी, 1969 को, मुस्ता बन क्षेत्र में सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए, बिहार और नेपाल सरकारों के जिला अधिकारियों की एक बैठक हुई थी।

#### पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्पत्ति का आदान-प्रदान

2768. श्री हुकम बच्च कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान जल की गई सेम्पत्ति के आदान-प्रदान करने के लिये, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा यह कितने विधियों को की गयी थी;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का समुचित उत्तर दिया है; और

(ग) इस समय भारत के पास पाकिस्तान की सम्पत्ति तथा पाकिस्तान के पास भारतीय सम्पत्ति का व्योरा क्या है?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री इनेश सिंह) :

(क) ताशकंद घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर होने के बाद भारत सरकार ने बाट-बाट पाकिस्तान सरकार को नोट भेजकर यह अनुरोध किया है कि प्रगत्स-सितम्बर 1965 भारत-पाक संघर्ष के सिलसिले में एक-दूसरे ने एक-दूसरे की जिन सम्पत्तियों और ग्रास्तियों पर कड़ा कर लिया था उनकी परस्पर अदला बदली के प्रश्न पर विचार-विनियम किया जाए। इन पत्रों को देने की तारीखें विवरण में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वैदिये संख्या LT—319/69]

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत के इन

पत्रों का अभी तक कोई ठोस उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

(ग) भारत के कठजे में पाकिस्तान की जो सम्पत्ति है और पाकिस्तान के कठजे में भारत की जो सम्पत्ति है, उसका व्योरा विवरणों में जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वैदिये संख्या LT—319/69]

#### Incentives for Export

2769. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give incentives for good export performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain high standards and also for boosting exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) and (b). As an incentive and encouragement to good export performance, Government had evolved and announced a Scheme of Awards to Exporters for outstanding export performance. The Resolution on the subject is published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 23rd November, 1968, as amended by the Resolution notified in the Gazette on the 16th January, 1969.

(c) High Standards in exports are sought to be maintained through (i) the Scheme of Quality Control in exports which is now extended to nearly 85% of our total exports; (ii) a Scheme of registration of exporters by Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards, for being eligible for export assistance; (iii) prompt and energetic attention to disputes in international trade through the good offices of our Commercial representatives abroad, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, agencies like Export Promotion Councils and

Commodity Boards, and the Indian Council of Arbitration.

The steps taken for boosting exports include the supply of imported raw materials for export production through the import replenishment policy, supply of selected, important indigenous raw materials at concessional prices, marketing assistance to make selected export products competitive in international markets, bank credit at concessional rate of interest, drawback of duties and concessional rail freight on the movement of selected export products from inland centres of production to the ports of export.

मैसर्स कामानी एण्ड कम्पनी, बम्बई द्वारा ईरान को वस्तुओं का नियंता

2770. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या बैंडेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कामानी एण्ड कम्पनी, बम्बई ने भ्रव तक ईरान को किन किन वस्तुओं का नियंता किया है और कितने मूल्य की ;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष इस कम्पनी ने ईरान से कुछ कच्चे माल का आयात किया था और यदि हां, तो आयात और नियंता में कितना अंतर था ;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी द्वारा नियंता के अतिरिक्त, नये करार के अंतर्गत अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाई गई वस्तुओं का भी नियंता किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कामानी एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा नियंता किये जाने वाले माल का निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित करने का है, जिस से दोष-पूर्ण माल का नियंता न हो और हमें विदेशों से ऐसे ठेके मिलते रहें ?

बैंडेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शोधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). अन्य देशों से, जिन में ईरान भी शामिल है, किये जाने वाले आयातों नथा उन देशों को होने वाले भारत के नियंतों के आंकड़े फर्मेवार

नहीं रखे जाते अपितु देशभर के लिये समग्र रूप में रखे जाते हैं ।

(घ) नियंता (गुण नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत भारत से नियंता की जाने वाली अनेक मदों का पोतलदान-पूर्व निरीक्षण होना अनिवार्य है ।

#### Airport at Cholavaram (Madras)

2771. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in building a modern airport at Cholavaram near Madras ;

(b) whether preliminary studies have been completed by experts ; and

(c) whether the scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There are no plans at present to develop Cholavaram airfield for the use of the Air Force.

#### Import of Nickel from Cuba

2772. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Cuba for the sale of nickel to India in exchange for steel products ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No specific proposal for the sale of nickel to India in exchange of steel products has been received from Cuba.

(b) Does not arise.

#### International Exploitation of Sea-bed

2773. DR. KARNI SINGH : SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :

**SHRI RAM SWARUP**  
**VIDYARTHI :**  
**KUMARI KAMALA**  
**KUMARI :**  
**SHRI OM PRAKASH**  
**TYAGI :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is fully represented on the 42-nation permanent committee set up by the U. N. General Assembly for the exploitation of the sea bed ;

(b) if so, by whom :

(c) which are the other participating nations ;

(d) what precautions Government have taken to safeguard against any nation establishing naval outposts and submarine bases in the Indian Ocean under the garb of international sea-bed exploitation ; and

(e) whether any agreement has been made as to in what proportion the exploited wealth beneath the Indian Ocean will be shared between the participant nations *vis-a-vis* India ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

(c) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, U. S. S. R., U. A. R., U. K., United Republic of Tanzania, U. S. A. and Yugoslavia.

(d) and (e) : The General Assembly in its Resolution No. 2467 adopted at its east session has instructed the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction of study measures for ensuring the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor. It has also requested the U. N. Secretary-General to undertake a study on question of establishing appropriate

international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of this area and the use of these resources in the interests of mankind, taking into special consideration the needs of the developing countries.

Furthermore, the 18-nation Disarmament Committee has also been instructed to examine ways and means of demilitarising the sea-bed and the ocean floor.

**Review Committee on S. T. C.**

2774. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**  
**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**  
**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**  
**SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**  
**SHRI B. K. DAS-**  
**CHOWDHURY :**  
**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**  
**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 263 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Review Committee on the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, when they are likely to be considered ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). Government have considered the views and recommendations contained in the interim report of the STC's Review Committee and are in general agreement with them. The recommendations in the Report for expansion of the Board and other organisational matters have been agreed to by the Government. Most of them have been implemented by the Corporation. The final report of the Review Committee is expected in a few week's time. Government will take suitable further action when they receive final report.

मैसर्स ब्रेडवरी मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

मैसर्सं सेचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग  
कम्पनी

2775. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह  
बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रेडवरी मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने  
लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदनपत्र कब दिया था और  
वह कब से चालू हुई ;

(ख) इस फर्म के काम करने की शर्तें क्या  
थीं और वह किस प्रकार का उत्पादन कार्य कर  
रही है ; और

(ग) इस फर्म की स्थापना के पश्चात् आज  
तक उसमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में  
उप-मंत्री (श्री औधरी राम सेवक) : (क)  
उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम,  
1951 जब लागू हुआ था उस समय मैसर्स  
ब्रेडवरी मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई एक विद्यमान  
एकक था और इसने 19.8.1952 को पंजीयन  
के लिए आवेदन किया था ।

(ख) उपरोक्त एकक सूती वस्त्रों के  
उत्पादन के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनि-  
यमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की सूची 23 (1) के  
प्रधीन पंजीयन किया गया था । पंजीयन  
प्रमाणपत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्तें नहीं  
रखी गई थीं और मिल सूती वस्त्र बना रही है ।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में इस एकक के सूत  
तथा सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्न-  
लिखित हैं :

वर्ष	बागा (किला)	वस्त्र (मीटर)	लाखों में
1963	27	162	
1964	29	176	
1965	28	163	
1966	27	158	
1967	26	164	
1968	24	160	

2776. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह  
बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग  
कम्पनी ने लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन पत्र कब  
दिया था और उसने कब से काम करना  
आरम्भ किया ।

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना के संबंध में  
क्या शर्तें थीं और वह किन-किन वस्तुओं का  
उत्पादन कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस कर्म में उसकी स्थापना से लेकर  
आज तक कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में  
उपमन्त्री (श्री औधरी राम सेवक) : (क)  
उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम,  
1951 जब लागू हुआ था उस समय मैसर्स  
सेचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी नि०  
एक विद्यमान एकक था और इसने 18.8.1952  
का पंजीयन के लिये आवेदन किया था ।

(ख) उपरोक्त एकक सूती वस्त्रों के  
उत्पादन के लिये उद्योग (विकास तथा विनि-  
यमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की अनुसूची 53 (1)  
के प्रधीन पंजीयन किया गया था । पंजीयन  
प्रमाण-पत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्तें नहीं  
रखी गई थीं और मिल सूती वस्त्र बना रही है ।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में हम एकक के सूत  
तथा सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्न-  
लिखित हैं :

वर्ष	सूती बागा (किला)	वस्त्र (सूती)	रेपन बागा (किला)	लाखों में
		मीटर		
1963	116	814	88	
1964	117	820	92	

1965	111	752	95
1966	123	751	107
1967	124	766	107
1968	134	828	105

सेन्ट्रल इंडिया मिल्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर

2777. श्री शारदा नंद :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेन्ट्रल इंडिया मिल्स लिमिटेड नागपुर ने किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्माणार्थ लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदनपत्र दिया था ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी को लाइसेंस किस तारीख को दिया गया था और उसने किस तारीख से काम आरम्भ किया था ;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी ने उन वस्तुओं के अलावा जिनके लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया था, अन्य वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) मैसर्स सेन्ट्रल इंडिया मिल्स लि० नागपुर ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सूती वस्त्रों के लिए अपने विद्यमान एकक के पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन किया था ।

(ख) कम्पनी को 31 मई, 1954 को पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र सं० आर/10(ग) /49 प्रदान आर/23(1)/47 किया गया । यह एकक, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लागू होने से काफी समय पूर्व से विद्यमान था

(ग) जिन वस्तुओं के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया था उनके अतिरिक्त कम्पनी कोई और वस्तुओं का निर्माण नहीं कर रही है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के संदर्भ में, यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

न्यू-केसरे-हिंद मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

2778. श्री शारदा नंद :

श्री बन्धानारायण सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दि न्यू-केसरे-हिंद मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किस तारीख को लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था और इसने अपना कार्य कब आरम्भ किया था ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी को किस शर्तों पर अपना कार्य करना था और इसने किस-किस माल का उत्पादन किया है ; और

(ग) जब से इस कम्पनी ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ किया है तब से इसमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 जब लागू हुआ था उस समय नैसर्स न्यू-केसरे-ए-हिंद मिल्स लि० एक विद्यमान एकक था और इसने 14.8.1952 को पंजीयन के लिये आवेदन किया था ।

(ख) उपरोक्त एकक सूती वस्त्रों के उत्पादन के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की अनुसूची 23 (1) के अधीन पंजीयन किया गया था । पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्तें नहीं रखी गई थीं और मिल सूती वस्त्र बना रही है ।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में इस एकक के सूत तथा सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्न-निम्न हैं :

वर्ष	घागा (क्रिया)	वस्त्र (मीटर)	लाखों में
1963	42	247	
1964	40	305	
1965	16 (6 मास)	133	
		(6 मास)	
1966	16 (9 मास)	98	
		(8 मास)	
1967	8 (5 मास)	37	
		(3 मास)	
1968	14.6.1967 से जवरी छुट्टी		

लद्दाख में सम्बिधान तथा फल उगाने के प्रयोग

2779. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'सैनिक समाचार' में प्रकाशित एक लेख के अनुसार जवानों ने लद्दाख क्षेत्र में सम्बिधान तथा फल उगाने के सफल प्रयास किये हैं ; और

(ल) क्या इन प्रयोगों को वहां पर लोक-प्रिय बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिससे लद्दाख, जहां की जलवायु ठंडी है और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, अनाज और सम्बिधायों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाये ?

प्रतिरक्षा बन्धालय में राज्य अधी (श्री ल० ना० विधि) : (क) नद्दाख क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का सबैक्षण्य करने के लिए, यह जानने के लिए कि लद्दाख की ऊंचाईयों पर कौन सी फसलें सफलता पूर्वक बोई जा सकती हैं, उस क्षेत्र के लिए भिन्न फसलों के प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षणों द्वारा अधिक-तम उपयुक्त प्रमेद निर्धारित करने के लिए, और इस क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त कृषि प्रक्रिया प्रस्तुत करने के लिए रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास

संगठन ने 1961 में लेह (लद्दाख) में एक कृषि अनुसंधान कार्म स्थापित किया था ।

अनाजों, जड़ों वाली फसलों और ट्यूबरों पर किये गये प्रयोगों के आधार पर ही पहली बार 14000 फुट की ऊंचाई पर गेहूँ बोई गई है । यद्यपि अभी तक फसलों के 450 प्रमेदों को आजमाया गया है, और फसलों की कई किस्मों को जो सफलतापूर्वक ऊंचाइयों पर बोई जा सकती है, तुना गया है, और उन्हें उस क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन में स्थानीय कृषकों की सहायता के लिए उनमें बांटा गया है । भारत के विभिन्न कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थानों और विदेशों से जैसे कि इटली, कनेडा, यू० एस० ०००, स्विटजरलैंड, पेरु और अलास्का से प्राप्त कियं गयं बीजों को इन कार्मों के परीक्षण खेतों में आजमाया गया था ।

फलदार वृक्षों के पुरस्तावन सम्बन्धी एक योजना 1967 में शुरू की गई थी । सेब, सूखानी, चेरी, बादाम और अखरोट के वृक्ष श्रीनगर और रानीखेत से लाभ, इस क्षेत्र में फल उगाने के विभिन्न पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए फार्म में आरोपित किए गए थे ।

(ल) अपने कृषि क्षेत्र में अपने अनुसंधानों की निवित्तियों से ऊंचे स्थानों की स्थानीय जनता को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए, और स्थानीय कृषि समस्याओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, विकास आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में और स्थानीय कौपरेटिव सोसाइटी तथा कृषि समिति के प्रतिनिधियों की मदस्यना में, एक कमेटी स्थापित की गई है । उपरोक्त कमेटी के माध्यम में फार्म ने वितरित किए हैं :

(1) स्थानीय कृषकों और वहां स्थापित भिन्न सेना यूनिटों को 20000 से 30000 बीजन प्रतिवर्ष । इन्हें फार्म के कांच घरों में बोया गया था ।

(2) प्रगतिशील कृषकों को सम्बिधायों, आनुसंधान इत्यादि की संशोधन किस्मों के बीज ।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप सेना को ताजी संबिंदियों और फलों की स्थानीयतः बढ़ती हुई सप्लाई यां प्राप्त हुई हैं। 1967-68 में स्थानीय कृषकों ने 484204.85 रुपये की लागत की ताजी संबिंदियां, फल, आँखू, प्याज लूसन घास (सूखा-हरा) इत्यादि सप्लाई किया था। 1 अप्रैल 1968 से 31 अगस्त, 1968 तक के निए मांकड़े हैं 148340.97 रुपये।

**Indian Teachers Working in Ethiopia**

2780. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Indian Teachers working in Ethiopia at present ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ethiopian Government are directly recruiting teachers from India ;
- (c) whether Government have made any agreement with Ethiopia with regard to their deputation ;
- (d) if so, the main points of the agreement ;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the Ethiopian Government have not been fully implementing the agreement ; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by the Government of India for its implementation ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) Our Embassy in Ethiopia has reported the latest estimate of the number of Indian Teachers in that country as 840.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Indian teachers selected by the Ethiopian Authorities enter into direct contracts with the Ethiopian Government. Our Embassy in Addis Ababa have received complaints from Indian teachers alleging that the terms of these contracts are not fully observed by the Ethiopian authorities. These complaints are being looked into by

our Embassy and Government is also examining the method of recruitment and connected matters.

**Reputation of Indian Seamen Detained at Durban**

2782. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have represented to the South African Government for the repatriation to India of 36 Indian seamen of a freighter which was arrested in Durban recently ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The 36 members of the Indian crew were stranded in Durban as their ship "CYRUS II" of Iranian Registry was attached by the Sheriff for nonpayment of wages and other dues to its crew and harbour authorities.

The Government of India did not make any representation to the South African Government but instructed its High Commission in London to arrange repatriation of the 36 Indian seamen by the British India Steamship Company's ship S. S "KARANJA", which sailed from Durban on January 13, 1969, and arrived in Bombay on February 7, 1969.

**Reception in Fort William at Calcutta**

2783. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DASS :

**SHRI SATYANARAIN  
SINGH :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that G. O. C.-In-Chief, Eastern Command had issued permission to hold reception at the Officers' Institute in Fort William on December 27, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether this reception was held on the appropriate date ; and

(c) the number of invitees invited for the reception ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) No Sir. The permission to hire the Officers Institute for the purpose of wedding reception on 27th December, 1968 was accorded by the Institute Committee of which the Sub-Area Commander is the Chairman. The Institute is located outside Fort William.

(b) the hiring of Institute was cancelled before the scheduled date at the request of the party who had arranged the hiring earlier.

(d) does not arise.

**UNDP's help for Export Promotion**

2785. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4744 on the 17th December, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has responded to the requests made by Government for training of 120 Marketing Managers and sending 3 Advisers on Export Marketing ; and

(b) the progress in the matter of other projects stated to be under formulation and negotiation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) the UNDP has suggested that initially the request may be for the training of 20 sales people only and may be included in UNIDO/TA Component for 1969. The revised "Project Budget" and "Request for a Country Project" are under preparation.

(b) The action taken by Government on the various recommendation made by the U.N. Team on Export Production was indicated in the statement attached to Unstarred Question No. 4744. Given below is further progress in respect of some of the recommendations. Position regarding other recommendations remains unchanged.

**SALES PROMOTION**

*A project to determine the type of export sales effort needed in present major segments of the organic chemical industries*

UNDP has suggested that, to begin with, India may consider employing an internationally oriented marketing group to undertake the preliminary survey for 3-6 months. Upon completion of this basic study, UNIDO will consider providing the services of individual experts in each of the the suggested technical field.

**QUALITY CONTROL AND COST REDUCTION**

*A three-part project to develop and improve an in-plant quality control training and system activities programmes throughout India*

UNDP have suggested two experts instead of five. This Ministry has represented for the full complement of five experts. The matter is pending with UNDP.

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION**

*A pre-project verification survey of the feasibility and best method of establishment of a titanium products industry in India using indigenous ilmenite ; to be followed by appropriate further U.N. assistance if so indicated*

The three U.N. experts have already visited India and their reports are awaited.

*A study designed to prepare a programme for further U.N. assistance, if indicated, to achieve a better product utilization of India's mica resources*

UNDP has suggested one export as against our request for two. The Govt. of India has reiterated its earlier request and the matter is pending with UNDP;

**Assam Rifles Personnel's Clash in Varanasi**

**2786. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1416 on the 20th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the police has since finished their investigations in regard to the Assam Rifles Personnel's clash in Varanasi and submitted the report ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the investigation report submitted by the police ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). The Police, after investigation, filed a charge sheet against some Military personnel in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate (J). On issue of summons by the ADM. these personnel have been claimed for trial under

Section 125 of the Army Act. The recording of summary of evidence against them is in progress.

**Export of Cloth**

**2787. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the special incentives given for the export of cloth to the mill, powerloom and handloom sectors ; and

(b) the export performance of each sector during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned by each of them ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) The Government has been from time to time taking various measures to increase the exports of cotton textiles.

(b) A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

(All figures in Rs. Crores)

Year	Mill Sector	Exports of Cotton Textiles Handloom Sector	Powerloom Sector	Total
1966	70.61	8.14	.42	79.17
1967	82.21	8.64	.70	91.55
1968	94.71	7.27	.96	102.94
(Provisional)				

**Trade with USSR**

**2788. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of goods imported from U.S.S.R. during 1968 ;

(b) the main items imported : and

(c) the total value of exports of Indian goods to U.S.S.R. and the balance of trade with that country during the year under review and during the preceding year ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) The value of goods imported

from U.S.S.R. during 1968 (January-November) is Rs. 1172.51 million.

(b) The main items imported are machine tools, power and electro-technical equipment, mining equipment, generating sets, construction and earthmoving equipment, lifting and transport equipment, metallurgical equipment, geological prospecting and oil drilling equipment, printing machinery, laboratory equipment, ball roller and taper bearings, wheel tractors, oil products, rolled steel products, tin plates, zinc, platinum, chemicals, dye-intermediates, ammonium sulphate, muriate of potash, raw asbestos, refractories, wood pulp, newsprint, medicines and drugs in bulk.

(c) Total value of exports from India

to U.S.S.R. during January to November, 1968 is Rs. 1301.19 million. Balance of trade with U.S.S.R. during 1968 (January—November) was favourable to India to the extent of Rs. 128.68 million. During the corresponding period (January to November, 1967), the balance of trade was favourable to India to the extent of Rs. 329.35 million.

**Arrest of an Indian Student in West Germany**

2789. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports on the 16th January, 1969 that an Indian student, who was arrested in the students demonstration at Heidelberg University in West Germany, is to be expelled ;

(b) whether the Indian Ambassador in Bonn was approached in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) to (c). An Indian student, Shri Padamsee Mehdi Sadruddin was arrested by the West German authorities on the 13th January, 1969, along with five other students, for taking part in student demonstrations in the Heidelberg University. Upon the receipt of this report, a senior officer of the Embassy of India, Bonn, was deputed by the Ambassador to meet Shri Sadruddin in prison. The student was later released on the 29th January, 1969, on probation pending trial. He has since been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment by the trial court, but he has lodged an appeal against this sentence.

The rejection of his appeal is likely to result in his expulsion from the Federal Republic of Germany. Shri Sadruddin is, at present, attending University lectures pending a decision on his appeal.

**Commonwealth Treaty Between India And U.K.**

2790. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:**  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFF-

AIRS be pleased to state the full text of the Commonwealth Treaty between India and U. K. ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** There is no Commonwealth Treaty between India and U. K.

**Recruitment of Minorities In Defence Services**

**2791. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the Statewise recruitment of each minority community in the defence services during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) :** Community-wise statistics of recruitment into the Air Force and the Navy are not maintained. In the case of the Army, some statistics are kept relating to recruitment from different traditional sources. It will not be possible to indicate community-wise recruitment into the Defence Services during the last three years.

**प्रादेशिक सेना**

**2793. श्री रघुबीर सिंह जास्ती :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) प्रादेशिक सेना के स्थायी कर्मचारियों की की पेंशन तथा उपदान की वर्तमान दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि असंवित तथा सेनिक कर्मचारियों की तुलना में ये दरें बहुत कम हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इनकी दर बढ़ाने का है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सेना-निवृत्त प्रविकारियों को, जिन्होंने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध में भाग लिया था इस बृद्धि का नाभ मिलेगा ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ।

**प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (बी. स्वर्ण तिहा) :** (क) प्रादेशिक सेना में स्थायी किसी के कोई कर्म-

चारी नहीं। इसलिए प्रादेशिक सेना के सेविवर्ग पेन्शन के अधिकारी नहीं होते। प्रादेशिक सेना के जिन सेविवर्ग ने कम से कम कुल चार वर्ष की समंगीकृत सेवा सम्पूर्ण कर ली हो, वह अधिकाधिक ९ मास के बेतन तक, प्रादेशिक सेना में समंगीकृत सेवा के हर पूर्ण वर्ष के लिए आधे मास के बेतन के बराबर अन्तिम उपदान के प्रधिकारी हो जाते हैं;

(ब) सिवाय इस बात के कि असैनिक क्षेत्र में अधिकाधिक सीमा १५ मास के बेतन की है, प्रादेशिक सेना सेविवर्ग के लिए उपदान के दर वही हैं जो असैनिक और पर हैं। नियमित सेना में जिन्होंने ने पेन्शन के लिए आवश्यक सेवा पूरी नहीं की होती, उन्हें रिटायर होने पर उपदान प्रदान किया जाता है। वह दर प्रादेशिक सेना के सेविवर्ग के लिए दरों से उच्चर हैं।

(ग) से (च). प्रादेशिक सेना सेविवर्ग इत्यादि के लिए उरदान के वर्तमान दरों की पर्याप्त या अन्यथा का प्रश्न तिरीक्षणाधीन है, और कोई अतिम निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया गया है।

#### Progress of Hill Areas

2794. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of development of hill areas has not been very satisfactory during the last 20 years and much remains to be done in the sphere ;

(b) if so, what are the schemes proposed to be taken up by the Centre during the Fourth Plan period for the development of these areas ; and

(c) what is the outlay proposed for such schemes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) It is true that while much has been done to develop the hill areas in the last twenty years a great deal remains to be done.

(b) and (c). The States are expected to make suitable provision in their respective Plans for the speedy development of these areas. Outlays will be finalised by the States after the National Development Council has considered the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Resentment By Ministries Over Cuts In Fourth Plan

2795. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD : SHRI D. C. SHARMA : SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Central Ministries have resented the cuts in the Fourth Plan Sectorial allocations proposed by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The allocations proposed for the Central Sector were arrived at in consultation with the Ministries concerned, keeping in view the policies enunciated in the document entitled "Approach to the Fourth Five year Plan" and the overall estimate of resources available for the Fourth Plan period. The draft proposals are still under consideration.

#### Allocation For Development of Rural And Urban Areas

2796. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the money spent on the development of rural and urban areas respectively in the country during the three Five Year Plans and the two Annual Plans ; and

(b) the proposed allocation for the above mentioned areas respectively in the Fourth Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The major

part of development outlays are intended to strengthen the national economy as a whole. It is therefore not possible to break up the plan outlay between urban and rural. However, a large proportion is for schemes directly benefiting the rural areas.

### इलायची का नियंत्रण

2797. श्री यशवंत सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूरोप में भारतीय इलायची की मांग कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ज्वैष्णवी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) उत्तादन में गिरावट के कारण भारतीय इलायची के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, तथा हमारे प्रतियोगी भवातमाला द्वारा सस्ते दामों में इलायची की विक्री ।

### Representations By Ex-Servicemen for Enhancing Pensions

2798. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old military pensioners have represented to Government for the enhancement of their pension due to the rising cost of living ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their case and the decision taken thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is great resentment among the ex-servicemen on the question of discrimination of the rates of pensions to the old and new pensioners ; and

(d) if so whether Government propose to do away with this disparity between the old and the new pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Old Military pensioners have been given relief in the shape of temporary increase

and *ad hoc* increase in pensions from time to time. In 1945, a temporary increase was sanctioned for all pensioners in receipt of pension upto Rs. 100/- p.m. In 1958, the rates of temporary increase for those who continued to remain on the Old Pension Code were improved. Again in 1963, an *ad hoc* increase was sanctioned for all existing and future pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 200/-p.m. In the case of pensioners governed by the Old Pension Code, the *ad hoc* increase is in addition to the temporary increase.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received in this connection. The rates of pension of retired personnel depend on the pay drawn by them at the time of retirement and the rules and orders applicable to them at that time. This is a basic principle which it is not proposed to change.

### Ex-servicemen's Associations in India

2799. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of ex-servicemen associations or unions which have been formed in the country at the All India, State or district levels which are functioning in the country;

(b) which of them have been recognised by Government; and

(c) whether any rules have been framed by Government for their recognition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government have not recognised any Association or Union of ex-servicemen as such and there are no rules framed for such recognition. No statistics about such organisations are maintained. Government, however, continue to be interested in the welfare of ex-servicemen through the Indian Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board and deal on merits with suggestions emanating from any organisation concerned with the welfare of ex-servicemen.

### Funds Instituted for Welfare of Ex-servicemen

2800. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of funds which have been instituted by Government for

the welfare of ex-servicemen and service personnel which are administered through Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Boards;

(b) the amount of money that has been collected or allotted to each one of them; and

(c) the amounts which have been given to the different States and Union Territories in 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 and the principles on which they are allotted to them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) There are a number of funds instituted by the Government for the welfare of ex-servicemen and service personnel which are administered by a separate Managing Committee for each funds. The following two funds are administered through the Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Board :—

- (i) ISS & A Board Fund administered through the Indian Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Board directly; and
- (ii) amounts allocated to the various State Boards out of the Flag Day Fund collected every year on Armed Forces' Flag Day.

(b) (i) ISS & A Board Fund corpus consists of Rs. 17,21,919/- . The interest arising out of it is spent in giving special pensions to blinded ex-servicemen @ Rs. 15/- p.m. directly by the ISS & A Board.

(ii) Flag Day Fund

Rs. 22,99,510.10 Collected in 1966

Rs. 27,18,613.73 Collected in 1967

Figures for the year 1968 are not yet available.

(c) The amount allotted to the various State Boards out of the Flag Day Fund in 1966 & 1967 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-320/69] The allocation is made on the following basis :

10% of the total collections made by various Organisations is retained at the Centre in the Reserve Fund, subject to a minimum of Rs. 1 lakh. Out of the remainder 45% of the collections made by a particular State/U.T. is reallocated

to the State/U.T. concerned. If, however, the collections made by any State/U.T. is more than the target fixed for them, the excess amount collected by it is also allocated to it after deducting 10% for the Reserve Fund. The balance is distributed to the three Services and other organisations like Services Sports Control Board, Indian Red Cross Society, Military Hospital, AUNDH and Military Hospital NAMKUM.

#### Number of Ex-servicemen in India

**2801. SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enumeration has been made of the ex-servicemen in the country; and

(b) if so, their number, State and Union Territory-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Appointment of Chiefs of Staff

**2802. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed the existing rule/convention of appointing the Chiefs of Staff in the Defence Service 6 months prior to the retirement of the existing incumbent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the change ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) The selection of the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Staff is timed so as to allow for a smooth handing over of charge by the outgoing Chief on the due date and the filling up of the resulting chain of vacancies. No rule or convention exists in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Identification of Backward Areas in Orissa

**2803. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government was asked to identify markedly backward

areas on the basis of selected indicators of economic and social development;

(b) if so, whether this was done by the Orissa Government; and

(c) the details thereof and the basis for identifying such areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF AUTOMATIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1265 on July 20, 1967 and Unstarred Question No. 3698 on December 11, 1967.

#### Export of Rail Wagons to U.S.S.R.

2804. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI S. S. KHOZHARI :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA

VEERAPPA :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Soviet negotiation on wagon deal have come to a dead end because Russia has refused to accept the price suggested by India;

(b) if so, the price suggested by India per wagon; and

(c) the extent to which it differs for that offered by the U.S.S.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Negotiations are continuing.

#### निर्यातकर्ता कर्म

2806. श्री शशि शूष्यण : क्या बैंडेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास तथा बंबई की भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा लगभग 50 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया जायेगा और उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात किनता बढ़ाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या नये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बैंडेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति अध्यालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) यह जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि निर्यात लक्ष्य प्रमुख उद्योगों के बगां के अनुसार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और थनग-थनग फर्मों के स्थानों के अनुसार अथवा यन्यथा अथवा विशेष देशों के अनुसार नहीं किये जाते ।

(ख) तथा (ग). हमारे निर्यातों को अधिकतम सम्भव सीमा तक बढ़ाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस दशा में निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की जा रही है :

- (1) व्यापार करारों व्यवस्थाओं का बात चीत द्वारा नय किया जाना ;
- (2) व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना ;
- (3) प्रध्ययन तथा विकल्प दलों का भेजा जाना ;
- (4) विदेशों में बाजार सर्वेक्षण किया जाना ;
- (5) भारतीय उद्यमियों द्वारा विदेशों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को सुकर बनाना ;
- (6) व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का आदान-प्रदान तथा विचार-विमर्श ;
- (7) विदेशों में मारत सरकार के वाणिज्यिक मिशनों की स्थापना ।

## India-Japan Consultative Meeting

2807. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
 SHRI VALMIKI  
 CHOUDHARY :  
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
 SHRI MAHANT  
 DIGVIJAINATH :  
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
 SHRI ONKAR LAL  
 BERWA :  
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourth consultative meeting between India and Japan was held recently ;  
 (b) if so, the points discussed thereat ; and  
 (c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir ; from the 3rd to the 5th February, 1969.

(b) Bilateral relations between India and Japan, current situation in Asia, issues at the United Nations and international question of interest to both countries.

(c) These consultative meetings, are for exchange of views and for understanding of each other's point of view.

## Countries Willing to Accept Indians Evicted from African Countries

2808. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the nations of the world have indicated their inclination to accommodate Indians who are likely to be thrown out of the African countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and nature of this proposal ; and

(c) whether the Government of India have entered into negotiations with those countries on the subject and if so, the number of Indians that are likely to be settled in the different countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DENESH SINGH) : (a) No indication has so far been received officially from any State specially in respect of persons of India origin likely to be forced to leave certain African countries. However, immigrants are still admitted into various countries under varying conditions prescribed by the Governments concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

## Exchange of Films with Pakistan

2809. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
 SHRI SRADHAKAR  
 SUPAKAR :  
 SHRIMATI TARA SUPRE :  
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations have once again been started between India and Pakistan for the exchange of films between the two countries which remain suspended at present ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Motion Pictures Producers' Association has already covered some ground in the matter and some favourable reactions have been received ; and

(c) if so, when the exchange of films will commence and to what extent it will contribute towards earning of foreign exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. No negotiation at the official level have taken place.

(b) and (c). According to reports appearing in the Press, the President of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association, is stated to have proposed to the Chairman of the Pakistan Film Producers Association for resumption of talks on the Indo-Pak film trade. Despite the fact that India has unilaterally removed ban on exports to and import from Pakistan, trade exchanges between the two countries have not resumed, because Pakistan has not reciprocated by removal of its restrictions on trade with India.

**Export of Manganese Ore**

2810. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation which visited the West European countries recently has been able to get new orders for the exports of manganese ore ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the existing export duty on it is proving a hardship to our export drive ; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to reduce the export duty for increasing the exports and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation secured orders for 1.41 lakh tonnes of manganese ore of different grades for shipment in 1969 to West European countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Export of Manganese Ore**

2811. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India can increase her manganese ore exports by bringing about beneficiation of the ore ;

(b) the efforts made to study and obtain foreign plant practices ; and

(c) whether blending of ores from different areas is being followed to reduce phosphorous content to acceptable percentage for export purposes and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Not necessarily.

(b) A sub-committee of the Mineral Ore Export Advisory Committee, that has studied the beneficiation practices adopted in U. S. S. R., Brazil, Cuba, U. S. A., Gabon etc., is of the opinion that Indian ores are more complex and require more

elaborate beneficiation techniques, than adopted in these countries.

(c) Yes, Sir. Manganese ores of High and Low Phosphorous from different areas are suitably blended prior to export to meet the requirements of foreign buyers.

**M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotives Co. Ltd.**

2812. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Tata Engineering and Locomotives Co. Ltd., have recently secured an order for the supply of nine pieces of earth moving equipment from the Government of Ceylon to the tune of Rs. 3.8 millions ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to sell such engineering items manufactured in India to other developing countries through their commercial and trade representatives attached to various embassies and High Commissions ; and

(c) the export orders that have materialised through their efforts during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. An order for 9 units of Tata P & H Roller Crane Accessories and parts valued at Rs 37.58 lakhs has been received from Ceylon by M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotives of India.

