

Fourth Series, No.17

Wednesday, March 12, 1969
Phalguna 21, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 1969 | *Phalguna 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 Perimal 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 Perimal 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 Perimal Ghosh, who has risen to be one of the members of our Ministry here.

श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से श्री एन० प्रार० घोष के दुःख 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 ग्रहण किया, जिन के लिए राजनीति न तो प्रोफेशन बनी, न फैशन बनी, लेकिन एक मिशन के रूप में आई। प्रारम्भ में राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जागरण के आन्दोलन में उनका सहयोग रहा। जैसा आचार्य रंगा जी ने कहा, डाक्टर श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के वह निकट सहयोगी थे। हिन्दू महासभा के मंच से उन्होंने जन-जागरण का कार्य किया। बाद में वह कांग्रेस दल से संबंधित हुए और संसद के बाहर और संसद के भीतर हम देश के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने में वह निरन्तर जागृत रहे। सदन की सदस्यता समाप्त होने के बाद भी उनका जीवन सार्वजनिक कार्य-कलापों में सदा व्यस्त रहता था। उनके मिशन से हमारे देश के और विशेषकर पश्चिमी बंगाल के सार्वजनिक जीवन को जो क्षति पहुँची है उसके

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

प्रति हम सबको खेद है। मैं श्री परिमल घोष और उनके परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों के प्रति अपनी समवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री घोष की आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करे।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से और अपनी ओर से आपके साथ और सदन के नेता के साथ श्री एम० आर० घोष 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 समवेदना 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 DWIVEDI (Kendrapur): 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 (बेगुसराय) : श्री घोष 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 घोष के शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति समवेदना 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 श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या बिदेशी व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

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

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

बैरोसिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (घ). सोवियत संघ तथा अन्य पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के आयात-संगठन तथा उच्चम सामान्यतः भारत से माल खरीदने के लिए सीधे कार्यवाही करते हैं। फिर भी यह संभव है कि

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

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 श्रीकार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजकीय व्यापार निगम के होते हुये व्यक्तिगत एजेंट 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 ?"

अब उन्होंने जबाब केवल इतना ही दिया कि हो सकता है ऐसा हो। अब है कि नहीं, इसको एबालिश कर रहे हैं या नहीं, यह नहीं बताया।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए तो जबाब देंगे।

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : इसमें लिखा हुआ है।

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

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : डेढ़ 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 any. 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 श्रीकार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने नाम नहीं बताये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नाम मालूम नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकार सिंह : जब राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम है तो फिर एजेंटों को मुक्ति 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 श्रीकार सिंह : इसका मतलब यह निकाला जा सकता है कि क्या राजनीति में भाग लेने के लिए वह इस तरह से एजेंटों से काम लेते हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने जवाब दे दिया है कि वह ज्यादा परचेज डाइरेक्ट करते हैं, फिर भी कोई एजेंट 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 Rajagopala Rao,

ex-editor of *Vishva 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 DWIVEDI : His question is whether the Minister is aware of it.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : यह बात तो सही है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे देश से सामान खरीद कर जाता है और जो व्यक्ति सामान खरीक्ते हैं, उनको जो कमीशन मिलता है, उस कमीशन से कम्युनिस्ट 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 हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यन्त्री महोदय

से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जो पैसा कमीशन का मिलता है, वह प्रचार में खर्च किया जाता है, उसके हथियार 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 हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है या नहीं ? अगर 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 हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : आप इसकी जांच करवायेंगे।

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

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो रशियन ट्रेक्टर्स हिन्दुस्तान में धाते थे, केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती थी कि वह एम० टी० सी० के जरिये डील हो, लेकिन रशियन गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट एजेंसीज की मार्फत बेचना चाहती थी। इसको लेकर हिच पैदा हो गई थी, क्या यह मामला अभी सुल्टा है। या नहीं, यदि सुल्टा है तो किस तरह सुल्टा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह ट्रेक्टर का सवाल है, जिसका इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, फिर भी यन्त्रनीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, इसलिए जवाब दे देना है। यह सही है कि पहले बार प्राइवेट एजेंसीज के द्वारा उनका वितरण होता था, मगर अब एच० एच० एच० कारपोरेशन के द्वारा उनका 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 मारफत ही किया जाय ?

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

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

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

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सवाल यह है कि गैर-समाजवादी देश एजेन्सी की मारफत 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 चाहें तो उसके लिए भ्रमर से सवाल दें ।... (ब्यवधान)...

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 नृहराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 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, रुपीपेमेंट पश्चिमी देश भी करते हैं और रुपीपेमेंट इनसे भी होता है। बंगला के और पचासों तरीके हैं। लेकिन मैं सीधे-सीधे मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि हमारी तटस्थ नीति है, न पूँजीवाद से कुछ लेना है और न साम्यवाद से कुछ लेना है, तो जो हमारा अपना तरीका 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 भेद-भाव करते हैं? यदि भेद-भाव नहीं करते हैं, तो क्या आप बतायेंगे कि जो हमारे नियम हैं वह खुले हुए हैं, उनके आचार पर चाहे पूँजीवादी व्यापार करें या समाजवादी व्यापार करें?

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के राजनीतिक पहलू को नहीं लूंगा। जो कुछ सूचनाएँ मेरे पास हैं उनके विश्वास पर मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज का जो माल आता है मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमको मालूम नहीं है—लेकिन इनका जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है वह एजेन्सीज के ग्रू मंगवाता है और एजेंसी उसमें कमीशन खाती है तो कम से कम इस बात को मंत्री महोदय देख लें कि जो उनका स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है वह उन एजेंसीज के ग्रू मंगवाना है और यह बात इनको मालूम क्यों नहीं है। मेरा खयाल यह है कि इस वक्त आयात-निर्यात जितना भी हो रहा है, जो ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के साथ हो रहा है, वह सबका सब एजेन्सीज के ग्रू हो रहा है और बाहर को जो जाता है एस० टी० सी० से, वह इन एजेन्सीज के ग्रू ही जाता है और ये एजेन्सीज 25 परसेंट से लेकर 35 परसेंट 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 रिकम्माइज न करे और सरकार का कोई माल किसी एजेंसी के ग्रू न धाये?

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अगर मंत्री जी कहें तो मैं एजेन्सीज के नाम भी बता सकता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बड़ी लुप्पी की बात है कि उन सबस्यों के मुँह से भी राजकीय व्यापार निगम के समर्थन की बात निकली है और वह शायद घोषे से मरा-मरा के रूप में निकल गई है, राम राम के रूप में नहीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री 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 एजेन्सी की वैधता को खत्म करने के मामले में सरकार विचार करने के लिए तैयार है यास कर आज की पृष्ठभूमि में जबकि इस सदन में सभी ओर 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 भगत : अगर कोई बात नहीं है तो उसका व्यावहारिक कारण होता है, आर्थिकोलॉजिकल कारण नहीं होता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : जवाब तो दिया नहीं। तैयार हैं या नहीं, कुछ तो कहें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सारी ट्रेड के पैटर्न को बदलने में अगर कोई विवक्षित है तो वह व्यावहारिक विवक्षित ही हो सकती है। लेकिन इसकी तकसिल में जाने में समय लगेगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : मैंने सिर्फ 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 प्रश्न को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानना 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 उस की लिस्ट है। यह लिबर्टी शर्ट बगैरह सारा धन्धा यही लोग करते हैं इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि क्या आप इस पर गौर करेंगे कि विदेशी व्यापार का पूर्णतया 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 agents 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 अब उलटी 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 अवगत 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 : अब उन्हें 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, आप मन्त्री महोदय के खिलाफ प्रीविलेज मोशन एक्सैप्ट कीजिये । हम इनके खिलाफ देंगे ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : 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 *v/s* 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, (e) Dye-intermediates and (f) Raw materials for pharmaceuticals.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो कच्चा माल हम रूस से अपने ट्रेड बैलेन्स के ऐगेंस्ट में मंगाते हैं तो जिस कीमत पर हम उसे मंगाते हैं वह कीमत दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले कम है या ज्यादा है ? यदि ज्यादा हो तो क्या मैं समझूँ कि ट्रेड

बैलेन्स के दबाव के कारण या चूंकि हमको रुपया वसूल करना है, लेना है अपना ट्रेड बैलेंस 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। चूंकि उनका कोई टेंडर नहीं होना और निगोशिएटिड बेसिस पर लेते हैं और बहुत सा रा-मेटिरियल है जिसका कि दूसरी जगहों से मिलना भी सम्भव नहीं है जैसे कि जिक है और लैंड है और वह उनसे निगोशिएटिड 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 हर एक चीज की तफसील इकट्ठा करके दे दूंगा।

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

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह जो स्पेयर रा मेटिरियल है जिनकी कि बहुत जरूरत होती है

वह हम एस० टी० सी० के जरिए खरीदते हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ एंटरप्राइजेज हैं जिनको उनकी जरूरत की चीजें दे दी जाती हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर नीति यह है कि रा मेटिरियल का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट 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 new-born 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 thing 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 vary from case to case. Sometimes they are higher and sometime they are lower.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : 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 चन्द्र झा : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में कहा कि हमारी जरूरतें कुछ ऐसी हो रही हैं जिनके कारण वहाँ से कुछ रा मँटीरियल्स का माँगना हमारे लिये जरूरी होता जा रहा है क्योंकि वह और जगह उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रा मँटीरियल हम रूस से मंगावेंगे या जो वह इंडिया को एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, उसके लिये जो पेमेंट होगा वह रुपी पेमेंट होगा या कुछ बाटर्न का अर्रेंजमेंट है जिसके अन्तर्गत यहां से भी रा मँटीरियल जायेगा। यदि हम रा मँटीरियल देंगे तो वह किस प्रकार का रा मँटीरियल होगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उनसे जो पेमेंट अर्रेंजमेंट है वह रुपी पेमेंट का है और जो ट्रेड पैक्ट हम अगले साल का कर रहे हैं उसमें हमारे यहाँ से जो निर्यात होगा उनके द्वारा उनका पेमेंट होगा। इस तरह से बेलेंस होता है। इसके बाद जो बेलेंस रह जाता है उसका रुपी पेमेंट होगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप कौन-से रा मँटीरियल भेजेंगे। क्या आपकी बारगेनिंग में यह भी है कि यह रा मँटीरियल आप भेजेंगे और यह रा मँटीरियल आप लेंगे। कम से कम मुख्य-मुख्य चीजें तो बतला दीजिये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके लिये सूचना चाहिए।

श्री मु० अ० झा : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने सबालों के जवाब में बतलाया कि यू० एस० एस० आर० से जो रा मँटीरियल इम्पोर्ट होता है उसके लिये कभी ऊँची कीमत दी जाती है और कभी नीची कीमत दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रा मँटीरियल की कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी हैं जिनके लिये हम यू०

एस० एस० आर० को ज्यादा कीमत देते हैं जबकि दूसरी जगहों से वह हमको कम कीमत पर मिल सकती हैं ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या वजह 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 फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज हैं, तो हम उनको वहाँ से नहीं खरीदेंगे। हम वहाँ से तभी खरीदते हैं जब उनका मिलना दुर्लभ होता है और हमारे पास फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं होता है।

श्री मु० अ० झा : मैंने यह सवाल किया है कि अगर यू० एस० एस० आर० से ज्यादा कीमत पर कोई चीज मिलती है, और दूसरी जगह से कम कीमत पर मिलती है, तो ज्यादा कीमत पर लेने की क्या वजह 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 Soviet 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 धीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमको कुछ ऊँची कीमत पर भी रूस का माल खरीदना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी ऐसी परिस्थिति 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 यहाँ से माल खरीद कर दूसरे देशों को भेजता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दूसरे कंट्रीज को रूस हमारा माल नहीं भेजता। हमारे उन के ट्रेड ऐग्रीमेंट में यह क्लॉज है कि वह हमारे माल को दूसरी जगह रि-एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। जहाँ तक पहले हिस्से का सम्बन्ध है, यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वह किस प्रकार का माल है। हमारे पास यदि कोई स्केप्स माल है, जैसे कापर, लेड और जिंक, यदि उन की उस को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, तो नैचुरली 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 journalist, 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 complexity 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 philippics 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... (Interruptions) 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

प्रसवारी कागज का समाचारपत्रों को प्रावधान

+

SNQ. 4. श्री मधु सिन्घे :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दैनिक समाचारपत्रों को प्रसवारी

कागज के आबंटन सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति क्या है,

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष के लिये अखबारी कागज के 'कोटे' के बारे में निर्णय करते समय तालाबन्दी की अवधि के दौरान कागज की अप्रयुक्त मात्रा को ध्यान में रखा गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) 1968-69 में दैनिकों समेत समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज के आबंटन सम्बन्धी नीति सार्वजनिक सूचना संख्या 65-आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) /68, तारीख 5 अप्रैल, 1968 में दी हुई है जिसकी एक प्रति 6 अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है।

(ख) 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 आवश्यकताएं अधिकृत कोटे से ही आवश्यकता, 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 खपत 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 लिमये : 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 निकाल कर खर्च कर डाला ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इन सप्लीमेंट्स में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर झूठ-हारा या विज्ञापन छपे हैं और अखबारवालों

को काफी धामदनी हुई है ? मन्त्री महोदय इस धामदनी 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 सुरेन्द्रनाथ बिबेदी : 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 लिमये : 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 पीरियाडिसिटी और पृष्ठों की संख्या आदि को एजस्ट कर सकते हैं। हमारी तरफ से उन्हें रोकने का सवाल नहीं है।

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

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

श्री मधु लिमये : मन्त्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि उन अखबारों ने काले बाजार में

कागज बेचा होगा। सिर्फ़ 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 बोर्ड की रपट को कार्यान्वित करने से इन्कार 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 वेतन नहीं मिला और तालाबन्दी की अवधि में अखबारों को जो कागज मिला, उस से सप्लीमेंट्स निकाल कर और उन में नये-नये इस्तहार छाप कर मालिक पैसा कमा रहे हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में सक्ती से कार्यवाही करेंगे और कर्मचारियों को जो उचित वेतन और दूसरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, उस को दिलवाने के लिए क्या वह इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जो कि अखबारों ने सप्लीमेंट्स में इस्तहार छाप कर कमाया है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हमारी मिनिस्ट्रो में सिर्फ़ न्यूज़प्रिंट का सवाल आता है। 1968-69 के लिए जो पालिसी तय की गई है, उस के हिसाब से अखबार अपने न्यूज़प्रिंट का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह प्रश्न हमारे यहां विचाराधीन है कि उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहिए। अभी कोई फैसला हम ने नहीं किया है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि ईनिक और दूसरे समाचारपत्र कुछ लोगों की मानोपली हो गये हैं और कुछ बिजिनेस हाउसिज़ उन को कंट्रोल करते हैं। क्या उस मानोपली को खत्म करने के लिए मन्त्री महोदय न्यूज़प्रिंट को दूसरे छोटे-छोटे अखबारों को देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि हम ने छोटे अखबारों को भी बहुत तरह की सुविधायें दी हैं। उन की प्रतियों

के हिसाब से हम न्यूज़प्रिंट के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें बेटेज दे रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि आईन्दा 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 कौंसिल 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 क्षम में माननीय सदस्यों का भी सहयोग चाहते हैं — कि जिस तरह से भी सम्भव हो सके, कानून बनाने वक्त कोई ऐसा इफेक्टिव 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 मानोपली कंट्रोल होने के बजाये और बढ़ती गई है। “मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा 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 छोटे छोटे समाचारपत्र हैं, उन्हें सरकार की तरफ से कभी एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स मिलते हैं और कभी नहीं मिलते हैं। उन्हें न्यूज़प्रिंट भी ठीक 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 गवर्नमेंट उन्हें न्यूज़प्रिंट और एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के बारे में ज्यादा सहूलियत देने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : गवर्नमेंट इस पर जरूर विचार कर रही है। इन छोटे पत्रों और लैंग्वेज न्यूज़पेपर्स पर हम को बड़ा भरोसा है, क्योंकि उन के जरिये से देश में नेशनल

इन्टेग्रेशन 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 सिंह : एम्प्लॉय वाला 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 मो० बंनर्जी : मैं यह नहीं कहता। मेरे सवाल को सुन लीजिए—

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : एक बात माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहता है कि इस के पहले भी लम्बे समय की स्ट्राइक्स हुई हैं, यह ठीक है कि इस बार लगभग 70 दिन के लिए स्ट्राइक हुई, इतनी लम्बी पहले नहीं हुई लेकिन 30 दिव, 34 दिन और 65 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 एडिशनल कोटा नहीं दिया गया था। एक कदम इस बार हम ने बढ़ाया कि जो अखबार छपते रहे हैं उन को एडिशनल कोटा हम ने दिया है। अब रहा यह कि उन के उस पीरियड के कोटे को कितना काटें तो वह

तो हम ने साफ कहा है कि वह सर्टिफिकेट लेकर आ रहे हैं कि कितना उन्होंने कन्स्यूम 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 मो० बंनर्जी : आप मेरा सवाल सुन लीजिए। मेरा सवाल बिलकुल साफ और सीधा है। मैं ने यह कहा कि हड़ताल के जमाने में जो न्यूजप्रिंट उन को मिला है, उन का कहना यह था कि उन्हें नुकसान हुआ है नुकसान की वजह से वह तनख्वाह और एलाबें-सेज नहीं दे रहे हैं, पत्रकार और नान-पत्रकार बन्धुओं को, हम लोगों का कहना यह है कि अगर न्यूज-प्रिंट उन को मिला है और न्यूज प्रिंट पड़ा है कहीं कोठरी में तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन उसे बेचा है या सप्लीमेंट्री के मार्फत बेचा है, अगर यह सही बात है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पैसा मजदूरों को दिलाने की कोशिश मन्त्री महोदय अम मन्त्रालय से मिल कर करेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम लोगों की पूरी सहानुभूति तो उन के साथ है लेकिन कितना घाटा उन का हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री स० मो० बंनर्जी : इन्वेस्टिगेशन कराइए...(व्यवधान) एक बका सत्य नारायण जी की कथा उन को सुना दीजिए, फिर देखिए वह ठीक हो जाएंगे।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह जैसा हम ने कहा यह सब सवाल जो आप ने उठाया है यह सब हमारे सामने है कि कैसे किया जाय। इसलिए कोई आखिरी फैसला अभी मैं नहीं बता सकता। लेकिन हम लोगों के दिल में यह जरूर है कि स्ट्राइक वाले पीरियड में सचमुच में न्यूज-प्रिंट कोटा मिला है तो हम लोग उस पर क्या कर सकते हैं। यह हम से मेहरबानी कर के अभी कबूल मत करवाइए कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० वेंकटगुल्ल : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि उन को ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट किया गया है कि इन पत्रों को जो कोटा उन के मन्त्रालय से सिफ़ारिश होता है उस कोटे के मुताबिक जो एं० टी० सी० के तहत विदेश मन्त्रालय उन को परमिट देता है और उस परमिट से जो कागज आयात होता है उस में व्यापार तरीकों के खिलाफ, कानून के खिलाफ और नीति के खिलाफ 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 व्यक्तिगत स्वरूप का करार है हालांकि ऐसा नहीं है और विदेश आयात कानून के अन्तर्गत इस काले व्यापार को रोकने के लिए कोई छोटा प्रखण्ड वाला प्रशासन में भी नहीं जा सकता है तो एक तरफ प्रशासन में जाने से इकाइयों एक तरफ विदेश मन्त्रालय, विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय का उस में हाथ और दूसरी तरफ एं० टी० सी० की असमर्थता, तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट हुआ है और क्या वह छोटे प्रखण्ड वालों को कोई मदद करने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं बताया कि कितना कठिन काम है कि तीन-तीन मन्त्रालय मिल कर सगे हुए हैं और कोई रास्ता निकलता नहीं है तो आप कैसे समझते हैं कि हम अभी कोई रास्ता आप को बता दें ? कितना मुश्किल काम है ?