(b) and (c) The Commercial/Trade Representatives of the Government of India in foreign countries are kept informed of India's developing export capabilities. These representatives exert considerable efforts and influence in procurement of orders particularly when an importer happens to be a Government. It is, however, not possible to make any assessment of the value of orders procured through the exclusive efforts of these representatives.

**Indian Properties in Pakistan**

2813. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken

on the question of taking to the World Court the auction of Indian properties in Pakistan by that Government;

(b) if not, what is the present thinking of the Government on this issue;

(c) whether this topic came up for discussion between the representatives of the two countries at any subsequent meeting and with what result; and

(d) whether Government would consider the withholding of any kind of payment due by India to Pakistan till the issue is settled; and if not the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) and (b). After due consideration, the Government continue to hold the view that the whole question of properties and assets taken over by either side in connection with the 1965 conflict should be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan as provided for in the Tashkent Declaration.

(c) No Sir.

(d) In view of the answer given to parts (a) and (b) above, no such proposal is under consideration.

**Contract for Import of Urea and Sulphur from Poland**

2814. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**  
**SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :**  
**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**  
**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract with a Warsaw firm for the supply of urea and sulphur worth Rs. 10 crores;

(b) whether the contract was finalised as a result of a global tender and if so, the different rates quoted by various firms; and

(c) now do the present rates compare with those of other countries who are already supplying these commodities to India?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The contracts were finalised by negotiation.

(c) The prices for both the items are competitive in comparison into those of other countries who are already supplying these commodities to India.

**राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात**

2815. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या बैंडेलिंग व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशों से माल के आयात के पूरे कार्य को निकट भविष्य में राज्य व्यापार निगम को सौंपने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इससे विदेशों से माल आयात करने वाले भारतीय व्यापारियों को क्या प्रतिरक्त मुद्रिधारा मिलने की आशा है?

**बैंडेलिंग व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप अंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :** (क) से (ग). अभी सरकार, उत्तरवर्ती बंद प्रवात 3 अप्रैल, 1969 से 31 मार्च, 1970 के लिये आयात नीति तैयार करने के वार्षिक कार्य में लगी हुई है। इस प्रसंग में आयात व्यापार में राज्य अभिकरणों के भाग को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाने के कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इन सुझावों के परिणामस्वरूप देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को होने वाले लाभों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद इन सुझावों पर निर्णय किये जायेंगे।

**Indian High Commission, London**

2816. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have continued to be made about the unhelpful attitude of the officials of the Indian High Commission in London towards the Indian Citizens;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the Staff member of the High Commission are known to hold pro-China views and they have been fraternising with Chinese and pro-China elements in U. K. ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to tone up the working of Indian High Commission in London ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :**

(a) In the past, some complaints were received but these were found to be without substance.

(b) No, Sir. No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Any specific complaint is always looked into and suitable action taken.

#### **Working Parties in Defence Services**

2817. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a system of working parties exists in the services .

(b) whether a large number of jawans are constantly employed on such working parties ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in order to reduce such working parties so that they do not interfere with jawan's training ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). The use of working parties for employment on special occasions, such as inspections, parades and occasions calling for handling of military stores and equipment is traditional in the Services but the numbers involved are invariably kept to the minimum and the use of working parties is not allowed to interfere with the training of jawans.

#### **Central Advisory Body for Territorial Army**

2818. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Advisory body exists for the Territorial Army ;

(b) if so, the names of its members ; and

(c) the number of meetings held during the last two years ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of official & non-official members of the Central Advisory Committee for Territorial Army last constituted in January, 1969 are :—

*Chairman :*

The Minister of Defence

*Official Members :*

Minister for Defence Production.

Deputy Defence Minister.

Defence Secretary.

Chief of the Army Staff.

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence).

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Chairman, Railway Board.

Secretary, Department of Communications.

Secretary, Department of Transport.

Secretary, Department of Health.

Joint Secretary, (G), Ministry of Defence.

*Non-Official Members :*

Shri G. S. Dhillon, MP.

Sri Yajna Datt Sharma, MP.

Shri Kushok Bakula, MP.

Shri Hem Raj, MP.

Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manabendra

Sbah of Tehri Garhwal, MP.

Shri J. K. Choudhury, MP.

Shri R. S. Panjhaazari, MP.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, MP.

Shri Chitta Basu, MP.

Shri Melhupra Vero, MP.

Shri Major Ranjeet Singh, MP.

Shri Anirudha Dipa, MP.

President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

President, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India.

Organising Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress.

H. H. Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala.

Shri Mihir Sen.

Hony Lt. Col. Ch. Raghvendra Singh.

Hony Lt. Col. V. R. Mohan.

Dr. S. M. Patil.

Lt. Gen. S. D. Verma (Retd.)

Major Gen D. Prem Chand (Retd).  
Col. B. N. Khanna (Retd).

*Secretary.*

Director, Territorial Army.

(c) Nil.

बिना पास वाले लोगों का गणतन्त्र विवर परेड  
के आरक्षित कक्षों में दाखिल होना

2819. श्री विनोद निधि : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अनेक व्यक्ति, जिन के पास कोई नियन्त्रण पत्र नहीं था, इस वर्ष गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिये पास प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित कक्षों में चुस गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसमें वहाँ पर तंत्रात प्रवेषकों तथा पुलिस अधिकारियों का हाथ था; और

(ग) इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वरं सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सभी सावधानियों के बावजूद कई व्यक्ति राजपथ के बैठने के बाहरों में नियन्त्रण पत्रों या प्रवेश पत्रों के बिना भी प्रवेश कर ही जाते हैं। बैठने के बाहरों में प्रवेश पाने के लिए अनधिकारी व्यक्तियों की पुलिस सेविंग या अशरों द्वारा सहायता दिये जाने का कोई स्पष्ट मामला सामने नहीं आया है। तदपि ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि अगले वर्ष से बैठने के बाहरों में प्रवेश की देखभाल के लिए प्रबन्धकों को अधिक दृढ़ किया जाए।

*Survey of Indian Jute Goods by the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad*

2820. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad has been requested by Government to undertake a world-wide market survey of Indian Jute goods;

(b) if so, the reasons for entrusting this work to this particular institution; and

(c) whether such a survey has not already been undertaken on more than one occasion by Government and the Indian Jute Mills Association agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The US AID is financing certain commodity surveys as a part of its programme of technical assistance in the field of export promotion. The Commodity survey of jute goods has been entrusted to the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad by the US AID with the approval of Government as they have the necessary research experience and competence to carry out the survey in an effective and objective manner.

(c) A comprehensive survey of the nature now being conducted by the Administrative Staff College has not been undertaken in the recent past.

#### *Mission's Study Report about Indian Exports and Imports*

2821. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Missions abroad study and report on economic opportunities for our exports and imports;

(b) if so, whether their reports are available to the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports submitted by our Missions abroad on major economic and commercial opportunities in foreign countries are generally published in the Commercial Bulletins, Journals, and other publications brought out by the Directorate of Commercial Publicity, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Export Promotion Council and Commodity Boards concerned which are available to the public.

(c) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Steel Mill in Iran**

2822. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to set up one steel mill in Iran; and  
 (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THR DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Chinese Arms with Nagas**

2823. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER  
 SHARMA :  
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese-made arms were recovered from the underground Nagas Camps in Mokokchung District in January last;

(b) if so, the details of the arms recovered;

(c) the number of persons taken into custody; and

(d) whether Government have enquired into the manner in which the Nagas obtained arms from China and other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In the clashes between the Security Forces and the Underground Nagas, on the 14th January, 1969 in the Mokokchung District of Nagaland, seven hostiles Nagas were captured and one was killed. Some arms and ammunition were recovered but there was no indication of any of these being of Chinese origin.

(d) Government of India are aware of the efforts of the Underground Nagas to secure arms and ammunition from China and Pakistan by sending gangs to those countries, and are taking necessary steps to prevent this.

**Demonstration in Koraput Division of Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd.**

2824. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a crowd of local people staged demonstrations demanding more employment in Koraput division of Hindustan Aeronautics, Limited on the 2nd January, 1969; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There was a demonstration on 2nd January, 1969 at the time of delivery of 1st Engine from Koraput Division by Chief Minister, Orissa. The grievances listed in a pamphlet distributed at the time, include a demand for more employment of local people.

(b) The Government has examined this matter. The recruitment at Koraput is being done in accordance with prescribed rules of the Company.

**Republic Day Parade, 1969**

2825. SHRI RABI RAY ;  
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
 KACHWAI :  
 SHRI NIHIL SINGH :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the total amount spent in organising Republic Day of 1969 and the Beating of the retreat this year under the following heads;

- (i) T.A. and D.A. of officers who were brought to Delhi to participate in the said Parade;
- (ii) expenditure incurred on cultural troupes,
- (iii) Illuminations;
- (iv) arrangements of the Parade; and
- (v) other miscellaneous expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Accounts for the Republic Day celebrations 1969 have not been finalised. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House after the accounts have been finalised.

M. Ps. Treated by P. M's. Staff on 29.1.69

2826. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Members of Parliament went in procession to the Prime Minister's House on 29th January, 1969 to hand over a memorandum regarding recent developments in Czechoslovakia and Bulgarian Prime Minister's statement justifying Soviet interference in Czechoslovakia ;

(b) whether they were not shown due courtesy by the personal staff of the Prime Minister's Secretariat;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament have lodged a protest in this regard; and

(d) whether the Prime Minister has taken note of this incident and if so, the action taken against the personal and security staff responsible for insulting the Members of Parliament ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). Some Members did make such a complaint. It appears that a misunderstanding was created in the minds of the Hon'ble Members that the Prime Minister was in the house when they came; and that the officials who met them had deliberately given them wrong information to the effect that she was out. The fact of the matter is that the Prime Minister was not in the house when the Members arrived. She was attending one of the annual Republic Day functions, namely, a reception for some NSC Cadets, at Hyderabad House.

The Prime Minister makes it a point to receive Hon'ble Members of Parliament whenever they desire to meet her and an appointment is fixed at mutual convenience. On this particular occasion, the Prime

Minister did not have advance information about the visit of the Hon'ble Members, otherwise they could have been spared the trouble of coming at a time when the Prime Minister was not available.

The Prime Minister has been given strict standing instructions to ensure that maximum courtesy and consideration is extended to Members whenever they come to see her. According to the enquiries which have been made, the members of the personal staff on duty did do their best to extend such courtesies.

The Prime Minister regrets that there should have been any misunderstanding in minds of the Members and that they should have got the feeling that adequate courtesies were not shown to them.

#### Republic Day passes

2827 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Members of Parliament who were given more than ten passes for their guests in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations this year;

(b) the number and names of Ministers who were given twenty or more than twenty passes, including the passes given to their personal staff, in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations this year;

(c) the number and names of Members of Parliament who had applied for ten or more than ten passes for their guests but were not sanctioned their desired demand and instead some passes were also issued to them for the day on which the rehearsal was held; and

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination if any, and whether regular review of the list of invitees to such functions is undertaken by his ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). About 590 Members of Parliament asked for issue of cards for about 6,800 seats for their relations, guests, etc. for the Republic Day Parade 1969. Against this cards for about 4,700 seats were issued. Against about 10,400 seats asked for by Union Ministers, cards for about 7,500 seats were

issued. In addition to invitation cards, admit cards for the full dress rehearsal of the Parade held on 24th January, 1969 were also issued in a number of cases for guests, relations, etc. of the dignitaries, as due to limited seating capacity it was not possible to issue larger number of invitation cards for the Republic Day Parade on the 26th January, 1969. In the case of Ministers, requests for issue of cards were not only in respect of their relations and guests but also in respect of persons who approached them as members of Government and to a number of whom cards might have been issued even otherwise had they approached the Ministry of Defence direct.

The compilation of the detailed information asked for will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

(d) Decisions are taken on the merits of each case, and though disposal of cases has to be done under pressure of time, every effort is made to deal with the cases without any discrimination. Arrangements made in connection with Republic Day Celebrations are reviewed every year and remedial measures are taken, where considered necessary.

#### Setting up of Atomic Power Plants

2828. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA  
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH :  
BHARATI :  
SHRI GADILINGANA  
GOWD .

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up three more atomic power plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) whether these plants are likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Three Atomic Power Stations are being set up at present. The Question of setting up more Atomic Power Stations is under discussion.

(b) and (c). Does not arise at present.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा मुजाही वाड़ी और लोताह-  
माड़ी पर कब्जा

2829. भी हृष्टम अन्द कछवाय : क्या  
वं देशिक-कायं मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने  
मुजाही वाड़ी और लोताहमाड़ी पर कब्जा कर  
लिया है जिनका क्षेत्रफल लगभग छः वर्ग मील  
है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रधिकृत कब्जे के पश्चात्यामस्वरूप लगभग दो सौ  
भारतीय परिवार विस्थापित हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रधिकृत कब्जे को  
दोषी करने के लिये सरकार ने इस बीच क्या  
कायंवाही की है और ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कायंवाही करने  
का विचार है ?

वं देशिक-कायं मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पुर्णगाल में कारावास भुगत रहे भी मसकरें-  
दीस की रिहाई

2831. भी शशि शूचरण :

भी महन्त विधिवजय नाय :

भी देवकीनन्दन पादोविधा :

क्या वं देशिक-कायं मन्त्री यह बताने की  
हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोधा के स्वतन्त्रता संघाम के  
बीर सेनानी श्री ममकरेटीस की रिहा कराने के  
लिए, जो गत 14 वर्षों में लिस्थन में पुर्णगाली  
जेल में कारावास भुगत रहे हैं, सरकार द्वारा  
कायंवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री मसक-  
रेटीस की रिहा कराने के लिये वंटिकल दूना  
वास से कहने का है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (भी दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ल). सदन को यह मात्रम ही है कि राजनीतिक सूत्रों तथा मित्रों के माध्यम से, डा० मस्करान्हास की श्री रानाडे के साथ रिहाई कराने के लिए भारत सरकार ने प्रयत्न किए हैं। श्री रानाडे की रिहाई कराने के प्रयत्न सफल हुए और वे 25 अक्टूबर, 1969 को पुत्रगांव की जेल से रिहा कर दिए गए। भारत सरकार डा० मस्करान्हास को भी रिहा कराने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न करती रहेगी और इसके लिए नई दिल्ली में पोष के अन्तर्राष्ट्रियों के प्रभाव से भी काम लेगी।

#### Export of Rail Wagons

2832. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enter into world market for the supply of Indian wagons ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction so far ; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Export of wagons is undertaken by individual exporting units who have already entered the world market ; the question of Government entering this export market does not arise.

(c) Exports of wagons and parts during the last few years namely 1965-66 to January, 1969 have been of the value of over Rs. 10 crores and orders of substantial value are currently under execution.

#### Spinning Mill in Manipur

2833. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8017 on the 4th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Spinning Mill in Manipur has been re-examined ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the imbalance in the production and off take of cloth and yarn, setting up of further spinning mills is not being allowed.

#### Motor Transport Taxes and Outlays on Roads

2834. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has seen the findings of the Standing Committee of the Mysore Transport Council and the editorial Comment of the "Indian Express" of January 30, 1969 ;

(b) the reaction of the Planning Commission in respect of the disparity between the tax yields which have gone up from Rs. 134 crores to 431 crores while the expenditure during the same period on roads has gone up only from Rs. 132 crores to 156 crores ; and

(c) whether this disparity was considered when the State Plan was finalised and if so, by how much the privation for roads was increased ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTR OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the meeting of the Standing Committee on Roads of the Transport Development Council. The receipts from taxes on road transport form part of the General Revenues and the outlay on roads under the Plans is not directly related to the receipts from taxes on road transport. The outlay on roads is fixed taking into account the overall resources position and the requirements of roads vis-a-vis other sectors of the economy. The allocations in the Fourth Five Year Plan have still to be finalised.

### Output of Educational Institutions

2835. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has calculated the output of educational institutions in its proposals for the Fourth Plan ;

(b) what is roughly the balance sheet between the employment opportunities arising from the Fourth Plan and the Educated employees available ; and

(c) whether the Commission has considered raising the standard of living and working in rural areas to the level of urban areas, as a means of creating employment opportunities if employment opportunities are insufficient in urban areas ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). As the proposals for the Fourth Plan have not yet been finally settled, it is not possible to indicate the position at this stage.

### Trade with African Countries

2836. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased state.

(a) with reference to his speech at the meeting of the Board of Trade, what is the quantum of our export trade in manufacture with Africa and future projections of the same ;

(b) the average difference in prices between our exports and those of the developed countries for these items ;

(c) whether the establishment of joint ventures is likely to reduce our export trade beyond the exports of spares and components ; and

(d) the reasons for which imports of the value of Rs. 25 lakhs were effected as against import licences worth Rs. 146 crores sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHAY RAM SEWAK) : (a) India's exports of manufactures (viz. cotton and jute manufactures,

engineering goods, manufactures of metals, iron and steel machinery and transport equipment, footwear, developed cinematographic films and miscellaneous manufactured goods) during 1967-68 to Africa were valued at Rs. 41.55 crores. The export prospects for the future are still being worked out in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) It will be seen that there is a very wide range of goods covered by the term "manufactures", and within each category there are further variations in specifications and qualities. It has not therefore been found practicable to make a meaningful price comparison.

(c) Many other countries are eager to enter into joint ventures in Africa. Such joint ventures would be established in any case, even without our participation. Where we do participate, this will be of advantage in stimulating exports of our machinery and capital goods.

(d) The entrepreneurs who had evinced considerable interest in the beginning in setting up factories in the Kandla Free Trade Zone and to whom licences totalling Rs. 1.46 crores for the import of machinery were issued, have not been active in making use of those licences. They have however not explained their reasons for not utilising the licences issued to them.

### Idle Capacity in Textile Mills

2837. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of idle capacity in the Textile Mills :

(b) the extent of reduction in the production of handlooms during the year 1967-68 ;

(c) the powerloom capacity to be licenced and whether this is not likely to increase the idle capacities in textile mills and handlooms ;

(d) the capacity of power-looms to be licenced in the Co-operative Sector and how much finance at concessional rates would be made available in the total ; and

(e) in view of the changed pattern of production and consumption whether Government do not consider the need for

appraisement of the proposals of the Ashok Mehta Committee ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गणतन्त्र दिवस की परेड देखने के लिए टिकट

2838. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गणतन्त्र दिवस की परेड देखने के लिये टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) तथा (ल). यह प्रश्न कि आया गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के बाढ़ों में बैठने के स्थानों के लिये भविष्य में प्रवेशाशुल्क टिकटों द्वारा नियमित हो, गणतन्त्र दिवस के प्रबन्धों के पुनरीकरण के अवसर पर विचार किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावों में से एक होगा ।

#### Arrest of Underground Naga Messenger

2839. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**  
**SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**  
**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVOUN :**  
**SHRI RANJIT SINGH :**  
**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an underground Naga, who carried a message from the China-trained rebels, has been arrested in early January, 1969 in Burma while returning after delivering the message to rebel commander Mown Aggmi ;

(b) if so, the nature of the message and the outcome of the investigations made ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) Government have made enquiries but have

not come across any definite information of the nature indicated in the question.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### हीरों का नियांत्र

2840. श्री हुक्म खन्द कछवाय : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1962 से कितनी मात्रा और कीमत (रुपयों में) के हीरों का विदेशों को नियांत्रित किया गया ; और

(ल) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान कितनी कीमत के हीरों का नियांत्र करने का अनुमान है ?

**बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :** (क) हीरों का नियांत्र का अभिलेख मूल्य के आधार पर रखा जाता है । एक विवरण जिसमें जनवरी 1962 से नवम्बर 1968 तक के नियांत्र दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-321/69]

(ल) वर्ष 1969-70 में लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये के हीरों के नियांत्र होने का अनुमान है ।

#### दिल्ली में सिक्कम भवन

2841. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिक्कम भवन परियोजना के बाहर लगे इस सूचक पटल की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें सिक्कम का साम्राज्य लिला हूपा है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**बैदेशिक कर्मचारी मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :** (क) जी हाँ ।

(क) 'सिक्कम का साम्राज्य' शब्दों का प्रयोग करने मात्र से सिक्कम के राजनीतिक अथवा कानूनी दर्जे में कोई अन्तर नहीं आता और न ही यह किसी अन्तर का आधार हो सकता है; इनका संचालन अब भी 1850 की सिक्कम समिति से ही होता है।

### कपड़ा पुनर्गठन समिति

2842. श्री रामाबादार शर्मा :

श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

श्री देवेंद्र शंकर शर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री निं० र० लाल्कर :

श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

श्री रामचंद्र सिंह :

श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री दा० रा० परमार :

श्री शंकर लाल देवरा :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री सु० क० तापदिपा :

श्री रामचन्द्र ज० अमीन :

श्री सोबो प्रभु :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा श्री मनुभाई शाह की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त कपड़ा पुनर्गठन समिति के प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई है कि संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों को कार्यकुशल रूप से बताने वाली कपड़ा मिलों के साथ मिला दिया जाये।

(ख) उक्त समिति ने और क्या क्या विविधियों की है; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति अध्यक्ष में उपमन्त्री (श्री बीबरी राम सेक्क) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन के भाग दो में उत्सुकित वाले सरकार के विचाराधीन रही हैं। प्रतिवेदन के भाग 1 के विषय में, जहां व्यवहार्य हुआ कायंबाही की गई है। भाग 2 के सम्बन्ध में, स्थिति यह है कि कमजोर कपड़ा मिलों का मजबूत कपड़ा मिलों के साथ वित्रय करने के प्रश्न पर अब भी विचार हो रहा है।

### Aerodromes in Manipur

2843. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have taken final decision on the disposal of the unused and discarded aerodromes in Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two abandoned airfields in Manipur have been declared surplus to requirements.

(b) The lands and assets at these airfields will be disposed of according to the prescribed procedure.

### प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों को ग्रे अड्डी की आवश्यकी

2844. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे वैनिक कर्मचारियों को भी जिन्होंमें चीनी और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष में भाग लिया था तथा जो 1965-66 में सेवा निवृत्त हुये थे ज्वेल्यूटी दी गई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें भी ज्वेल्यूटी देने का है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वरां सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1965-66 में रिटायर होने वाले उपदान के अधिकारी रक्त सेविकरण को ग्रे

प्रदायगी के किसी मामले की सरकार को रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली।

### भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेन्शन में वृद्धि

2845. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964 में सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेन्शन में कम से कम 7.50 की वृद्धि की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेन्शन की बढ़ाई गई राशि प्रदा कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री(श्री स्वरं सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). बच्चों के भत्तों समेत सेवा, नियोगिता और कटूब्ल-प्राप्तियों के लिए पेन्शनों में जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है 5 रुपये से लेकर 10 रुपये मासिक तक तद्यं वृद्धि 1 अक्टूबर, 1963 से स्वीकृति की गई थी :-

पेन्शन की राशि	पेन्शन में तद्यं वृद्धि के दर रुपये मासिक
30 रुपये मासिक तक पेन्शन	5.00
30 रुपये मासिक से अधिक परन्तु 75 रुपये मासिक से कम पेन्शन	7.00
75 रुपये मासिक से अधिक परन्तु 200 रुपये मासिक से कम पेन्शन	10.00
200 रुपये से अधिक पेन्शन	ऐसी तद्यं वृद्धि जो कुल पेन्शन को 210 रुपये मासिक तक पहुँचा दे।

उपरोक्त स्वीकृति 1 मिर्चबर, 1964 से विस्थापित सैनिक पेन्शनरों के लिए भी लागू कर दी गई थी, और 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से राज्य सेनाधों के पेन्शनरों के लिए भी।

प्रधिकारी पेन्शनरों से गैर-प्रदायगी की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रह्ल नहीं उठता।

### Implementation of Indo-Ceylon Agreement

2846. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement with regard to stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, both by Indian and Ceylonese authorities;

(b) whether the Ceylon Government are slow in implementing the agreement; and

(c) if so, the reasons assigned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, 30,000 persons have been granted Indian citizenship upto the end of December, 1968, and upto that date 225 persons have been granted citizenship by the Ceylon Government. Unlike the Government of India which already had the necessary constitutional authority for the purpose, the Ceylon Government had to introduce fresh legislation for the grant of citizenship to applicants under the 1964 Agreement. Hence there was some unavoidable delay on their side in commencing with registration. The Ceylon Government have, however, assured us that they hope shortly to fulfil their obligation of registering 12 persons for every 20 persons registered as Indian citizens.

### Textile mills to be managed by Government

2847. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take over the management of some textile mills in the country during the year 1969; and

(b) if so, the names of those mills?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to anticipate and state the nature of the mills to be taken over during the year 1969.

Bharat Electronic Factory at Calicut

2848. SHRI J. H. PATEL :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enquiry Committee on the establishment of a Unit of Bharat Electronic Factory in the Peruvayal Panjayam area near Mavoor the Calicut District (Kerala State) has visited that area and made some suggestions about the suitability of the above place to erect the factory ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Capital Investment for a warp in knitting unit

2849. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital investment including machinery, land, building etc. for a warp knitting unit comprising 4 warp knitting machines :

(b) In view of the capital investment in such warp knitting unit, whether Government consider it as a small sector or organised large sector industrial unit ; and

(c) whether Government intend to increase the installed capacity of such warp knitting unit ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :** (a) About Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs.

(b) Since the capital investment on machinery in a unit of 4 warp knitting machines is less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs such a

unit is classified as a small scale industrial unit.

(c) No, Sir.

12.20 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAND ON THE TABLE

Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1969 and Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for 1967-68.

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** I beg to lay on the Table...

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1969, under article 151 (I) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-293/69.]

#### Jute Textiles (Control) Amendment Order

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Jute Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 768 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-294/69.]

श्री भगुलिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है—

**MR. SPEAKER :** I know you have written a letter to me. You want to discuss the textile policy, and all the irregularities come in there. It is only laying a paper on the Table of the House. You say I want to raise the question of certain irregularities in this law, about Jute Textile (Control) Amendment Order. Are you going to have a debate now ? You could ask for a separate discussion ; that is different. But, on the paper laid on the Table, if you want a discussion, well, we have not been allowing a discussion so far.

श्री भगुलिम्बे : इस पाइटम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Please sit down. I do not think till now we have allowed such a discussion. On the day when the paper is laid on the Table, I do not think we have allowed any discussion so far.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नवीन ही चाहता हूँ, आपके व्याप में एक चौंत लाना चाहता हूँ। आइटम पर बोलने की हमेशा इजाजत मिली है, आप नई परियांडी को युक्त कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you want a regular discussion : it is not a question. (Interruption) I do not know. You can have a discussion if you want, separately. I have no objection.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You are not helping me in anyway. I do not want your support. To keep quiet is itself great support. Now, if the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, wants to have a discussion on it, well, that has not been allowed in the House so far. If he wants to object to the paper laid, I can understand. I shall read what you have written to me, for the benefit of the House. I do not want anybody to feel that I am not allowing anything on the floor of the House. This is what he has written :

"Sir, with regard to item 4 of the List of Business for 12th March, 1969, I give advance notice of my intention to raise the question of certain irregularities committed by some textile mills in this regard."

"In this regard." Does it mean you can discuss the whole textile policy here ? (Interruption) I have no objection, if it is so.

श्री मधु लिमये : आइटम के बारे में बोलने की हमेशा इजाजत मिली है, नोटीफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में इस बाबे नहीं कहूँगा तो कब कहूँगा। हमेशा इजाजत मिली है, आप पुरानी कार्यवाहियां निकाल कर देविये।

MR. SPEAKER : On what basis ? Whether it is one minute or one hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have been a Member of this House since 1957. I know whenever a paper is laid on the Table, if there is any specific objection, it is raised here. Now, we have started writing to you, but previously, without anything in writing, supposing there was some item on which we thought there should be a point raised, the Chair used to say that it could be done. Supposing there is some irregularity, we used to point it out to the Chair. If some explanation was needed, it was allowed. Now, if this is not allowed, it will restrict our right which we have been enjoying since the very inception of parliamentary democracy in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Under which rule ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Convention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Three of you cannot be standing at one and the same time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I explain it further ? If it is a question of rules in regard to this matter, there is no rule as such under which we raise such a matter But,—

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what I am saying.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a convention ; you may ask the oldest Members of the House. They will bear me out when I say that we have been raising it. There is no question of discussion. If there is something arising on it, we used to point it out to the Chair, and intimate it to the Minister through you.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything intimated to the Minister in the house is only through me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Never in this House has there been any discussion, as you have held, but when such papers are laid on the Table of the House like this, if there are delays, or any other things, then they are pointed out and the Speaker always allows the Member concerned to make his point. Therefore it is not, as you say, "never has this been done in this manner."

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. I have been allowing Members to point out irregularities or delays or something like that. But the hon. member says he wants to point out some irregularities in the textile industry. He may want just one minute, but another member may want 2 minutes and so on.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : The only convention is that when some papers are to be laid under certain statutes passed by the House, like rules, notifications, orders, etc. made under those statutes, within a specified time, if there is undue delay in Government's laying them on the Table, the attention of the House can be drawn to the fact of delay. It does not mean any irregularity can be raised.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : For instance today, the minister has laid on the Table a copy of the Audit Report, P & T, 1969 under article 151(1) of the Constitution. Suppose under this article, it need not be placed. Any member can get up and say that placing it is wrong. Unless and until you allow him to point out that irregularity, how can you give any judgment ? That is why members were allowed in the past to raise such things. Then the Speaker can give his Judgment. If he over-rules the objection, the next item is taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members may have been here for much longer than me, but for the last two years, what we have been following is, in regard to papers laid, if there is delay or any technical objection, it can be raised. But we cannot go into the merits at that stage.

श्री अमृत सिंहये : इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी को लेकर कर्नीव-करीव 20-25 नोटिफिकेशन निकल चुके हैं और इनके बारे में लोगों के मन में काफी दुविधा है। मैं "इकानामिक-टाइम्ज" से केवल दो वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा और बैठ जाऊंगा।

"Contrary to the usual trade usage, a section of the cotton textile mills here have sought to retain with themselves the benefit of reduction in the excise levy in some cases proposed by the Finance Minister."

एक्साइज ड्यूटी घटाने के बाद कान्ट्रैक्ट में भी घटाना चाहिए था, लेकिन ये लोग उसके दाम और बढ़ा रहे हैं। इनके 30-40 नोटिफिकेशन आ चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब बजट की चर्चा का जवाब दे, उस समय इसका भी खुलासा करें। प्री-बजट कान्ट्रैक्ट के ऊपर ये लोग दाम बढ़ा कर गैर-कानूनी ढंग से मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing the Minister to reply to it now. During the budget discussion, if somebody raises it, he may refer to it in the reply. I would appeal to hon. members to follow what we have been following for the last two years. If there is some delay or technical objection, any member can point it out. But if they go into merits and start a discussion, it would be difficult. I cannot regulate the work of the House. That is my difficulty. Otherwise, I do not mind anybody pointing out something wrong.

Central Silk Board (Second Amendment) Rules and Cotton Textiles (Control) (Sixth Amendment) Order

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Central Silk Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 65 in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-295/69.]
- (2) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1968. Published in Notification No. S. O. 4336 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-296/69.]

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Contempt of Courts Bill, 1968 :—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of courts and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto be extended up to the last day of the Sixty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### Forty-fifth Report

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

#### Twenty-sixth Report

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Trombay Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd—Paras in Section II of Audit Report (Commercial), 1968.

### CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

#### Report of Joint Committee, Evidence and Memoranda

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North-West) : I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill

further to amend the Constitution of India.

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

I lay on the Table copies of Memoranda/Representations/Telegrams received by the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

12.30 hrs.

### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

#### Madhya Pradesh Governor's Action With Regard to Formation of Ministry

श्री ग्रहस यिहारी दाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 370 के अन्तर्गत, आपकी इजाजत मे मैं सदन में मध्य प्रदेश का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ : पश्चिमी बंगाल के बाद अब मध्य प्रदेश में एक संवैधानिक नाटक खेला जा रहा है। प्रश्न बुनियादी है और वह प्रश्न यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार का भाग्य का निर्णय व्या राज्यपाल महोदय करेंगे या मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्य करेंगे ? वहां की सरकार की तकदीर का केसला राज भवन में होगा या विधान सभा भवन में होगा ? मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा इस समय चल रही है। विधान सभा बुलाई जाये या न बुलाई जाये, यह सबाल किसी के सामने नहीं है। उम विधान सभा में संयुक्त विधायक दल का बहुमत है और प्रचंड बहुमत है। विधान सभा की बैठक हो रही है लेकिन उसमें प्रतिपक्ष को—मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस प्रतिपक्ष में है अपनी शक्ति का परीक्षण करने का साहस नहीं हुआ। संयुक्त विधायक दल ने अपना नया नेता चुना। नये नेता के तुनाव के निर्णय को लेकर मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेता राज्यपाल से मिलने के लिए गए लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय सो चुके थे। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल में भी परिवर्तन होते हैं, विभाग बदले जाते हैं तो राष्ट्रपति को सोते हुए स उठाया जाता है, उनको

रात्रि में शपथ लेने के लिए तैयार किया जाना है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल रात को उठ कर नहीं आये। ... (व्यवधान) ... स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल बड़ी गहरी निद्रा में सो रहे थे। प्रदेशों में केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधि, संविधानिक प्रमुख इस तरह से रात्रि में प्रगाढ़ निद्रा में सो जायेगा, मैं इस समय उसके आंचित्य अनौचित्य पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। दूसरे दिन जब राज्यपाल महोदय मिले होंगे तो उनको चाहिए था कि वे नेता के परिवर्तन को स्वीकार करते और नव निर्वाचित नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिए तृतीये। लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि मुझे नीन दिन का समय चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि काम चलाऊ सरकार के रूप में बहु सरकार काम कर सकती है। इसमें काम चलाऊ सरकार का मताल नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार बनी हुई है, केवल नेता में परिवर्तन हुआ है। राज्यपाल महोदय नये नेता को मुहुरा मंत्री की शपथ दिनाकर सरकार का काम चलाने के लिए नह मवते थे और वह सरकार विधान सभा का सामना कर मवती थी। अगर मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस को घटुमत प्राप्त हो गया है तो कांग्रेस विधान सभा में अपनी शक्ति दिखा सकती है, संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार को पन्ट सकती है लेकिन काम चलाऊ सरकार का नाम देकर कांग्रेस को विधान सभा के सदस्यों को खरीदने और बचने का मोका देना यह संविधान के प्रतिकूल है। इस प्रकार से कोकतंत्र की हत्या की गई है। मुझे सोच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के राजलपाल अपने दायित्व का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज के स्टेट्समेंट के नम्पादकीय का एक हिस्सा आपके सामने मैं पढ़ना चाहूँगा। मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल की बीमारी राजनीतिक ही था नहीं, इस वर चर्चा ही रही है। एक और तो वे बीमार हैं और दूसरी ओर विसेज रेड्डी भोपाल से मेरे जास यह आमतजार आया है—एकिंग राज्यपाल का काब कर रही है। वे कांग्रेस के लदस्यों से बातचीज कर रही हैं, कांग्रेस की शक्ति विकल्पी बड़ गई है, कितनी घट गई, इसके लादे में प्रति-

बेदन प्राप्त कर रही है। मैं नहीं जानता संविधान के किस प्राविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल की पत्नी को यह अधिकार मिलता है? स्टेट्समेंट ने जनता की भावनाओं को प्रकट किया है जिसे मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Suspicions that Mr. Reddy's illness may be more political than physical are bound to be expressed, especially in view of the way-ward nature of politics in Madhya Pradesh. To delay the formation of the Ministry for three days and to keep the constitutional machinery in the State in deep freeze for this period is undesirable in any case, whether it helps the Congress Party to wean away SVD members or vice versa. If Mr. Reddy's health does not permit him to function, someone else should be asked to act in his place."