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० वेंकटगुल्ल : करोड़ों रुपये का काम 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 खुशी है कि हमारे नये इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर इस हाउस के सब से पुराने मिम्बर हैं। उन से हम लोग चाहते हैं कि वह उन गरीब वर्कों को पूरा एक्जोर्ट्स दें और इस मोनोपली को कंट्रोल कर के उन के बेवेष दिलाने की कृपा 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 हो लगेगा करेंगे। अभी क्या कहें ? बार-बार मैं ने कहा कि अभी हम कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

एक माननीय सख्त : कब कहेंगे ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rubber Plantation in Kerala

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : 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 expect 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 सु० कु० तापड़िया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर कुछ प्रश्न और उन के माननीय 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 सप्लीमेंट छापने में या उस में अधिक निज्ञापन लेने या उस के द्वारा मुनाफा कमाने से रोकना है ? यदि ऐसा कानून और व्यवस्था है कि जो रोकता है तो आप बताने की कृपा करें।

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

*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% and *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 Kachchativu 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 Kachchativu 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 Kachchativu 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 Nefra 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 :
SHRIMATI ILA 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. 2½ 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 suvh 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 निर्यात 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 निर्यात भी कम हुआ है तथा उसके मूल्य भी कम हो गये हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967 और 1968 में पृथक्-पृथक् कितने मूल्य की और कितनी चाय का निर्यात किया गया तथा उससे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात 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 निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही का है।

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हाँ।

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

| वर्ष | परिमाण करोड़ कि०ग्रा० में | मूल्य करोड़ रु० 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 समय समय 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 थी : (1) निर्यात 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) मैदानी बागान के लिए 3500 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার की दर से और पहाड़ी बागान के लिये 4500 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার की दर से पुनर्रोपण उपदान योजना की घोषणा की गई जिसका उद्देश्य पुराने चाय क्षेत्रों का पुनर्रोपण करने में उद्योग को सहायता देना था यह योजना, पहले ही उपलब्ध ऋण सुविधाओं और चाय को माधित करने के लिए मशीनें, किराया सरीद आधार पर, चाय बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने की सुविधा के प्रतिरिक्त थी। विपुल परिमाण की चाय पर निर्यात शुल्क में बड़ट में और भी कमी की गई है; पहले यह शुल्क

मूल्यानुसार 20 प्रतिशत में से 35 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम कम अथवा 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 अथवा 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 Maneckchock 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 वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने 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 ब्योरा क्या है तथा उनमें से जांच आदि के लिये केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा सतर्कता आयोग को सौंपी गई शिकायतों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन जांच एजेंसियों से प्राप्त प्रतिवेदनों का ब्योरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) चूंकि प्रश्न की मूल सूचना वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के विषय में है, यतः ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि माननीय सदस्य भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहते हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों में उस मन्त्रालय में उप सचिव और इससे उच्च स्तर के किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बन्द कपड़ा मिलें

* 440. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री :

श्री सिब कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) पहले से बन्द पड़ी हुई 59 मिलों में से कितनी कपड़ा मिलों ने कार्य प्रारम्भ 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 बनायी है कि ये मिलें अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य करने लगे ; और

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

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य भक्तनगर, 1968 के अंत में बन्द पड़ी 59 कपड़ा मिलों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इन मिलों में से 12 मिलें खूब चुकी हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

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

(घ) जी, नहीं। फिर भी सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से प्रत्येक मिल के मामले पर विचार किया जाता है और जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है उपयुक्त कार्यवाही 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 कुशवाहू : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

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

निरणय 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 म० रं० 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 केडिट कोर, नेशनल सविस कोर और नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स ग्राम्नाइजेशन में किसी एक में भाग लें। कन्या छात्रों के लिए योजनाओं में से एक में भाग लेना वैकल्पिक आधार पर होगा। तदपि, इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करना कई कारणोंवश चालू वर्ष में संभव नहीं हो पाया। 9 विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर सभी ने एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण को अपने कालेजों में वैकल्पिक 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 धीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार ;

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

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अखु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्द्रा 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 आंतरिक 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. 400 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 अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

*448. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहु :

श्री जनार्दनन ;

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

डा० रानेज सेन :

श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

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

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा उच्च अधिकारियों 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 जाँच की गई है उनका व्यौरा क्या है और इस जाँच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

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

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ये अधिकारी

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

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

वर्ष 1966-68 में केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो ने राज्य व्यापार निगम के कतिपय अधिकारियों द्वारा निपटाये गये कुछ अन्य मामलों के संबंध में कदाचारों की शिकायतों की जाँच के लिए अपने हाथ में लिया । केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो ने अब तक चार मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी जाँच पूरी कर ली है और इनमें से एक मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही न करने का विनिश्चय किया है । एक अन्य मामले में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करना अपेक्षित नहीं है । शेष दो मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली कार्यवाही, यदि कोई हो, पर विचार किया जा रहा है । चार मामलों पर केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी जाँच 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 Communique issued after the talks. A copy of the Communique is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-304/69.*]

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये
आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों आदि के प्रतिवेदन

2650. श्री. भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या
वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय, अधीनस्थ
संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार
के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों तथा
समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशित तथा
प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनों (सिफारिशों आदि) के नाम,
प्रकाशन तिथि, भाषा, मूल्य तथा उनकी उप-
लब्धता की स्थिति क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी 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 forfeitures 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, '1968, 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. Malankara 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-1.
- (10) M/s. Tropical Plantations Ltd., Kottayam, 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.

Statelife Communication Earth Station at Ahmedabad

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

(a) the cost of erecting the Experimental Statelife 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 Statelife;

(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 INDIRA 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 statelites in the ATS series launched by the NASA. Even though the statelite 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 ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी 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 PLANNING (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 DINESH 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** be 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 मं० च० बीसित** : क्या बंबईसिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में वस्तर, मांडला, सरगुजा, पूर्वी निमाड़ आदि और पश्चिमी निमाड़ कुछ पिछले क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों की कमी की ओर दिलाया गया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो बीबी योजना में कितने कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक का विवरण क्या है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धन राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबईसिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बीबरी राम सेवक) : (क) में

(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 Madhya 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. [Place'd in Library. See No. J 1—307 69].

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 गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंबे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विद्युत चालित करघों 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 घोटियों 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 ?

बंबे शिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक चौबरी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) हथकरघा उद्योग को संरक्षण देने

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

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) मिलों द्वारा धोतियों तथा साढ़ियों 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 (Datia) ;

(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 INDIRA 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 Cleara-

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 अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ को निमंत्रण

2674. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री वृज नूयण लाल :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जाजं फरमेश्वर :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री मणिमाई जे० पटेल :

श्री गार्डिलिंग गोड :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पांडेयिया :

श्री झोक्कार लाल बेरवा :

श्री समर गुह :

क्या वॉशिंग्टन कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ को गांधी शताब्दी समारोहों के अवसर पर भारत जाने का निमंत्रण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ ने इस निमंत्रण का किस प्रकार का उत्तर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ को पकूनिस्तान के निर्माण में किसी रूप में सहायता देने का है ?

वॉशिंग्टन कार्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उपप्रधान मंत्री ने, 13 नवम्बर 1968 को, प्राधे 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. SHRIMATI ILA 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 वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की धीर 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 हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इजराइल के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध पर कोई विशेष प्रतिबन्ध 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 TRADE 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 Corporation 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 मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारंकित 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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). अधिकांश सूचना तो पहले ही संग्रहीत की जा चुकी है किंतु दो जगहों से संबंध सूचना अभी मिली 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 AJNA 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.

बर्मा के बंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की जमा राशि

2697. श्री मोल प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वयं विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री 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 कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) 1965 के अनुमान के अनुसार बर्मा के बैंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की कुल राशि जमा 2 करोड़ क्यात है । 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 छोड़ कर भारत लौट आए हैं उनका बर्मा के बैंकों में नकद जमा लगभग 15 लाख क्यात है । इस धन को वापिस लेने का प्रश्न बर्मा से भारतीय आस्तियों को वापस 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 Bailadila ore to be delivered during the period 1968 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 साबू :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री प्रोफर सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या बंशेश्वर व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स विंग इंडिया लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा जनवरी, 1968 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में निर्यात वस्तुओं का, माहवार औसत क्या है ;

(ख) 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 खरीदारों 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 ?

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

(ख) बालों तथा बाल उत्पादों के स्टॉकों का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार था :

31-3-1967 31,01,526 रु०

31-3-1968 99,94,233 रु०

31-12-1968 94,63,390 रु०

(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 वालों को साधित करने के तरीके में कुछ सुधार किया जा सकता है।

(घ) सुधार के लिये आवश्यक संबंध नगाये जा चुके हैं तथा अपेक्षित रसायन प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं। अब कारखाने 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.