अगर राज्यपाल महोदय सबमुख में बीमार है तो यह केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश के लिए दूसरे राज्यपाल की व्यवस्था करे। लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है कि वे सरकार की नवदीर का फैसला राज भवन में करे और विधान सभा की बैठक भी स्थगित कर दी जाये। राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि यह केयर टेकर गवर्नर्मेंट है। हीरोकर महोदय कहते हैं कि केयर टेकर गवर्नर्मेंट जबाब क्से दे सकती है। नई सरकार बन सकती है और वह सरकार विधान सभा में अपने शक्ति का प्रदर्शन कर सकती है। अगर वह सरकार अल्पमत में होगी तो टुकरा दी जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एह मंत्री महोदय ने भोपाल में राज्यपाल की स्थिति के संबंध मैं कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है और क्या उन्होंने राज्यपाल से कोई परामर्श किया है और क्या राज्यपाल को कोई निर्देश दिए हैं? राज्यपाल की बीमारी को देखते हुए क्या उह मंत्री कोई नया राज्यपाल भेजने पर विचार कर रहे हैं? या भोपाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसमें एह मन्त्री सदन के सामने स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। ... (चक्कराल) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you to sit down. (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगर) : हमने एडजनर्मेंट मोशन दिया था, जसको भी आपने ठुकरा दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we should discuss this now.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : ऐसे कारणों को लेकर आपने हमारा प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इस सदन में एकदम मनमानी चल रही है। संविधान की हत्या हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I submit that your office is now using a new expression ? They do not now say "your motion is not allowed" ; they say "it is not selected" I have submitted a motion.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप किसी के प्रस्ताव को लीजिए लेकिन चर्चा होने चाहिए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : This is a very important constitutional aspect. So, I would request you to allow us to give our opinion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Not when I am on my legs.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalil) : This serious disease of the Governor has to be considered.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : It is a political disease.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हम गर्दन पकड़ कर एक एक को निकाल देंगे। आप इस तरह से गवर्नर की तानाशाही चला रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is what decision can I give on this constitutional issue ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : प्राज चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप एडजनर्मेंट मोशन लीजिए। हमने बहुत मजाक देव निया है। प्रगर इस सदन में यह

लड़ाई चाहते हैं तो लड़ाई होकर रहेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी-अभी समाचार मिला है कि राज्यपाल ने विधान सभा को प्रोरोग कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह गवर्नर के डंस्टीट्यूशन का मिस्यूज हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have got that message with me also. I have received it just now. (interruptions) I am on my legs. I would not allow anybody, not even Shri Kripaani, to speak when I am on my legs ..... (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : संविधान को तोड़ा जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody to speak. I am on my legs (interruptions) I would request Shri Kripalani to resume his seat.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I want to say something about this matter. You allow everybody to shout.

MR. SPEAKER : If he feels like that, he can also shout ; I have no objection. But I have not permitted anybody to speak ; I am not going to permit him either ..... (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप को कहना चाहिए कि विचाराधीन है। आपने नहीं कहा कि विचाराधीन है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am still on my legs. Will you all kindly sit down. I do remember that last time, during the budget session, when the Assembly was adjourned, we had a discussion. Now also we can have a quiet discussion ..... (interruptions)

श्री रवि राव : गवर्नर ने विधान सभा को प्रोरोग कर दिया है। इस पर अभी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से हम तानाशाही नहीं चलने देंगे। यह क्या हो रहा है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Just now, when I was speaking, I got this information about the prorogation of the Assembly ... (interruption)

If this goes on like this, what can I do except adjourn the House ?

Just now I am told that the Madhya Pradesh Assembly has been prorogued by the Governor.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Shame, shame.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what circumstances (interruption)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is most unfortunate.

SARI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order .... (interruptions)

श्री अष्टु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। आज सदन में मध्य प्रदेश प्रसेस्बनी कांड के अनावा और कोई भी चर्चा नहीं चलेगी। लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है।

श्री रवी राय : होम मिनिस्टर को पहले निकालिये।

श्री अष्टु लिम्बे : सभा ही को स्थागित कर दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Home Minister .... (interruption)

SHRI BAI. RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You never took notice of the seriousness of the situation ... (interruptions)

श्री रवी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे तो फिर क्या जरूरत है इस लोक सभा की ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : How can we put up with a thing like this ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You ask for the resignation of the Home Minister .... (interruptions)

\*\* Not recorded.

SHRI SPEAKER : Let me ask him to say something.

श्री अष्टु लिम्बे : अगर इसी तरीके से चला काम तो लोग इनको गोली से मारेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is to be taken down. First of all, all of you must sit down. Then only something can be done . (Interruptions). \*\* The first prerequisite is that all of you must sit. Now, let me hear Shri Kripalani.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI ; I am very sorry to have to say that the Congress seems to have lost its head. This is something preposterous.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame,

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am not concerned whether the Congress Party rules or the Communist Party rules or any other party rules ; but let there be at least some decency. There was no decency in the Governor falling ill for three days. He could have called the new leader. He could have even not administered to him the oath but he should have told him to form the new government.

That has been done in Bihar ; that has been done in U. P. That has been done everywhere. What is the meaning of this ? I would appeal to the Government to see that the Assembly is immediately called. (Interruptions) I would humbly request the authorities that the Assembly be called at once and the new leader be asked to form the Government. It is these things that make people to shout. Their, the conquerors own house is not in order. They do not know what is happening. This is preposterous. Nothing like that has ever happened in any democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask the Home Minister to say something ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kaudrayara) : May I make a humble request to you, Sir ? Since the matter is so

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

serious, I would beg of you to adjourn all the business before the House and discuss this matter right now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, under rule 340, I move a motion that the business before the House be adjourned. Even the motion has been moved that this matter be discussed in the House. I think, my hon. friend, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, has tabled a motion. Right from the morning, we have been tabling adjournment motions. The Governor has behaved in this fashion. I feel that the other business should not be taken up in the House. There is a rape on democracy. In West Bengal, it is Dharam Vira ; in Madhya Pradesh, it is Dharam Patni who is functioning there as the Governor. The Governor should be dismissed immediately. Otherwise, he will be physically lifted from that place. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : The Rules of Procedure require that all notices of motions are to be given in writing to the Speaker and, unless the Speaker gives consent, nobody can just rise and say that I move. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENTAKASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I have a word ? I am speaking as a Congress Member. I also deeply regret the manner in which the Madhya Pradesh Assembly has been prorogued. Certain constitutional proprieties have to be adopted to preserve parliamentary democracy in our country. When Mr. Govind Narain Singh has resigned and Raja Naresh Chandra Singh has been elected as a leader, it is an internal matter of the party. It is incumbent on the Governor to invite Raja Naresh Chandra Singh to form the Government. As has been decided by the Presiding Officers' Conference, the trial of strength should have been tested on the floor of the House. The Governor is not to judge or to test the strength of the House. So, I also join in the request made that this matter may be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I appeal to the House to hear me .. (Interruptions)

भी मध्य सिमये : केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह के बर्गरह गवर्नर की हिम्मत नहीं होगी । ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbiah has put it more effectively. It is a simple thing. It is the Assembly that has to decide the majority ..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can the Assembly decide ? It has been prorogued.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my business. I should allow a fair discussion here in this House. May I request the Home Minister to tell me whether we can take it up straightway or after two or three hours' time ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I understand the feeling of the hon. House. I can only make a statement about the facts that I have so far. I can assure the hon. members that in this matter, we have not given any advice or expressed any opinion about it. (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER : He is responsible for it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. House wants to discuss this matter, certainly it is better that it is discussed, and I assure this hon. House that I will be prepared to be guided by the hon. House in this matter.

SHRI J. B. KIRPALANI : Why is it that the Home Minister wants to be guided by this House ? Why does he not exercise his own judgment and say whether this can be done or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am in entire agreement that we should have a discussion. There is no difference of opinion about it. I only wanted to know from the Home Minister whether he would be able to give any additional information to us in one hour or two hours. The only point is whether we can usefully take it up at 4 O'Clock or take it up straightway ..

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** Straightway. No other business should be taken up.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** No other business except this.

**श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस विषय में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं। एक मन्त्री ने कहा है कि वह सदन की राय पर चलना चाहते हैं। वैकटमुव्वाय ने जो कुछ कहा है उसमें हमें लगता है कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, और अगर इस सवाल पर सारा मदन एकमत हो सके तो गवर्नरेंट की ट्रिटी से उचित होगा। इस नियो हम ऐडजनर्मेंट मोशन का प्रस्ताव नहीं करेंगे। नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत हम किसी भी डिस्कशन को ने सकते हैं।

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** I do not think that there is any need for any discussion. This is such a plain case that the Home Minister should decide himself.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I cannot compel anybody to do anything. All that I can allow is a discussion here. I wanted to tell the House that there were some adjournment motions. Four adjournment motions have been given. But now for discussion under rule 184, he has given something.

It does not matter what the motion is. Instead of going into the controversy about the motion, we shall discuss it party by party.

**श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** किसी का भी नाम दो, हमें चर्चा चाहिये;

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thought that for a useful discussion to be had, one or two hours may be given, and we might begin at three o'clock or something like that. May I know from the Home Minister whether we could have this discussion from two o'clock onwards?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Let us discuss it by all means, but I would like to have some more time to get further information. So, let it be at four o'clock.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Then, I shall fix it up at four o'clock, and let the discussion be there for four hours and it may go on till 8 p.m. (Interruptions) May I appeal to the House that it is not as though it is a party issue where the Congress Party and the Opposition are having divergent views? Let it not be taken that way at all. I could see the feelings of Members. As the Home Minister has suggested, we may give him two hours, and we shall have this discussion between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** May I make one submission?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have heard his submissions so many times.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The Home Minister says that he wants time to get some more information. May I inform him that the Governor is seriously ill and so he will not be able to give him any further information? So, let not the hon. Minister waste time in this process.

**श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह मामला इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि मदन इस पर तुरन्त विचार करे और बीच में कोई दूसरा विषय न निया जाये। 2 बजे हम चर्चा शुरू करें। एह मन्त्री को जो जानकारी प्राप्त करनी हो, वह इकट्ठी करें, पर चर्चा 2 ही बजे शुरू करनी चाहिये।

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** Let us take it up at 2 p.m. We do not want to discuss any other subject. We do not want to take up any other business.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :** I do not know what sort of information the Home Minister is going to get. If he wants time to make up his mind before the discussion, that is something which we can understand and appreciate.

**MR. SPEAKER :** After all, I am sure, hon. Members want the Home Minister to reply at the end of the debate.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** We do not want him to reply; we want things to be rectified.

MR. SPEAKER : That means that the hon. Member will be satisfied with his hearing the speeches and then going away and doing what he thinks is right.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Before the discussion, let him rectify things.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : It is a matter of principle which is involved. Let the Home Minister be in a position here and now to contradict the report which has come, namely that the House there has been prorogued and so many other things have happened. Unless he is in a position to contradict that, the matter of principle remains. Therefore, whatever information he may get from Madhya Pradesh not affect the matter of principle concerned, and he will have to make up his mind on that. Therefore, we should begin this debate at 2 p. m. so that our attention is not diverted to any other subject to which we cannot do justice.

MR. SPEAKER : If the desire of the House is that the discussion should begin at 2 p.m. then no other business can perhaps be transacted, because in the mood of excitement speeches on other subjects may not be useful.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : It is a question of conviction and not of excitement. It is a question of a democratic convention.

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, we shall have the discussion at 2 p.m. The Home Minister may get the information late in the evening, some time at 6 p. m. or 7 p. m. and then give his reply. Naturally, Government have to say something ultimately at the fag end of the day. So, now, instead of the Home Minister making the statement and Members beginning a discussion on it, the Madhya Pradesh issue may be discussed at 2 p.m. It will be on a party-basis, the Congress as well as the Opposition participating in the discussion alternately. The discussion will begin at 2 p. m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at Eight Minutes Past Fourteen of the  
Clock*

✓ [Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION RE : MADHYA PRADESH  
GOVERNOR'S ACTION WITH REGARD  
TO FORMATION OF MINISTRY

✓ श्री मंडू लिमये (मुंगेर) प्रध्यक्ष  
महोदय, \*\*\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, may I place the information before the hon. House proceeds to discuss ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving you the information.

श्री मंडू लिमये : ये बाद में दें। मैं भी जानकारी दे सकता हूँ उनको।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी वालवेदी (बलरामपुर) : हमें भी जानकारी है। हमारी भी कीफ मिनिस्टर से टेलीफोन पर बात हुई है। हमें भी सुनेंगे तब आप।

श्री मंडू लिमये : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी प्रत्यक्ष में मैं निम्न प्रस्ताव इस सभा के विचारार्थ पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

"That this House disapproves the unconstitutional act of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh in not inviting immediately the new leader of the S. V. D. to form a Government which only very recently had proved its majority on the floor of the Assembly."

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले साक कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रस्ताव और गवर्नर के द्वारा जो सब्र को अवसान कराया गया है, इन दोनों का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Barth) : Sir, we are demanding your ruling on this point. यह ग्रन्त कैसे हो गया है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : काम रोके से पहले का दिया हुआ यह सवाल है।

**श्री मधु लिखये :** मैंने जब यह प्रस्ताव तैयार किया था उस समय मेरे पास सत्रावसान की खबर भी नहीं पहुंची थी। प्रस्ताव का सीधा सम्बन्ध, सीधा ताल्लुक उस भौतिक चीज से है कि गवर्नर का ऐसी परिस्थिति में, ऐसी हालत में क्या कर्तव्य होता है। संविधन की टृष्णि से आज मैं श्री बैकटा-सुब्बया साहब को बधाई देता हूँ इसलिए कि आज पार्लिमेंट की जो सही आवाज है, वह उनके मुँह से निकली है। आज वह न केवल विरोधी दल की ओर से बल्कि पूरे सदन की ओर से बोल रहे हैं और पचास करोड़ भारतीय जनता को आवाज उन्होंने यहाँ अभिभ्यक्त की है।

MR. SPEAKER : Very embarrassing compliments.

**श्री मधु लिखये :** ज्यादा नहीं, लेकिन जो प्रशंसा जरूरी है, वह मैं जरूर करूँगा। मैं उसका कारण बताता हूँ।

जब कल मैंने यह सवाल यहाँ पर उठाया, तो उस समय से ले कर आज सबेरे 11 बजे तक मेरे मन में बड़ी चिना उत्पन्न हो रही थी कि हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र का भविष्य क्या होने वाला है। आज तक कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा बहुत से पाप हुए हैं, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि आज उसमें कम से कम एक आदमी ऐमा निकला, जिस ने लोकतंत्र की आवाज को सदन के सामने पेश किया।

यह मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि इस मामले में मैं बिल्कुल सदन के हाथ में हूँ। उसका भी मैं स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे कम ही मोके मिलते हैं, जब कि हम यह मन्त्री की राय से मुत्तकिक होते हैं। लेकिन यह मन्त्री के इस वक्तव्य के कुछ निष्कर्ष भी निकलते हैं। अगर वह अपने आपको सदन के हाथ में मौंप देना चाहते हैं, तो आज उन्हें पार्टी या अनुशासन के नाम पर कोई विषय जारी नहीं करना चाहिए, ताकि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव पर अपनी सही राय व्यक्त कर सके। अगर

विषय के बिना, बहुमत से, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव दुकराया जाता है, तो वह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन अगर वह विषय दे देते हैं, यह आदेश दे देते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों में से किसी को भी मेरे प्रस्ताव के हक में बोट नहीं देना चाहिये, तो मेरा स्थान है कि श्री चब्हाण ने आज सबेरे हमको जो अवधासन दिया है, यह बात उसके विपरीत होगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में वे जो घटनायें हुई हैं, ये कोई नई घटनायें नहीं हैं। वहाँ इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है। करीब करीब दो साल पहले, जुलाई अगस्त में, इसी तरह की घटनायें हुई थीं और उन घटनाओं में वहाँ की विधान मभा के प्रध्यक्ष और गवर्नर, इन दोनों का, जो रोन रहा, मेरा स्थान है, और बहुत से लोगों का स्थान है, कि वह संविधान के अनुसार नहीं था, लोकतंत्र-विरोधी था। क्या घटनायें हुईं?

**भीमती जयालेल जाह (अमरेली) :** अच्युक्ष महोदय, लंब आवर से पहले इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई थी, उस में मध्य प्रदेश की विधान मभा के प्रोरोग किये जाने पर आपने और कुछ सदस्यों ने कुछ चिन्ता प्रकट की थी। मेरा सजेस्शन है कि अगर उसी विषय पर यह चर्चा हो रही है, तो इस बीच में होम मिनिस्टर माहूर के पास जो कोई नई इनकमेंशन आई हो, वह हमें बता दें, ताकि इस सदन में इस बारे में वास्तविक चर्चा हो सके।

**श्री मधु लिखये :** मैंने माननीय सदस्यों की बात सुन ली है। वह भीरत है इसलिए मैं बैठा।

दो साल पहले मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था? मध्य प्रदेश विधान मभा का बजट-मत्र दुनाया गया था और उसमें गिरा मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोट होने जा रहा था। उसी दिन कांग्रेस पार्टी में विद्रोह हुआ और कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक बहुत बड़ा दिस्मा मंत्र्युक्त विधायक दल के साथ प्रा गया। इसलिए उस

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

दिन बिल्कुन गैरकान्ती ढंग से और अनुचित्य का भंग करते हुए अध्यक्ष ने सदन में बोट नहीं होने दिया और सदन की बैठक को स्थगित कर दिया।

दूसरे दिन क्या हुआ? जैसा कि आज हुआ है, पहले अध्यक्ष के द्वारा सदन की बैठक को स्थगित कर दिया गया और दूसरे दिन गवर्नर के द्वारा सदन को प्रोरोग कर दिया गया। उस के बाद पालियामेंट में उस पर बहस उठी और यहाँ पर विधान सभा की बैठक तत्काल बुलाने की मांग की गई। इन लोगों की इस मांग को कुबूल करना पड़ा और विधान सभा की बैठक हुई। मैं भी उस समय भोपाल गया था।

फिर ताज्जुब की बात है कि विधान सभा की बैठक हुई, चर्चा हुई, बोट होने वाला था, लेकिन फिर अध्यक्ष ने श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र को मौका देने के लिए बोट नहीं होने दिया और विधान सभा की बैठक को स्थगित कर दिया। उस दिनों रात में मैं उन से मिला और मैंने उनसे कहा कि उन्होंने यह बहुत अनुचित काम किया है और यदि वह इस तरह का काम करें और सदन को अपनी राय व्यक्त करने का मौका नहीं देंगे, तो लोकतन्त्र के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। तो काका पांडेय जी ने मुझे अवासन दिया कि कल चाहे जो भी हो, कल वह बोट करवायेंगे और उसके नतीजे के अनुसार चलेंगे। उन्होंने मुझे अपनी गैलरी में आकर सदन की कार्यवाही देखने के लिये कहा। उस दिन बोटिंग हुआ। श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल के भाई, मेरा स्थाल है कि उन्हें श्याम बाबू कहते हैं, और श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र ने उसमें अड़ंगा डालने की कोशिश की मैं गैलरी से देख रहा था, लेकिन काका पांडेय उस दिन बड़े मुस्तैद रहे। उन्होंने बोट के लिये कहा और बोट हुआ।

उसके बाद मैं उनसे मिलने के लिए उनके बेस्बर में गया और मैंने उनका अभिनन्दन किया। उम्मगमय उनकी आंखों से अश्व बह

रहे थे और उन्होंने कहा कि... (व्यवधान) यह सही बात है संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेताओं ने मुझसे कहा था, वे ऐसे अध्यक्ष को बदल देंगे। मुझे यह याद है कि मैंने उनको यह सलाह दी थी कि चूंकि अध्यक्ष ने अपनी गलती को महसूस किया है और आज उन्होंने बोट करवाया है, इसलिए हमको ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिलाफ द्वंद्व से प्रेरित होकर कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिये और उन्हें अध्यक्ष बने रहने देना चाहिए।

लेकिन आज मुझे पश्चाताप हो रहा है कि ऐसे आदमी के लिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की जो बात संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेताओं के मन में थी, मैंने उसमें रुवाह-म-रुवाह बाधा क्यों डाली। अगर ऐसे अध्यक्ष को निकाल दिया जाता, तो मध्य प्रदेश की दृष्टि से और देश में लोकतन्त्र की दृष्टि से अच्छा होता।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : On a point of order. Can we criticise the action of the Speaker of a State Assembly in this House? It is proper?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Bijoy Kumar Banerjee was criticised here.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : That is not the subject-matter of discussion.

The Speaker of the Assembly is not the subject-matter of discussion.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : When the Chair agrees, can the hon. Member refer to the action of the Speaker of the Assembly again?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We are discussing the present situation, not what was done some time back.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, he can question the facts, but not criticise the Speaker of the Assembly here, because it is for that House to criticise and not for this House. There is no doubt about it.

श्री अच्छु लिखते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का क्रम रख रहा हूँ, और कुछ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी गलती पर पश्चात्पाप व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। इस पर माननीय सरस्य को क्यों तकलीफ हो रही है?

मैं अजं कर रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में ईतिहास की पुनरावृत्त हो रही है समुद्रत विश्वायक दिन के नेता के परिवर्तन के बारे में एक अरसे से चर्चा चल रही थी। वह परिवर्तन कुछ ही महीने पहले होने वाला था, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। इस बार मर्व-ममति से निर्गाय हमा और मारंगगढ़ के राजा को सर्व-ममति से नेता के पद पर चुना गया। (अवधान) इसमें आपलि की क्या बात है? कांग्रेसी राजा अच्छा होता है और विरोधी राजा तुरा होता है, यह कौन-सी नीति है। प्रधान मन्त्री के अगल-बगल में, आगे-पीछे सब नरक राजा ही राजा है। इसी समय मैं उनके नजदीक बैठे हुए श्री भानुप्रकाश मिश्र को देख रहा हूँ। राजा मारंगगढ़ का नाम सुनकर इस प्रकार उपहास करना इन नोंगों को शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं यह अजं कर रहा था कि जब नेता चुना गया तो उसको लेकर गोविंद नारायण सिंह और सविद के नेता गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए गए। लेकिन खेद की बात है, कल विजया जी मेरी बातें हुई थीं और उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर साहब ने उन से मिलने से इकार कर दिया और बहाना बताया कि मैं बीमर हूँ। मुझको लगता है कि द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र ने बहुत ज्यादा स्वीपिंग ट्रैकलेट्स का उनको ढोज दे दिया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नर का पद एक इच्छत का पद है, उसकी संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं तो क्या उन जिम्मेदारियों को उन्हें पूरा नहीं करना चाहिए था? अगर वह बिमार थे तो केवल से कहते कि मुझे छुट्टी पर जाने दीजिए। बांग के बांचीक जस्टिस हैं उनको वरमिवानी अरसे के लिए गवर्नर बना दिया जाए। तो चीफ

जस्टिस साहब गवर्नर के माते नये नेता को मुख्य मन्त्री की शपथ दिला सकते थे और उन को न्योता दे सकते थे कि आप अपना मन्त्री-मंडल बनाइए। सदन की बैठक चल रही थी। अब सभापति जी को मेरी राय में सदन की बैठक को स्थगित नहीं करना चाहिए था। गवर्नर का कर्तव्य बिल्कुल साफ था। संविद का नेता कौन हो इस में दखल देने का न राज्यपाल को अधिकार है न केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार है, यह तो उस दल का अन्तर्गत मामला है। कल यह हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी स्वयं फैसला करे कि इन्दिरा गांधी जी हैं या इन्दिरा गांधी फैसला करे कि अब मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहती हूँ, तो क्या होगा? जिस किसी को कांग्रेस पार्टी नया नेता बनाना चाहती वह बनता... (अवधान) —अब भाई, राजा दिनेश सिंह को बनना चाहेंगे ये लोग, या हो सकता है कि मोरारजी भाई को बनाना चाहेंगे या यह यह मन्त्री भी बैठे हैं, वह भी उम्मीदवार हैं तो इस में अगर किसी को बनाना चाहते हैं तो क्या राष्ट्रपति इम्पूटरह कह सकता है कि मुझे देखना पड़ेगा कि नये नेता के चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी का पारिनियामेट में बहुमत है या नहीं, उसकी मैं जांच करूँगा और जांच के पश्चात अगर मैं इस नीति पर पहुँचता हूँ कि नये नेता के पीछे भी बहुमत है तभी जाकर मैं उसे मोका दूँगा?

अब मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा सविधान की बितावों का द्वाला देना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसके बारे में मेरा स्पाल है कि एकदम एक राय है, यह सभी सविधान के जितने भाष्यकार हैं इनका कहना है कि गवर्नर को दो तीन धाराओं को छोड़कर अन्य धाराओं में कोई विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार नहीं है। अब संविद का बहुमत था या नहीं, आपने स्वयं कहा है, सभापतियों के सम्मेलन का निर्गाय है कि किसी दल को या दलसमूह को, बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त है इसका फैसला राजभवन में नहीं होगा, इसका फैसला विधान सभा की बैठक में होगा। विधान सभा चल रही थी। विधान सभा की

## [श्री मंत्रु लिमये]

बैठक को स्थगित किसने किया ? सभापति जी ने किया । गोविंद नारायण मिह जी ने नहीं किया, संविद की मरकार ने नहीं किया । तो ऐसी हालत में गवर्नर के सामने रास्ता बिलकुल साफ था कि राजा सारंगगढ़ को वह नया मंत्री मंडल बनाने के लिए बुलाते । नया मंत्रि-मंडल बन जाता और उसके बाद वह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाते या बजट सत्र में कोई स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाते या दूसरी किसी शब्द में हम सबाल को उठाते तो फिर एक दफा इसकी कसीटी हो जानी कि संविद के पीछे बहुमत है या नहीं या नई स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है या नहीं । लेकिन मैं वह मानता हूँ कि वह गुस्ताखी हो गई राज्यपाल के द्वारा कि उन्होंने बहुमत है या नहीं, या नई स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है या नहीं । इसका फैसला राजभवन में करना चाहा । तीन दिन तक मैं भिल्गा नहीं, इस तरह की बात करना मैं समझता हूँ कि बिलकुल संविधान के विपरीत है । एक घंटा भी नहीं जाने दिना चाहिए या क्योंकि बिना सरकार बनाए हमको चलना नहीं चाहिए ।

अब यह कहेंगे कि गवर्नर के द्वारा जो प्रोरोगेशन का निरायं दुश्मा है वह तो गोविंद नारायण मिह की सम्मति और राय से हुआ है । सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रोरोगेशन बाली स्थिति उत्पन्न क्यों हुई ? इसीलिए उत्पन्न हुई न कि उसी दिन रात को नये नेता को शपथ इन्होंने नहीं दिलाई । अगर नये नेता को शपथ कल दिला दी जानी, नया मंत्रि-मंडल बन जाता, विधान सभा की बैठक सूचाह रूप से चलती तो कोई झगड़ा, कोई बलेड़ा इस तरह का न उठा और संविधानिक संकट उत्पन्न नहीं होता और हमको यह प्रश्न यहां पेश करना नहीं पड़ता । मैं आपसे यह जिकेन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर सबाल क्या है ? सबाल यह है न कि गवर्नर साहब दर्जी राजनीति में दखल दे रहे हैं । एड मंत्री जी न कहा नि राज्यपाल को हमने कोई सलाह नहीं दी है । मेरा रूपाल है 3 तारीख को, जब

मैंने कालिंग ग्रटेंशन में सबाल पूछा था, तो उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि

"The Government of India does not function as adviser to the Governor".

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में यह चीज नहीं आ रही है । गवर्नर के दो किस्म के कार्य हैं, एक कार्य जो बहुत बड़ा कार्य है उसमें उनको सिर्फ अपने राज्य मंत्रि-मंडल की सलाह ये चलना है । लेकिन आसाम वाला मामला है या किसी विधेयक को राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति के लिए सुरक्षित रखने का काम है या 356 धारा के अन्तर्गत अगर संविधान द्वाट चुका है, लोक-नांत्रिक तरीके से सरकार का गठन करना या चलाना असंभव हो गया है तो वह 356 धारा के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति के पास अपनी रपट भेज सकता है । लेकिन दोनों स्थिति में गवर्नर नानाशाह नहीं है । एक स्थिति में वह राज्य मंत्रि-मंडल की सलाह से चाहता है और दूसरी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय मरकार की सलाह से चलता है जिसका दायित्व हमारे इस सदन के प्रति है । तो हर हालत में पूरे संविधान में मैं कोई चीज नहीं देख रहा हूँ कि जिसमें राज्यपालों पर अन्तरोगत्वा जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का नियन्त्रण नहीं है या तो विधान सभा का और राज्यीय-मंत्रिमंडल का या लोक सभा का और केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल का ।

लेकिन इनकी बात से पता चलता है कि वह राज्य के मंत्रिमंडल की सलाह पर भी नहीं चलेगा और यह तो कहते हैं कि हम सलाह देते ही नहीं हैं । अब इनका टेलीफोनिक कन्व-सेमन टैप करने के लिए तो हम नहीं आते हैं, नहीं देखते हैं; कि यह क्या-क्या करते हैं, लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख है कि इन सब बातों का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि एक नया संविधान हम लिख रहे हैं और गवर्नर को तानाशाही अधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वह राज्य-मंत्रिमंडल की भी राय न माने । और केन्द्र से सलाह मशविरे का तो कोई सबाल नहीं है । इसलिए गवर्नर मनमती करे, स्वेच्छाचारिता से काम करे और

लोकतन्त्र को मिट्टी में मिला दे। प्रोरोगेशन चीफ मिनिस्टर को राय दे किया या नहीं, इसके बारे में यह बोलेंगे, इसलिए मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की अतुराई में आप न जाय। मैं प्राप्त से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब राजा सारंगगढ़ को नये नेता के नाम बुलाने से गवर्नर ने इनकार किया या विलम्ब किया तब स्थिति यह उत्पन्न हुई कि गोबिद नारायण सिंह के ब्राह्मण टेकर मुस्त्य मंत्री बन गये उनका अस्त में इस्तीका यह स्वीकार कर नुके थे, तो जब वह सलाह दे देते हैं तो जिसका इस्तीपा मंजूर हुआ है उसकी राय में कोई निर्णय नहीं लेना चाहिए था। लेकिन ग्रामर लेते भी हैं तो इस प्रस्ताव की जो मुस्त्य बात है वह बिलकुल अकाट्य है, इसको कोई काट नहीं सकता है। लम्बे चौड़े भाषण की जरूरत नहीं है। इसनिए ग्राम में मैं चब्बाण साहब से और प्रधान मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा जो गलती हुई है उसको आप मुद्दारे। आप दो काम अगर करेंगे, आप दो आश्वासन अगर इस सदन को देंगे तो मैंने दूसरों से राय तो नहीं की है, लेकिन मेरा स्पाल है कि मेरे साथी भी इन दो आश्वासनों के बाद आग्रह नहीं करेंगे कि यह प्रस्ताव पास हो। सबसे पहला तो यह कि आज तत्काल राजा सारंगगढ़ को नया मंत्रि-मंडल बनाने के लिए गवर्नर न्यौता दे और दूसरा यह कि कूँ कि गवर्नर ने इस तरह दलीय राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप किया है, एक सत्ताधारी दल जो यहां पर है उसकी मदद करने की कोशिश की है। इसनिए बल्द में जल्द राज्यपाल को वापस बुलाने की बात पर भी सरकार सोचे। इनना अगर यह आश्वासन दे देते हैं तो आज जो बातावरण बैकेटसुविद्या साहब ने पैदा किया है यहां पर, उसकी मैं दाद दूँगा। जो लोग कहते हैं कि कभी कभी आप भी रचनात्मक बनोगे, मुलायम बनोगे तो अच्छे रहेगा, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मैं कहत मुलायम बन रहा हूँ यदि दो आश्वासन मिल जाते हैं तो मैं घरने प्रस्ताव के बारे में आपहनहीं कहूँगा। भन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir. I would just like to give certain facts. There was no occasion for me to give any information because I found that facts were not before me this morning. I can understand the mood of the House, and I am very glad that Shri Madhu Limaye, for change's sake, has become constructive today.

AN HON MEMBER : He is always constructive.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : The facts are that as far as the prorogation of the House is concerned the Governor told me—normally I would not have talked to the Governor—and I hope this hon. House will accept this position. (Interruptions) You may laugh at it. You will be only laughing at yourself. The point is that the Governor was in the Raj Bhavan. He was not keeping good health yesterday. He has developed some fever. He has got some trouble. In the morning the Chief Minister called on the Governor and advised him in writing to prorogue the House and it was only on the advice of the Chief Minister. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Who was the Chief Minister?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : . . . the Governor prorogued the House. That fact the Governor told me and I am conveying this to the hon. House. The Governor has already invited Raja of Sarangarh, Raja Naresh Singh. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Raja Naresh Chandra Singh.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am faithfully reporting what I have heard on the phone. He had invited Raja Naresh Chandra Singh to meet him to form the Government at 3 O'clock to-day.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने यह मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी देने के लिये प्रयुक्ति दी है, वह जानकारी मेरे पास भी है। राज्य के उप-मुस्त्य मंत्री से मेरी टेलीफोन पर बात हुई है और मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि प्रसंस्कृती का सत्रावसान किस तरह से किया

## [श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजगेयी]

गया है। उन्होंने इस बात को माना है कि मुख्य मन्त्री ने राज्यपाल से कहा था कि असेम्बली का सत्रावसान कर दीजिये, लेकिन यह कहने से पहले मुख्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा था कि वे राटेकर गवर्नरेंट असेम्बली का सामना नहीं कर सकती, असेम्बली को बजट पास करना है, आप राजा नरेशचन्द्र जी को शपथ दीजिये, ताकि हम गवर्नरेंट बना कर असेम्बली को फेस कर सकें, लेकिन राज्यपाल ने इसको नहीं माना उसके बाद असेम्बली के प्रारोग की बात की गई।

MR. SPEAKER : I understand it. It may not be clear to you. He has categorically stated that at 3 O'clock Raja Naresh Chandra Singh is being invited to form the Government. Am I correct?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : There are only two facts. Forget about the prorogation now, I am not myself a constitutional lawyer to say whether a dismissed Chief Minister can ask the Governor to prorogue the House. The other fact which is more important and which is the main point is that the new leader elected has been invited to form a Government to-day at 3 O'clock. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker. .

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think our shouting would have reached Bhopal now. Shri Banerjee shouts very well. Even his voice cannot reach Bhopal.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Through Mr. Chavan, Sir.

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजगेयी : अधकार महोदय, एक बात और कहनी है। आज सवेरे जब मंगुका विवायक दर के नेता गज्यपाल से मिले और उनसे कहा कि आप राजा नरेशचन्द्र को बुलाइये। राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि हम बुलाने के बारे में विचार करें। मैं उन्हें सलाह करने के लिये बुला रहा हूँ। मुबह यह स्पष्ट नहीं था कि वह शपथ दिलाने के लिए बुला रहे

हैं। अब एहत मंत्री जो जानकारी दे रहे हैं, वह शायद बाद की जानकारी है, इसलिए हमें उस पर विश्वास करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : *rose.*—

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow. The hon. Member does not even care for his leader. When he is talking everytime he gets up.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-east) : Quite apart from these details, the fact of the prorogation is there. Prorogation of an Assembly by the Governor is a very serious matter, with some implications. Therefore, the seriousness of the subject under discussion remains unimpaired. Whether X is called at 2 O'clock or Y is called tomorrow is a different proposition. The fact is that the Governor has prorogued the Assembly in circumstances which this House as the overall guardian of the working of parliamentary democracy in this country has got to take into consideration. Therefore, I submit that whatever effect the Home Minister's communication might have, this House is in possession of this matter and the discussion should be proceeded with.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. It is a constitutional point whether a Chief Minister who has resigned can advise the Governor. I cannot give my opinion on it. That can be discussed. We have begun it at 2 o'clock and we shall finish it at 5 o'clock I will give 3 hours. The point whether the head of a caretaker Government can advise the Governor to prorogue the Assembly can be discussed.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : On a point of information, Sir, who was the Chief Minister who advised the Governor?

MR. SPEAKER : This can be raised in the discussion. There cannot be two Chief Ministers at a time. There can be only one. The Chief Minister who is heading the caretaker Government continues to be Chief Minister till a new Chief Minister is sworn in. He advised the Governor.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : Can the head

of a care-taker Government advise the Governor on an important issue?

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly the point to be discussed.

SHRI P.G. SEN (Purnea) : the Home Minister has said that the Governor is going to call the Raja at 3 o'clock. So, what is there to be discussed?

SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rajganj) : This motion seeks to disapprove of the conduct of the Governor of the ground that he has not invited the Leader of Opposition to form a Government. The Home Minister says, the Governor has called the Leader of the Opposition to form the Ministry. What is the meaning of moving this motion now? You give your ruling whether this can at all come after what the Home Minister has stated. I submit this motion cannot come after the Home Minister's statement.

SHRIMATI SARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : The situation over which the opposition were exercised does not exist any more. Are we going to have a debate on constitutional technicalities in the House?

MR. SPEAKER : The motion says :

"the act of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh in not inviting immediately the new leader of the S.V.D...."

Having taken up the discussion, you cannot stop it in between. The House can discuss whether the head of a care-taker Governor can advise the Governor. That is why I reduced the time. It will not go on for the whole day. I appeal to the hon. members to be brief so that we may finish it by 5 O'clock. There are some amendments.

Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves the unconstitutional act of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh in not inviting immediately the new leader of the S.V.D. to form a Government which only very recently had proved its majority on the floor of the Assembly."

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and recommends to the President to remove the Governor" (1)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and requests the President to recall the Governor of Madhya Pradesh" (2)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following he added, namely :—

"and of prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends to the President that the Governor should be recalled forthwith" (3)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and recommends to the Council of Ministers to advise the President to dismiss the Governor forthwith,"

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and recommends to the President to dismiss the Governor at once." (5)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing else to be expected of the present Home Minister. It certainly stands to his credit that he has brought the institution of governorship into disrepute and contempt. Some time ago, last time when the Madhya Pradesh affair was being discussed here, I said that the Home Minister was becoming the hangman of democracy. Both go together in the light of what has happened and what is happening today.

During those days we were not discussing Governor at all because the Governors as well as the Chief Ministers belonged to the same party. Another very strong reason was that at that time the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister used to take themselves more seriously as the custodians of democracy and the Constitution. They used to try their best to behave as the

## [Shri Ranga]

trustees on behalf of the people in order to see that these various institutions that have come to be established by our Constitution are helped to discharge their duties and their prestige was maintained. All that has been given the go by by the present Home Minister.

He started his career from Rajasthan, his career of showing disrespect, overtly or covertly, to the Constitution and bringing down this institution, which we thought at that time—you were also in the Constituent Assembly, Sir—would be kept as an august institution, in to disrespect. I need not go into all the details. He tried to allow the same sort of game to be played in Madhya Pradesh. At that time also this House had to intervene in time and then it was that the S.V.D. leader came to be invited to form the Ministry. Then also the House was prorogued. There is an evil genius there. I have no objection to their continuing their affection for him because he has been one of their veterans both in the Opposition as well as on their side. Therefore they are very much attached to him. But that should not be a reason that they should allow themselves to be deflected from their duties.

My hon. friend, Shri Kripalani was asking, who is the Chief Minister who has the right to behave as the Chief Minister. Once a Chief Minister resigns he has supposed to perform one other duty as he takes leave of the Governor. This convention has come from England. We have been trying to observe it. There were certain breaches. All those breaches were due to the bad advice of my hon. friend, Shri Chavan. His one and only duty while taking leave is that he could advise the Governor whom to call to take the oath of office as the Chief Minister. It can be argued by some people that he may give the advice but it is for the Governor to accept it or not. But the other part of it is, how could he give that advice? He could give that advice only on the basis of certain facts. One of them would be to name the accredited leader of the established majority party in that legislature if that is already clear. If that has already happened, he need not have any doubts at all, he can give the advice and the Governor is expected to honour that advice.

Beyond that, he has no other advice to give, no other power to exercise, except to that extent that he is asked to be a kind of

care-taker; therefore, for three days papers for formal orders are put before him for his signature; nothing more. Now, here is my hon. friend who volunteers the information, either by himself or through others, that it is the retiring Chief Minister who had advised the Governor to prorogue the Assembly. The Governor has no authority at all, no moral sanction, to accept that advice, to act upon that advice and to depend upon that advice and, to that extent, the advice that has been given to the Governor, covertly or overtly as I have said advisedly, was unwise, and unconstitutional.

My hon. friend wants us to believe all that he said and when some of us were not inclined to put so much faith in what he has said—of course, we were not prepared to dismiss what he has said outright—he said you can laugh as you like; it is not that. But my hon. friend cannot disclaim the fact and the fact is that the Home Minister, whenever necessary is in contact with the Governor. May be, according to the kind of constitutional *miasma* the Home Minister is not supposed to be in touch with the Governor at all, but in actual practice the Home Minister is generally in touch with the Governor.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :**  
The Governors are in touch with him.

**SHRI RANGA :** Yes, the Governors are also in touch with the Home Minister. How long can we go on deceiving ourselves in this manner? How long can my hon. friend go on asking us "Please accept my words"? Now, words they are: quite right—word which is open, word which is not open, word which is tied to the apron strings of the Governor and *vice versa*. They are words all right. But I am prepared to accept a word which is open, not a word which is tied.

What we have to examine is this. Has this Home Minister been behaving as a trustee of this Constitution and not merely as the Home Minister of a party-led government? We want him to behave as a trustee act as a trustee, rise far above the momentary interest, good or bad, real or imagined; because, he may imagine that something is in the interest of the party but really speaking it may not be in the interest of the party at all; he may imagine the interest of

the party may be going this way or that way, but that may not come to be true. But he should rise above those interests and then look at those problems as a Home Minister is expected to do. That is why the Home Minister occupies a very special position in this government, in any parliamentary government for the matter of that.

But there is a Home Minister who has not risen up to that standard at all. He has been bringing it down and down and God alone knows to what level he is going to bring it down.

The whole of the opposition was enraged and shocked with the information that was given to us this morning so suddenly and I began to wonder what might be the attitude of my Congress friends. Not long ago I was also one of them. For many years I put up with many of their bad things, as they are putting up today. One has got to do it as part of party life ; there were so many good things that I put up with those bad things. Yet, there were occasions when such bad things are done by any one of their Ministers, we used to have the courage in those days to rise in our seats and protest against that, even when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. So, I was hoping against hope that there might be some body among them who would suddenly get himself stung by the prompting of conscience and protest against it. It is because of that hope and that confidence also that I dared this morning—Sir, you were witness to it—to appeal to their conscience. Is there any wonder at all, fortunately for our democracy but unfortunately for this Home Minister and unfortunately for the Governor, there was one member who rose : but there were many many more also, sure as anything because I had previous experience in that way, who wanted to get up.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : He is the Secretary of the Congress party.

SHRI RANGA : That is why I say there must have been many more. It happens like that in any gathering. Those several members were also stung by the injustice of it all, by the unfairness of it all, with the shamelessness of what is happening that they supported him spontaneously, even silently, and yet even that silence was eloquent, so much so that the Home Minister was

prepared to respond to that silent yet eloquent protest that was made in harmony with Shri Venkatasubbiah's spoken word. That is the way Parliament should function. This Parliament has certainly functioned today and I feel honoured to have been witness to this wonderful exuberance and exhibition of the conscience of this party as well as of the whole of this Parliament.

But I cannot excuse my hon. friend, the Home Minister. He nods his head. He is satisfied with his power. He does not seem to realise the seriousness of the blunder that he has committed. May be, because during those days when we were witness to similar scenes in this House, exhilarating and exciting, he did not have the good fortune to be present here or may be because he was brought here in order to save us from the enemies abroad, he has taken it into his head that he should see an enemy in every non-Congressman in the whole of India though he has not had the strength to fight our enemies abroad. He seems to be using the unused powers that were given to him against those non-Congressmen who may be there. That is why he has committed this blunder. Personally I like him very much. That is where my trouble also comes and that is the beauty of the parliamentary system. Man to man he is one of the best but as a Home Minister he is one of the worst. Therefore I would like him to take this warning. For God's sake do not touch these Governors. They are like the electric instruments which give you shocks. They are your instruments, it is true, but treat them carefully, honourably, decently otherwise they will smite you and will smite us also.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : These Congress Governors are like snakes in the grass.

SHRI RANGA : What are these Governors ? My hon. friend has brought this Governorship into the discussion. Who are these Governors to be ? Are they to be the nominees of the ministry which is in power everywhere ? I am not in favour of it. They ought also not to be the nominees of this party in power. No ; it is dangerous. Kindly imagine for yourself. I need not go into details. Therefore, from now on at least see to it that these Governors are not ex-Congressmen or present Congressmen

## [Shri Ranga]

or Congress Ministers, because as my hon. friend, Shri C. C. Desai, is suggesting, the feeling is growing all over the country that these Congress Governors are acting like vipers or cobras in the grass ; you do not know when they would hit you, poison you, destroy you. Do not allow this feeling to get the better of our affection for the institution of Governorship. We want this institution of Governorship. Please do not allow this atmosphere to grow to such an extent that people do not want any institution of Governorship at all. Please also see that they are no longer chosen from among Congress people alone.

Here is this gentleman, Shri K. C. Reddy. He also is an old friend of mine. We were together in the national struggle. I went to aid him in our struggle against the Maharaja those days. He was also a labour leader. He was the Chief Minister of the State and a Minister here over a long, long time. He should have left much earlier, but he would not. Then, in the end, anyhow, they thought that they had found a very good job for him, a very good responsibility for him. I also felt happy because I thought really that he would make an excellent Governor in the light of all the experiences that he has had, even as a Chief Minister. But now I pity that Governor. I am extremely sorry for my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Reddy, because he has been turned into, what should I say, a letter without an address. He does not know where to go, in which way to turn, whose advice he has to seek, how to behave, whether to go to sleep or whether to remain in bed.

He has been put in an unenviable plight of having to say to an ex-Chief Minister, to the chosen leader of the S.V.D., and also to Rajmata that he cannot meet them. He is a very chivalrous man. I have known him so well. And my friend has robbed him even of that chivalry with the result the poor man had to send a message to Rajmata, "I cannot meet you Mom." What a shame. What a degradation to which the institution of Governorship has been brought on the advice, on the dictates, on the expressed or un-expressed, spoken or unspoken wishes of my friend the Home Minister. This is not fair. Please, for God sake, learn to deal with Governors, honour them, treat them as human beings, as dignified people, and also

help them to discharge their duties with dignity, with decorum and becoming of the Constitution and also of the State Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I would like to make an appeal to this honourable House that we are discussing a very important constitutional issue that will help us in preserving the parliamentary democracy in our country. When this matter was brought up in the House in the afternoon, I rose to express the feelings of not only myself but of the party to which I belong. I echoed the sentiments and the deep concern expressed by members of my Party to which I belong.

SHRI RANGA : Very good.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I must congratulate the Home Minister for he has demonstrated that he is the Home Minister who upholds the dignity of not only this House but also upholds the parliamentary democracy in this country when he said, "I am in the hands of the House. I would like to be guided by this House."

After all this, I am very much pained to to hear from some hon. friends in trying to cast aspersions on the Home Minister. That has pained me much more than anything. The Home Minister has stated categorically that he has not sent any advice to the Governor and the Governor has acted on his own according to the circumstances prevailing. But here, the Opposition parties, in their ever-enthusiasm, are trying to secure a debating point rather than discussing the constitutional propriety involved in this.

The whole matter, as Mr. Madhu Limaye has correctly put it, is not the prorogation of the Assembly, the propriety or otherwise of it, whether the care-taker Chief Minister has got a right to advise the Governor to prorogue the Assembly—it is not germane at all to the present problem—but the problem is very simple.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I tell you that that is the question ?

15 hrs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Please allow me to speak. The whole point is whether the Governor has acted in a constitutional manner when he did not heed the advice tendered by Mr. Govind Narain Singh in calling upon Raja Naresh Chandra Singh to swear him as the Chief Minister as he has been elected as the leader of the S. V. D.

This is the crux, this is the point, which, in my opinion, has to be discussed passionately in this House. As you said, we need not now go into the point whether the caretaker Chief Minister has got a right to advise the Governor. In my mind, I strongly feel that there should not have been any occasion to have a caretaker Chief Minister at all. That is the point under discussion. Therein the constitutional propriety of the Governor comes in. That is the point, to put it in a nutshell. A point was raised whether in this matter the Home minister has got a hand in advising the Governor to act in this manner or that manner. Under the Constitution, the Governor is appointed by the President and he has been enjoined under the Constitution to perform certain duties. The Opposition have imagined certain things which have not taken place, and that, I am afraid, clouds the entire issue. So, I would make an appeal to the hon. members, especially to the Mover of this motion, that bringing this sort of a motion is not very appropriate to this very important occasion when we are holding this discussion. So, this is the point. There has been an instance : when you laid down your office as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, you advised the Governor to swear in Shri Brahmananda Reddy as the Chief Minister though Shri Brahmananda Reddy had not been elected by the party members then. So, this point has to be borne in mind when we discuss this situation which has arisen in Madhya Pradesh. Shribrahmananda Reddy became the Chief Minister and you continued to be the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party for some time. This is the point which I want to bring home to the hon. members here, whether in this respect the Governor has acted in a manner that is in accordance with the Constitution. With deep regret I have to say that there has been an impropriety on the part of the Governor. About the other matters that follow, these are things on which I am not in position to say anything since I am neither

a Constitutional expert nor a lawyer; I do not know anything about constitutional proprieties, whether the caretaker Chief Minister has got a right to advise the Governor to prorogue the Assembly. Here the only point is this that, whatever may be the political complexities in this country .. (*Interrupted*) it is the duty of every one of us who believes in Parliamentary democracy to uphold the Constitution and the Parliamentary democracy, and the party affiliations should not come in our way. This is the point which I wanted to impress on the House, I would like to say this. I am not tendering any advice to the Opposition because I am not competent to do that, but I would also appeal to the Opposition that they should also realise that some of those acts or some of those things that have been done by their parties in power should also be in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution. I would feel very happy if any one of those Opposition members gets up on that occasion and criticises their Ministry's or their Government's action; I would be only too happy on that day and I would congratulate them. In fact, I congratulate them in advance in the hope that they will do so. Every one of us should try our best to uphold the Parliamentary democracy in this country.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : In effect, the hon. Member, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, is supporting the Motion.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल)  
श्रद्धालु मंदिरदय, मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के आचरण के बारे में जो प्रकाश श्री मधु निमग्ने ने मदन के मामले पेश किया है, मैं उम का ममर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले दो मासों के अन्दर कई समय लेंसे प्रायः जब राज्यपालों के आचरण के बारे में इस मदन में चर्चाये हुई हैं, और आरबार हमारे माननीय गृह मन्त्री ने यही कहा है कि हम में उन्हें गमाह नहीं दी थी।

15.06 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

किन्तु आचरण चाहे राज्यस्थान के राज्यपाल का हो, चाहे पंजाब के राज्यपाल का हो,

## [श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

आचरण नाही वांगान के राज्यपाल का हो चाहे, बिहार के राज्यपाल का दो, अथवा मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल का हो, स्व-विवेक से काम करने की जो खुली छूट उन को ही, उस के अनुसार राज्यपालों ने जो व्यवहार किया है वह हमेशा ही कांग्रेस के पक्ष में कैसे जाता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। देशर सीम्स टु बी ए मैचइ इन बैट मैडनेस। यानी जब भी स्व-विवेक से राज्यपाल महोदय ने आचरण किया वह कभी भी विषय के तम्बन्ध में अच्छा नहीं रहा।

पहले राज्यपाल महोदय का आचरण राजस्थान से ही प्रारम्भ हुआ जब कि राजस्थान की 184 सदस्यों की विधान सभा में विपक्ष के साथ 92 सदस्य थे और उन सबों ने दिल्ली आ कर राष्ट्रपति के सामने प्रपनी संख्या ताकत प्रकट भी की, जो भी राजस्थान के राज्यपाल महोदय ने यह कहा कि जो वहाँ के स्वान्त्र्य उम्मीदवार हैं मैं उन को गिनती म नहीं लेना, और इस तरह से वहाँ पर मत्रिमंडल नहीं बनने दिया गया।

अभी श्री पैकटसुब्बया ने कहा कि वह कोई कांस्टिट्यूशनल लायर नहीं है, किन्तु यह मत्रा महोदय ने इस बात को कहा कि जब किसी प्रदेश का मुख्य मन्त्री राज्यपाल को योई सलाह देता है तो राज्यपाल महोदय को उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। किन्तु पंजाब में जो राज के मुख्य मन्त्री हैं और भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री भी, जस्टिस गुरनाम सिंह, जब उन के पास सदन में बहुमत या और उन को पता लगा कि उन के दल के लोग दूरेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में बहुमत होते हुए भी उन्होंने पंजाब के राज्यपाल महोदय को यह सलाह दी थी कि विधान सभा भग की जाय। यह उन की राय मानी नहीं गई। ग्राज भी जब मध्य प्रदेश में संविद शासन ने दमरा नेता चुना तथा राज्यपाल महोदय से जा कर यह बात कही गई कि जो दल के नये नेता राजा नरेशचन्द्र सिंह हैं उन को आप शपथ

दिना दीजिये, तर वास्तव में राज्यपाल महोदय का कतांब्य हो जाता है कि वह उन को शपथ दिलाने और उन को नया मत्रिमंडल बनाने देते। मदन नो नालू द्वी पा और मारी कारंदाई मविधानिल तरीके से चलती है। दूसरी प्रोर तूम यह देवते हैं कि बिहार के अंदर कांग्रेसी गाम्य श्री हरिहर मिह को बुलाया जाता है, उन को शपथ दिनाई जाती है और नार-पांच दिन का भौका दिया जाता है कि तुम अपना मत्रिमंडल बनाने के लिये सब को इकट्ठा करो।

मेरे कहने का मतलब नहीं है कि हमेशा राज्यपाल महोदय का आचरण कांग्रेस के ही पक्ष में जाता है।

मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कांग्रेस दल या आमरुदल कहना है कि हम सम्प्रदाय-निरपेक्ष हैं। लेकिन सम्प्रदाय-निरपेक्षता छोटे से दायरे में नहीं चलती। संविधान जो बना है वह पूरे देश के लिये बना है यदि संविधान का उपयोग एक दल जिस के हाथ में शासन है, बार या अपने लिये करता जाय तो आई बिल संसिद्ध इट दि बस्ट फार्म आक कम्पूनिजिम। जो संविधान देश के लिये बना है उस का उपयोग एक दल अपने लिये ही करे यह कहाँ तक ठीक है?

पछले दो मासों के अंदर राज्यपाल महोदयों का आचरण, राज्यपाल की प्रतिष्ठा और उग के पद की प्रतिष्ठा बहु चलित हुई। इसी समय में जो देश के सभा अध्यक्षों का जो अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ, उस ने बहुन से निर्गाय लिये। उन में से एक निर्गाय यह था कि विस के पास बहुमत है यह राज भवन में नहीं तथ होना चाहिये। किस के पास बहुमत है यह विधान सभा के सदन में नय होना चाहिये। हमारा जो संविधान है उस की आरा 160 बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल महोदयों को कुछ विशेष बातों में केन्द्र से राय लनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आरा 160 विलक्तुल साफ है : गवर्नर का जो आचरण है वह बहु चर्चित रहा है इस बात को ले कर कि मुख्य मंत्री के साथ सदन के सदस्यों का बहुमत है या नहीं है, यह जीज राज भवन में तय नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह विधान सभा में ही तय हो सकती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिफारिश भी इस को क्या गुड मंत्री जो न राज्यपालों तक पहुँचा दिया था ? वया उन्होंने उनको बता दिया था कि बहुमत किस के साथ है और किस के साथ नहीं है, इसका निर्णय विधान सभा में होने दीजिए और यह जो जिम्मेदारी है, इसको राज्यपालों को प्रपत्त ऊपर नहीं नेता चाहिये । यदि यदि मलाह उन्होंने उन तक पहुँचा दी थी तो इस मलाह के विरोध में, इस मलाह के विनाफ जा कर मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने काम क्यों किया ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने इस नलाह के विरोध में जा कर काम किया है या नहीं किया है ?

जब संविचान बना था तब राज्यपाल के उनाव की बात भी आई थी । तिन्तु इसपो इमलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था कि मुख्य मंत्री चूँकि उना हुआ व्यक्ति होता है, इसलिए अगर राज्यपाल का भी उनाव होगा तो दोनों के बीच में उस अवस्था में झगड़ा पैदा हो सकता है । दोनों के बीच में नवाव पैदा हो सकता है । इसलिए यह तय किया गया कि केन्द्र द्वारा मनोनीत किया गया कोई आदमी ही गवर्नर नियुक्त हो । केन्द्र द्वारा मनोनीत सदस्य के नाते केन्द्र की जो आरा 355 के अन्तर्गत जिम्मेदारी आती है संविधानिक तरीके से या प्रजानन्व के आधार पर प्रेसों के अन्दर राज्य चलता है या नहीं उसको देखने के लिए वहाँ राज्यपाल महोदय होते हैं । लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि राज्यपालों के इम्पीचमेंट की व्यवस्था संविधान में नहीं की गई है । राष्ट्रपति के इम्पीचमेंट की ही व्यवस्था की गई है । यदि व्यवस्था इसलिए नहीं है कि केन्द्र द्वारा मनोनीत वह व्यक्ति होता है और उस नाते से वहाँ कार्य करता है ।

आप यह भी देखें कि समय समय पर राज्यपालों के आचरण को ले कर जब बहस यहाँ पर हो जाती है, तब यह मन्त्री भी वह दिया करते हैं कि यह सलाह हमने नहीं दी है, जो भी काम उन्होंने किया है स्वविवेक से किया है । स्वविवेक से जो भी काम वह करे वह संविधान के आधार पर तो होना चाहिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है । इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस और यीचना चाहता हूँ कि स्पीकर्ज कान्फ्रेंस ने जो निर्णय लिया था वह निर्णय मध्यी गवर्नरों को कनवे कर दिया गया था और उनको कह दिया गया था कि वे इसका यानेस्टी पालन करें । यदि यह आपने नहीं किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आरा 160 का मनवक व्या निकलता है । जब जब राज्य पाल महोदय के सामने कुछ ऐसी परिस्थिति आ कर खड़ी हो जाए जिस में कि उसको कोई सन्देह पैदा हो जाए

कि वे मैं सिमकर्मनि कवयोध्यत्रमोहिताः ।  
तत्तेकर्म प्रवक्ष्यामि यजात्वा मोक्षसेषुभाव० ॥

इसके लिए राज्यपाल महोदय हमेशा राष्ट्रपति महोदय की ओर देखेंगे या काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टरज जो हैं वे उनको जो सलाह देने हैं या मुख्य मंत्री उनको जो सलाह देते हैं, उनको मानेंगे ? इस केस में उन्होंने जो कुछ विया है वह संविधान के और स्पीकर्ज कान्फ्रेंस के जो निर्णय थे, उनके विनाफ किया है ।

अब केयरनेकर गवर्नरमेंट का सवाल है । जब विधान सभा चालू न हो तब केयरनेकर गवर्नरमेंट का गवाल आता है । लेकिन जब विधान सभा चालू हो और संविद का उस में बहुमत हो, संविद ने दूसरा नेता चुन लिया हो और पहले नेता ने जा कर राज्यपाल से बिनती की हो कि यह दूसरे नेता है, इनको आप शपथ दिलवाएं तो इन्होंने के बाद भी क्या केयरनेकर गवर्नरमेंट स्वापित हो सकती है । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष मनोदय ने जो किया है वह भी मैं समझता हूँ नए नेता शपथ न ले मर्के, इसलिए मुझे लगता

## [श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

है कि उन्होंने विधान सभा को स्थगित कर दिया है, एडजन कर दिया है। जब विधान सभा नहीं होनी नव के परते कर गवर्नरेट की बात समझ में आती है; लेकिन जब विधान सभा चालू है, जब दूसरा नेता बहुमत वाली पार्टी का शपथ लेने के लिए तैयार है ऐसे समय में उनको शपथ न दिलाना और यह कहना कि मैं स्थिति का अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ, ठीक नहीं है।

पहले खबर यह आ रही है कि राज्यपाल महोदय का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है। किन्तु अभी डेंड वजे के रेडियो पर हमने सुना है कि राज्यपाल का स्वास्थ्य बड़ी तेजी के साथ ठीक होना जा रहा है। यह रेडियो की खबर है। यह भी आइचर्य की ही बात है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Home Minister has sent some miracle medicine ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं अप्रिय घटनायें न हों, इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति के लिए नामों के जब मुझाव दिये जायें, उसके लिए एक प्रेजीडेंट काउंसिल होनी चाहिये जिस में विधि विशेषज्ञ हों, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायावीकार हों तथा प्रमुख नागरिक हों। यह काउंसिल नाम देने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रपति को राष्ट्रपति राज लागू करने तथा विधान सभा भग करने के बारे में भी सलाह दे सकती है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल महोदय ने एक बार नहीं बल्कि दो बार जो यह अमरवीथानिक कार्य किया है, उसको इसके लिए तुरन्त वापिस बुलाया जाए और जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री लिमये ने पेश किया है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPKFR : Now, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. I would now request hon. Members to take not more than ten

minutes. We have hardly 1 hour and 45 minutes more left.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : We can extend it till 6 p. m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There will be no extension.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : As I said earlier, in view of the developments which the Home Minister has made known to the House, this debate seems rather more academic than real, because the situation has changed. Of course, it may be of some help so far as the Opposition Members are concerned for future guidance.

I think that it is just as well to remember that in essence, in the final analysis, the responsibility of the government of this country rests unquestionably on the Central Government. Can it be denied that the Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President and that he has certain responsibilities to fulfil, which responsibilities he derives under direction from the President ? Is it the suggestion of hon. Members that the Governor is just passive agent ? Is that the suggestion of hon. Members ? When an unusual situation develops, when the constitutional machinery breaks down, the Governor does assume discretionary powers which are provided by our Constitution. And what is more ? The Constitution also lays down that his actions cannot be questioned.

We are having a federation in our country. If hon. Members question this federation itself, then I can understand their objection. But as long as we have a federation and the responsibility for the internal and external security of this country rests upon the Central Government, it is no use saying ....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is the Indian border in Madhya Pradesh ? I thought that it was in NEFA, Ladakh etc.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I referred to internal security also. A law and order situation can arise anywhere, and it can arise even in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Law and order is a State subject.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : The final responsibility for internal security does rest upon the Central Government. If my hon. friends expect the Central Government to absolve itself of that responsibility, then they will be the first to get up and accuse the Central Government of not carrying out that responsibility.

AN HON. MEMBER : Law and order is a State subject.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I understand that. When there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery, what do they expect the Central Government to do ?

A situation has arisen where, according to the information that we have received from the Newspapers, certain Members had defected from the SVD. (*Interruptions*) My hon. friends opposite may probably know better who has defected and who has not. We get our information only from the newspapers. Therefore, a certain constitutional situation had developed. Without having the patience to wait and see what was going to happen, they immediately got up and said that the Governor had not acted rightly and that the Central Government had unnecessarily intervened. Should they not have had the patience to wait and see how the situation was developing ? Are we in a position, sitting here, to know what situation prevails in Madhya Pradesh, how many people have defected, how many people are likely to defect and what constitutional situation has developed ? How are we to determine this ?

So, the Home Minister said that there was no point in rushing with that and that meanwhile he would get some information and share it with the House, but the hon. Members were not prepared for that but they wanted the debate to start at 2 p. m., and we have seen that this debate has proved premature. That is my only submission.

SHRI NATH PAI : It has saved us from a debacle of democracy.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sair) : I have just received a telephone

message from Bhopal that he has not been invited for taking the oath.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Home Minister has given us an assurance. (*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे पास अभी अभी भोपाल से टेलीफोन आया है, जो कि मैं ने लावी में सुना है। मुझे बताया गया है कि राजा मार्त्तनगढ़ को आज छः बजे केवल गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए बुलाया गया है। उन्होंने मिनिस्ट्री बनानी है और ओथ लेनी है, इस की कोई सूचना नहीं है। यह मन्त्री जी ने इस बारे में तीन बजे का समय बताया था। अब तीन बज कर बीस मिनट हो गये हैं। इस की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उन्हें ओथ-टेकिंग के लिए बुलाया गया है।

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I would like the hon. Member to understand what I said. I still want to say it again. I said that the Governor had invited Raja Naresh Chandra Singh and when he comes to see him, he is going to ask him to form the Government. I did not say that there was going to be swearing in at 3 O'clock.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने तीन बजे का समय दिया था और अब तीन बज कर बीस मिनट हो गये हैं, लेकिन राजा मार्त्तनगढ़ के ओथ लेने की कोई सूचना नहीं है। इस की बजह क्या है ? मदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Home Minister has made it clear that he will be invited and then he will be asked to form the Government. Now it is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Our friends should not be perturbed, because already there are demands for the recall of the Governor, and once the Home Minister said that he was seeing the Governor at 3 O' clock when he would be asked to form the Government, we should wait.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Dwivedy, the Home Minister has clarified the position. His message was, as I have understood him, that he would be invited and later on, he would be asked to form the Government.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, you please conclude. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SEZHIYAN :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of order. If you go through the record, when the Speaker was here .. *Interruptions*.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I know, I was here.

**SHRI SHFO NARAIN :** Sir, I also rise on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Sheo Narain, I shall listen to you. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SEZHIYAN :** If you go through the record, the hon. Speaker made it clear that the situation had changed and that at 3 O' clock the new S.V.D. leader would be asked to form the Government. (*Interruptions*) Now, please ask him to honour the word that has been given to this house.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Have some patience. Let the debate go on till 5 O' clock. Please wait.

**SHRI M.L. SONDHI :** But let it be clarified.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He has clarified it.

**SHRI M.L. SONDHI :** We must develop some procedure. It is now 3.20 p.m. but still we do not know the correct position. The other day it so happened that at the time of the Budget Speech the hon. Prime Minister came five minutes late. What is all this?

**भी शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी पायंट आफ़ आड़र है। जब यह डिस्कशन शुरू हो चुका है, तो यह इस को बलने दिया जाये। अस्ति में होम मिनिस्टर साहब की

तरफ से इन सब बातों को जवाब दे दिया जायेगा।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** So far, every hon. Member of this House has said about it. And once the Home Minister has given some information with a full sense of authority and responsibility, I think that we must be guided by that. Let there be no more questions raised on it.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** The time 3 O' clock is not relevant. At 3 O' clock, the Governor might have fallen ill. So, let us wait. You are very impatient.

**SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) :** It does not matter; the time is immaterial. The feeling which we want to convey to you is that this House is concerned over this matter. I request you to ask the Home Minister to come again with some additional information at 4 O'clock or 4.30 and say if the Governor has called a meeting and whether is going to be a swearing in ceremony tomorrow.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We have yet sometime till 5 O'clock. Let us proceed with the debate now. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :** We can only give consideration to some matter on record, a communication which can be creditably conveyed to the House. What the Home Minister said is something which is to be taken as conveyed authoritatively. Some of us may or may not have got telephone messages but we cannot ask the entire House to accept it. Therefore, if creditable information is forthcoming, it is really the duty of the Government to give it. Let us not try to hold up the proceedings of the House... (*Interruptions*)

**ओ कंवरलाल गुप्त :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से इसकाक नहीं करता हूँ। मैं भी इस सदस्य का एक सदस्य हूँ। (व्यवस्था)

**SHRI M.L. SONDHI :** We have heard other Members; he must be heard.

**भी कंवरलाल गुप्त :** एक विमेदार प्रादमी ने मुझे सूचना दी है। मैं ने लाली में टेलीकॉन पर यह बात सुनी है। उन्होंने मुझे

जो कुछ डिक्टेट किया, मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। (लंबांधन)

श्री शिव नारायण : इन दो घंटों में गवर्नर-मैट की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस डिसक्षण के अंत में ही गवर्नर-मैट की तरफ से जवाब दिया जायेगा।

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I had ruled yesterday when this point was raised by Mr. Limaye that this House will not be guided by messages received by private Members. I do not want to allow anybody to raise a point of order on the basis of some private information. (Interruption).

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने मुझे अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत दी थी और अब आप मुझे रोक रहे हैं। गह तीक नहीं है।

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : If the statement is incorrect, how can you allow it? The House was being misled. It is more than 3 O'clock now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The proceedings of the House should not be held up like this if you want to communicate some private information. Mrs. Mukerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It has been our sad experience in the past that when our colleagues have been busy making ministries, we have had peace in the House. If this is an indication of what is happening there, I say that the constitutional machinery has broken down and we see evidence of it. We have never had peace in the House when they were not busy in the State. (Interruptions). I was saying that the constitutional machinery seems to have broken down and in those circumstances the Governor had to use the discretionary powers given to him under the Constitution. They should hear me patiently. It is easy to form a Government but difficult to keep it. It is very difficult to keep a Government; it is very easy to form a Government. If you have not got the patience to wait for 24 hours,

how will you have patience to run a Government?

Sir, may I read out, as the last thing, what the discretionary powers of the Governor entail? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Please conclude. The hon. lady Member should address the Chair.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Let me quote :

"...the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion."