Barooah Committee on Tea Industry

2703. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**
SHRI JAGANATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :
SHRI ATAL BHARI
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 Barooah 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 मोक्ष प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री जोगलराया नाथू :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम तौर पर
विदेशों से शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि भारत द्वारा
निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की किस्म घटिया
दर्ज 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 हां, तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति
का सुधार करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही
है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से
(घ). यह तथ्य नहीं है कि ग्रामतौर पर विदेशों
से शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि भारत द्वारा निर्यात
की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की किस्म घटिया दर्ज
की होती है और समय पर माल नहीं दिया
जाता है। तथापि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में कुछ
शिकायतें तो अनिवार्य हैं जो किस्म अथवा
सुपुर्दगी कार्यक्रमों की बजाय कुछ अन्य कारणों
से प्रेरित होती हैं, उदाहरणतः प्रायातक बाजार
आदि में मूल्यों की मंदी। ऐसी शिकायतों से न
तो निर्यात के विकास में कुछ बाधा पहुंची है
और न विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय माल की
प्रतिष्ठा पर ही कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है।

निर्यात माल के गुण सुधारने के लिये
निर्यात (मुख्य निर्यात तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम,
1963 अधिनियमित किया गया है तथा
निर्यात की सभी प्रमुख वस्तुएं अनिवार्य गुण
नियन्त्रण और/अथवा जहाज-लदान से पूर्व
निरीक्षण 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 PALCHOU-
DHURI :

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 re-
port their findings to the Japanese Govern-
ment. 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.

शुष्क बन्दरगाह के रूप में दिल्ली

2709 श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे :
श्री क० लक्ष्मण :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री 19 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 182 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस विषय में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) दिल्ली को शुष्क बन्दरगाह घोषित करने से दिल्ली के लोगों को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से

(घ). सरकार मामले के समस्त पहलुओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है और यथाशीघ्र 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 Paradiep 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 Paradiep 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 Paradiep 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 Paradiep 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 Paradiep 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 :
SHRI BISUWANATH ROY :

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 CHENGOALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN

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. SONDHU :
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 कालिजों में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा

22717. श्री बलराज मजोक :

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण लार्जी :

श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री धीम प्रकाश स्थानी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन और पाकिस्तान की स्थायी आक्रामक प्रवृत्ति और तैयारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार देश के समस्त स्कूलों और कालिजों में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर पुनः विचार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों और कालिजों में छात्रों को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, विश्वविद्यालयों ने 1963 से इस योजना को केवल कालिज छात्रों के लिए अनिवार्य बना दिया था। तथापि, अन्तर-विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई सिफारिश के अनुसार 9 विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विश्वविद्यालयों ने अप्रैल, 1968 से राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर प्रशिक्षण को स्वेच्छिक बनाया, स्कूलों के छात्रों और कालिजों की छात्राओं के लिए यह प्रशिक्षण पहले से ही स्वेच्छिक आधार पर किया जाता रहा है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की स्थिति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों और कालिजों 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 रक्षा 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 off the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT 313/69*]

सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2719. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके नियंत्रणाधीन विभागों ने राज भाषा अधिनियम और उसके अधीन गृह-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 अनिश्चित अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी लिपिकों के लिए अनिश्चित राशि के नियतन की मांग करना (चार) 1 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 अनिवार्य बनाना (छ) सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी को अपनाने और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को कार्यरूप देने के लिए हिन्दी जानने वाले लोगों की संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव और प्रवर 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 नियंत्रणाधीन विभागों में हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अष्टु लक्ष्मि मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) यह कहना बिल्कुल निराधार होगा कि अब, या इसके पहले किसी समय, इस प्रकार का हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण रहा है ।

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में सरकारी काम काज के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2720. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में (एक) अपने सभी प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने (दो) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तकें हिन्दी में रखने (तीन) अनुवाद कार्य पढ़ जाने के कारण अनिश्चित अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की नियुक्ति के लिये अनिश्चित धन-राशि प्राप्त करने (चार) 1 जनवरी 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (पांच) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी कामकाज हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य बनाने और (छ) अंग्रेजी की बजाये हिन्दी में कामकाज करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा प्रवर सचिव पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों 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 वातावरण को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) (एक) से (चार). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(पांच) राज भाषा अधिनियम के आधार पर गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अंतर्गत सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग करने की पूरी छूट है।

(छ) गृह 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।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ग) रक्षा 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 BANSI 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 be 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 for 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 INDIRA 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 INDIRA 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 wea-

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 नागाओं द्वारा चीन और पाकिस्तान की यात्रा

2730. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री नाबू राम ग्रहिरवार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागा नेता जनरल मोनू ग्रंगामी अपने साथियों के साथ वापिस भारत में आने में सफल हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्रोही नागा अब भी सैनिक प्रशिक्षण और हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिए चीन और पाकिस्तान जाते हैं और फिर भारत लौट आते हैं ; और

(ग) नागाओं के इस गैर-कानूनी रूप से आने जाने को रोकने और सीमा पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) पिछले कई महीनों में चीन में प्रशिक्षित छिपे नागा थोड़ी-थोड़ी संख्या में नागालैंड में घुस आने में सफल हो गए हैं। लेकिन हमारी सूचना के अनुसार मोनू ग्रंगामी और उनके गिरोह के अधिकांश लोग अब भी सीमा के उस पार ही हैं।

(ख) छिपे नागाओं ने चीन और पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण लेने और उनसे हथियार लेने की कोशिश खत्म नहीं की है। वे लोग अपने आदिमियों के दल इन देशों में भेजने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं हालांकि हाल के महीनों में हमारी सुरक्षा सेना ने उनकी ये कोशिशें नाकामयाब कर दी हैं।

(ग) छिपे नागाओं के गिरोहों के चीन और पाकिस्तान आवागमन को रोकने के लिए और इन गिरोहों के शिविरों और गुप्त भूदलों का पता लगाने और उन्हें नष्ट करने के लिए हमारी सुरक्षा सेना सघन गश्त लगा रही है। चीन में प्रशिक्षित जो नागा स्वयंसेवक, 1968 से सीमा पर हैं, हमारी सुरक्षा सेना की सतर्कता के कारण उनमें से अधिकांश के लिए अभी तक भारत में घुसना 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 SING) : (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 Telephonie 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. Nature of the foreign Collaborators has extended any Foreign Exchange Aid to BHEL.

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 जन्त की गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति

2733. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री भोगोपाल साबू :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान ने कितने मूल्य की और कौन कौन सी भारतीय सम्पत्ति जन्त की है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद कितनी पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति जन्त की है ; और जो सम्पत्ति भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को लौटा दी है और जो उसने अपने पास रखी है, उसका मूल्य-मूल्य क्या है ;

(ग) पाकिस्तान से भारतीय सम्पत्ति को लौटवाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष कार्य-वाही की है ; और

(घ) जिन लोगों की सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान द्वारा जन्त की गई है ; क्या सरकार उन्हें मुआवजे या श्रृंग के रूप में कोई सहायता देगी ?

वंदेशिक-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 ब्यौरा 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 पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—

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(ख) शत्रु सम्पत्ति संरक्षक, भारत, के पास जो पाकिस्तानी सम्पत्ति है, उसका परिमाण विवरण में दिया गया है । विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए 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 अश्रृंगहीन सम्पत्ति पारस्परिक आधार पर बदला-बदली के बारे में विचार-विनिमय 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

taken 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 MINISTRY 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 छात्र सेना दल योजना

2739. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल योजना में परिवर्तन करने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना को यथोचित गम्भीरता के साथ कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस योजना को कोई प्रभावी रूप देने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य का सकेत सम्भवतः शिक्षा आयोग की उस सिफारिश की ओर है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि उप-स्नातक छात्रों के लिए उनके डिग्री कोर्स के प्रत्येक दो वर्षों के दौरान अनिवार्य एन० सी० सी० कार्यक्रम के विकल्प के रूप में अन्य कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाय। भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि डिग्री कोर्स के प्रथम दो वर्षों में पढ़ने वाले प्रत्येक छात्र इन तीन कार्यक्रमों में से नामतः राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर (एन० सी० सी०) राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल (एन० एस० सी०) और राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन (एन० सी० ओ०), किसी न किसी एक में अवश्य भाग लें। छात्रों इनमें से किसी एक में स्वीच्छक आधार पर भाग ले सकती हैं। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल और राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन को शीघ्र ही काफी बड़े पैमाने पर विकसित करना कठिन है इसलिए इसको विकसित करने के काम को सुव्यवस्थित योजनानुसार 1968-69 से आरम्भ किया गया है।

केवल 9 विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपने कालेजों में राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट 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 कैंडेट और प्रशिक्षण दिया 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 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 a 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 |
| Total | 66.95 |

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 Missions 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 Defence 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, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : माइन शाफ्ट 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 1 करोड़ रुपये है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मिल प्रतिबेदन 1000 मीट्रिक टन धातुक का शोधन करने लगेगी।

यूरोप के लिये ईरान होकर नया व्यापार मार्ग

2752. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वंदेशिक 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 निमित्त माल भेजने के लिए ईरान सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है।

इंग्लैंड में भारत मूलक सिखों के सामने कठिनाई

2753. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यश वन्त शर्मा :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री देवन सन :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंग्लैंड में भारत मूलक सिखों को उनकी दाढ़ी तथा उनके द्वारा पगड़ी धारण किये जाने के कारण वहाँ नौकरी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बोल्वर हैम्पटन की परिषद् समिति द्वारा लगाये गये इन प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिए एक सिख नेता ने आत्म दाह करने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या के समाधान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। वोल्वहैम्पटन 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 वहीं संबंधी नियमों से मेल नहीं खाते।

(ख) यूनाइटेड किंगडम में अवाली दल के अध्यक्ष, सरदार सोहन सिंह जोशी ने 6 जनवरी 1969 को यह घोषणा की थी कि अगर वोल्वहैम्पटन कारपोरेशन ने सिख बस कंडक्टरों और ड्राइवर्स को पगड़ी पहनने और दाढ़ी रखने की इजाजत नहीं दी तो वह तीन महीने में आत्म-दाह कर लेंगे।

(ग) हमारे हाई कमीशन ने इस मामले को ब्रिटेन के गृह-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 officers ; 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 complet-

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 Sulphate | | 20,000 | |

ICI, UK

| | | | |
|------|---|--------|-------|
| Urea | — | 71,000 | |
|------|---|--------|-------|

(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 INDIRA 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 सैनिकों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों 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 जापन में इस आशय की मांग की गई थी कि वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों 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 स्वर्ण 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 श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

वर्षादेशिक 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 ?

वर्षादेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ). कतिपय 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 व्योरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या — 318/69] कोई विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता चूँकि पक्षियों का निर्यात केवल उपहार के रूप में किया जा रहा है।

नागाओ द्वारा अपहरण

2763. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वर्षादेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969

में मौकौकचुंग 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 ?

वर्षादेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) बताया जाता है कि छः जनवरी, 1969 को छिपे नागाओं के जुगती वर्ग के कुछ आदमी जेरेंकोबा आओ मेरेंतोबा आओ नामक दो छिपे नागा नेताओं को मौकौकचुंग-बोखा रोड स्थित लुंगकम नामक स्थान से जुगती वर्ग के तथा-कथित मुख्यालय पर बातचीत के लिए ले गये थे। उन्हें 9 जनवरी, 1969 को वापस आने दिया।

(ख) ऐसा लगता है कि यह कार्रवाई आओ कबीले का समर्थन जुगती 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

बुम्बा विजुबत राकेट छोड़ने वाला स्वेक्षण

2765. श्री भारत सिंह बोहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी 1988 को युम्बा विपुल शकेट छोड़ने वाले स्टेशन से भारत में निमित्त मैनका राकेट परिक्षण के 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 ;
श्री

(घ) उस महीने के दौरान युम्बा राकेट स्टेशन से छोड़े गये भारत में निमित्त राकेटों की संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, प्रमुख मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्री मति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). राडार का काम राकेट के पथ का पता लगाना न होकर केवल प्राय-भार से ग्रस्य हुए तुष (Chaff) के पथ का पता लगाना था । किन्तु सम्भवतः प्रायभार के ठीक तरह से काम न कर सकने के कारण तुष उससे प्रलग नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) 23 जनवरी, 1989 को एक अन्य मैनका राकेट परीक्षण के लिए छोड़ा गया तथा इसके तुष के पथ का पता राकेट ने लगाया ।

पाकिस्तान में मन्दिरों और गुरुद्वारों का भस्मियों में बदला जाना

2766. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में कुछ मन्दिरों और गुरुद्वारों को भस्मियों में बदल दिये जाने के समाचार की जांच करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मन्दिरों और गुरुद्वारों को भस्मियों में बदला गया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री विमल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने जो पता लगाया है उसके अनुसार यह कहा जा सकता है कि हाल में पाकिस्तान में मन्दिरों और गुरुद्वारों को भस्मियों में परिवर्तित करने की कोई खबर नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा विवाद

2767. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा :

श्री वे० क० दास चौधरी :

श्री आर्जुन कर्नोडीय :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्ध पाठोबिष्य :

श्री प्रो०कार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच कुछ क्षेत्रों 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 कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री विमल सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). विदेश मन्त्रालय के उप सचिव ने लोक सभा में, 11 दिसम्बर, 1988 को जो बक्तव्य दिया था, उसकी ओर आननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित 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 स्वायत्त परम्परा के अनुसार, दोनों देशों के निज अधिकारियों

को यह अधिकार है कि वे सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, दोनों ओर से मान्य मानचित्रों की सहायता से, सीमा स्तम्भ फिर से गाड़ने और उनकी मरम्मत करने तथा जमीन पर सीमा के निशान लगाने के मामलों को निपटाएँ।

हाल ही में बाल्मीकि नगर (बिहार) में, 24 और 25 जनवरी, 1969 को, सुस्ता 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 हुकूम खन्व कछुवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान जब्त की गई सम्पत्ति के आदान-प्रदान करने के लिये, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा यह किन तिथियों 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 ब्योरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) ताशकंद घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर होने के बाद भारत सरकार ने बार-बार पाकिस्तान सरकार को नोट भेजकर यह अनुरोध किया है कि अगस्त-सितम्बर 1965 भारत-पाक संघर्ष के सिलसिले में एक-दूसरे ने एक-दूसरे की जिन सम्पत्तियों और आस्तियों पर कब्जा कर लिया था उनकी परस्पर बदला बदली के प्रश्न पर विचार-विनिमय किया जाए। इन पत्रों को देने की तारीखें विवरण में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—319/69]

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत के इन

पत्रों का अभी तक कोई ठोस उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

(ग) भारत के कब्जे में पाकिस्तान की जो सम्पत्ति है और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में भारत की जो सम्पत्ति है, उसका ब्योरा विवरणों में जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये 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 निर्यात

2770. **श्री बेबेन सेन :** क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कामानी एण्ड कम्पनी, बम्बई ने अब तक ईरान को किन किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात 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 निर्यात में कितना अंतर था ;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात के प्रतिरिक्त, नये करार के अंतर्गत अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाई गई वस्तुओं का भी निर्यात किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कामानी एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल का निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित करने का है, जिस से दोषपूर्ण माल का निर्यात न हो और हमें विदेशों से ऐसे ठेके मिलते रहें ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्रीधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). अन्य देशों से, जिन में ईरान भी शामिल है, किये जाने वाले आयातों तथा उन देशों को होने वाले भारत के निर्यातों के आंकड़े फरवरी

नहीं रखे जाते अपितु देशभर के लिये समय रूप में रखे जाते हैं ।

(घ) निर्यात (गुरु नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत भारत से निर्यात 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

2775. श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री बंशानारायण सिंह :

क्या बंबईशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा 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 ?

बंबईशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी 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 विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की सूची 23 (1) के अधीन पंजीयन किया गया था । पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्तें नहीं रखी गई थी 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 | लाखों में | |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| | भाग (क्रिया) | वस्त्र (मीटर) |
| 1963 | 27 | 162 |
| 1964 | 29 | 176 |
| 1965 | 28 | 163 |
| 1966 | 27 | 158 |
| 1967 | 26 | 164 |
| 1968 | 24 | 160 |

मैसर्स सेंचुरी स्पिनिंग एंड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी

2776. श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री बंशानारायण सिंह :

क्या बंबईशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी ने लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन पत्र कब दिया था और उसने कब से काम करना प्रारम्भ 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 फर्म में उसकी स्थापना से लेकर आज तक कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

बंबईशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 जब लागू हुआ था उस समय मैसर्स सेंचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि० 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 विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की अनुसूची 53 (1) के अधीन पंजीयन किया गया था । पंजीयन प्रमाण-पत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्तें नहीं रखी गई थी 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 | लाखों में | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | सूती भागा (क्रिया) | वस्त्र (सूती) मीटर | देयन भागा (क्रिया) |
| 1963 | 116 | 814 | 88 |
| 1964 | 117 | 820 | 92 |

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1965 | 111 | 752 | 95 |
| 1966 | 123 | 751 | 107 |
| 1967 | 124 | 766 | 107 |
| 1968 | 134 | 828 | 105 |

सेंट्रल इंडिया मिल्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर

2777. श्री शारदा नंद :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) सेंट्रल 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 व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया मिल्स लि० नागपुर ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सूची वस्तुओं 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 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-हिन्द मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

2778. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बन्वानारायण सिंह :

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

(क) दि न्यू-केसरे-हिन्द 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 किन 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 पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 जब लागू हुआ था उस समय मैसर्स न्यू-केसर-ए-हिन्द मिल्स लि० एक विद्यमान एकक था और इसने 14.8.1952 को पंजीयन के लिये आवेदन किया था ।

(ख) उपरोक्त एकक सूची वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की अनुसूची 23 (1) के अधीन पंजीयत किया गया था । पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र में कोई विशेष नियम तथा शर्त नहीं रखी गई थी और मिल सूची वस्तु बना रही है ।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में इस एकक के सूत तथा सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्न-लिखित हैं :

लाखों में

| वर्ष | भाग (क्रिया) | वस्त्र (मीटर) |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 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 सम्झिया तथा फल उगाने के प्रयोग

2779. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'सैनिक समाचार' में प्रकाशित एक लेख के अनुसार जवानों ने लद्दाख क्षेत्र में सम्झिया तथा फल लगाने के सफल प्रयास किये हैं ; और

(ख) 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 सब्जियों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० बिष्णु) : (क) लद्दाख क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण 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 अधिकतम उपयुक्त प्रभेद 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 फार्म स्थापित किया था ।

अनाजों, जड़ों वाली फसलों और ट्यूबरो 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 प्रभेदों को आजमाया गया है, और फसलों की कई किस्मों को जो सफलतापूर्वक ऊंचाईयों पर बोई जा सकती हैं, चुना 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 ए०, स्विट्जरलैंड, पेरू और अलास्का से प्राप्त किये गये बीजों को इन फार्मों के परीक्षण खेतों में आजमाया गया था ।

फलदार वृक्षों के पुरस्तावन सम्बन्धी एक योजना 1967 में शुरू की गई थी । सेब, खूबानी, चेरी, बादाम और अखरोट के वृक्ष श्रीनगर और रानीखेत से लाकर, इस क्षेत्र में फल उगाने के विभिन्न पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए फार्म में आरोपित किए गए थे ।

(ख) अपने कृषि क्षेत्र में अपने अनुसंधानों की निष्पत्तियों से ऊँचे 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 कोऑरेटिव सोसाइटी तथा कृषि समिति के प्रतिनिधियों की मदद से, एक कमेटी स्थापित की गई है । उपरोक्त कमेटी के माध्यम से फार्म में 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 सम्झियों, आनुषों इत्यादि की संशोधित किस्मों के बीज ।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप सेना को ताजी सब्जियों और फलों की स्थानीयतः बढ़ती हुई सप्लाईयाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। 1967-68 में स्थानीय कृषकों ने 484204.85 रुपये की लागत की ताजा सब्जियाँ, फल, भ्रासू, प्याज लूसन घास (सूला-हरा) इत्यादि सप्लाई किया था। 1 अप्रैल 1968 से 31 अगस्त, 1968 तक के लिए आंकड़े 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) Yer, 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.