It is the submission of my hon. friends that the Governor should not have prorogued the Assembly. I ask you, how we are in a position to be able to say whether the Governor should or should not have done it, apart from the fact that constitutionally he enjoys the right to prorogue the Assembly, because (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, order. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : he can decide whether the constitutional machinery has broken down. Even the reports we have had in the papers have given us enough evidence that the majority held by Mr. G N. Singh was not the same, and therefore, a certain situation had arisen. If my hon. friends in the Opposition could have waited for a day or two, maybe the situation would have become clarified and people could have argued on a better basis. Today, we do not know what we are arguing about.

SHRI J.B. Kripalani : Sir, even the Home Minister did not say that the Constitution there had broken down. There was a Government which was the care-taker government. Therefore, the Constitution had not broken down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. I see

[Shri Sezhiyan]

that the hon. Members in the House here irrespective of their party affiliations unanimously agree with the concern that has been shown by a section of the Members here. I do not want to use this occasion to cast any aspersion on any Minister. This is an occasion to show our protest against the anti-democratic measures that are being taken, and to protest against the autocratic way in which the Governor has behaved in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, nobody needs to have any qualms that they are being singled out.

Here, by a whole procedure, an office has been brought to ridicule for the past two years especially. After the general election the Congress found itself in a minority, and ousted from the pedestal of power in many States whereas the Centre continued to be controlled by the Congress. In the States where the power went to the non-Congress parties, the office of the Governor was used unscrupulously to topple down the various Ministries that have been set up there.

The authentic message that we have received so far about the happenings in Madhya Pradesh is from a PTI news agency at about 1 O'clock, which reads like this :

"The MP Assembly was prorogued today under orders of the Governor. As soon as the House, now in budget session met at 11 a.m. the Speaker, Mr. K.P. Pande, said that he had received a message from the Governor to prorogue the Assembly under section 174 (2A) of the Constitution. The announcement was greeted with shouts of 'shame, shame', 'Rajyalal Moradabad' from S.V.D. Benches".

The next sentence is even more revealing :

"There were counter-shouts from Congress Benches".

While I appreciate the concern shown by the Congress Members here in Parliament, I am sorry to note that the same sentiments and the same concern have not been expressed or felt by their partymen in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

I do not like the word 'prorogue' itself. It is in the Constitution. As a layman—I am not a constitutional expert—when I read the word 'prorogue' sometimes it looks like 'pro-rogue'. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It is unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : When the Constitution of this country was framed by our founding fathers in the year 1948-49, when the office of Governor was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, even then Members of standing like Dr. Kher, Shri Biswanath Das and Pandit Kunzru expressed grave doubts about the office of Governor and how it was going to fare in the future. Here I can quote Shri Biswanath Das. He was the Chief Minister of Orissa and he was a Member of the Constituent Assembly at that time. He said :

"In the provinces you are going to have democracy from toe to neck and autocracy at the head. I would have cited how the Governor who was an agent of British imperialism has all along been attempting to smash my party. What was being done by the Governor under British imperialism may also be repeated."

These are the words expressed by Shri Biswanath Das, a leading Congressman, on 30th September, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly. About 20 years have passed. What he feared under the British imperialism has come too true. And another imperialism is here.

Different standards are adopted in different States. The office of Governor has been chosen in some States to adjourn the Assembly, in some States to dissolve the Assembly, in some States to dismiss the Ministry and in some States to topple the Ministry. The very first act the Present Government under Mrs. Indira Gandhi, did, was to approve the action of the Governor of Rajasthan to suspend the Assembly. At that time the Congress was not returned in majority in Rajasthan. There the Assembly was suspended till better times were available to usher in a Congress Government. A week later in Pondicherry, where there was a Congress Government tottering, the Assembly was adjourned. Now we know what the people's verdict is. In the recent general election, there, the Congress has been defeated and the DMK Government has come. (*Interruptions*). In Haryana the Governor simply dissolved the Assembly. In the

Report he sent to the President, he has stated :

"Rao Birendra Singh still commands a majority of 40 members in an effective House of 78."

Though the Chief Minister had the majority on his side, still the Governor dissolved the Assembly.

We know too well what happened in West Bengal. The Ministry was unceremoniously dismissed. This the office of the Governor has been brought to disrepute by indiscriminate use of some constitutional lacunae or other.

The second point is the practice of appointing Governors. Persons who are defeated at the polls, and disgruntled Congressmen are chosen for this high office. If he is a leading Congressman, if he is elected, he becomes a Minister, if he is defeated he is elevated to the post of Governor. The office of Governor is not a sanatorium for sick persons. It is not an asylum, probably the Governor of Madhya pradesh is sick of every thing that is happening under the aegis of the Congress regime. I appeal to the Congressmen to view this dispassionately. Today they may be in power at the Centre and non-Congress parties in power in some States. Tomorrow, if some non-Congress party comes to power at the centre will, the Congressmen relish it if the office of Governor is utilised to topple its Governments in a State ?

I am told today is the Home Minister's birthday. I want him to give a real birthday present to the people. Once Tilak said, Swaraj is my birth-right. At least on his birthday, let the Home Minister say that democracy will be his birthday gift to the country. Democracy should be saved not only in form but in spirit. If they evolve a democracy with such Governors, it will not be a democracy but it will be an autocracy perpetrated by pro-rogue Governors in this country.

**श्री शशिमूर्खण (वारगोन) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संवैधानिक प्रश्न खड़ा किया गया है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक पुरानी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब श्री डी० पी० मिश्र चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त सारे देश को पता है कि किस तरह से घोषा दे कर डिफरेंट्स

तैयार कर, लोगों को महलों में छुआ कर सरकार को गिराया गया था। उस समय श्री डी० पी० मिश्र ने चीफ मिनिस्टर के अधिकार के अनुनार गवर्नर को राय दी थी कि असेम्बली को भग्न कर दिया जाय, मैं उससे सहमत था। लेकिन हमारी कांग्रेस के बहुत से नेता उससे सहमत नहीं थे। हाई-कमाण्ड ने उस वक्त मिश्र जी से कहा कि आप यह एडवाइस वापस ले दीजिये, क्योंकि चीफ मिनिस्टर को गवर्नर को समाह देने का अधिकार है। अब अगर गवर्नर चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात मानता है, तो भी हमारे अपोजीशन के नेता एतराज करते हैं और नहीं मानता है तो भी एतराज करते हैं। अमंत्रियों जी ने जो कुछ निखा गया था, उसका कुछ हिस्सा ननी पढ़ा—बहुत बड़ा गुनाह किया, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो समाह दी, उसको उन्होंने मान निया, तो भी बहुत चुरा किया। उनको इस पहलू से देखना चाहिये कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो सलाह दी, वह किस नियत से दी, उनका मकसद क्या था। वह क्यों चाहते थे कि असेम्बली को प्रोरोग किया जाय...

**श्री अध्युलिम्ये :** किन्होंने समाह दी ?

**श्री शशि मूर्खण :** चीफ मिनिस्टर ने :

**श्री अध्युलिम्ये :** चीफ मिनिस्टर कौन है ?

**श्री शशि मूर्खण :** गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ?

**श्री अध्युलिम्ये :** वह तो हट चुके हैं।

**श्री शशि मूर्खण :** वह एकिटा चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए उन्होंने वह समाह दी थी कि आप असेम्बली को थोड़े समय के लिये भंग कर दीजिये।

**श्री अध्युलिम्ये :** लेकिन उसके पहले उन्होंने क्या कहा था ?

**श्री शशि मूर्खण :** ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिए कहा था कि राजा सारंगगढ़ के साथ मैत्रीस्थी नहीं थी। गोविन्द नारायण सिंह चाहते थे कि उनको समय दिया जाय ताकि वे अपने मंजु-

## [श्री शशि भूषण]

रिटी बना लें। हालांकि मैं इसे बुरा समझता हूँ, गवर्नर माहूब को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये था, लेकिन किर भी उन्होंने मिनिस्टर की एडवाइस को माना और इसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

हालांकि इससे काग्रेस पक्ष को नुकसान हुआ है—नुकसान यह हुआ है कि उनको समय मिल गया और उन्होंने अपने लोग जोड़-नोड़ लिये। लेकिन जिस प्रकार मेरा राजा मारंगगढ़ को समय दिया गया, मुझे तो मारंगगढ़ में भी इसलियं विश्वास नहीं है कि वे असेम्बली के मैम्बर भी नहीं हैं, अभी चार दिन पहले कांग्रेस में आना चाहते थे, दो महीने पहले कांग्रेस में बाहर चले गये थे, कल वह क्या करेंगे—न गोविन्द नारायण पिंड जानते हैं और न हमारे जनसंघ के भाई जानते हैं। गोविन्द नारायण सिंह को ही बहुत कराट कहा गया, आज जो दिन आया है, उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जनसंघ के लोग रोज उन पर चाँचें लगाया करते थे, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के असेम्बली के सदस्य गोज चाँच लगाते थे, वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने तो संविद को छोड़ ही दिया था और यह कहा था कि वह कराट है। वहां के एक स्वतन्त्र सदस्य ने कहा कि गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ने 40 लाख रुपया बिरला जी को दे दिया और उनसे फैसला कर लिया। वहां के लोग उसे तंग आ गये थे, जिसके कारण आज यह दिन आया। इस लिये मुझे गोविन्द नारायण सिंह में भी कोई विश्वास नहीं है। फिर भी गवर्नर ने उनकी बात मानी है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक संकीर्णकार्य किया है और इसके लिये वहां के गवर्नर धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of certain irrelevances having crept into our discussion this afternoon I am happy we are having this debate because it underlines some important aspects of the role of this House in regard to our duty of safeguarding the fundamental aspects of

parliamentary functioning in this country. As far as I am concerned, I am not too exaggeratedly enthusiastic about the parliamentary system. I belong to a movement which believes, and I think believes, with truth, that force is the midwife at the time of the birth of the new society which is yearning to be born out of the body of the old. But we are ready and willing, and in the changed circumstances of the world today it is important for us to give a trial to parliamentary democracy if it can deliver the goods.

It is, therefore, rather significant that damage to parliamentary democracy, by which they swear not I, is being done deliberately and in a sustained fashion in this country, and there an open invitation is being given by this Government to the people of this country to go out into the barricades. If that happens some of us might not be too unhappy, but we feel that there are conditions today where we can go ahead, but the responsibility for failure of parliamentary democracy would rest on the shoulders of those who are today treating with impunity the principles of parliamentary functioning.

I had occasion in this House, I think it was last year, to say one thing which I wish to repeat, that I would rather be overtaken by the bandits of Chambal Valley than by the political operators of Madhya Pradesh. I have no particular love for the political personalities involved on either side in the game which seems to be going on in Madhya Pradesh, but certain very basic principles, as Mr. Speaker said so significantly, are involved in the debate that we are having today, and that is why I wish the House to give this matter the attention that it deserves.

On this occasion we have found that the Central Government is utilising an office supposed to be non-partisan for its own purpose. The Central Government learn nothing and forget nothing. They have not learnt from what they have experienced in West Bengal into the details of which I need not go. But they learn nothing and they forget nothing. The other day we had the delectable pleasure of listening to the Home Minister saying that it was not his business to advise Governors. I applauded that sentiment. I hope and trust that the spirit of that statement is observed.

But we know now Governors behave. It is not a secret, it is public property, when Governors come to Delhi who they go to hob-nob with. We know how Governors' conferences are held in Rashtrapathi Bhavan and who else go there. There is no need to talk about this bunkum Central Government having nothing to do with Governors. The Central Government is abusing its position in regard to Governors and employing them for its own nefarious political partisan purposes and the most egregious example of that conduct has come in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

I happen to have known our friend, the present Governor of Madhya Pradesh, since 1952 and I think whoever knows Shri K. C. Reddy knows also that this very dignified and diffident gentleman would normally not act decisively of his own, particularly in the situation, physically and otherwise, that he is in at the present moment. In this case, I have no doubt whatever that he has done whatever he has done on the advise of the Home Minister. I cannot possibly disabuse my mind of the suspicion in this regard. And what has happened? What has happened is that in Madhya Pradesh the leader of the majority party, who had been the Chief Minister, he has resigned and he continues as a care-taker Chief Minister. It is on record—nobody denies it—that he had advised the Governor to call the other man Raja Naresh Chandra Singh or somebody, who had been elected democratically I presume, as the leader of that party; that was his advice. There is no statement, no hint of a suggestion in that statement, that that was not the advice given by the Chief Minister to the Governor. Now it is said that he had given an alternative piece of advice, which was that he might prorogue the Assembly. I do not know, I have never seen, as far as I remember, Shri G. N. Singh's face, nor do I wish to do so, but I cannot understand this. The Chief Minister who continues as a care-taker person, cannot possibly have any right to advise prorogation when the Assembly is in session. We could understand a courageous Chief Minister advising the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and go to the electorate; we could understand it. That is principled parliamentary conduct and if we are going to work the parliamentary system it is better that we take recourse to principled conduct. But this particular person, Shri Singh says,

according to them, "I give you an alternative piece of advice, which is that you prorogue the Assembly." And he does it in what circumstances? I circumstances when the gentleman who was mentioned by Shri Shashi Bhushan, Shri D. P. Mishra, was in the offing, was waiting, not behind the scene but fairly on the centre of the stage, when he was there right on the map; he wanted to come back, he wanted to perform some particular political perambulations and all sorts of corrupt practices and that sort of thing, and it is in these circumstances that we are told that, on the advice of the Chief Minister, which was an alternative advice, the Governor has prorogued the Assembly. This is the most extraordinary proceeding which cannot be accepted, which cannot be countenanced.

This brings into focus a matter which was brought by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan about the position of the Governor in the Constitution. There is no doubt whatsoever about it that the makers of the Constitution wanted a dignified office, wanted an attractive white-elephant office, wanted a non-partisan person to be put there, more or less as an ornamental decoration of the parliamentary set-up. But now the office of the Governor is being used as an instrument of central authority. Whether in West Bengal, or in Bihar, or in Uttar Pradesh, or in Punjab or in Madhya Pradesh, or wherever the Congress Government have any opportunity of doing so, they are using the office of the Governor as an instrument of Central authority. I could understand the Governor being used as a channel of communication. The Governor reports to the President regarding the circumstances which ought to be known to the Centre. I do not mind the Home Minister, as the person who is the real power behind the throne of the President getting to know what is the state of affairs in Madhya Pradesh, or Assam, or any other State for that matter, through the Governor. It is their responsibility and their duty and that is why the Governor is a link, but then he works in a non-partisan fashion and it is in that way alone that the Governor can work.

But we have seen so many things. In the case of West Bengal we were told, for instance, that the Governor could not go against a judicial decision. In the case of Bihar we have seen how the Raja of Ram-

[**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**]

garh, about whom there is a judicial decision, of the Patna High Court, was included in the Cabinet and nothing happened in the mean time.

The powers of the Governor—and this is the point which I wish very seriously to stress—which are there in the Constitution should be interpreted in the manner they should, but if they are expanded or added to at the cost of the powers of the Legislature that would mean the death of parliamentary democracy. The powers of the Governor, whether in Punjab or in West Bengal or anywhere for that matter, have been utilised in party interest. They have been used only and obviously to bolster the Congress in the different States. That is why this must stop.

The action of the Governor has been egregious. In principle it is absolutely objectionable. That is why I have to give a warning, with which I conclude my speech, to the government of the day, the Central Government and the leadership of the Congress Party which runs the Centre. I sometimes have a feeling that I should recall the old proverb that those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make them mad. What has happened to this Government? What has happened to them that they behave in this fashion, that they come before Parliament flabbergasted not knowing what to say? The Home Minister, who at one time was the example of authority and all that sort of thing, talking in stentorian tones about his position, coming before the House and suddenly wanting to be guided by the House, which he has almost refused to do so many times earlier, it is because the Central Government is behaving in this manner which is partisan to a degree and which the people cannot possibly tolerate. I am not using other kind of language because it is a constitutional debate. If you are going to observe the proprieties of the Constitution, it is their responsibility to do so. If they do not do so, the people would draw their lesson and they would know how to treat this Government with the kind of sentiment that it deserves.

**श्रीमती मुश्तोत्तमा रोहतगी (बिल्होर) :** मान्यवर, आज सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही

महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उपस्थित है। मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगी कि वे बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें। मैं बहाई देना चाहती हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी ने और मधु लिमये जी ने इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में उठाया और महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। मैं चाहूँगी कि दनगत राजनीति से उपर उठकर, राजितिय दृष्टि में तमाम लोकतंत्र की पद्धतियों पर विचार करते ही इस पर विचार किया जाय।

जहाँ तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने कोई अनकांस्टीट्यूशन काम किया या नहीं किया, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने जो कार्य किया है वह भले ही समायिक न रहा द्वाया जल्दबाजी में वह कार्य किया गया हो परन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल हैं या उन्होंने वह कार्य अपनी पादरी के बाहर किया है। यह उनका डिस्क्रीशन है। यदि उन्होंने अपने स्वविवेक से सोचा कि यह कार्य करना जरूरी है तो उन्होंने वह कार्य किया। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहूँगी कि आज उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी परन्तु यह जरूर है कि उन्होंने जो सदन प्रोरोग किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे एह मन्त्री ने वहले द्वी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि उसमें केन्द्रीय मरकार का कोई संकेत नहीं था और न यह मंत्री का ही कोई हाथ था और न कोई आदेश ही था। बल्कि उन्होंने अपने स्वविवेक से मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह पर किया है, उनके आग्रह पर फिगा है। अब मैं विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों से पूछता चाहती हूँ कि अगर राज्यपाल महोदय मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को माने न होते तो सबसे पहले विरोधी दल की ओर से ही यहाँ पर कहा जाता कि राज्यपाल ने मुख्य मंत्री की राय क्यों नहीं मानी, यह तो अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल काम है, गवर्नर को उनके पद से हटाया जाये और आज जब राज्यपाल महोदय मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को मानकर

मर्यादानिक कार्य करते हैं तब भी आप उनको हटाने के लिए कहते हैं।

16.00 hrs

इस का मतनव वह है कि आज बुनियादी तौर पर आप यह हमला कर रहे हैं। यह चाहे राज्यपाल का पद हो और जो और लोकातंत्रिक पद्धति के द्वारा इंस्टीट्यूशन्स है, चाहे वह हमारे राज्यपाल हों, चाहे हमारे स्पीकर हों या चाहे हमारी यहां लोक सभा के, राज्यसभा के या हमारी अमेम्बलियों के जिनमें मैम्बर हों उनके ऊपर तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाये जाय कि वह डिफेंशन करते हैं, वह पदनोनुपत्ति के पीछे जाते हैं, वह रूपये, पैसे की लालच में जाते हैं, वह इस तरह के हमले किये जाते हैं और यह अट्टक केवल इन राज्यपालों के ऊपर ही नहीं है बल्कि उन सभी पर लगाये जाते हैं। कल बंगाल में हुआ आज मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है। तरह-तरह के आरोप किये जा रहे हैं। यह जो सारा हमला है यह लोकतंत्र की पृष्ठभूमि में ही हो रहा है। आज हमारी मारी चीजों पर यह सारे हमने ही रहे हैं। आज विरोधी दल जिसमें कि हम इस बात में नहम हैं कि दरअसल राज्यपाल को यह कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए या यह नहीं कि उन्होंने कोई यमवैद्यानिक कार्य किया है, लेकिन यह जहर है कि उन्होंने जलदीबाजी में कार्य किया है। जो कार्य नीन बजे करने वाले थे वही कार्य किया होता और अगर हाउस को वह उससे पहले प्रोरोग नहीं करते तो ठीक रहता। जब इस मामले पर हमारी मध्य की करीब-करीब एक राय है ही तो श्री मधु नियम्ये से मैं आग्रह करूँगी, जिन्होंने कि शायद दो वर्ष में पहली मतवाद, मैं इसके निए बधाई देना चाहूँगी कि उन्होंने अपना नाम के प्रत्युरूप मधु की तरह मधुर होकर सदन में आज अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मैं उनकी मधुरना का स्वागत करती हूँ और उन में निवेदन करूँगी कि उनके प्राक्षय को हमने स्थीकार किया है इसलिए वह अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today will be remembered as a very memorable day in the history of our Parliament, not because of the quality of speeches that have been made but because of something more substantial than that. In the morning, many hon. Members felt very despaired about the future of democracy. My very redoubtable friend, the defender of democratic rights, Mr. Madhu Limaye, in sheer despair as to what was likely to happen in Bhopal, even threw away his papers and asked : What is the use of being in the Lok Sabha ? We seemed to be hovering on the precipice of a very great fall. We were going to witness or to acquiesce in—I do not like to use very harsh language—what was going to be a slaughter of basic democratic principles in Bhopal. But if it did not happen, if at 2 O'Clock Mr. Chavan could come and make the announcement that the leader of the party who commands a majority in the Legislature has been asked by the Governor to come and form the Government, we owe it to the vigilance of the Lok Sabha. Had it not been for what happened in the morning, I doubt very much if Mr. K. C. Reddy would have retraced his steps. I, therefore, regard it as a major achievement of the Lok Sabha. This should justify if I say, what a wonderful thing the Lok Sabha is of which Mr. Madhu Limaye in the morning seemed to be so despairing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will refrain from saying harsh things I was reminded that today is his birthday and let us try to make it, if not more pleasant, a little pleasant for him.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Happy birthday to you.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Chavan, with his rare acumen tried to complete the debate at a crucial stage by announcing the decision of the Governor to summon the leader of the S. V. D. I want to make it very clear I am not going to shed any tears if the S. V. is demolished on the floor of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly. I do not regard that Government as a shining example of democracy. I do not regard that Government with any particular glory. That is not my concern. Whose Government it is, what is the colour of the Government is not my

[Shri Nath Pai]

concern. It is something deeper we should try to concern ourselves with.

We are told about the health of Mr. K. C. Reddy. I hope he is not really seriously ill. But my worry is not about the health of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. My worry is about the dangerous symptoms of illness of our country. The kind of periodic infection from which the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is inflicted with seems to be a chronic type of epidemic with which Governors become invariably afflicted whenever a Congress Government is in danger, be it in Jaipur, be it in Bhopal, be it in Patna or be it in Calcutta. This kind of affliction, by a sudden kind of onslaught of illness, is not a new phenomenon. It is this thing we should try to go into.

We, on the previous occasion, tried to raise the basic issue which we are trying to avoid. Mr. Chavan's announcement was welcome. It was a healthy announcement. We are very happy. But that is not the issue. The basic issue is still valid which remains in the form of my amendment. If failure to call the leader of the party which claims to have or has proved its claim that it still has a majority, if that part has become irrelevant, the second part of my amendment remains. Dada will be pleased to support it. It is :

"Disapproves of the prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends....."

'Disapproves'. This is my amendment to Shri Limaye's original motion :

"Disapproves of the prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends to the President that the Governor should be recalled forthwith."

I do not bear a particular grudge against Mr. K. C. Reddy. We had him here and, as ministers go, he also left; he was not a particularly bad Minister; he tried to be very honest and if he could not be very brilliant and very convincing, it was not his fault; it was something he could not, but he tried to be honest and fair.

As far as this is concerned, we must take the facts first and then, behind the facts, the deeper issue. Let us first take the facts. Here is the Governor of Madhya Pradesh—I am constrained to make this kind of criticism : I know the precedents and practices

that we are trying to evolve in this House—. Mr. K. C. Reddy, who has over the past 20 months completely forgotten the oath which he took under article 159 when he took the office of Governor. He only remembers that he was once a Congressman, he never remembers that he is the guardian of the Constitution of the country there, that he has his constitutional duty, but perennially, perpetually, all the time he has been trying to use every strategy and means to get the Congress into power. You will ask, how is it relevant to what he has done today. It is. In the first place, he tried to feign illness. Nobody is convinced by that illness. I hope that he has really restored if he was seriously ill. But we are not convinced by his feign illness. He refused to see ; he avoided calling. It was at this stage today after what had transpired in the Lok Sabha that he called. By agreeing to prorogue the Assembly once again he has shown the basic weakness of the position that he has been taking. I want to submit to you by reading what Mr. Santhanam has said in this. That is the basic issue, how should Governors function. Every time a debate comes, you, Mr. Chavan, try to justify yourself by the particular facts of the case and sometimes you succeed and sometimes you do not succeed. But then what we do is this : go on living from hand to mouth. Instead of going to the basic issue of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor, you try to take shelter under the phrase, 'discretion of the Governor'. We are seeing that new conditions, new situations and new challenges are emerging. We need to create healthy precedents. There are some gaps and lacunae in the Constitution. Everything could not have been foreseen by those who framed the Constitution. New situations have developed, and Mr. Chavan, this Government and this Parliament should seize every opportunity to strengthen the democratic content of the Constitution by ensuring that every opportunity becomes a challenge to us which we meet firmly and not in.....

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will try to conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I would beg of you to give me a couple of minutes.

I was submitting that we take this occasion not to score a debating point. I will not try to do that. But why does this crisis come? This crisis has come because we are not evolving the kind of instructions which, at that time Sir B. N. Rao and others thought, should be available to the Governors. Mr. Chavan is not prepared; he said that he would be prepared to do whatever the House wanted him to do. We have been pleading for this. In an emergency like this, in a case like this, in a twilight case, Governors do not do. The only thing that they remember is not the oath to the Constitution which they took when they became Governor but they remember only the colour of the cab I am sorry, this is what has invariably happened. This happened to no less a person than Dr. Sampurnand, who was basically a scholar and a man who nothing but the good of our democracy, but he manoeuvred to see that Congress got into power; had it not been for his partisan spirit, Congress would not have come to power in Rajasthan. I do not know if Swatantra would have done better than Congress, but the basic fact is not that; the basic fact is that the voice of the people.....(Interrupts) They have done some good things, but I am not very satisfied. But that is not the issue today. The issue is which is the forum, which is the platform, on which the fate of the Government should be decided. Once this issue came—this dodging of the issue by the Governor. First it was to be Governor's chamber. Now it is tending to be the bed-chamber of the Governor where the fate of the Government is to be decided. I have claimed when we raised this famous motion on the 15th November, 1967, that it is the floor of the House; it is the Assembly, it is the chosen representatives of the people, who must decide the fate and future of Government. But this is not happening. You will try to get away saying, 'Who advised?'. This is what the charming lady did. Portias are very dangerous when they come to defend.

I quite admire the skill and charm with which she spoke. But what is the issue? She tried to turn the tables against us, and Shri Chavan was nodding very approvingly. It does not matter if the Assembly was prorogued at the request of Shri G.N. Singh. The point is that the Assembly ought not to have been Prorogued at all. It should have continued in session. Today he may be favouring Shri G.N. Singh. Tomorrow he

will, by the same tactics, be favouring Shri D.P. Mishra. It is not a question of favouring this individual or that individual, this party or that. It was his duty to let the Assembly continue and give it a chance to decide the issue.

At the very outset, I want to make it clear how much importance we attach to certain basic principles, and I hope we shall succeed in persuading the other side to fall in line with that stand. This is what Shri Santhanam has said :

"It is entirely wrong to think that it is the duty of the Governor to take note of the increase or decrease in party strength from day to day."

In the condition which are prevailing in Bhopal today, prorogation is an incitement, an invitation, a blessing, to that dangerous disease from which the country is suffering—defections. When he ordered this prorogation, he was inviting defections.

Therefore, once he has formed the Ministry, it is for the State Assembly to decide whether or not it should continue in office. Here the Assembly is not given a chance to decide whether it shall adjourn or not.

Let us not use this opportunity to score a debating point. The Home Minister can succeed in deflating the debate by his announcement; he is entitled to take credit for that. But I would like to make this plea. Every now and then, in every session, this issue has been coming up. Shall we not apply our mind and see that there is some lacuna in the Constitution and we shall try to remedy it by issuing clear-cut instructions and directives to the Governor that it is the Assembly which shall decide this issue and not the Governor, not his prejudices, not his predilections? If we use this debate to that purpose, it will have served a good purpose so that nobody tries to emulate Shri G. K. Reddy who has been guilty...

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri K.C. Reddy.

SHRI NATH PAI : Did I say 'G.K.' Reddy? I am sorry—He is a good friend of mine.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : Perhaps he was addressing the press gallery.

**SHRI NATH PAI** : I do not know the names of all the Governors by heart. I never appoint them.

I therefore, recommend to the House that since the Governor has been guilty of an impropriety, he should be recalled. To this end, I have moved my amendment to Shri Madhu Limaye's original motion, for the acceptance of the House.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI** (Howrah) : The purpose of the debate has been lost by the disclosure made by our Home Minister. Even so, as the debate is proceeding, I have to give my views.

I am sorry I cannot agree with the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbiah, who happens to be General Secretary of the party to which I have the honour and privilege to belong. I yield to none in my adherence to the tenets of democracy. But democracy can survive in this country in this great Parliament of ours can steadfastly uphold the sanctity and solidarity of constitutional provisions without being swayed by considerations of political expediency.

We have to remember that in the present circumstances when the political pattern of the country is undergoing a basic change, the office of Governor is assuming a new significance. At no distant date, the Governors will have to perform a national service by maintaining the solidarity and unity of India by the exercise of their constitutional rights without fear or favour.

In this case of Madhya Pradesh, what do we find? The Speaker adjourned the House as soon as it met without assinging any reason. Later, taking to newsmen, he justified his decision on the ground that a caretaker Chief Minister and Government were all right for the purpose of running the administration, but not for transacting legislative business. Here the Governor was faced with a situation in which it was impossible for him to continue the Assembly in session. The Constitution has given certain rights to Governors. This Parliament must be considered supreme in upholding the verdict which the other day we have giveu in this House while debating on the Governor's Address in West Bengal. That verdict was very clear. This constitution gives the Governor certain discretionary powers. And under Article 163(2) the discretionary power

is full and complete. Then again under Article 174(2), the Governor may from time to time prorogue the House. That very right is there. And maybe the Governor might have exercised that right. But, we have not got all the facts. But, from the short statement that we have heard from the Home Minister the *dej-ur* Chief Minister, Shri Govind Narain Singh, while communicating to the Governor that he has resigned, might have advised him that under the present circumstances, since the Assembly had been already adjourned by the Speaker, the House should be prorogued. We do not know the facts of the case. Therefore, I think that this Motion has lost its purpose and I feel that we should not convert the Office of Governor into some kind of a thing so that he cannot even take an independent decision when faced with a particular situation in the State. Under the present political situation in the country, I think that it would be not only folly but a folly of a great magnitude also and we shall be facing such a situation when, probably, the integrity and solidarity of the nation might be jeopardised.

Therefor, I think that the mover of this Motion should withdraw it in view of the fact that there is a possibility of a new Government being formed there. There is an indication from the Home Minister's statement that the Governor had already asked the new leader or the S.V.D. party to form the Government. Although it is all publicised in to-day's paper—the National Herald—that 48 Member of the S.V.D. have already defected and a plenty of them have formed a progressive legislators' front and are going to join the Congress Party, to me, to all these are irrelevant. But, we must consider dispassionately the Constitutional propriety involved here. Only the other day, the Parliament had given this verdict that the Governors had got the constitution rights. So, let us not go back upon that verdict. To-day when we are in such a situation, I would recommend to this House that we should reject that Resolution together with all the amendments that have been moved in this House.

**SHRI NAMBIAR** (Tiruchirappalli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last three months, three new records have been created. First is the skipping over of a portion of the Address by the Governor to West Bengal

Legislature. Second record is the prorogue of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly by the Governor while the Assembly is in its budget session. The budget session is going on. And I think this is the first of its kind that we hear in so-called Parliament Democracy in this country. All this has happened; but still the Home Minister does not hold upon himself his responsibility for anything that was being done by the Governor of West Bengal or what was being done by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh to-day. He thinks that this House consists of urchins; and we are all sitting here simply to hear his talks as if nothing is known to him. For instance the Madhya Pradesh Governor prorogues the Assembly while it is in session and the Speaker is informed by the Governor that this Assembly is prorogued. All this was happening. But, still, the Home Minister, in the name of honourable Y.B. Chavan, says that he has nothing to do with that.

He wants us to believe that. He thinks too much of himself and thinks that we are urchins. If this is a compliment on the birthday, let it be accepted by him. As Mr. Nath Pai has said, my party or I are not enamoured about the sort of the Government that ruled Madhya Pradesh, not because they belong to a different party but because their performance was not satisfactory from our standard. But what I say is that the Assembly cannot be prorogued in the manner it was done. This House is in session today and in the evening you adjourn it to meet again tomorrow. Tomorrow at 11 O'clock when the Speaker or you yourself come here, if we get a letter from the President saying that Parliament is prorogued, what will you think? It may be that this Government fails and another Government may be formed. But that is all to be decided by the Parliament.

Hon. Members on this side speak of article 174. That is exactly the article I rely upon. It says that the Governor shall from time to time summon the House to meet at such and such place. He has summoned it: it is in session and discharging its duties. Sub-paragraph 2 says that the Governor may prorogue. He has got that right. But is it unrestricted? A superintendent of a jail has the right to hang a person. But can he hang any person or even any prisoner he likes? When the Minister of jail visits or inspects the jail, can he catch hold of him and hang him and

say: I have a right to hang him. It looks as if he can when we see what is happening. There is a time to prorogue the Assembly, after the assembly finishes its work which it was scheduled to do and when he is advised by the Speaker that it has done so. Not that he can do it at his sweet will and pleasure. The hon. lady Member Sarda Mukerjee says: he was exercising his right. But is it his right to do so when the Assembly is in session? Their arguments under article 174 have no value and what the Governor did was absolutely unconstitutional and incorrect. He should not have prorogued. There is a clear case of political manœuvres behind it. That is the reason. With the defectors from the SVD they want to bring the Congress back to power through the office of the governor through Mr. K. C. Reddy. Whether it is K. C. Reddy or Dharma Vira, they are paid by the Central Government and true to the salt they eat, they must behave and should not throw the constitutional provisions to the winds and run after the Home Minister who dictates to them to behave like that. That is what is done in both these cases Dharma Vira and K. C. Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes more.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I must have my party's full ten minutes. There are two newspapers which give this news; if only one newspaper gave it, you may say it is partial or biased. This is what they say:

In his letter, Mr. G. N. Singh stated that the SVD majority was intact and that it was an internal arrangement within the SVD that the Raja should succeed him. If that was so, if he had a majority, as is reported in today's *Statesman*, then, under what circumstances he could have asked for prorogation? Even if he had asked for prorogation, when there is a clear letter written by Mr. G. N. Singh, who is the Chief Minister in the caretaker government that there is a majority, he could have simply accepted it.

Then comes the other part whereas you will find the real purpose of this prorogation. The report says:

"When the Governor did not invite Raja to form a Ministry, presumably on account of his illness, some SVD sources reacted sharply and said Mr. Reddy, by not seeing the Chief Minister last night

## [Shri Nambiar]

and by not inviting the Raja, was playing the Congress game, Mr. J. C. Joshi (SSP) went so far as to demand his recall."