Repatriation 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
KACHWAL :
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 expert 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 रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 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 अर्धसैनिक तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों की तुलना में ये दरें बहुत कम हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इनकी दर बढ़ाने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनका ग्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सेना-निवृत्त अधिकारियों को, जिन्होंने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध में भाग लिया था इस वृद्धि का लाभ मिलेगा ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) प्रादेशिक सेना में स्थायी किस्म के कोई कर्म-

चारी नहीं। इसलिए प्रादेशिक सेना के सेविवर्ग पेंशन 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 9 मास के वेतन तक, प्रादेशिक सेना में समंगीकृत सेवा के हर पूर्ण वर्ष के लिए आधे मास के वेतन के बराबर अन्तिम उपदान के अधिकारी हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) सिवाय इस बात के कि असैनिक क्षेत्र में अधिकाधिक सीमा 15 मास के वेतन की है, प्रादेशिक सेना सेविवर्ग के लिए उपदान के दर वही हैं जो असैनिक और पर हैं। नियमित सेना में जिन्होंने पेंशन 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 हत्यादि के लिए उपदान के वर्तमान दरों की पर्याप्त या अन्यथा का प्रश्न निरीक्षणाधीन है, और कोई अन्तिम 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 निर्यात

2797. श्री यशवंत सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री 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 पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण भारतीय इलायची के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, तथा हमारे प्रतियोगी खातमाला द्वारा सस्ते दामों में इलायची की बिक्री ।

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 fund. 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 ATOMIC 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. KHOTHARI :
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
VEFRAPPA :
SHRI YAJNA DATI 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 फर्म

2806. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बंबई के व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास तथा बम्बई 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 कितना बढ़ाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या नये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बंबई के व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) यह जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि निर्यात लक्ष्य प्रमुख उद्योगों के वर्गों के अनुसार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और अलग-अलग फर्मों के स्थानों के अनुसार अथवा अन्यथा 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 निम्न-लिखित कार्यवाही की जा रही है :

- (1) व्यापार करारों व्यवस्थाओं का बात चीत द्वारा तय किया जाना ;
- (2) व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना ;
- (3) अध्ययन तथा विक्रय 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 प्रादान-प्रदान तथा विचार-विमर्श ;
- (7) विदेशों में भारत सरकार के वाणिज्यिक मिशन 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 these 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 DINESH 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 MISHKA :

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 effort of these representatives.

Indus 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 झषण : क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार तथा पूति 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 ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इससे विदेशों से माल आयात करने वाले भारतीय व्यापारियों को क्या प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएं मिलने की आशा है ?

बंबेईशक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). श्री सरकार, उत्तरवर्ती वर्ष प्रयात ३ 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 प्रर्थ 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

Shah of Tehri Garhwal, MP.

Shri J. K. Choudhury, MP.

Shri R. S. Panj hazari, 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 गणतंत्र विषय परेड के आरक्षित कक्षों में दाखिल होना

2819. श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अनेक व्यक्ति, जिन के पास कोई निमंत्रण पत्र नहीं था, इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिये पास प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित कक्षों में घुस गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसमें वहाँ पर तैनात प्रवेशकों 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 स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सभी सावधानियों के बावजूद कई व्यक्ति राजपथ के बैठने के बाड़ों में नियन्त्रण पत्रों या प्रवेश पत्रों के बिना भी प्रवेश कर ही जाते हैं। बैठने के बाड़ों में प्रवेश पाने के लिए अनधिकारी व्यक्तियों की पुलिस सेविवर्ग या अशरों द्वारा सहायता दिये जाने का कोई स्पष्ट मामला सामने नहीं आया है। तदपि ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि अगले वर्ष से बैठने के बाड़ों में प्रवेश की देख भाल 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 ?

THE 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 these 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 NIHAL 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
 KACHWAL :
 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 INDIRA 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 मुजारी वाड़ी और लोताह-माड़ी पर कब्जा

2829. श्री हुसैन खन्व कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने मुजारी वाड़ी और लोताहमाड़ी पर कब्जा कर लिया है जिनका क्षेत्रफल लगभग छः वर्ग मील है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घनधिकृत कब्जे के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग दो सौ भारतीय परिवार विस्थापित हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस घनधिकृत कब्जे को खाली कराने के लिये सरकार में इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की है और ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पुर्तगाल में कारावास भुगत रहे श्री मसकर्रे-डोल की रिहाई

2831. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री महन्त विप्लवजय नाथ :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाडोबिया :

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

(क) क्या गोष्ठा के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के वीर सैनानी श्री मसकर्रेटीस को रिहा कराने के लिए, जो गत 14 वर्षों में लिस्बन में पुर्तगाली जेल में कारावास भुगत रहे हैं, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री मसकर्रेटीस की रिहा कराने के लिये वैटिकन दूतावास से कहने का है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बिनैस सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). सदन को यह मालूम 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 जनवरी, 1969 को पुस्तंगाल 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 पोप के अन्तरवासियों 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 DEPUTY 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 provision for roads was increased ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER 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 INDIRA 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 to 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 licensed and whether this is not likely to increase the idle capacities in textile mills and handlooms ;

(d) the capacity of power-looms to be licensed 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 (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गणतन्त्र दिवस की परेड बखाने के लिए टिकट

2838. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रति-रक्षा 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

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्थण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). यह प्रश्न कि आया गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के वाडों में बैठने के स्थानों के लिये अभिष्य में प्रवेशशुल्क टिकटों द्वारा नियमित हो, गणतन्त्र दिवस के प्रबन्धों के पुनरीक्षण 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 DEVGUN :
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 निर्यात

2840. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1962 से कितनी मात्रा और कीमत (रुपयों में) के हीरों का विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया : और

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान कितनी कीमत के हीरों का निर्यात करने का अनुमान है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) हीरों का निर्यात का अभिलेख मूल्य के आधार पर रखा जाता है। एक विवरण जिसमें जनवरी 1962 से नवम्बर 1968 तक के निर्यात दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-321/69]

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये के हीरों के निर्यात होने का अनुमान है।

दिल्ली में सिक्किम भवन

2841. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिक्किम भवन परियोजना के बाहर लगे इस सूचक पटल की ओर विलाया गया है जिसमें सिक्किम का साम्राज्य लिखा हुआ है ; और

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

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 'सिक्कम का साम्राज्य' शब्दों का प्रयोग करने मात्र से सिक्कम के राजनीतिक प्रयत्न का कानूनी दर्जे में कोई अन्तर नहीं आता और न ही यह किसी अन्तर का आधार हो सकता है ; इनका संचालन अब भी 1950 की सिक्कम संधि से ही होता है ।

कपड़ा पुनर्गठन समिति

2842. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :
 श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण :
 श्री सीताराम केसरी :
 श्री नि० रं० सास्कर :
 श्री बेंगलराया नायडू :
 श्री मन्व कुमार सोमानी :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री बेवेन सेन :
 श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :
 श्री दा० रा० परमार :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री फिकर सिंह :
 श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :
 श्री रामचन्द्र ज० अमीन :
 श्री लोबो प्रभु :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 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 चलने वाली कपड़ा मिलों के साथ मिला दिया जाये ,

(ख) उक्त समिति ने और क्या क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन के भाग दो में उल्लिखित बातें सरकार के विचाराधीन रही हैं । प्रतिवेदन के भाग 1 के विषय में, जहां व्यवहार्य हुआ कार्यवाही की गई है । भाग 2 के सम्बन्ध में, स्थिति यह है कि कमजोर कपड़ा मिलों का मजबूत कपड़ा मिलों के साथ विलय 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 ब्रेच्यूटी की छद्मदानी

2844. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे सैनिक कर्मचारियों को भी जिन्होंने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष में भाग लिया था तथा जो 1965-66 में सेवा निवृत्त हुये वे ब्रेच्यूटी दी गई है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें भी ब्रेच्यूटी देने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1965-66 में रिटायर होने वाले उपदान के अधिकारी रक्षा सेविकों को भी

अदायगी के किसी मामले की सरकार को रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

2845. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रलेखन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964 में सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में कम से कम 7.50 की वृद्धि की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन की बढ़ाई गई राशि भुदा कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री(श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). बच्चों के भत्तों समेत सेवा, निर्योग्यता और कटुम्भ-आश्रितों के लिए पेंशनों में जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है 5 रुपये से लेकर 10 रुपये मासिक तक तदर्थ वृद्धि 1 अक्टूबर, 1963 से स्वीकृति की गई थी :-

| पेंशन की राशि | पेंशन में तब वृद्धि के दर रुपये मासिक |
|---|--|
| 30 रुपये मासिक तक पेंशन | 5.00 |
| 30 रुपये मासिक से अधिक परन्तु 75 रुपये मासिक से कम पेंशन | 7.00 |
| 75 रुपये मासिक से अधिक परन्तु 200 रुपये मासिक से कम पेंशन | 10.00 |
| 200 रुपये से अधिक पेंशन | ऐसी तदर्थ वृद्धि जो कुल पेंशन को 210 रुपये मासिक तक पहुंचा दे। |

उपरोक्त स्वीकृति 1 सितम्बर, 1964 से विस्थापित सैनिक पेंशनरों के लिए भी लागू कर दी गई थी, और 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से राज्य सेनाओं के पेंशनरों के लिए भी।

अधिकारी पेंशनरों से गैर-अदायगी की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न 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 dates 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 Panjyam 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 Laid 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 जगु लिवडे (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 जगु लिवडे : इस बिल्टिन 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 चर्चा नहीं चाहता हूँ, आपके ध्यान में एक चीज लाना चाहता हूँ। आइटम पर बोलने की हमेशा इजाजत मिली है, आप नई परिपाटी क्यों शुरू 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, नोटिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में इस बात नहीं कहूँगा तो कब कहूँगा। हमेशा इजाजत मिली है, आप पुरानी कार्यवाहियाँ निकाल कर देखिये।

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 DWIVEDI (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 (Tiruchirappalli) : 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 मधु लिखये : इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी को लेकर कभी-कभी 20-25 नोटिफिकेशन निकल चुके हैं और इनके बारे में लोगों के मन में काफी दुविधा है। मैं "इकानामिक-टाइम्स" में 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 उस के दाम और बढ़ा रहे हैं। इनके 30-40 नोटिफिकेशन आ चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब बजट की चर्चा का जवाब दें, 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 370 के अन्तर्गत, आपकी इजाजत से 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 क्या राज्यपाल महोदय करेंगे या मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्य करेंगे ? वहाँ की सरकार की तकदीर का फैसला 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 सवाल किसी के सामने नहीं है। उस 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 क्षक्ति का परीक्षण करने का साहस नहीं हुआ। संयुक्त विधायक दल ने अपना नया नेता चुना। नये नेता के चुनाव 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 मंत्रिमंडल में भी परिवर्तन होते हैं, विभाग बदले जाते हैं तो राष्ट्र-पति को सोते हुए स उठाया जाता है, उनको

राष्ट्र में शपथ लेने के लिए तैयार किया जाता 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, संवैधानिक प्रमुख इस तरह से राष्ट्र में प्रगाढ़ निद्रा में सो जायेगा, मैं इस समय उसके आचिन्त्य 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 तब निर्वाचित नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाते। लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि मुझे तीन दिन का समय चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि काम चलाऊ सरकार के रूप में यह सरकार काम कर सकती है। इसमें काम चलाऊ सरकार का म्याद नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार बनी हुई है, केवल नेता में परिवर्तन हुआ है। राज्यपाल महोदय नये नेता को मुख्य मंत्री की शपथ दिलाकर सरकार का काम चलावे के लिए कह सकते थे और वह सरकार विधान सभा का सामना कर सकती थी। अगर मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस को बहुमत प्राप्त हो गया है तो कांग्रेस विधान सभा में अपनी शक्ति दिखा सकती है, समुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार को पलट सकती है लेकिन काम चलाऊ सरकार का नाम देकर कांग्रेस को विधान सभा के सदस्यों को खरीदने और बचने का मौका देना यह संविधान के प्रतिकूल है। इस प्रकार से लोकतंत्र की हत्या की गई है। मुझे खेद है कि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल अपने दायित्व का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज के स्टेट्समैन के सम्पादकीय का एक हिस्सा आपके सामने मैं पढ़ना चाहूँगा। मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल की बीमारी राजनीतिक है या नहीं, इस पर चर्चा हो रही है। एक ओर तो वे बीमार हैं और दूसरी ओर बिसेज रेडडी भोपाल से मेरे पास यह समाचार आया है—एक्टिंग राज्यपाल का काम कर रही हैं। वे कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से बातचीत कर रही हैं, कांग्रेस की शक्ति कमजोर कर रही हैं, कितनी घट गई, इसके द्वारा मैं प्रति-

बेदन प्राप्त कर रही है। मैं नहीं जानता संविधान के किस प्राविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल की पत्नी को यह अधिकार मिलता है? स्टेट्समैन ने जनता की भावनाओं को प्रकट किया है जिसे मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Suspensions that Mr. Reddy's illness may be more political than physical are bound to be expressed, especially in view of the wayward 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 सबमूच में बीमार हैं 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 तकदीर का फैसला राज भवन में करें और विधान सभा की बैठक भी स्थगित कर दी जाये। राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि यह कैबिनेट के गवर्नमेंट है। इसी तरह महोदय कहते हैं कि कैबिनेट के गवर्नमेंट जवाब कैसे दे सकती हैं। 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 ठुकरा दी जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मंत्री महोदय ने भोपाल में राज्यपाल की स्थिति के संबंध में 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 यह मंत्री कोई नया राज्यपाल भेजने पर विचार कर रहे हैं? या भोपाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसमें यह मन्त्रालय की सलाह है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्री सदन के सामने स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you to sit down. (*interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था, जसको भी आपने ठुकरा दिया है ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we should discuss this now.

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 लिमये : आप किसी के प्रस्ताव को लोजिए 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 (Tiruchirappalli) : This serious disease of the Governor has to be considered.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : It is a political disease.

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 लिमये : आज चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लीजिए। हमने बहुत मजाक देव दिया है। अगर 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 प्रारोह कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह गवर्नर के इस्टीमेशन का मिसयूज 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 Kripalani, to speak when I am on my legs ... (*interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 लिमये : 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 प्रारोह 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 मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। आज सदन में मध्य प्रदेश प्रेम्बन्नी कांड के प्रताप और कोई भी चर्चा नहीं चलेगी। लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है।

श्री रवी राय : होम मिनिस्टर को पहले निकालिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभा ही को स्थागित कर दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Home Minister ... (interruption)

SHRI BAL. 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)

SHRI SPEAKER : Let me ask him to say something.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर इसी तरीके से चला काम तो लोग इनकी 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 DWIVEDI (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 मधु लिमये : केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह के बगैरह गवर्नर की हिम्मत नहीं होगी।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस विषय में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं। गृह-मन्त्री ने कहा है कि वह सदन की राय पर चलना चाहते हैं। बैंकटमुखाय ने जो कुछ कहा है उसमें हमें लगता है कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, और अगर हम सवाल पर सारा सदन एकमत हो सके तो गवर्नमेंट की दृष्टि से उचित होगा। इस लिये हम रेजर्जमेंट मोशन का प्रस्ताव नहीं करेंगे। नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत हम किसी भी डिस्कशन को ले 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किसी का भी नाम हो, 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह मामला इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि सदन इस पर तुरन्त विचार करे और बीच में कोई दूसरा विषय न लिया जाये। 2 बजे हम चर्चा शुरू करें। गृह 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 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 मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) अध्यक्ष
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 मधु लिमये : वे बाद में दें। मैं भी
जानकारी दे सकता हूँ उनको।

श्री प्रहल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
हमें भी जानकारी है। हमारी भी सीक
मिनिस्टर से टेलीफोन पर बात हुई है। हमें
भी सुनेंगे तब आप।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी
अनुमति से 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 immedia-
tely 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."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले साफ कर
दना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रस्ताव श्रीर गवर्नर के
द्वारा जो सत्र 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 अब कैसे हो गया है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : काम रोके से पहले
का दिया हुआ यह सवाल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 भौलिक चीज से है कि गवर्नर का ऐसी परिस्थिति में, ऐसी हालत में क्या कर्त्तव्य होता है। संविधान की दृष्टि से आज मैं श्री बेंकटा-सुब्बया साहब को बधाई देता हूँ इसलिए कि आज पार्लियमेंट की जो सही आवाज है, वह उनके मुँह से निकली है। आज वह न केवल बिरोधी दल की ओर से बल्कि पूरे सदन की ओर से बोले हैं और पचास करोड़ भारतीय जनता की आवाज उन्होंने यहाँ अभिव्यक्त की है।

MR. SPEAKER : Very embarrassing compliments.

श्री मधु लिमये : 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 लेकर आज सबेरे 11 बजे तक मेरे मन में बड़ी चिन्ता 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 ऐसा निकला, जिस ने लोकतंत्र की आवाज को सदन के सामने पेश किया।

शुह 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 मौके मिलते हैं, जब कि हम शुहमन्त्री की राय से मुत्तफिक होते हैं। लेकिन शुह मन्त्री के इस बकबक के कुछ निष्कर्ष भी निकलते हैं। अगर वह अपने आपको सदन के हाथ में गोंप देना चाहते हैं, तो आज उन्हें पार्टी या अनुशासन के नाम पर कोई बहिष्प जारी नहीं करना चाहिए, ताकि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव पर अपनी सही राय व्यक्त कर सके। अगर

बहिष्प के बिना, बहुमत से, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव ठुकराया जाता है, तो वह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन अगर वह बहिष्प दे देते हैं, यह आदेश दे देते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों में से किसी को भी मेरे प्रस्ताव के हक में वोट नहीं देना चाहिये, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि श्री चव्हाण ने आज सबेरे हमको जो आश्वासन 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 सभा के अध्यक्ष और गवर्नर, इन दोनों का, जो रोल रहा, मेरा ख्याल है, और बहुत से लोगों का ख्याल है, कि वह संविधान के अनुसार नहीं था, लोकनन्त्र-बिरोधी था। क्या घटनायें हुईं ?