This is the game, the Congress game, of toppling the Ministry by purchasing fellows. The Home Minister was speaking of Ayarams and Gayarams. Mr. Chavan, what is this? Is this not Ayaram business? You are making 40 fellows Ayarams. Mr. Chavan has incited the whole arrangement and he had advised Mr. Reddy who is his stooge so that the prorogation is done. And after the prorogation he could get a majority and form a Congress Government. This toppling business must be put and end to. If they want this method to be practised throughout India, the day is not far off when the Congress itself will get toppled. The symptoms are there about their breaking at the headquarters. The papers say, "CWC—Congress Working Committee—is cracking into pieces." Investigations are going on, and the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister are crossing swords and fighting with each other. I tell them, do not try to use this weapon, the weapon which would be used against them. Let them not play this trick of political manoeuvring and gambling and what not. Let us be true to the people and discharge our duty to the people if there is any meaning in what you call democracy.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having heard the debate very carefully, I have come to the conclusion that this debate should not have been raised on the floor of the House at all. After the explanation or the information given by the hon. Home Minister, there was no necessity or occasion whatsoever to discuss this matter before the House.

So far as the general proposition is concerned, or the general principles which ought to govern a majority rule in a parliamentary democracy are concerned, there can be no dispute and there can be no two opinions at all. My hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah has given expression to a thought on the basis of the information which was not correct information, but he had mentioned the general principles and the general propositions on which parliamentary democracy must function. These

are the principles which they have been enunciating, which principles have not been violated in this case at all.

There is a mixture of facts and constitutional law here. What are the facts? They have been trying to mislead the House and mislead the world. I will come to the facts first. I crave your indulgence for some time. On the 10th night, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh submitted his resignation. He went to submit his resignation to the Governor on the morning of the 11th. He went along with the Rajmata and Mr. Saklecha to the Governor and handed over the resignation, along with the letter of the Rajmata. What happened later on? The Governor accepted his resignation but asked Mr. G. N. Singh to continue to act as Chief Minister. That was the position on the 11th.

What happened on the 12th, that is, to-day? To-day the House was prorogued. Prorogued for what? On the advice given by the acting Chief Minister, the *de jure* Chief Minister. These are the facts. If the facts are not true and if they have any evidence to disprove the facts, they have every right to disprove the prorogation. So long as these facts are true, we have no business whatsoever to discuss such a matter in the House. Hon Shri Madhu Limaye will do good even at this stage to withdraw his Motion.

Shri Nath Pai may also withdraw his amendment because he has misunderstood the Constitution. (*Interruption.*) Let me repeat. So far as the general principles are concerned, we have accepted them. We would like them to be the basis of parliamentary democracy in this country. Can the Governor, so long as he is a Governor, reject the advice given by the acting Chief Minister, *de jure* Chief Minister and act unconstitutionally? Here, there is no question of discretion of the Governor under Art 163. Here, it is not a question of discretion. Here, there is the question of the acceptance and the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation. When the Chief Minister gives the advice to the Governor, has he any right, any constitutional obligation, to reject the advice given by the Chief Minister? Therefore, the Governor is perfectly justified (*Interruption*) in accepting the Chief Minister's advice and proroguing. (*Interruption*)

Time will not permit me. Otherwise I can quote both from the Constitution and the debates that had taken place on the floor of the Constituent Assembly as to what are the duties, what are the functions and what are discretionary powers of the Governor. (*Interruption*) He has brought an empty bag and is trying to mislead the House. (*Interruption*). Let him show here any copy of the debate. (*Interruption*). I am talking of hon Shri Banerjee who had shown, very demonstratively shown, an empty bag. They have misunderstood or rather are trying to mislead the House by giving wrong facts and because of their lack of knowledge of constitutional law, they are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. Let me be permitted to say so. Otherwise there could not be any useful debate in this House. If you want to know the constitutional law—which I have the honour of teaching for the last 12 years—I am prepared to do that. Why should we waste the time of the House on academic discussion.

A point was raised as to whether the Governor was right in proroguing the House.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not at all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The fact is that the Governor acted on the advice of the Chief Minister. Now the point has been raised that the Chief Minister had resigned and how the Governor could, therefore, accept his advice. So long as he had been asked by the Governor to act as Chief Minister, he continued to be the Chief Minister and, therefore, he must act under the Constitution according to the advice of the Chief Minister. This is the factual position and that is the constitutional position also. Therefore, the House will do good to reject both the amendment and the original motion. With these words, I have done.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am very sorry I am not able to agree with Mr. Bhandare. (*Interruption*) I generally agree with him on many things, but not on this occasion. The question is : as soon as Shri G. N. Singh resigned, suppose an election was held and a new leader was elected, what should happen ? As it was a fact known to the gentleman who was ex-Chief Minister it should be made known to

the Governor that a new leader has been elected and it was so done.

When a new leader has been elected and when it has been said by the ex-leader that it was an internal affair, there was no alternative for the Governor except to invite the new leader to form the government. In Madras, between 1946 and 1951, three Chief Ministers took office. The first Chief Minister was defeated in the party in 1947. An election was held within the party—I was in the Congress then—and a new leader was elected. The old leader immediately sent his resignation. Next day there was no proroguing or adjournment of the Assembly. Only a Gazette Extraordinary was issued early in the morning and the new leader took office. Two years later, the same thing happened. In those days, every two years, the Congress Party had to elect its leader. Two years later, a new leader was elected. Again, there was no proroguing and immediately he was accepted by the Governor. So, this is what has happened then. In this case, particular after it was said that it was an internal affair, there was no constitutional question which should have bothered the Governor anybody else.

The question has been raised about the Governor's discretion. That is not relevant here. The question is whether he has used his discretion correctly or not. In this case he has not used it correctly, because he knew the entire position. There was no doubt as to who was the leader of the ruling SVD. Once he was officially made known of it, there was no constitutional intricacy. It was only a question of not being misled by somebody who is interested, either at Bhopal or at Delhi.

Therefore, I believe the Governor did not use his discretion correctly. The sentiments expressed by the opposition are correct I only hope the Home Minister would be kind enough to see the correctness of the position taken by the opposition. I do not know about recall. But if Governors continue to behave here, there and everywhere like this, perhaps Lok Sabha will soon have a Bill for saying good-bye to the institution of Governors.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to make a long speech. I would confine myself to certain

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

facts and to specific constitutional issues raised by the mover and supported by some members. I personally feel that after the explanation I gave about facts, this discussion was not necessary. But even then, this discussion is welcome. It shows the vigilance this House wants to exercise over the political developments in the country and in the States. Therefore, certainly I am glad this discussion has taken place. It also gives an opportunity for the Government of India and for me personally to explain certain things. Whether hon. members opposite accept them or not is a different matter.

I entirely agree that if that if the House is in session and if there is a doubt about the certainty of the support the Government enjoys, it is the legislature which can and should decide the issue, and not the Governor I have absolutely no doubt about it. If it is done, parliamentary democracy will become a farce. But in this particular case, that situation has not arisen. If the Governor had not allowed the new leader to form the government and if he had in fact exercised his right to take into account defections here and there, possibly I would have said that he would have qualified for a recall. When the House is not in session, that too particularly before the House is called after the elections, etc., in such a situation alone the Governor has power to use his discretion and find out who has the necessary support.

AN HON. MEMBER : As in the case of Bihar.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As in the case of Bihar or any other State where elections have recently taken place.

On this point, on this theoretical issue, I think hon. Members of the opposition are not holding any different position from the one that I have got.

The issue about prorogation of the House has been raised.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : When the new leader was elected why was he not called in the beginning ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Hon. Member is merely asking for his pound of flesh. There is no question of beginning or

end. The whole thing is a process. It has not ended. He is so impatient that at 3.20 he asked me what had happened at 3.15. I would like to state it here and now. The Governor called Raja Naresh Chandra Singh at 3.00 pm., he met him, and asked him to form the Government. The Raja of Saranggarh said : "Thank you, I will require time till tomorrow morning".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is nothing for which it can be said "shame". It is no use becoming impatient about this matter. We are dealing with a very important issue. About prorogation one can take any view because everybody has the right to interpret the Constitution as he likes. I would like to be consistent with myself. A similar situation arose in Madhya Pradesh itself when there was a Chief Minister of the Congress Party. He advised the Governor to prorogue the House and the Governor accepted that advice. I have defended here on the floor of this House that once the Chief Minister gives an advice for prorogation the Governor is bound to accept it. This is my position today. I do not want to change it because the party of the Chief Minister has changed. An hon. Member said that the Home Minister is playing here the Congress game. When Shri G. N. Singh gave the advice to prorogue the House was he playing the Congress game ?

Shri J. B. Kripalani made a point that when Shri G. N. Singh was the Care-taker Chief Minister how could he have given this advice. But the Constitution does not recognise a care-taker Chief Minister.

SHRI J. B. Kripalani : It is a convention that the care-taker government only does routine business.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is accepted. Therefore, whoever is the Chief Minister must advise with a sense of responsibility to the Governor.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : When the Chief Minister advised the Governor to call the other person who was elected leader of the party, which was the substantive advice

given in the first instance, why was that not accepted ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He had not finally decided about it. When the Raja was called to form the government he wanted time.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The Governor was out of Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister sent a special plane and brought him saying that some developments were taking place. He asked the Governor how long he would be available and the Governor said that he would be available up to 11.00 in the night. But when the Chief Minister and leader of the party went to him at 10.30 they were told that he was asleep. It was a political sleep.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has a tendency of merely accepting the stories that his workers give him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I do not want to interrupt but I want to be clear on one thing. I hold no brief for Shri G. N. Singh or anybody. Is it, or is it not, a fact that Shri G. N. Singh had advised the Governor to call his successor, who has been elected by a democratic process as a leader of his own party, to form the government ? That was his first advice. In that case, why is it that the Governor refused to accept that advice and peremptorily accepted the alternative advice, which was in regard to prorogation ? That is the only point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have dealt with it. It is true that the Chief Minister, Shri G. N. Singh, with the Deputy Chief Minister and also the leader of another party, possibly the leader of SSP went to call on the Governor and offer his resignation. At the same time, they did tell him that there was a new leader; that is true, as far as facts are concerned. I have no doubt about it and I have not tried to conceal those facts. But the point is this. The Governor had not taken any decision on that

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why? Why?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The point is that he had not taken a decision. Without taking a decision, how can he act on it

(Interruption).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He gave two days to Shri Mishra to do horse trading.

धी शशि शूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात गलत है। डॉ पी. मिश्रा ने दो दिन पहले गवर्नर को लिख कर दिया था कि हमारी मेजोरिटी है और इसलिए गवर्नर कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकता था।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What happened between them, I have no details with me. But when he had not taken a decision, how can he act on it? Possibly, he might have wanted time to study the matter. What is wrong about it? (Interruptions.) If you want to take your argument about taking a decision to its logical conclusion, may I ask you one thing? When Raja Naresh Chandra Singh was invited to form a government today and when he asked for time to take a decision, was it not (Interruptions). Why are you impatient? (Interruption). I am not trying to justify or criticise. My only point is that the Governor has acted logically when he accepted the prorogation recommendation of the previous Chief Minister and he has not done anything wrong. (Interruptions) I am sure if the Governor has rejected the advice of prorogation of the Chief Minister, these very members would have stood up and said that the Governor acted wrongly because two years ago the same Governor had accepted the advice of prorogation of the Congress Chief Minister and it is only because the advice has come from the SVD Chief Minister that he has not accepted the recommendation of prorogation, so, please recall him or impeach him. They would have raised all those points. You must be gracious enough to concede that there were no political considerations in the mind of the Governor in this matter. And what can be the political consideration? When he has accepted the advice of the SVD Chief Minister, Shri G. N. Singh, what can be the political motive? (Interruptions) There can be no political consideration. He acted logically.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Why has he taken the second advice and not the first advice?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has accepted that advice also.

SHRI UMANATH : You say that the action of the Governor was in order when he readily accepted the second advice of the Chief Minister. But you have not explained how is it that the same Governor was not readily deciding immediately on the first advice of the Chief Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has accepted the advice of the Chief Minister. It is a fact. That is the first point I made. If he had been invited (*Interruption*) If Professor Ranga does not want me to speak, I will sit down but you would like to make all the speeches, all the points and all the criticism and do not want to listen to others! It is a wonderful democracy!

I had made the point that if the Governor had not accepted this position of deciding the fate (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhaudhuka) : Supposing, the temporary man will ask for the dissolution of the Assembly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not supposed to stand your examination on hypothetical issues like this.

My only point is that the Governor has already invited the other leader and whether the Government has a majority or not will be decided ultimately on the floor of the House. As that position is there, I do not think there is any justification for this motion.

So far as the prorogation is concerned, I personally feel that there was no political motivation in the mind of the Governor. He has acted logically as he did on the past occasion.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I ask for a clarification on a question of fact and not on a question of law ? The new leader was shown to the Governor; they went together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

16.52 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*]

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

The Chief Minister who wanted to resign and the virtual leader of the party and the real leader of the party went and told the Governor the name of the new leader. On the second occasion when he advised the Governor to prorogue, why did it not occur to the Governor that he should consult the new gentleman whose name was already before him?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no information.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : राजा नरेश चन्द्र तो वहां पहुँचे ही नहीं।

SHRI BHUPATIRAO : (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक तथ्यों का सवाल है, यह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि तथ्यों के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। क्या तथ्य है—10 तारीख की रात को ये नेता लोग गवर्नर से मिलने के लिये गये, गवर्नर ने गिलने से इन्कार कर दिया, कहा गया कि वह सो रहे हैं, उठेंगे नहीं—यह बात इन्होंने मान ली है। दूसरे दिन सवेरे ये लोग फिर गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए गए। उस समय श्री गोविंद नारायण सिंह ने अपना इस्तीफा पेश किया और कहा कि नरेशचन्द्र मिह जी को हमने सर्वमामति से अपना नेता चुना है, उनको आप बुताइये, कौन नेता रहे, यह हमारा आनंदिक मामला है। अब गवर्नर माहब उस बहत इतने स्वस्य थे कि गोविंद नारायण सिंह का इस्तीफा उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिया, लेकिन जो हमारी बात थी, जिसे केवल गोविंद नारायण सिंह जी ने ही नहीं, विजया देवी जी ने, हमारे दल के नेता चन्द्रपुरिया जी ने, सकलेचा जी ने सभी ने कही थी, उसको मानने से उन्होंने इन्कार किया। बल्कि कल मुझे पता चला और आज निन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज की रिपोर्ट से उसकी पुष्टि भी हुई, उसको यह भी नहीं काट सकते हैं कि :

"Mr. Reddy, however, informed the leaders that he will like to make his own assessment before taking the next move. Meanwhile, he asked the Rajmata to send him the proceedings of the meeting of the SVD last night presumably to see if

the Raja had the support of the various constituents of the SVD."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि गवर्नर असेसमेंट करने वाला कौन होता है, उसको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह राजमाता को कहे...

श्री शशि शूषण. अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्याइंट आप आर्डर है। राजा नरेशचन्द्र से जब पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कोई इतिला नहीं है और उन्होंने टाइम मार्ग। जब टाइम दिया गया तो उनके पास पूरे लोग भी नहीं थे... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भग्नु लिम्ये : यह कुछ व्याइंट आप आर्डर नहीं है, बैठ जाइये। यह गवर्नर कोन होता है कहने वाला कि हम असेसमेंट करेंगे, मूल्यांकन करेंगे, किस चीज़ का मूल्यांकन करने वाला था? उसको नये नेता को तत्काल तुलाना चाहिए था। इतना ही नहीं, इस संविद के जो घटक दल हैं उनके नेता वहां पर मौजूद थे और उन सभी लोगों ने भिलकर कहा था कि इस नये नेता का हम समर्थन कर रहे हैं, फिर भी गवर्नर अपने को तानाशाह बनाकर कहता है कि लिखित रूप में दीजिये, इसका मतलब— वह नेताओं के शब्दों पर अविश्वास कर रहा है, संदेह प्रकट कर रहा है कि वाकई इन दलों ने समर्थन दिया था या नहीं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि गवर्नर संबंधानिक प्रमुख के नाते काम नहीं कर रहा था, बल्कि हस्तक्षेप कर रहा था, दखल दे रहा था, राजनीति खेल रहा था, सिद्धान्त चला रहा था, इसलिये उसका जो काम है, वह विलकृत संविधान के लियाफ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शारदा मुखर्जी ने और गृह मंत्री जी ने गवर्नर के अधिकार का सवाल उठाया। एक और यह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विधान सभा चल रही है तो उसको मुननदी सही करना चाहिए। सरकार का बहुमत है या नहीं, उसका फैसला विधान सभा ही में होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही माथ वह कहते हैं कि प्रोरोग करने का निर्णय भी विलकृत

बैठ है। हम दोहरे मापदण्ड की बात नहीं करते। दो साल पहले श्री डी० पी० मिश्र के कहने पर जब उन्होंने हाउस को प्रोरोग किया था, तब भी हमने उसकी आलोचना की थी और आज भी आलोचना करते हैं। जिस आदमी ने इस्तीफा दिया था, जिसका इस्तीफा मन्त्रालय हुआ था, उस मुरुख मंत्री की सलाह को मान कर हाउस को प्रोरोग करना सभावसान करना विलकृत अनुचित काम है। हम लोगों की नीति में कोई असंगति नहीं है, कोई दोहरा मापदण्ड नहीं है।

डिस्कीशन की बात आजकल बहुत की जानी है। शारदा मुखर्जी ने 163 (बी) का हवाला दिया, लेकिन 163 (ए) को अगर वह पढ़ती तो डिस्कीशन के मायने क्या हैं, उसकी मर्यादा क्या है—यह स्पष्ट हो जाता। उसमें यह कहा गया है—

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions on any of them in his discretion."

इसका मतलब साफ है।

श्री अनन्दजीत यादव. (आजमग़) : यी को भी पढ़िये।

श्री भग्नु लिम्ये ठीक है, मैं वी को भी जानता हूँ—except in so far as he is required, कैसे आलाम, दफा 200 और 350 वर्ष बाकी चीजों के बारे में मेरा कहना है—He is not required to use his discretion. नेता के चयन में अगर परिवर्तन होता है, नया नेता आता है तो उसमें इनको दखल देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, डिस्कीशन का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि सरकार गवर्नर वी नियुक्ति के बारे में उनके अधिकारों के बारे में १५ संयुक्त प्रस्ताव यहां पर पारित की... इस सदन और राज्य सभा में... जिसमें गवर्नर के नियं

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया जाय कि धारा 366 और कानून राष्ट्रपति की मान्यता के लिये अरक्षित करना...इन दो बातों को छोड़कर उसको कोई डिस्क्रेशनरी पावर्स नहीं है विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार नहीं हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतन्त्र के लिए यह जरूरी है।

मैंने चबहारा साहब से दो आश्वासन मांगे थे—एक आश्वासन मांगा था कि तत्काल नये नेता को बुलाया जाय। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम बुला रहे हैं। लेकिन मैंने दूसरा आश्वासन मांगा था—चूंकि गवर्नर ने असंवैधानिक काम किया है, इसलिये आप यह भी आश्वासन दें कि हम गवर्नर को बापस बुलाने की माँग पर जल्द विचार करेंगे। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया, इसलिये प्रस्ताव बापस लेने का कोई सवाल उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। मैं नाय पाई जी के सशोधन को इसलिए स्वीकार करना चाहता हूँ कि गोबिंद नागरायण सिंह का इस्तीफा मंजूर होने के बाद प्रोरोगेशन के बारे में उनकी सलाह को कोई तुक नहीं थी कोई मतलब नहीं था। मैं उसको भी पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की एस० वी० डी० सरकार ने जो किया है उसका समर्यन करने की हमको आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय यह है कि एस० वी० डी० के जो सदस्य नहीं हैं या जो विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं हैं, ऐसे किसी भी बाहरी आदमी को मध्य प्रदेश में या अन्य राज्य में मुख्य मंत्री या मंत्री बनाने के पक्ष में न तो मैं पहले ही कभी था और न आज ही हूँ। अगर विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने के पश्चात् एस० वी० डी० की सरकार गिर जाती है तो हम विधान सभा के सामने सिर झुकाने के लिए तैयार होंगे। लेकिन किसी कीमत पर भी अगर गवर्नर विधान सभा के अधिकारों को या जनता के अधिकारों को छीनना चाहते हैं तो

हम लोकतन्त्र की हत्या नहीं होने देंगे। आज मैं गम्भीर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ यह मैं मानता हूँ कि आज लोक सभा ने जो दखल दिया उससे लोक सभा की जीत हुई, लोकतन्त्र की जीत हुई, लेकिन अगर किसी ने संविधान के साथ विलवाड़ करना चाहा तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है, वही यहाँ पर भी होगा। अगर पाकिस्तान की जनता फौजी शासन की जड़ों को हिला सकती है तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि महात्मा गांधी और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र का यह देश लोकतन्त्र की हत्या करने वालों की गद्दन पकड़ कर उनको उखाड़ कर फेंक सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : There are some amendments. Is Mr. S. M. Banerjee pressing his amendment? The difficulty is that if I put to the vote one of them, the others get barred.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I withdraw mine in favour of Mr. Nath Pai's.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa ..

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I also withdraw.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall then put Mr. Nath Pai's amendment to the vote of the House. Mr. Fernandes has come late.

I now put Mr. Nath Pai's amendment to the vote of the House : His amendment reads :

"and of prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends..."

SHRI NATH PAI : It is :

"disapproves of the prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends to the President that the Governor should be recalled forthwith."

MR. SPEAKER : I put Mr. Nath Pai's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and of prorogation of the State Assembly and recommends to the President that the Governor should be recalled forthwith."

*The Motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I now put Mr. Limaye's motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That this House disapproves the unconstitutional act of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh in not inviting immediately the new leader of the S.V.D. to form a Government which only very recently had proved its majority on the floor of Assembly."

*The motion was negatived.*

17.04 hrs.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd*

MR SPEAKER : Now we resume the general discussion on the General Budget. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma was on his legs. He has taken three minutes.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था कि वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जिस संदर्भ में यह बजट पेश किया है और जिन परिस्थितियों की पृष्ठभूमि में वित्त मन्त्री का भार सम्भाला है, उस दृष्टिकोण से यदि हम इस बजट को देखें तो हम इस नवीनी पर पहुंचेंगे कि वित्त मन्त्री जी ने निवित्त तौर पर ऐसा काम किया है जिसके लिए वे मुवारिक-याद के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के दायित्व को लेकर उसमें सफलता प्राप्त कर के देश की बिमहती हुई आर्थिक दशा को सुधारा। पिछले वर्ष देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उच्चोंगों में सुधार हुआ है, कीमतों में सुधार आया है, हमारा आयात कम हुआ है और निर्यात बढ़ा है। इस तरह से देश में एक नई भास्त्र और विश्वास पैदा हुआ है। इस

वर्ष के बजट द्वारा भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने पिछले साल के कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने की कोशिश करने का प्रयास किया है। मुझे इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इसमें भी उनको सफलता मिलेगी। उन्होंने देश के आयात-नियांत के बारे में जो कदम उठाये हैं उनसे निश्चय ही हमारे विदेशी व्यापार का सन्तुलन सुधरेगा, यह निश्चय के साथ कहा जा सकता है मैं वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा प्रतिपादित लध्यों व कर-नीति का आमतौर पर स्वागत करता हूँ। यद्यपि मैं मानना हूँ कि इस कर-व्यवस्था के द्वारा मध्यम वर्ग पर बोझ पड़ेगा। परन्तु इस देश में हमें पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरूआत करनी है इसजिा उस सन्दर्भ में हमें आर्थिक साधन जुटाने पड़ेंगे और ऐसी दशा में जो लोग इस देश में ऐसी स्थिति में हैं जोकि तकलीफ उठाकर भी कुछ दे सकते हैं उनको देश के निया देना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए वित्त मन्त्री के इन कदमों का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु माय ही साथ मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने किसानों पर जो नये कर लगाये हैं, उनके कपर/वे पुनर्विचार करें। भेरी मान्यता के अनुसार वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा उवंरकों पर जो कर लगाया गया है, जो द्यूटी लगाई गई है, वह एक ऐसा कार्य है जिससे इस देश का विकास रुकने वाला है। उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण की प्रस्तावना के पैरा नं० ३ में कृषिजन्य कच्चे माल के उत्पादन के लिये पूँजी लगाने की आवश्कता महसूस की है। जब उनकी खुद की यह मान्यता है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाना बहुत आवश्यक है और उसके लिए सब कुछ करना है तो फिर कृषि उत्पादन का जो मूल आधार है, एकमात्र तरीका कहा जा सकता है, उस पर आधारित खाद और पानी की जो व्यवस्था है, जब उस पर ही कर लगाया जाता है तो फिर भेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय अपनी ही बात को, अपने ही द्वारा प्रतिपादित सिद्धान्तों के द्वारा तो काट नहीं रहे हैं।

## [श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अभी भी चौथाई भूमि से ज्यादा सिंचित भूमि नहीं है। इस देश की जितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि है उसका चौथाई से भी कम हिस्सा बट्टिक 18 य०/२० प्रतिशत भूमि ही ऐसी है जोकि सिंचित भूमि के नाम से पुकारी जा सकती है। ऐसी दशा में इस देश के अधिकतर किसान खाद या प्रसिंचित भूमि पर ही खेती करते हैं। उन किसानों को आज भी भगवान के ऊपर मुनह/सिर रहना पड़ता है। हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकतर किसान अभी भी आसमान की ओर देखते हैं। उनके भाग्य का फैसला इन्द्र भगवान ही करते हैं। अगर बारिश हो जाती है तो उनकी खेती में कुछ पैदावार हो जाती है और अगर वर्षा नहीं हुई तो पैदावार नहीं होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो किसान खाद का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उस खाद के ऊपर, जैसा कि कहा गया है, 8 रुपये बोरी यूरिया पर और 5 रुपये बोरी आमोनियम सल्फेट पर बढ़ जायेगा। यह बात सर्वमान्य है कि इस देश के अधिकतर किसान जो कि छोटे किसान हैं/वे 20 से लेकर 20 बोरी तक खाद इस्तेमाल करते हैं और वह खाद भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी से उधार लेकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस खाद पर यदि उन को 200-250 रुपये अधिक देना पड़ेगा तो क्या उनके साथ यह ज्यादती नहीं होगी? आप कल्पना कीजिए, मैं खास तौर पर अपने इनके राजस्थान की बात करना चाहता हूँ, जहां हर साल अकाल पड़ता है, उस इलाके में यदि इतनी महंगी खाद लेकर किसान खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको यह सोचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि इतनी महंगी खाद का उपयोग खाद्य उत्पादन में करे या न करे। इस का परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि देश में जिन किसानों ने खाद के जरिये से, नई टेक्निक के जरिये से खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने की विश्वा में कुछ कारण रक्षा उठाये हैं और जिस से अब वह योक्ता-सा महसूस करने लगे हैं कि वह देश के अन्दराता है, बूढ़े भूमि प्रीर नवे

रह कर देश के लोगों को अन्न देते हैं, उसके भी कुछ अच्छे दिन आने लगे थे और वह महसूस करने लगे थे कि उनका भाग्य चमकने चाहता है, हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने इस कर-व्यवस्था के द्वारा उन पर चोट पढ़ने चाही है वह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी चोट है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे ही "हमारे देश में जो खाद की व्यपत है वह दुनिया के देशों में सब से कम है। हमारे यहां खेती में 4.60 पर-हेक्टेक्टर खाद का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जबकि दुनिया के दूसरे मुक्तों में इससे सात गुनी अधिक खाद इस्तेमाल की जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि हम अभी तक भी, पिछले सालों तक भी देश में खाद के लिए लोगों को उवंशकों के लिए सवसिडी देते रहे हैं तब इस तरह की ड्यूटी लगाना अपने आप में एक ऐसी बात है जिसका कि कोई जवाब नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा जो यह खाद पर ड्यूटी लगाई गई है यह एक ऐसी ड्यूटी है कि जिस पर पुनर्विचार करना आवश्यक है।

वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा पर्मिंग सेट्स पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी का भी मैं विरोध/करना चाहता हूँ। जिन पर्मिंग सेट्स के जरिये किसान लोग और वह छोटे किसान लोग हैं जोकि अपने खेतों में पानी देना चाहते हैं, जिसके जरिये वह बैलों की दिक्कतों से बचना चाहते हैं, जिसके जरिए वह एग्रीकल्चरल लेवर को कम करना चाहते हैं उस काम में वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यह पर्मिंग सेट्स पर टैक्स लगा कर और वह टैक्स 20 परसेंट लगा कर एक ऐसा काम किया है जिसकी कि कभी तारीफ नहीं हो सकती है। अब मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी शायद ऐसे लोगों के प्रभाव से प्रभाव लगाये हैं जिन्हें मैं फैशनेबुल एकोनामिस्ट्स कहना चाहता हूँ और जिन्होंने कि नारा दिया है कि देश

में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिए इस बात की आदर्शकता है कि कृषि साधनों को टैप किया जाय और उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाया जाय। लेकिन मेरी समझ में कृषि साधनों पर टैक्स लगाने की स्थिति अभी इस देश में नहीं आ गई है। आज आपने किसानों के लिए क्या किया है? आपने किसानों के लिए कौन-सी ऐसी नई बात की है जो आप कृषि साधनों को टैप करने की सोच रहे हैं? अगर आप कहते हैं कि बिजली आपने किसानों को दी है तो मैं नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिजली भी आप बाकी लोगों के मुकाबले में उम्र को सस्ती नहीं देते हैं, महंगी देते रहे हैं और इसके बावजूद भी उमसे मिनिमम चाज के नाम पर पैसा बसूल करते रहे हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यहाँ भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और बड़ी नम्रता के माय निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सिचाई की सुविधायें आपने किसानों को दी हैं तो किसानों को उसके लिए बैटरमेंट लेवी के नाम पर रुपया देना पड़ता है। इनना ही नहीं बल्कि सिचाई की दरों में जिस तरीके से वृद्धि हुई है उसका भी उसे भार बहन करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असल में किसान के लिए अभी तक कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया गया है दूसरे क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में जिसके कि/अनुपात में यह कहा जाय कि किसान की ज्यादा अवस्था सुधर गई है। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की हालत बदतर है। आज भी वहाँ पर सड़के नहीं हैं। आज भी वहाँ पीने के पानी का इंजाम नहीं है। आज भी वहाँ दवादार का इंजाम नहीं है। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को सुधारना चाहते हैं अगर हम अपनी ग्राम-व्यवस्था को ठीक करना चाहते हैं तो हमें हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहने वालों की हालत को सुधारना पड़ेगा। हमको सोचना पड़ेगा हम बात के लिए कि/उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो। इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई है जिसमें किसान टैक्स दे सके। आप उद्योगों को

संरक्षण देते हैं और 5 साल के लिए टैक्स होलिडे की उनके बास्ते घोषणा की है। अभी कल ही सेठी साहब ने कौटेन टैक्सटाइल के मिल के लेवरस को सहायता देने के लिए कहा है और वर्षोंके 50 लाख मजदूरों का सवाल है इस लिए उनको रिबेट दिया गया है। जब इस देश के 37-38 करोड़ किसानों का/सबाल हो और जबकि उनके पास आमदनी भी उतनी न हो जिससे कि उनका जीवन समुचित रीति से चल सके, जीवनस्तर उनका गिरा हुआ हो तब इनडाइरेक्ट तरीके से उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाना यह बाजिब नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गांवों के रहने वाले लोग हैं, गांवों के किसान हैं उनकी आमदनी हिन्दुस्तान के कस्बों और शहरों में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी कम से कम आमदनी से भी कम है। यह बात निश्चित तौर पर कही जा सकती है। ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि किसान अभी ऐसी अवस्था में नहीं आये हैं कि उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाय। जब उनकी अवस्था सुधर जाए, आर्थिक स्थिति उनकी सुधृढ़ हो नब मुझे इसके लिए कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर आप उन पर टैक्स लगायें। (1)

कहा जाता है कि उन पर टैक्स लगाने का विरोध केवल चन्द लोग कर रहे हैं। इसका विरोध वह लोग कर रहे हैं जोकि बड़े किसान हैं पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहे किसानों का शायद इस में कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। नुकसान अगर होने वाला है, कमर हटने वाली है तो वह छोटे किसानों की हटने वाली है। इसलिए इस बान पर एक मानवीय दृष्टि से विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह दोनों द्यूटीज ऐसी हैं और जैसी हमारी व्यवस्था है उम्रमें वित्त मन्त्री जी को कोई बहुत बड़ा कायदा भी होने वाला नहीं है। केवल 24 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है। 24 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हमारी जो दूसरी खर्च की मद्दे है उनमें कमी करके कर सकते हैं। मानवीय

[**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]**

राज्य मन्त्री ने कह कहा था कि खर्च की कमी की तो बात सब करते हैं लेकिन कोई इस तरीके की बात नहीं बतलाना और कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है जिसके फिर द्वारा खर्च में कमी की जा सके।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री मोदीय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पिछले चन्द मालों में व्यूरोकेसी का और नौकरशाही का जिस तेज गति से विस्तार हुआ है उसकी ओर जरा वह इटिपात्र करें। यह नौकरशाही जोकि बड़ी-बड़ी तरब्बाहें लेनी हैं और जिसके कि रोज भगड़े आपके मामने आते हैं और जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया उसकी संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन इसके बावजूद उसकी एफिशिएंसी गिरती जा रही है। कोई वजह नहीं है कि उस पर रोक वयों न लगाई जाय? लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि रोक लगाई जानी है चपड़ासियों की नियुक्ति पर, रोक लगाई जाती है फोर्थ क्लास सर्वेन्ट्स की भरती पर। मैं कुछ आंकड़े देकर यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जहाँ मन् 1961 में इन सेकेटरीज जनरल, सेकेटरीज, स्पेशल सेकेटरीज और एडीशनल सेकेटरीज आदि की संख्या 50 थी वहाँ वह संख्या सन् 65 में बढ़ कर 64 हो गई और उस के बाद से वह निरंतर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसी तरह से डिप्टी सेकेटरीज जिनकी कि संख्या सन् 1961 में 193 थी वह सन् 1965 से बढ़कर 223 हो गई है। केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की भी संख्या में बड़ी तेज गति से वृद्धि हुई है जहाँ यह संख्या 1960 में 28 लाख 57 हजार थी वहाँ सन् 1968 के अन्दर संख्या बढ़ कर 37 लाख 66 हजार हो गई है। यह तो राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के आंकड़े मैंने दिए। उसी तरीके से जहाँ 1958 में सैटल गवर्नरेंट के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 17 लाख 92 हजार थी वहाँ सन् 1963 में वह बढ़ कर 26 लाख 36 हजार हो गई है।

**एक मानवीय सदस्य :** मंत्रियों की भी तो मर्यादा बड़ी तेजी से इन वर्षों में बढ़ी है।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** ठीक है मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्रियों की भी मर्यादा इस देश में बेनहाशा बढ़ी है। इन सब पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आप डिफेंस के खर्च को कम करें। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आपने डिफेंस के खर्च में जो बढ़तीरी की है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन जो ऐसा अनावश्यक खर्च है, ज्यादा खर्च है ऐसे अपव्यय पर उनको रोक लगानी चाहिए।

आज भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में कोई 500 कमेटिया काम करती हैं। यह 500 कमेटियां मन्त्रियों, उपमन्त्रियों और राज्य मन्त्रियों के अनावा है तो वयों नहीं ऐसे वयों को और जोकि अपव्यय की तारीफ में आता है उसको रोका जाय और वयों न उनको रोक कर पैमा बचाया जाय ताकि किसान को इस अनुचित बोझ से बचाया जा सके।

इसके माथ-माथ दो शब्द में और कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एक ऐसी स्टेट है जोकि राजनीतिक बैकप्राउण्ड के कारण एक पिछड़ा हुआ इनाका रहा है। राजाओं का राज्य होने के कारण यहाँ के जो विभिन्न इलाके हैं उनका उत्का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। उसके क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से दूसरे नम्बर का प्रांत होने के बावजूद उसका समुचित विकास नहीं हुआ है और दुर्भाग्य से हर साल पड़ने वाले अकाल उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को और भी अधिक ज़रूर कर देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यथापि उन्होंने राजस्थान के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की है और उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ लेकिन फिर भी यह व्यवस्था काफी नहीं है और राजस्थान के विकास के लिए विशेष प्रवन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि राजस्थान केनाल एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके पूरा होने पर देश के व्यापार का जो मसला है वह हल हो जाने वाला है।

राजस्थान सरकार अपने आधिक साधनों में इस काम को पूरा नहीं कर सकती। मैं आपके माध्यम से विल मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वे कृपया इस बात की धोयणा करें कि राजस्थान केनाल का काम सेन्ट्रल द्वारा अपने हाथ में नियंत्रण में रखा जायेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं राजस्थान में पढ़ने वाले अकाल के डाज के लिए भी उन से स्थायी हल की उम्मीद करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के इन अकालों के सम्बन्ध में और जो अन्य दैवी प्रक्रोप होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र द्वारा कोई ऐसा फ़ण्ड कायम किया जाये, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये जिसके जरिए से इन होने वाली हानियों के बारे में कुछ निश्चित कदम उठाए जा सकें।

मैं विल मन्त्री जी से फिर यह दख्खस्त करूँगा कि जहाँ उन्होंने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने का साथ भी उनके द्वारा न्याय होना चाहिए। मेरी मान्यता है कि वे गांधीजी की पुरुष हैं। यह गांधी शताब्दी का सान है। चंकि गांधी के विकास के पक्ष में गांधीजी की निश्चित मान्यता थी, इस लिए इस गांधी शताब्दी के सान में गांधी के विकास में रोड़े बन कर कोई योजना वह देश के सामने नहीं पेश करेंगे, ऐसी मुझको प्राप्ता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. B. Raju; maiden-speech.

SHRI D. B. RAJU (Narasapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals that have been presented to the House by the hon. Finance Minister. It is indeed a very difficult task for any Finance Minister to frame the budget of a country like ours. He could not ignore the economic conditions that obtain in this country and he could not ignore the kind and extent of the resources that we have. I thank the

Finance Minister for providing relief to stimulate our exports; the reduction in the export duty on jute, tea and mica is a welcome measure which may accelerate the increasing trend in exports and we will be able to find a bigger foreign market for our goods. The proposal for increasing the value of imported motor-cars also is a good one. The proposal to convert the existing specific rates into *ad valorem* rates for certain items is also a welcome measure.

As regards the imposition of a tax on sugar, an essential item of consumption, it is not justifiable. Government should have to see that adequate quantities of sugar are released for free sale at the appropriate time. This would avoid hardships to the consumer in the rural areas and also help them in getting sugar at reasonable prices. There is also no justification for raising the rates of duty on processed food and domestic electrical appliances.

The Finance Minister in his budget speech had referred to the increase in food production and the necessity for further increase in order to ensure satisfactory levels of consumption for our growing population. But, are the new imports proposed now in line with the avowed policy of the Government in promoting agriculture?

The excise duties on fertilisers, oils and pump-sets are bound to affect agricultural production. It is well known that the increase in production is due to the favourable weather conditions and to the new agricultural strategy which has just started paying intensive cultivation and extensive use of fertilisers and the introduction of the the high-yielding varieties are the main ingredients of the new agricultural strategy.

With the imposition of 10 per cent *ad valorem* tax on fertilisers, the prices which are already at a high level are sure to rise, which in turn may affect the cost of production of foodgrains. Similar is the case with the proposed 20 per cent *ad valorem* tax on power-driven pump-sets. Small cultivators and farmers on the margin have to borrow money from the banks to purchase fertilisers and pump-sets. Borrowing from the banks is not possible below a rate of interest of nine or 10 per cent. The cost of credit, the cost of borrowing, in an essential ingredient of the cost of production in every aspect of our economy. There cannot be any industry, any trade, which can function

[Shri D. B. Raju]

without borrowing. That is also adding to the cost of production. Every little thing in every aspect of life is adding to the cost of living.

Both these levies will considerably affect the people especially in Andhra Pradesh which is a predominantly agricultural State, consuming large quantities of fertilisers and also having the largest number of power-driven pump-sets in the country next to Tamil Nadu.

To impose these levies at this stage of agricultural development is just like killing the goose which started laying golden eggs. These levies should not be imposed until we reach a sufficiently high and stable level of agricultural production.

The proposed wealth tax on agricultural lands including the houses standing on it is also not a sound proposition. This proposal even though the theoretically sound from the point of view of equity, is very complicated and difficult in practice. Complications as to the competency of the Centre to levy such a tax, and identification of the genuine agriculturist for purpose of exemption are there. Valuation of agricultural lands is a very complicated one.

The great scope for difference in valuation leads to corruption and so on. If agriculture is sound, steady and prosperous, then our country will be sound, steady and prosperous. If unnecessary and wasteful expenditure had been cut down, we would have balanced the budget without additional taxation on landed properties.

In the public sector undertakings where huge investments were made, the returns are not adequate and are not upto expectation. Every effort should be made to ensure that the public sector undertakings should be as efficient as the private sector units operating in similar fields. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to drop this agricultural wealth tax.

To maintain law and order in the country is becoming more and more expensive. There is a general growth of lawlessness and disorder throughout the country under one name or another. There are riots and disturbances in systematic and organised attacks on human lives and properties in the name of language and sometimes in the name of Senas and sometimes in the name of im-

plementation of safeguards and so on. In many cases, politicians or other scheming persons from behind by instigating innocent students and youths are creating lawless activities in some parts of the country and the result is the senseless destruction of public properties and human lives and dislocation of the law and order situation. The motives of politicians are always clouded in ambiguity. One does not know how their eternally interpretable actions or statements should be regarded at any specific moment before, during or after such a storm. The first claim of any citizen in the country is of security of life, property and honour. The Government should be firm in dealing with anti-social elements and see that there is no repetition of such kind of incidents in any part of the country.

17.29 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

I appeal to the hon. Members whichever side they are that we should get together to overcome these lawless elements of to-day and we should give correct lead to the people as well as younger generations in order to abide by the Constitution and parliamentary methods.

With these words, Sir, I support the Budget.

**भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** सभापति महोदय, संसद के विछले अधिवेशन में जब वित्त मंत्री से यह पूछा गया कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों का हमारे ऊपर जो ऋण है उसका ब्याज हम को कितना देना पड़ता है तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया या कि 163 करोड़ रुपया हम को ब्याज का देना पड़ता है। मुझे पता नहीं कि उसके बाद जो ऋण हमारे देश ने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से लिये हैं उन से यह राशि कितनी बड़ी गई है और आज उसकी स्थिति क्या है प्रीर कितना ब्याज हम को उस ऋण के ऊपर देना पड़ता है ? लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार के परिवार नियोजन विभाग ने भारतवासियों में परिवार नियोजन की प्रकृति जगाने के लिए

एक नई पद्धति प्रपनाई है। वह प्रतिदिन देश में जन सह्या की कितनी तृढ़ि हुई है, यह समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित करवाते हैं। ताकि देशवासियों को यह जान हो कि हमारा देश बहुत नेत्री से बढ़ रहा है और उनका भुकाब परिवार नियोजन की ओर हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह की परम्परा वित्त मंत्रालय भी अपनाये। हमारे देश पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों का कितना अहण है और वह अहण कुल मिला कर प्रति व्यक्ति के हिमाब से कितना बढ़ता है और उसका एक विवरण भी अगर प्रति दिन नहीं तो कम से कम प्रति मास या त्रैमासिक समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित प्रवश्य करवाया जाना चाहिये। इससे हमारे देशवासियों के अन्दर यह प्रवृत्ति जगेगी कि हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के अधिक अहणी न होते जाय और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें, और उसके लिए उपाय खोजें। वित्त मन्त्रालय का भी इस ओर ध्यान रहेगा कि हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के अधिक अहणी होते चले जा रहे हैं: हमें धीरे धीरे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी चाहिये। यथा सम्भव दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में अहण लेने की प्रवृत्ति में हाथ खींच कर हम को काम करना चाहिये।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले श्री महावीर त्यागी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया था जिससे सीधे टैक्सों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए कहा गया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के टेब्ल वर रखी जाएगी। लेकिन जैसा समाचारपत्रों के मावश्य से चुके मालूम हूँगा है उस में बह बात है कि जो छोटे छोटे करदाना हैं उन करदानाओं से कर बसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने भारी मध्यमरी लगा रखी है। उस पर सम्बन्ध का जो लक्ष्य होता है, उसकी दजाय भक्त्या यह हो कि उन पर कुछ कल्पउंड टैक्स सम्भव बिया जाय। ग्रन्ति ऐसा किया जूँ तो सरकार का जो इस भारी मध्य-

नरी में व्यय होता है, उस से सरकार बच सकती है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार का सुभाव दिया गया है। यदि दिया है तो वित्त मन्त्रालय ने उसके ऊपर अभी तक विचार किया है या नहीं किया है? इस साल का वित्त मन्त्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उस में उन्होंने उस विश्वा में कोई सकेत नहीं दिया है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अभी तक इस में अपना कोई मन नहीं बना सकी है।

नीमरी बात गांवों से नगरों की ओर जो सुविधायें सिमट सिमट आती चली जा रही है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में हमारी सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये और इसके बारे में जुद्ध करना चाहिये। कुछ दिन पहले योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य ने जो इम समय गुजरात राज्य के राज्यपाल हैं, श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने एक बात सार्वजनिक रूप से कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर शहरों में इसी तरह से बराबर सुविधायें सिमटी हुई चली गईं तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब गौव उजड़ जायें। शहरों में निवास की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी और इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी के बोझ को शहर सम्भाल नहीं सकेगे। इससे देश की जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है उसके अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी विषमता पैदा हो जाएगी। दुर्भाग्य से अभी तक सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई व्यवहारिक नियंत्रण नहीं लिया है जिससे पता नमिना हो कि शहरों की तरह ही सुविधायें गांवों की ओर भी योर्सी-योर्सी करके बह प्रवान करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। इससे लोग गांवों की ओर भी आकर्षित होंगे और शहरों की सुविधायें से प्रभावित हो कर वे उनकी ओर दौड़ते वहीं चले जायेंगे।

कुछ दिन हुए यहीं पर एक प्रदन पूछा गया था कि गांवों के अन्दर जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं उन में कितने अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जो बिना डाक्टरों के चल रहे हैं। मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के ही आकड़े बताना हूँ। जिस समय वहां पर यूट्यूबिंग शामिल नहीं था तब इसी सदन के अन्दर सरकार की ओर से उत्तर दिया गया था

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री]

कि लगभग सात सौ अस्पताल उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के हैं जो बिना डाक्टरों के चल रहे हैं। यह मिथ्या क्यों है? गांवों के अन्दर डाक्टर क्यों नहीं जाना चाहते? इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि मैंडीकल कालेज ज्यादातर शहरों में हैं। जो डाक्टर वहां पर पड़ते हैं वे वे शहर की सुविधाओं के आदी हों जाते हैं। इसलिए वे अपने नौकरी काल में भी शहरों में ही रहना चाहते हैं, गांवों में जा कर सेवा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार उनको गांवों में भेजने के उपाय ढूँढ़ती है। उनको कुछ अतिरिक्त बेतन देने की बात करती है ताकि वे गांवों की ओर आकर्षित हों। इसके लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में जितनी भी टैक्नीकल संस्थायें हैं अगर वे शहरों की प्रयोक्ता गांवों के बातावरण में हो तो गांवों के बच्चे अपने घर में भी रह सकते हैं और टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि उस बातावरण में दीक्षित डाक्टर, इंजीनियरों को प्राप्ति जो है, उनको गांवों में ही रह कर कार्य करने में विसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं होगी। और यह जो भय बढ़ता चला जा रहा है कि सुविधायें गांवों से सिमट कर शहरों की ओर आती जा रही हैं, उस में भी कमी आती चली जाएगी।

अब मैं टैक्नीशियरों की बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमती इमिरा गांधी जब रुक्की की विश्वविद्यालय में दीक्षान्त भावणा देने गई थीं तब वहां के स्नातक जो इंजीनियर बन रहे थे, उन्होंने जब उनको डिग्री दी जाने लगी तो कहा कि हमें उपायि नहीं चाहिए, हमें नौकरी चाहिए। इसी तरह का एक प्रदर्शन चढ़ीगढ़ के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में भी हुआ था। प्रियली बार देश के इंजीनियरों ने काफी दिनों तक हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन का भी सहारा लिया था। उस समय इस विभाग से पूछा गया कि हमारे देश में इस समय बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों की संख्या कितनी है? तो बताया गया कि लगभग साठ हजार इंजीनियर हमारे देश में बेरोजगार हैं: पहले में जो

उस नये वर्ष के निकलने वाले स्नातक हैं उन से अलग है। उनको भी अगर जोड़ा जाए तो उनकी संख्या अस्सी हजार के लगभग हो जाती है। गुजरात की सरकार ने इसके लिए एक उपाय सोचा है। उसने कुछ गश्त रखी है और बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों से पूछा है कि कितने लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो सर्विस के माध्यम से काम करना चाहते हैं? और कितने इंजीनियर इस प्रकार के हैं जो उनको अगर सरकार कुछ आर्थिक सुविधायें दे तो वे अपने पैरों पर लड़े हो कर छोटे मोटे उद्योग बंधे चलाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए, विशेषकर टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन जिन्होंने प्राप्त की है, उनकी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए गुजरात जैसी योजना हर प्रान्त को चलानी चाहिए। इस दिशा में वित्त मन्त्रालय को प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कुछ निर्देश देने चाहिए। केंद्रीय सरकार इस दिशा में स्वयं आगे आ कर कुछ योजना प्रस्तुत कर सके तो वह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

जहाँ तक टैक्सों की बात है, उनमें जितने टैक्स इस समय हमारे देशवासियों पर लगे हुए हैं अगर ये सारे के सारे विधिवत वसूल कर लिए जायें तो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नए टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाएगी। आज सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हर प्रान्त के बजट में कुछ नए टैक्स हर वर्ष लग जाते हैं लेकिन टैक्सों की वसूली की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर इसको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक छोटे से विजनीर जिसे मैं चीनी और लड्डसारी बनाने वाले जो कलार हैं उनकी संख्या 2200 है। संडसारी कलारों की देलरेल करने वाले जो इंस्पैक्टर हैं उनका हर कलार के साथ अपना डाई सौ रुपया प्रति मास बंधा हुआ रहता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पच्चीस हजार रुपया जो सरकार को एक कलार से मिलने वाला होता है वह मिलने से रद्द जाता है। अब आप

ही बताइये कि एक कशर से पच्चीस हजार रुपया जो सरकार के पास आने वाला था अगर वह छूट जाना है तो 2200 कशरों से सरकार का कितना रुपया बसूल होने से छूट गया ? एक व्यक्ति ने मुझे बताया कि सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए एक दूसरा काम किया । ये जो कशर चलते हैं इन में बिजली इस्तेमाल होती है । सरकार ने कहा कि देखा जाए कि जब इन्हीं बिजली इस्तेमाल हुई है तो इन्हीं कम खण्डसारी पैदा कर्यों हुई, या इन्हीं कम चीनी पैदा कर्यों हुई । इसका असर यह हुआ कि एक दूसरी प्रकार की चोरी शुरू हो गई । पहले खण्डसारी के इंस्पैक्टरों के साथ ही उनका अन देन या अब उन्होंने बिजली के इंस्पैक्टरों के साथ भी सांठगांठ कर ली । इस तरह से जो नालों रुपया बिजली के द्वारा सरकार के पास आने वाला था वह मीटरों में परिवर्तन करवा कर, बिजली के माध्यम से उन्होंने बचा निया और यह भी सरकार को नुकसान हुआ । यह स्थिति केवल एक विभाग की है । सरकार ने जितने इस प्रकार के टैक्स लगाये हुए हैं सबमें यह गडबड है । तम्बाकू पर तम्बाकू के इंस्पैक्टर है और वे वहीं गडबड करते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दो ढाई सौ रुपया महीना पाने वाला इंस्पैक्टर लाखों रुपया एक साल में कमा लेता है । सरकार ने जितने टैक्स लगा रखे हैं अगर इनकी बसूली का पूरा प्रबन्ध हो जाए तो सरकार को नए टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, ऐसा मेरा अनुमान है । सरकार जहाँ नए टैक्सों का प्रावधान करे, वहाँ इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करे कि जो पहले से टैक्स लगे हुए हैं, उनकी बसूली भी ठीक तरह से हो और उन टैक्सों में किसी प्रकार की कटौती न हो ।

जहाँ तक कृषि सम्पत्ति कर का सम्बन्ध है सब से पहले तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में निरांय लेने में हाय किस का है ? समाचारपत्रों में चर्चा यह है कि इस समय वित्त मंत्री जी की उसी नरह में आलोचना हुई है जैसे आलोचना उनकी स्वर्गीय नियंत्रण अधिनियम जब वह साये थे तब हुई थी ।

इसका स्पष्ट रूप से जवाब आहिये कि इस योजना को लाने के पीछे किस का हाय है ? समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार आया है कि चूँकि मध्यावधि निर्वाचन होने थे, इस बास्ते इस को पहले प्रकट नहीं किया गया । यद्यपि कृषि कर के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष श्री गाडपील ने प्रधान मन्त्री को जो योजना आयोग की अध्यक्ष भी हैं, कृषि कर के बारे में पूरी योजना दे दी थी । लेकिन उसको इस बास्ते दबा कर रख लिया गया कि मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में कोप्रेस की स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े । इसलिए सोचा गया कि चुनाव हो जाने दो, उसके बाद इस योजना को प्रकाश में लायेंगे । क्या यह सब बात है ? एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ । साथ ही यह भी पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिये कि यह किस के मस्तिष्क की उपज है । कौन इसका जन्मदाता है ? किसान के अन्दर एक इसमें भय व्याप्त हो गया है । गांवों में एक कहावत है उंगली पकड़ कर पहुँचा पावड़ना । इस कृषि सम्पत्ति कर से किसानों के अन्दर यह भय बैठ गया है कि अभी तो सरपार ने कृषि सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का प्रमाण रखा है लेकिन थीरे-थीरे सरकार का डरादा यही है कि कृषि पर कर लगाना चाहिये । छोटे-छोटे किसानों के अन्दर भी यही भय व्याप्त हो गया है, बड़ों के अन्दर तो हुआ ही है । सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वह इस कृषि सम्पत्ति कर को उन लोगों पर लगाना चाहती है, जिन के पास ब्लैक का बहुत अधिक धन था और उस को संफेद धन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए जिन्होंने बड़े-बड़े फार्म बना लिये हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस ब्लैक की संफेद करने में देश का कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ सकता हो, तो सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिया था कि क्या यह कर लगाना उचित है ? लेकिन जब सरकार ने कृषि सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का निर्णय कर ही निया है, तो क्या उस ने ऐसी व्यवस्था कर ली है कि यह कर के बाले उन्हीं लोगों से निया जायेगा, जिन के पास ब्लैक के करोड़ों अरबों रुपये थे और उन

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

को सफेद करने के लिए जिन्होंने बड़े-बड़े फार्म बना लिये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को स्पष्ट रूप से देश को बताना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि इस कर की घोषणा से किसानों में बड़ा भारी आतंक फैल गया है। लोगों को यह आशका होने लगी है कि सरकार कृषि सम्पत्ति के बहाने धीरे-धीरे कृषि पर कर लगाना चाहती है।

इस भय का कारण सरकार द्वारा खाद पर कर लगाने की घोषणा है। अब तक स्वित यह थी कि बाहर से मैक्सिकन बैरायटी के जो नये बीज आये थे, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश की कृषि में क्रान्ति आई थी। किसान उत्पादित हो कर कृषि-कार्य में जुट गये थे। रामायनिक खाद, पानी और खेतों की व्यवस्था करके उन्होंने अपनी उपज में वृद्धि की थी। जिस प्रकार दूध में उपान आने पर उसमें पानी आल कर भाग को निचे दबा दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार इस बजट में खाद पर टैक्स लगाने की घोषणा से किसान के उत्पादन पर पानी पड़ गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वित यह थी कि बर्बाद होने के कारण हाहाकार मचा हुआ था; किसानों ने मैक्सिकन बैरायटी के बीजों का उपयोग किया। बिजली के छोटे छोटे पम्प खरीदे और उन के द्वारा सिंचाई कर के जिती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया। लेकिन इस बजट में बिजली द्वारा चालित पम्पों पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा खुले बाजार में बिकने वाली चीजों पर टैक्स लगाने का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि किसान का गन्ना सस्ता हो गया है। मिले कहती हैं कि हम पर जो टैक्स लगेगा, वह हम कहाँ से लायेंगे? उसके लिए हम किसान से गन्ना सस्ता लेंगे। किसान पर इस बजट के द्वारा यह भी एक चोट पड़ी है। कृषि सम्पत्ति कर की घोषणा, खाद और बिजली से चलने वाले पम्पों पर टैक्स और जीनी प्रर टैक्स बढ़ाने के कारण गन्ने का भस्ता हो जाना, इस प्रकार

किसान पर दोहरी मार पड़ी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस बजट ने सीधे रूप में किसी की कमर तोड़ी है, तो वह किसान की।

वित्त मंत्री को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस दिन श्री गुप्त की सरकार ने शायद ली, उसके अगले दिन से ही उत्तर प्रदेश की जीनी मिलों ने गन्ने का भाव एक रूपया गस्ता कर दिया। इस बारे में कोई विविवत् घोषणा नहीं की गई। लेकिन श्री गुप्त की सरकार बनने के अगले दिन से ही गन्ने का भाव एक रूपया सस्ता हो गया। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है कि श्री गुप्त के गवर्नरेट में आते ही जीनी मिलों में इस प्रकार की उलटी क्रन्ति आ गई?

मैं वित्त मंत्री को यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि किसी वस्तु के मूल उत्पादक को उसके उत्पादन का मूल्य पैसे के साथ-साथ कुछ मात्रा में उसके उत्पादन की शक्ति में भी दिया जाये। उदाहरण के लिए कपास के मूल उत्पादक को कपास का मूल्य केवल पैसे की शक्ति में ही न दिया जाये, बल्कि कुछ मात्रा में मिल रेट पर कपड़े की शक्ति में भी दिया जाये। इसी प्रकार गन्ने के मूल उत्पादक को 100 रुपये में से 98 रुपये तो पैसे की शक्ति में दिये जायें, लेकिन दो रुपये उस को जीनी की शक्ति में भी दिये जायें ताकि उस को जीनी के परमिट के लिए तहसीलदार और एस० डी० एम० के पास न जाना पड़े और वह भी अपने बच्चों के मुह में जीने के दो दाने रख सके।

मैं वित्त मंत्री को एक नये कर का भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने थाईलैंड में देखा है कि उन्होंने अपनी भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक साइनबोर्ड टैक्स लगाया है। उसका अभिप्राय यह है कि जो लोग अपनी दुकानों पर थाईलैंड की देशी भाषाओं के साइनबोर्ड लगायेंगे उन पर जो कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा लेचिंग जो विवेशी भाषाओं के साइनबोर्ड

लगायेगे, उन पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। इस प्रकार उन्होंने अपने नगरों को याईलैंड की भाषाओं के सानबोर्डों से भर दिया है। वित्त मंत्री को इस दिशा में भी विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरे पाय यह एक कपड़ा है, जिसकी कैनवेस कहा जाता है। इस पर सरकार ने टैक्स लगाया है। यह कपड़ा पावरलूम के द्वारा पिल-खुआ, हापुड़ और भेरठ आदि में बनाया जाता है इस का भाव डेढ़ रुपया मीटर है। दूसरी और मिलों में बनाया जाने वाला कैनवेस है, जिस का सूख्य आठ रुपये मीटर है। पावरलूम के द्वारा जो कैनवेस बनाया जाता है, उसके लिए पावरलूम तो चाहती है, लेकिन वाकि सारा काम हाथ से होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण किया जाये क्यों कि यह टैक्स लगाये जाने से पिलखुआ जैसे छोटे शहर में 250 कारखानों के बन्द होने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप 12,000 मजदूरों के बेकार होने की आशंका है। सरकार को इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उसका उद्देश्य कुछ ही और उसकी कायंवाही का परिणाम कुछ दूसरा ही निकले। इसनिए करों की व्यावहारिकता पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह** (प्रमरेनी) : सभापति महोदय, खेती पर बैल्य टैक्स के बारे में जो प्रोपोज़ल है, सबसे पहले मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उनसे डिफर करती हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पिछले कई सालों की डेवेलपमेंट के बाद हमारे देश में किसानों में भी एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो गया है, जो इतना बोझ सहन कर सकता है। गुजरात के जिस एरिया से मैं आती हूँ, जहाँ मेरा चुनाव क्षत्र है, वहाँ के किसान बहुत जाएते हैं और वह इनका बहुत सेन्सिटिव है। मेरे स्थान से वे इस टैक्स की ओरपरा के बाद इन्हें परेशान नहीं हैं और इसके प्रति उनका इतना विरोध नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हमारे देश में किसानों में एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो गया है, जो

कुछ न कुछ टैक्स सहन कर सकता है और उन्हें डेवेलपमेंट का जो लाभ मिला है, प्रगर उसमें से कुछ उन्हें देश के लिए देना पड़ता है, तो यह उसे देने के लिए तैयार होंगे।

वित्त मंत्री ने यह जो स्टेप लिया है, वैसा स्टेप शायद ही कोई मिनिस्टर से सकता है। इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। आम तौर पर मिनिस्टरों को यह डर लगता है कि इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने से वे किसानों में अनपापुलर हो जायेगे। इसी कारण हमारे देश की अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने आज तक इस टैक्स को छुआ तक नहीं और अगले बजट को फिरिट रख कर छोड़ दिया है। इस प्रकार यह सारा बोझ संट्रल गवर्नरमेंट पर आ पड़ा है। किसानों में अनपापुलर होने की सम्भावना होने पर भी मोरारजी भाई ने यह सारा बोझ अपने कधे पर ले लिया है, जिस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र है।

फर्टनाइजर पर टैक्स लगाने के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो राय प्रकट की है, मैं उस में महसून हूँ। फर्टनाइजर वो बड़े किसान तो इस्तेमाल करते ही हैं, लेकिन अब छोटे किसानों ने भी उसका उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसनिए अगर वो एकड़ जमीन वाले छोटे किसान भी फर्टनाइजर का उपयोग करें और वीस एकड़ वाले जमीदार और बड़े किसान भी उसका उपयोग करें और इस टैक्स से उन दोनों पर एक जैसा बोझ पड़े, तो मेरे स्थान से यह उचित नहीं है और इससे कोई कायदा नहीं होगा। सरकार बड़े किसानों और जमीदारों से भले ही टैक्स ले ले, लेकिन जो छोटे किसान फर्टनाइजर का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, अगर उन पर भी इस टैक्स का बोझ पड़ता है, तो इससे उनका इनसेन्टिव कम हो जायेगा। मेरा सुभाव है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में फिर से विचार करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक शूगर पर टैक्स लगाने का संबंध है, मैं चाय पीने वालों में से नहीं हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज चाय एक ऐसी चीज़ बन गई है, जिस लोग जिस को

## [श्रीमती जयावेन शाह]

बहुत ज्यादा पीते हैं। यह दलील दी जानी है कि गरीब लोगों को चीनी का जू राशन मिलता है, वे उसमें अपना काम चला लेते हैं। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि वास्तव में गरीब लोग चाय में गुड़ मिला कर चाय पीते हैं। और मेरे स्थान से दूध और चाय और गुड़ मिलाना अच्छी चीज नहीं है हेतु के लिए। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी कि आप इनको देखिए कि यह बोझा गरीब पर पड़ता है। अगर वह गुड़ की चाय तो उनकी हेतु को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। इतना टैक्स लगाने से इस चीज का किनाना दाम बढ़ा है यह आप रिटेल शाप्स में जा कर देखिए। मेरी यह राय है कि आपेन मार्केट में भी जो शूगर है उस पर कर लगाना उचित नहीं था।

एक छोटी सी बात जो हमारे और फैंड्रेस ने नहीं बताई है वह मैं रखना चाहती हूँ। 197 एन्वेयरी जो है टेलीफोन की उस पर जो आप ने चार्ज लगाया है, यह वैसे तो बहुत छोटी बात है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा यह जो टेलीफोन का एस्टेलिशमेंट है यह इतना इनएक्शेंट है कि अगर हम को कोई नया टेलीफोन नम्बर चाहिए, कोई एन्वेयरी चाहिए तो मिलना इतना मुश्किल है कि जिसको कहा नहीं जा सकता। वह कहते हैं कि दूसरे देशों में हर एक जगह एन्वेयरी पर पैसे लगते हैं। यह हो सकता है लेकिन वहाँ की एफिशेंसी और हमारी एफिशेंसी का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता। तो मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जब तक हमारा यह डिपार्टमेंट एक्शेंट न हो तब तक यह पैसा लेना बिलकुल गैर-मुनासिब है और मेरे स्थान से यह सबस्क्राइबर को भ्रमिकाजनक है। तो इस के बारे में भी सोचिए।

अब मैं सबसे बड़ी चीज पर आती हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बार-बार यह आपह रखा है कि यह जो गत सालों में ऐप्रोकल्चर में ईर्ष-गेशन और एन्किटमिटी के द्वारा इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है, उसका प्लाऊ बैक मिलना चाहिए, मेरे स्थान

से हमारे प्लानर जब बैठते हैं सोचने के लिए तो उनके सामने पता नहीं कौन सा किसान आता है? यह बड़े-बड़े किसान जो हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, वह उनके सामने आते होंगे या ऐसे किसान आते होंगे कि जिनके यहा व्यापार भी होता है और जमीन भी होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश का एक एकरेज किसान बहुत छोटा किसान है। हमारे यहाँ 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा जमीन-होल्डर ऐसे हैं कि उनके पास पांच एकड़ से नीचे जमीन है तो इनके बारे में तो यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम उनको कैसे मदद पहुँचा सकें। आज देहात में ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि कुछ लोग जिनके पास जमीन थी, जो बड़े जमींदार थे, लैंड रिफार्म्स आने के बाद भी जिन्होंने जमीन इधर उधर करके रख ली उनको इस सारे विकास का पूर्ण लाभ मिला है, उनको सम्बिली मिली है, उनको लोन्स मिले हैं। उनको सब कुछ मिला है। भगव जो हमारे छोटे किसान हैं, जो हमारे देश के बैकबोन हैं उन को बहुत कम लाभ पहुँचा है। तो मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से वित्त मंत्री के जरिए यह प्रार्थना करूँगी कि इसके बारे में सोचे अगर हो सके तो उनकी मदद करें। उनको यह सोचना चाहिए कि किसान कैसे ऊपर उठे। जब तक वह ऊपर नहीं उठेगा तब तक हम अन्न के उत्पादन में सेलफ सफिशेंट नहीं होने वाले हैं। आप कहते हैं कि 75 में हम सेलफ सफिशेंट बन जायेंगे। मेरे स्थान से यह केवल घोषित जायेगा। जब तक हमारे एथ्रीकल्चर में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक यह होना बहुत मुश्किल है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती थी कि यह हमारे देश में जो कुछ प्लान बना तीन-तीन वर्ष वर्तीय योजनाएँ बन गई, चौथी बनने में तो बहुत गडबड़ी हो गई, हो सकता है कि तीन प्लान का यह परिणाम है कि हम चौथी प्लान नहीं बना सकते हैं। वित्त मंत्री के काम में कोई गलती है यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन ऐसे भौके पर तो हम आगे कि आगे हम प्लान नहीं कर सकते। आज

देहातों में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिसको हम बीकर सेक्षण कह सकते हैं। उनकी हालत ऐसी है कि आज उनको दो दफा पेट भर पूरा खाना भी नहीं मिल सकता है और हाउसिंग का सवाल तो अलग रहा। जब खाना नहीं मिलता तो हावसिंह का सवाल कहां आ सकता है? उसमें बेकार भी हैं, प्रदंड-बेकार भी हैं। मैंने इतना सारा बजट पढ़ा मोरार जी भाई जैसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में वित्त मंत्रालय है और यह गांधी जी के भन्त हैं, उनको मैं मानती भी हूँ और जानती भी हूँ, तो उनसे मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी कोई योजना क्यों नहीं आती है कि जिसमें नीचे से हमारी प्लान बने और नीचे से काम चले? हमेशा बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं कि यह जो प्लान बन रहा है, धीरे-धीरे इस की एकोनामी परकोलेट होकर नीचे तक पहुँच जाएगी और लोग ऊपर उठेंगे। मगर यह धोखाबाजी हो रही है। यह परकोलेट तो ही नहीं जैसे शिव जी की जटा में गंगा जी जा कर समा गई ऐसे ही इस देश के 10 परसेट, 20 परसेट जो लोग हैं उनकी जटा में ज्यादातर बेल्य जा कर बस गई है। हमारा जो बीकर सेक्षण है जो गरीब है, हरिजन है, मध्यम और नीचे के इकोनामिक स्तर के लोग हैं, उनके पास यह नेशनल बेल्य बहुत कम पहुँची है। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी— अगर मोरार जी भाई यहां होने तो अच्छा था, गांधी जी ने कहा था। कि जब कोई काम करो तब दरिद्रनारायण को नजर में रख कर काम करो। जब देश का प्लान पहली दफा बनने जा रहा था, तब बिनोधा जी को भी प्लानिंग कमिशन ने बुनाया था और उन्होंने उस बक्त कहा था कि आप इस तरह का प्लानिंग सोचें जिसमें नीचे का आदमी ऊपर उठ सके, उसी स्थान से अपने प्लानिंग को शुरू करो। लेकिन आज आप देखें कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स इनना मंहगा होने पर मिलता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि जिनके पास बेल्य बढ़ी है, वे सारे का सारा कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स खरीद सकते हैं, गरीब लोग इन्हें हाइ-हिट हैं कि वे स्थान जी ही नहीं मिलते। जो बीच के लोग हैं, जिनकी आमदनी बंधी हुई है, जिनकी हालत

इनी ज्यादा खराब है—जिसका बगँत नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर हम कहते हैं यह डेमोक्रेसी है—मैं डेमोक्रेसी में पूरी अद्वा रखते वाली हूँ—लेकिन अगर हम जनता को इस डेमोक्रेसी में रोटी न दे सकें, हाउसिंग एकोमो-डेशन न दे सकें तो हमारी अद्वा या लोगों की अद्वा, चाहे हम कितनी कोशिश करें, डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं टिक सकती।

मैं उम्मीद करती थी कि इस बजट से एक नया मोड़ आयेगा, जिसमें हमारे गरीब लोगों को कुछ दिलासा मिल सकेगा, तसली मिलेगा कि हमारा आम भी खुल रहा है। जब जब पंचवर्षीय योजना बनती है हम बताते हैं कि इतने आदमियों को रोजगार मिलेगा, और इतने बेकार रहेंगे, लेकिन मैं एक बात साफ तौर से कहता चाहती हूँ कि हमारे गरीब और भूखे लोग अनिश्चित काल तक इन्तजार करके नहीं रहेंगे, वे डेस्ट्रेट होकर जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, करेंगे।

सभापति महोश्य, आप विसेज एरिया से आते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि वहां लोगों की क्या हालत है, उनके पास पूरे समय के लिए काम नहीं है, इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ी है, डीसेंट्लाइजेशन आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हुआ है, लोग शहरों की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं। शहरों की क्या हालत है—मैंने कनकता में देखा कि गटर से गंदा पानी ग्रोवर-फ्लो हो रहा है, गारबेज के देहरे के देहर पड़े हुए हैं और उन्हीं में लालों लोग बेघर पढ़े हुए हैं। सिर्फ़ कनकता ही नहीं, बम्बई और तमाम बड़े-बड़े शहरों की यही हालत है, क्योंकि रूरल एरियाज की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। रूरल एरियाज में काम न होने के कारण लोग शहरों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं, जिससे शहरों में सेनिटेशन का सवाल खड़ा होता है, हाउसिंग का सवाल खड़ा होता है, जिसके कारण दंगे मच रहे हैं, नोगों में फस्ट्रेशन फैल रहा है। हमारे यूधस में जो फस्ट्रेशन आया हुआ है उसका क्या कारण है? उसके प्रते का कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक कारण यह भी है कि उनके दिन को तसली नहीं है कि कभी

## [भीमती जयावेन शाह]

हमारा नसीब भी खुलेगा, उनको कोई आशाजनक तस्वीर सामने नहीं आती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं पिछले दिनों बिहार और दूसरी जगहों पर गई थी, मैंने देखा कि वहां की लैंड अच्छी है, पानी अच्छा मिलने पर भी खेती नहीं होती है, बार बार अकाल पड़ता है। राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ा, मेरे यहां गुजरात में भी पड़ा। मैं विस मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूँ—फाइनेंस कमीशन ने अपने सुभाव सेन्टरल गवर्नरेट को दिये हैं, मैं चाहती हूँ कि राज्यों की सहायता के मामले में आप ऐसी कठीनाई बनायें कि जिस स्टेट के लोग, उनके मंत्रीगण ऐसा वायदा करें कि हम अपने यहां लैंड रिफोर्म करें, सोशल रिफोर्म करें, उनकी आप ज्यादा मदद करें। गुजरात के बारे में अपाने क्या किया—आपने उनकी सहायता काट ली। आप कहते हैं कि वह आगे बढ़ा हुआ स्टेट है। वह आगे कैसे बढ़ा है वहां के किसानों ने मेहनत की है, वहां की सरकार ने किसानों की मदद की लैंड, रिफोर्म और शोशल रिफोर्म किए। हमनिए आगे बढ़े हैं। चूंकि वह आगे बढ़े हैं, इसलिए आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं मिलेगा—यह पालिसी गत है, इससे लोगों के हृत्सेन्टिव को आप कम कर रहे हैं। यह केवल गुजरात का ही सवाल नहीं है, यह नेशनल सवाल है, सारे देश का सवाल है। हमारी नमदा के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती है। मैं आपसे बूँदता चाहती हूँ कि ग्रंथर दो गान पहले यह काम हो जाता, तो इसमें किनारा ग्रन्थ पैशा हो सकता था, मगर ऐसा नहीं होता है।

मी प्रकार से पेट्रो ईमिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की बात है और आक शोर डिलिंग की बात है। ऐसे बहुत से नेशनल सवाल हैं जैसे कि मीठायुर की योजना है। ये सारे नेशनल व्याप्ति हैं और इसी दृष्टि से इनको देखना चाहिए। हर एक बात में साल, दो साल, गांच साल और दस साल बीत जाते हैं और उससे देश का बहुत नुकशान जोना है। जब हम अन्न के दाने दाने

के पीछे मरते हैं तब क्या हम ऐसी स्कीमें नहीं बना सकते हैं?... (व्यब्धान) ...हमारे सेठी साहब भी मध्य प्रदेश से ही आते हैं, वे भी इस बात को देखें। ये योजनाएं सारे देश की योजनाएं हैं। मैं बिल मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि वे इन सारी बातों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें ताकि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके।

18.00 hrs.

आज सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यह गांधी शनावटी का वर्ष है। मुझे अफमोस होता है कि इस वर्ष के बजट में हमारे बोरारजी भाई ने ऐसी यात्रा योजनाएं क्यों नहीं रखीं जैसे कि ड्रिफिंग बाटर का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। आज देश का नक्शा बदल रहा है, दिमाग भी बदल रहा है। जब हम गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं तो फिर हमें इस देश में नये विचार से परिवर्तन लाने का मन चुरू करना पड़ेगा। वरन्तु ऐसी बातों का रेप्लेनशन इस बजट में नहीं दिक्काई देना है जिससे लोगों को छसलनी हो और आज देश के अंदर जो कस्ट्रेशन है वह दूर हो।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Public memory is short. I was talking to some people just two years ago when I entered this Parliament. I made a statement then that the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, is the last Congress President who is going to liquidate the Congress organisation. Of course, it is not my business to say it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Speak on the budget.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : That was why I said it is not my business to say this.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam) : What is he talking about? How is this relevant?

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU**  
(Chittoor): The PSP has already been liquidated. Let him bother about his party's fate.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Here is a Finance Minister who is going to liquidate the finances of this country. If we take the taxation measures here from 1947, we come across many Finance Ministers, their resignations and their episodes. Here is a man who goes on increasing taxes, who sticks to his bureaucratic principle of taxing the country very heavily.

Shri Palkhiwala, an authority on taxation, has calculated by statistics that India is the only country which is so heavily taxed. This is the socialism they want to celebrate in the Gandhi Centenary year.

In the name of Gandhi Centenary, I want two revolutions in this country. One is to fight out unemployment and the other is to bring about a revolution in the agricultural field.

What is the social revolution indicated by the Finance Minister to this country. He has a cruel heart towards the farmers of India who represent eighty per cent of the population. He has taxed fertilisers. We are not even self-sufficient in fertilisers and they contemplate importing fertilisers from abroad. Fertiliser factories are not allowed to be started, even if they are sponsored and collaboration agreements had been arrived at. This is the kind of agricultural economy which the Congress Government advocating socialism wants to build. Our needs of nitrogenous fertilisers are 1.7 million tonnes of which we produce only 0.55 million, resulting in the import of 1.05 million tonnes. We need 0.65 million tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers of P. O. 2.5. We produce 0.23 million tonnes and our imports are 0.14 million tonnes. Similarly we need potassic fertilisers of 0.45 million tonnes. We do not produce anything at all and we can import only 0.213 million tonnes of K2O. This is not a budget aimed at furthering socialism : it is business-oriented and gives export incentive and is meant to help big business houses. The Hazare report had been rejected. I doubt even whether Mr. Desai would reply to this debate because his position is in the doldrums. There is coldwar going on inside the Congress

between the industrialist and monopolist groups in the Congress.

Article 263 speaks of co-ordination between the States and the Centre. I represent one of the Southern States. I can quote figures to prove how the southern States had been neglected by the North Indian rulers, specially U. P. which had been ruling India all along through Nehru. The irrigation facilities provided in Mysore State are the worst, they are worse than Rajasthan. In the matter of public sector investments, from 1951-52 to 1967-68, over Rs. 2,400 crores had been invested but Mysore's share is only Rs. 48 crores. Even expansion schemes of the ITI and BEL had been taken away from Mysore by a conspiracy to take things away from Mysore. Krishna and Godavari disputes had been referred to the Tribunal and they are hanging in the air. Politics come into play even clearance is not given to certain schemes, such as the Mangalore fertiliser factory. Both the Congress and the non-Congress Chief Ministers welcome the suggestion made under article 263 : I mean that even Shri Brahmananda Reddi who is a Congress Chief Minister had made this point.

We want a permanent Commission to meet out justice with respect to all financial allocations and the resources with respect to the development of all backward States in the country. Its duty must be : "making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject;" And

"it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

So far, after 20 years of rule by the Congress Government, the Congress Government has not made any progress in this respect in order to give a uniform development to the country and all the States. I want all the financial allocations to the States to be made on the basis of population. For that alone, an independent Commission should be appointed. Some Finance Commission headed by Shri Mahavir Tyagi will not suffice. All the suggestions made by the States have not been agreed to by him. Therefore, with these suggestions, I resume my seat.

[**Shri K. Lakkappa**]

One small point, and I have done. The Ministry is taxing the people heavily. There are a number of problems pertaining to the States, and a number of problems with respect to border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Congress Working Committee has been scheduled to meet to take a decision on the Mahajan Commission report and it has perpetually played a fraud, yielding to the tactics played by this venomous cobra of the country, the Home ministry, under Mr. Chavan who is using all unconstitutional methods. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Wrong.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : You better resign from the Congress and join the Opposition. Let us all go and join the Opposition parties. You have no business to say that it is wrong.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** Order, order. Please conclude.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : This has been hanging fire ; is this country going to give the impression that we have to adopt violence in this country ? Because, Mr. Chavan has been nursing the Shiv Sena which has created fraud, arson, looting of the South Indians ; they have done a barbarous act under the very nose of Mr. Chavan, and so I call him\*\*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : The allegations made by Mr. Lakkappa against Mr. Chavan have already been refuted. Therefore, they may be expunged.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Why should it be expunged ? (*Interruptions*.)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Order, order. Please take you seat. Please take your seat first. Once the allegation was made ; twice the allegation was made. It was refuted a number of times. How long will you continue like that ? One cannot continue to make an allegation like that.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : I did not make any allegation at any time, calling him as\*\*, that is, Mr. Chavan, at any time. There-

fore, this is the first time that I am calling him as\*\*

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : That will be expunged. (*Interruptions*.)

**SHRI P. GOPALAN** (Tellicherry) : It will be there on the record.

**SHRI RAJASEKHARAN** (Kanakapura) : Sir, I must congratulate our Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister on his having tried to present the best possible budget out of the existing situation. He has tried his best to consolidate the gains which have been made during the recent months. While doing so, the Finance Minister has been very harsh to the farming community. The vitals of our country are being eaten away every day by our unproductive labour force and the inefficient Government employees. Whatever resources the Finance Minister has been able to mop up are being drained away in paying more wages to the labour force and more dearness allowance to the inefficient employees. It looks to me as though this country and this Government are only existing to feed the unproductive labour force and the inefficient Government employees. The labour force in our country unfortunately is most unproductive and costly.

It was mentioned in this House the other day with regard to Bhilai and Bokaro that we are employing 18000 to 20000 people to produce 1 million tons of steel, whereas in Japan they employ only 2,000 people. This creates a doubt whether we are producing steel or silver in these steel plants. We have invested about Rs. 2400 crores in our public sector. I know public sector is essential and after sometime, they will take care of the productive aspect of our country. But at present, we have spent much of our capital on unproductive things. About Rs. 80 crores are invested on building palatial houses for the executives in the public sector industries. At least hereafter such expenditure should be avoided.

Our public sector industries are suffering for want of efficient executives. Unfortunately, we have trusted our administrators too much and not entrusted these things so technocrats. At least hereafter, technocrats

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

should be put heads of public sector industries. The present administrative system is most unsuited to our country. Before the independence, it was taking care of law and order and collection of revenue and the something is being continued now. It is not production-oriented. This should be remedied as early as possible.

There has been much delay in taking decisions, due to which the project cost are increasing every day. Most of our resources are being drained away in this manner. To give a benefit worth one rupee to the people, we spend Rs. 4 on the administration. This should be taken care of.

We have been hearing from the very beginning that agriculture will receive top priority, but if we see the allocations made in all the plans, agriculture has not received top priority. In the fourth plan, for instance they have allotted only 20.6 per cent to agriculture whereas industry gets 24.8 per cent. 50 per cent of our national income comes from agriculture sector. It employs about two-thirds of the labour force in our rural areas. It contributes two-third to our export earnings. But still it is not receiving proper treatment from the Government. The rural people are living in a very miserable way. They do not have good roads, good houses, enough drinking water, good lighting facilities, etc. I understand the average earning of a villager is about 50 paise per day. How can the Government put taxes on the farmers when this is their plight? Unfortunately, Government is putting a levy on fertilisers. In 1966, after devaluation, the cost of fertilisers went up by 57.7 per cent. Now we are putting more taxes on it. At this cost, can our farmers purchase fertilisers? Every year more and more farmers are beginning to use fertilisers. So, we must make it available to them at cheaper rates.

As you are aware, Sir, one tonne of fertiliser put to the land would ordinarily give two tonnes of foodgrains. Therefore, I would advocate to the Finance Minister to consider withdrawing this levy on fertilisers.

I would now come to the agricultural taxation which the Finance Minister has included in his budget proposals. To justify this he said that some people who have got black money invest it in agriculture in an attempt to convert their black money into white money. If it is so, let Finance Minister bring forward a separate legislation to curb that. Why

should he penalise thousands of millions of farmers who are contributing to the production in this country?

Much has been said about the green revolution. I would like to submit to the House that most of the people who are talking about it do not know how in the countryside a plant is grown. You must understand that the plants are exposed to the vagaries of nature and a lot of diseases would affect them in that period. All these things the farmer has got to fight against and increase his production. Even if he gets a good production he will not get a good price. Unfortunately, our Government has not come forward to give price support to all the produce that the farmers are growing in this country. I would just quote what Dr. Ashok Mitra, Chairman, Agriculture Prices Commission, has said about the green revolution. He wrote in *The Statesman* of October 14th and 15th:

"Foodgrain production in 1967-68 has been excellent: optimism has accordingly filled the air, fostering a widespread impression that the agricultural revolution is more than three quarters accomplished. Much of this optimism is owing to the increase in this year's wheat output over last year's by almost 45 per cent; compared with our previous best achievement, which was in 1964-65, the increase in the production of wheat this year is nearly 35 per cent."

And yet, it will not do to lose sight of some of the other elements in the situation. As Table I shows despite this year's record output, the compound rate of growth of output of all foodgrains, with 1950-51 as base, is hardly 2.25 per cent. This is not even enough to keep pace with the annual rise in population. What is more, a substantial part of this modest growth was in fact achieved during the 1950s. The rate of growth for the period 1949-50 to 1958-59 was as high as 3.29 per cent per annum; in contrast that for the last ten years has been only 0.67 per cent per annum. Even for wheat, the stupendous strides registered this year merely mean that we are still struggling to return to the trend line of growth reached earlier, around 4 per cent per annum."

This would reveal that we have not really made our green revolution successful

[Shri Rajasekharan]

We have just started. As you are aware, the new strategy in agriculture has just started. We have started implementing it since 1966-67. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to give a complete tax-holiday for our agricultural sector at least for ten to twenty years. We have been proposing tax-holidays to the industrial sector. We are giving development rebate to the industrial sector. We have been giving a lot of concessions to the industrial sector. Why not we give this particular sector, the agricultural sector, a tax-holiday? This sector has suffered for years together. This sector deserves a good treatment at least now at the hands of the Government.

If the money is put in the pockets of our farmers those people will be the biggest common market in our country. They are prepared to consume most of our industrial production, most of our consumer goods. In Japan, which is a highly industrialised country, about 80 per cent of its products produced by them are consumed by the farmers in Japan itself.

So, our rural population will be the biggest market for all our industrial output and the consumer goods in our country. Therefore, let the government give more attention to agro-based industries in this country so that the employment potential will increase.

Then I would say that the government should immediately come forward with a price support policy, so far as agricultural products are concerned. Now what unfortunately happens is that the farmer puts all his efforts and makes a good produce. But he is not able to get a good price, because he is at the mercy of the middlemen. This should go. For that the government should come forward with a strong agricultural price support policy. The earlier it is done the better it will be for the farmers.

Here I would like to say what other countries are doing in this connection. Take the case of Japan. Every year Japan is spending about 200 billion yen for giving price support to paddy. We should certainly emulate this example.

Then I would like to point out to the Finance Minister that agricultural development depends greatly on research. The success of new strategies and strains which

we are discussing on the floor of the House and which we are reading in newspapers depend on agricultural research. But what are we doing for agricultural research? We are allotting hardly ten per cent of our science budget on agricultural research whereas countries like Australia and New Zealand are spending 45 per cent of their science budget on agricultural research. I would appeal to the Finance Minister that at least during the Fourth Plan period substantial amounts should be set apart for agricultural research.

Then I come to regional imbalances. During the period 1951-52 to 1967-68 we have made an investment of Rs. 2,400 crores in the public sector. How much of it has gone to Mysore? Only about Rs. 48 crores. Though we have been talking much about giving proper or better treatment to States which are backward, these figures would indicate that the Centre has not treated all backward States on an equal footing.

In this connection, I would like to make one suggestion. I understand that the government is thinking of setting up a second unit of Bharat Electricals and Indian telephone Industries. Technical opinion has been in favour of setting up these industries in the Southern States because they want the area to be cool and dust-free. The technical committee has given a clear opinion that they should be set up in the area where they are already working. Here I may say that there is already a move to get these industries located in Uttar Pradesh or some other northern State. I would plead with the Finance Minister to see that these industries are set up in an area where they will be able to produce in an economic way.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet); Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a developing country like ours, the budget has a tremendous impact on the economy of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN; He may continue his speech tomorrow. We will now take up this half an hour discussion.

18.30 hrs.

#### HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

General Motors Corporation of U.S.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Mr.

Chairman, at the beginning let me say that it would have been better if the Minister of External Trade were also here because this matter would directly relate to his Ministry. But, somehow or other, the original question that was asked was asked of the Minister of Industrial Development and hence this important discussion also relates to him. While replying to the debate, if the Minister now takes the plea that the matter concerns another Minister, that would not be tenable. In that case, he should have asked his colleague to be present here.

In the beginning I must admit one thing about this government. What this government lacks in talent, in sincerity of purpose and desire for progress is, to a good extent, made up by its luck.

If we look around ourselves, agricultural production has gone up without the Government having done much for it; or, if we look into the industrial field, the aggravation of the situation caused by recession at least has been stopped and the situation has not worsened though the Government did not do anything to avoid the recession or to speed up the economy. Similarly, in exports this year there has been a tremendous rise though it may have been a result of the recession. Things have looked a little better but as a friend I can warn this Government, let them not stretch their luck too far because they might snap it.

Coming closer to the subject of exports, let us take the export of engineering goods. Out of a total world export of Rs. 1,200 thousand crores, our share this year is expected to be only about Rs. 85 crores. In the coming year the target is about Rs. 100 crores worth of goods. The total export of Rs. 85 crores that we have made is only 2 per cent of the total production of engineering goods in our country. What does that indicate? It indicates that there is a tremendous potentiality in the field of exports of engineering goods. If this Government gave it the speed, the direction and the purpose that is required, there is an endless potentiality for us to increase our exports of engineering goods.

Having said that I would like to come closer to the particular subject under discussion, namely, exports of automobile components and products of automobile ancillary industries. Out of the total exports of

engineering goods of Rs. 85 crores which I mentioned some time ago, our exports of automobile components is only worth about Rs. 1.5 crores. This again shows what scope there is for increasing the exports of our automobile goods. What our businessmen, our Government and our planners failed to foresee had to be told to us by a foreign concern, the General Motors. Their people were here recently and what they said indicates once again that a red-hot market exists in foreign countries for Indian products, specially for Indian automobile components.

The General Motors people know their business. Our Ministers should know—many of us know—that the annual sales of that Corporation is equal to the total Budget of the Government of India. When they say that a tremendous scope exists, they could not possibly have been talking loosely. According to newspaper reports, the General Motors representatives who were here said that the General Motors buys components worth \$10 billion annually from outside manufacturers. That team also indicated that even if they bought 1 per cent of their total requirements from India, it would mean export of goods worth more than \$100 million annually. What would that mean? That would mean that our exports in a single year can go up by Rs. 75 crores. Putting it in another way, it would mean that there is a possibility of a cent per cent increase in our exports of engineering goods; or, putting it still in another way, it would mean that our exports of automobile components can be stepped up fifty times in a year or two or as soon as the Government permits or as fast as our industrialists can move.

As has been said, we only have newspaper reports. That is why this discussion, so that the Ministers can enlighten us more about it. But to achieve this, one does not have to bat even an eyelid. Probably what is needed is that the Government will have to open its eyes. It has been said that the scope exists. It has been shown by other developing countries that the automobile industry puts the engineering industry in a developing country into high gear. This is what lays down the foundation for further expansion and the Government here should take it seriously.

I understand that when the team visited India to look into the various ancillary factories

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

ries and assess their capabilities, it come to Delhi to meet the officials ; who are paid by the people of India to stick to their jobs. But just at that time the Commerce Minister Mr. Dinesh Singh at the last moment cancelled his appointment with the team and went to Lucknow for some Congress party work. I do not know whether the people of India expected him to look after the Congress Party work or to take care of the exports of the country.

If these projects come up and if the Government give fillip to exports, it would assist the industry itself and it will enable full utilisation of the existing capacity ; there is under-utilisation at present. This will create more job opportunities, besides creating component assembly and special assembly units. All this will have as snow-balling effect creating more jobs and more potentialities and more employment.

Having said that I shall now come to the questions and since the Minister is not there, probably the Deputy Minister will answer. We are all young persons...

AN HON. MEMBER He is older than you.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He may be older than me but still he is young.

I shall ask pointed questions and I pray that instead of making generalisations, he will answer them so that doubts in the minds of many people might be removed.

Firstly, what will be the policy of the Government with regard to collaboration agreements ? If the country is to make new components, we must bear in mind that the three automobiles that we are making in India are outdated in all the other countries. If components are to be exported, they have to be for the models that are in production in various advanced countries. And models change every year. Unless there is collaboration agreement or some tie-up, they will not be able to change so fast as their models change. Otherwise our components will be for models which had been thrown out of production in all the countries twenty years before.

My second question is : what will be the policy of the Government with regard to the permission for import of foreign engineers

and technicians ? Since these goods will be exported to countries thousands of miles away, there is a difficulty which will arise. If a thing is defective, if the buyer and seller are here, the buyer can go to the manufacturer or the buyer can reject the goods or accept them after seeing them. What happens if those goods are exported to England or America and rejected there ? That is why there may be need for having engineers or technicians so that goods can be made according to their specification according to their standards and inspected here.

My third question is : what will be the policy of the Government with regard to the import of machinery for making there components ? Suppose some specialised machinery is required. What will they do ?

Fourthly, what will be the Government's policy with regard to industrial licences ? A licence may not be required to make components and they may as well say that many industries had been de-licensed and many components do not require licence. This is a misnomer or hoodwinking and telling the people the wrong thing. An industry may be delicensed but still people have to knock at the doors of the ministry to get collaboration agreements sanctioned, foreign exchange sanctioned for import of machinery components, etc. Delicensing is not as complete as it appears.

There have been cases that because of labour shortage in those countries, those manufacturers want complete components to be made here and they can import them. If that is the condition, there may be need for licensing. What would be the policy of the Government about modernising and increasing the volume of production ? Let the Minister ask himself one question. Will he do something with the things that the country produces but does not use up ? If we make things which we do not consume, will those people trust in the validity, in the quality and in the working adaptability of those components ? So, there might be a necessity of making those newer models and making them in larger volumes. In that case, I want to know what will be the policy of the Government of India.

Lastly, what will be your policy with regard to further expansion. We have seen in the case of Japan which was at the very

bottom level of automobile production like our country, in the last decade, there has been such a tremendous progress in Japan that Japan today is No. 2 producer of automobiles in the world and these people have taken over the market in South-East Asia. We can restrict things ourselves but we cannot restrict in the other countries of the world. It has been indicated by the General Motors that there may be a possibility of exporting 3 lakh cars to South-East Asia. Will the Government allow it? What is the position of the offer that has been made to them, what did they offer, what did they discuss with the Commerce Ministry what are the matters under the consideration of the Government. In reply to the original Question, you had said that the team had come, they discussed it with the Commerce Ministry and that the matter was under consideration. I want to know from the Minister what did the team offer, what did they discuss with the Commerce Ministry and what are the matters that you are considering now.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Member for being a little charitable to the Government for the first time in admitting that there has been an increase in exports, that agriculture has been good and for that he has given us a better luck. I can assure you I also wish them equally good luck. But when it will come I do not know.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : It is in the offing.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I hope this luck in the offing remains a good hope like a carrot dangling before you. Regarding the exports that have gone up, he has said it is due to luck. I would like to mention one thing. As he himself is an industrialist of some repute...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Am I?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : If you are not, I stand to correction. I would like him to go back 21 years and see what were the exports then and what are the exports now. That way, this country has

definitely progressed in the industrial field, probably, not to that extent where...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Let us not have this type of an argument. This type of argument has been thrown down our necks so often that it is useless. In an examination, if you get 1 mark in half-yearly and you may get 7 marks in annual, you may, of course, say that it is 700 per cent increase but still you do not pass. So, if you say in 21 years, it has gone up, still the people are not satisfied.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I am replying to what he said. Again, he said that he wanted the components of the automobiles to be exported. I am very happy that the components should be exported. But I would like to know what is the quality of the components of automobiles. Please see the cars like the Fiat, the Herald and the Hindustan. There is a general public criticism. Are your components worth exporting? I would first like to ask my friends, let these companies have better components and then we can think of exporting them. Otherwise, if we export them and have a bad name, our goodwill is lost. I can assure you that the automobile components can never be exported. You will be surprised to know that in regard to all the exports that we do in this country, there is one unique thing and that is the one item that we do not export is the cars.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You are wrong. According to Government figures, cars worth Rs. 1.05 crores were exported last year. This is according to your Tariff Commission's Report.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I stand to correction. But that is what I feel.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Exported to Nepal.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Possibly. But the point is that we do not have an export market for cars. Therefore, I would make an appeal that the quality of these cars should be improved.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He should be able to tell us the reasons why export is

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

not possible and there being no market for it. Is it because the cost is high, productivity is low or there is very high taxation?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is for him to consider those things. He must hear my reply first. Then I will listen to him.

A team from General Motors had come in January 1969. They had discussions with the Commerce Ministry. There were two representatives from Vauxhall Motors, one from the Overseas Division of General Motors and one representative from the Opal Division of General Motors and there were representatives of Hindustan Motors also present during the discussion with the Commerce Ministry. Nobody from the Ministry of Industrial Development was present. The representatives had not met the Minister of Industrial Development.

They had said that there is a good market for Indian components and parts of automobiles and they can be exported. They said they were in a position to buy from Hindustan Motors these parts. Discussions were held with the Commerce Ministry. The Commerce Ministry asked these representatives to submit a concrete proposal. That has not yet come. So to say anything now is premature because we are awaiting their scheme which the Commerce Ministry had asked them to send to our Ministry regarding supply of parts and components for Vauxhall, peripheral parts for Opal and side castings etc. which need testing of the facilities required. Detailed proposals from the Hindustan Motors are awaited by the Government of India.

Regarding Hindustan Motors, they had a collaboration agreement with Messrs. Morris Ltd. of U. K. which expired in 1966 and they have a collaboration agreement with Messrs. Vauxhall Motors and General Motors regarding trucks. Their manufacture of passenger cars for the year has been 22,687 and that of commercial vehicles has been 1,981. Whereas their installed capacity was 20,000, their production has been 22,687.

Regarding the question of policy, it is well known to the hon. Member himself.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We want a specific answer, not a general one.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Cases will be considered independently on merits. The Government of India have told these representatives that within their policy, export-oriented industries and their ancillaries will receive careful consideration for encouragement of export. But merely saying that so and so are experts and Hindustan Motors saying that there is good scope for export or that there is a substantial market available for export will not suffice.

In conclusion, I can only say that when Government receive some definite and concrete proposals from these representatives, they will consider what to do.

भ्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, बड़े दुल के साथ मुझे कहना पছता है जब एक दुकानदार ही अपनी चीज़ को खराब बताता है तो खरीदार उसकी उस चीज़ से किस प्रकार प्रभावित होगा। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ जो मोटर कम्पोनेंट्स बनते हैं वे ऐसे बनते हैं जिन्हें निकृष्ट ही कहा जा सकता है। यह दोष किनका है? मैं व्यापारियों को दोष नहीं दे सकता है। मजदूरों को भी नहीं दे सकता। व्यापारी स्वयं उन चीजों को नहीं बनाता है। बनाने वाले इंजी-नियर होते हैं और उनके नीचे मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियनें होती हैं। हमने इन यूनियनों को इतना मिर पर चढ़ा रखा है कि वे पूरा काम नहीं गरते हैं। मजदूरों को उचित बैनन मिले, उचित मुक्तिकाये मिलें, मैं इसका पक्षपाती हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मजहूर और ट्रेडी-शियन ईमानदारी से और परिश्रम से काम करे। किन्तु यदि वे ऐसा नहीं करते तो यह जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई मशीनरी बनाने की बात सोच रही है जिससे हमारे यहाँ जो चीजें बने उनकी कालिटी अच्छी हो और उनकी माँग विदेशों में बराबर बढ़ती रहे?

प्रीत्योगिक विकास करना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। नियर्ति व्यापार बढ़ाना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। वह तभी बढ़ सकता है जबकि हम यहाँ प्रचली कालिटी की चीज़ बनावें और

उम्हें विदेशियों को खरीदने के लिए आकर्षित करें। यह एक बहुत शुभ लक्षण है कि आज अमरीका की जनरल मोटर्ज़ सरीखी कम्पनियाँ इस ओर मुख्यत्व हो रही हैं और वह हमारे यहां बनी चीजों को खरीदना चाहती है।

समाप्ति बहोदय : आप सवाल ही पूछें। ब्रीफ रहें।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाने की बात भी सूच रही है ताकि उनकी क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और बदनामी विदेशों में न हो। अगर क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं होती है तो व्यापारी आपको दोष दे सकते हैं और आप उनको। लेकिन आप देख रहे हैं कि आप कुछ ऐसे कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं जिससे व्यापारियों का उत्पादन पर कंट्रोल नहीं रहता।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने क्वालिटी का प्रश्न उठाया है। हमारे यहाँ प्रजातन्त्र है और सिक्स्टन इकोनोमी है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी है और पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है। बहुत सी चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी बनती हैं। गवर्नमेंट उनको इम्प्रूव करने को जहां तक हो सकता है प्रयत्न करती है। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन्ज़ भी आई थीं। उनको भी इस्टलेमेंट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। प्रजातन्त्रीय तरीके से जितना भी किया जा सकता है, सरकार करने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन यह बहुत कुछ मैनुफैक्चरर पर भी नियंत्र करता है। वह स्वयं इस बात की ओर व्यापार दे ताकि जनता और देश को अच्छे से अच्छा माल पिल सके।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : We know that, although we are manufacturing 22,000 passenger cars per year—Hindustan—we are still not in a position to meet the demand and people have to wait in the waiting list per years. In that context, I want to know this. If we permit these people to export these compo-

nents, will supplying the demand not be still further delayed and will the internal prices of passenger cars not go up still further? These are my doubts and I hope, the Minister will reply to these.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The hon. Member has expressed his doubts. They may be true or may not be true. We shall examine them and then inform him.

श्री शिव चंद्र भा (मधुबनी) : मेरे सबाल यह है : (1) अमरीका कैसे यह जो टीम आई थी, क्या यह अनेक आप—आन इंटर्स ओन—आई थी, या सरकार ने उसको बुलाया था? (2) यहां से अमरीका को काम्पोनेंट्स के एक्स-पोर्ट किए जाने के बारे में रिपोर्ट तो सरकार के पास बाद में प्रायेगी, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो बातें हुई हैं, क्या उनके प्रायाचार पर सरकार ने कोई एक्सीमेट बनाया है कि कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा और उससे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष और टोटल कितना कारैन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा? इस बातचीत में उनकी तरफ से काम्पोनेंट्स की जो प्राइस आकर की गई है, वह प्राइस दूसरे मुल्कों से मिलने वाली इन काम्पोनेंट्स की प्राइस के मुकाबले में कितनी है? (3) क्या इस बातचीत में वे लोग कोई पोलीटिकल स्ट्रांग भी एटेंच कर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से बातचीत में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है? (4) जहां तक क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है, सबकी तरफ से यह विचार प्रकट किया जाता है कि वह अच्छी नहीं है और इस लिए हमारी मोटर कम्पनीज़ का व्यापार आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जितनी स्वारायियाँ हैं, वे मोटे तौर पर इस इंडस्ट्री के प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होने की वजह से हैं। चूंकि सरकार का आदर्श समाजबाद है, इसलिए उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार प्राटोमोबाइन इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है, ताकि हमारी क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ सके और हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा कारैन एक्सचेंज मिल सके?

श्री मानु अकाश सिंह : (1) यह टीम सरकार ने निमंत्रण पर नहीं आई थी। (2) अब सक हस बारे में छीटेलह लिपोर्ट न आ आये, तब तक हम एक्सपोर्ट की यात्रा और उससे मिलने वाले फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। अभी जबाबी बातें ही हैं। लिपोर्ट आने पर हन बातों पर विचार किया जायेगा कि कितनी इनवेस्टमेंट होगी, कितना एक्सपोर्ट होगा, क्या फारेन कार्लबोरेशन होगा, कितनी रायलटी होगी, वर्गीरह। इस बारे में एक लम्बा-चोड़ा विवरण होता है। वह विवरण आगे के पश्चात् ही इस बारे में कुछ कहा जा सकता है। (3) इसमें राजनीति का कोई प्रश्न नहीं प्राप्ता है। कूकि उन्होंने अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है, इसलिए बात आगे नहीं बढ़ी है। और किसी कारण से यह मामला रुका नहीं है। (4)

अभी राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। अगर भविष्य में हो, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री शिव बन्द भट्ट : वे जो प्राइस आफर कर रहे हैं, वह दूसरे मुल्कों द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्राप्ति के मुकाबले में कितनी है ?

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। इसलिए अभी कोई बात विचाराधीन नहीं है। जब वे रिपोर्ट भेजेंगे, तो हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देंगे, उस पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

18.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Thursday, March 13,  
1969/ Phalguni 22, 1890 (Saka)*