श्रीमती जयाशेन शाह (अमरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लंच आवर से पहले इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई थी, उसमें मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा के प्रीरोग किये जाने पर आपने और कुछ सदस्यों ने कुछ चिन्ता प्रकट की थी। मेरा सजेसन है कि अगर उसी विषय पर यह चर्चा हो रही है, तो इस बीच में होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जो कोई नई इनफर्मेशन आई हो, वह हमें बता दें, ताकि इस सदन में इस बारे में वास्तविक चर्चा हो सके।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं माननीय सदस्या की बात सुन ली है। वह औरत है इसलिए मैं बैठा।

दो साल पहले मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था ? मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा का बजट-सत्र बुलाया गया था और उसमें शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग पर वोट होने जा रहा था। उसी दिन कांग्रेस पार्टी में विद्रोह हुआ और कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा संयुक्त विधायक दल के साथ आ गया। इसलिए उस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दिन बिल्कुल गैरकानूनी ढंग से और औचित्य का भंग करते हुए अध्यक्ष ने सदन में वोट 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 प्रारोहण कर दिया गया। उस के बाद पार्लियामेंट 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, वोट होने वाला था, लेकिन फिर अध्यक्ष ने श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र को मौका देने के लिए वोट 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 करेंगे 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 अस्वास्तन दिया कि कल चाहे जो भी हो, कल वह वोट करवायेंगे और उसके नतीजे के अनुसार चलेंगे। उन्होंने मुझे अपनी गैलरी में आकर सदन की कार्यवाही देखने के लिये कहा। उस दिन वोटिंग हुआ। श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल के भाई, मेरा ख्याल 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 मुस्तेद रहें। उन्होंने वोट के लिये कहा और वोट हुआ।

उसके बाद मैं उनसे मिलने के लिए उनके चेम्बर में गया और मैंने उनका अभिनन्दन किया। उस समय उनकी घाँलों से अर्ध-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 वोट करवाया है, इसलिए हमको ऐसे व्यक्ति के खिलाफ द्वेष 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 खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की जो बात संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेताओं के मन में थी, मैंने उसमें रुकावट-रुकावट 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 (Sam-
balpur) : 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 बसु 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 पश्चानाप व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। इस पर माननीय सदस्य को क्यों तकलीफ हो रही है ?

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेता के परिवर्तन के बारे में एक अरसे में चर्चा चल रही थी। वह परिवर्तन कुछ ही महीने पहले होने वाला था, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। इस बार सर्व-सम्मति से निर्णय हुआ और मारगगढ़ के राजा को सर्व-सम्मति से नेता के पद पर चुना गया। (व्यवधान) इसमें आपत्ति की क्या बात है ? कांग्रेसी राजा अच्छा होता है और विरोधी राजा बुरा होता है, यह कौन-सी नीति है। प्रधान मंत्री के अगल-बगल में, आगे-पीछे सब तरह राजा ही राजा हैं। इसी समय मैं उनके नजदीक बैठे हुए श्री भानुप्रकाश सिंह को देख रहा हूँ। राजा मारगगढ़ का नाम सुनकर इस प्रकार उपहास करना इन लोगों को शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब नया नेता चुना गया तो उसको लेकर गोविंद नारायण सिंह और संबिंद के नेता गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए गए। लेकिन खेद की बात है, कल विजया जी से मेरी बातें हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर साहब ने उन से मिलने से इंकार कर दिया और बहाना बताया कि मैं बीमार हूँ। मुझको लगता है कि द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र ने बहुत उपाय स्वीपिंग टेबलट्स का उनको डोज ब दिया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नर का पद एक इज्जत का पद है, उसकी संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं तो क्या उन जिम्मेदारियों को उन्हें पूरा नहीं करना चाहिए था ? अगर वह बिमार थे तो केन्द्र से कहते कि मुझे छुट्टी पर जाने दीजिए। बड़ा कंजीस जस्टिस हैं उनको बरमिबानी अरसे के लिए गवर्नर बना दिया जाय । तो चीफ

जस्टिस साहब गवर्नर के माते नये नेता को मुख्य मंत्री 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 चाहिये था। गवर्नर का कर्तव्य बिल्कुल साफ था। संबिंद का नेता कौन हो इस में देखल 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 हटे या इन्दिरा गांधी फैसला करें कि अब मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहती हूँ, तो क्या होगा ? जिम किसी को कांग्रेस पार्टी नया नेता बनाना चाहती वह बनता... (व्यवधान) —अरे भाई, राजा दिनेश सिंह को बनना चाहेंगे वे लोग, या हो सकता है कि मोरारजी भाई को बनाना चाहें या यह वह मन्त्री भी बैठें हैं, वह भी उम्मीदवार हैं तो इस में अगर किसी को बनाना चाहते हैं तो क्या राष्ट्रपति इम्तियार कह सकता है कि मुझे देखना पड़ेगा कि नये नेता के चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी का पानियामेंट में बहुमत है या नहीं, उसकी मैं जांच करूँगा और जांच के पश्चात अगर मैं उस नतीजे पर पहुँचता हूँ कि नये नेता के पीछे भी बहुमत है तभी जाकर मैं उसे भोका दूँगा ?

अब मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा संबिधान की किताबों का हवाला देना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसके बारे में मेरा ख्याल है कि एकदम एक राय है, यह सभी संबिधान के जितने भाष्यकार हैं इनका कहना है कि गवर्नर को दो तीन धाराओं को छोड़कर अन्य धाराओं में कोई विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार नहीं है। अब संबिद का बहुमत था या नहीं, आपने स्वयं कहा है, सभापतियों के सम्मेलन का निर्णय 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 मधु लिमये]

बैठक को स्थगित किसने किया ? सभापति जी ने किया। गोविंद नारायण सिंह जी ने नहीं किया, संविद की सरकार 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 मंत्री-मंडल बन जाता और उसके बाद वह अविश्वाम का प्रस्ताव लाते या बजट सत्र में कोई स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाते या दूसरी किसी शकल में इस सवाल को उठाते तो फिर एक दफा इसकी कसौटी हो जानी कि संविद के पीछे बहुमत है या नहीं या नई स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है या नहीं। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह 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 मिल्गुा नहीं, इस तरह की बात करना मैं समझता हूँ कि बिलकुल संविधान के विपरीत है। एक घंटा भी नहीं जानें देना चाहिए था क्योंकि बिना सरकार बनाए हमको चलना नहीं चाहिए।

अब यह कहेंगे कि गवर्नर के द्वारा जो प्रोरोगेशन का निर्णय हुआ है वह तो गोविंद नारायण सिंह की सम्मति और राय से हुआ है। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रोरोगेशन वाली स्थिति उत्पन्न क्यों हुई ? इसीलिए उत्पन्न हुई न कि उमी दिन रात को नये नेता को शपथ इन्होंने नहीं दिलाई। अगर नये नेता को शपथ कल दिला दी जानी, नया मंत्री-मंडल बन जाता, विधान सभा की बैठक संचार रूप से चलती तो कोई झगड़ा, कोई बखेड़ा इस तरह का न उठता और संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न नहीं होता और हमको यह प्रश्न यहां पेश करना नहीं पड़ता। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर सवाल क्या है ? सवाल यह है कि गवर्नर साहब दलीय राजनीति में दखल दे रहे हैं। एह मंत्री जी न कहें कि राज्यपाल को हमने कोई सलाह नहीं दी है। मेरा ख्याल है 3 तारीख को, जब

मैंने कालिग प्रेटेंशन में सवाल 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 मंत्री-मंडल की सलाह ले 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 टूट चुका है, लोक-नायक 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 तानाशाह नहीं है। एक स्थिति में वह राज्य मंत्री-मंडल की सलाह से चाहता है और दूसरी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार 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 अन्तर्गत जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का नियंत्रण नहीं है या तो विधान सभा का और राष्ट्रीय-मंत्रीमंडल का या लोक सभा का और केन्द्रीय मंत्रीमंडल का।

लेकिन इनकी बात से पता चलता है कि वह राज्य के मंत्रीमंडल की सलाह पर भी नहीं चलेगा और यह तो कहते हैं कि हम सलाह देते ही नहीं हैं। अब इनका टेलीफोनिक कन्वेंशन 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-मंत्रीमंडल की भी राय न माने। और केन्द्र से सलाह मशविरे का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए गवर्नर मनमानी करे, स्वेच्छाचारिता से काम करे और

लोकतन्त्र को मिट्टी में मिला दे। प्रोरोगेशन चीफ मिनिस्टर को राय स किया या नहीं, इसके बारे में यह बोलेंगे, इसलिए मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चतुराई में आप न जाय। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब राजा सारंगगढ़ को नये नेता के नाम बुलाने से गवर्नर ने इनकार किया या क्लिम्ब किया तब स्थिति यह उत्पन्न हुई कि गोबिंद नारायण सिंह के अग्र टंकर मुख्य मंत्री बन गये उनका अस्ल में इस्तीफा यह स्वीकार कर चुके थे, तो जब वह सलाह दे देते हैं तो जिसका इस्तीफा मंजूर हुआ है उसकी राय में कोई निर्णय नहीं लेना चाहिए था। लेकिन अगर जित भी है तो इस प्रस्ताव को जो मुख्य बात है वह बिल्कुल अकाट्य है, इसको कोई काट नहीं सकता है। लम्बे चौड़े भाषण की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए अन्त में मैं चण्दा साहब से और प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा जो गलती हुई है उसको आप मुधारें। आप दो काम अगर करेंगे, आप दो आश्वासन अगर इस सदन को देंगे तो मैंने दूसरों से राय तो नहीं की है, लेकिन मेरा क्माल 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 न्योता दें और दूसरा यह कि चूंकि गवर्नर ने इस तरह दलीय राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप किया है, एक सत्ताधारी दल जो यहां पर है उसकी मदद करने की कोशिश की है इसलिए जल्द से जल्द राज्यपाल को वापस बुलाने की बात पर भी सरकार सोचे। इतना अगर यह आश्वासन दे देते हैं तो आज जो वातावरण बैकटसुदबइया साहब ने पैदा किया है यहाँ पर, उसकी मैं दाद दूंगा। जो लोग कहते हैं कि कभी कभी आप भी रचनात्मक बनेंगे, मुलायम बनेंगे तो अच्छे रहेगा, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मैं बहुत मुलायम बन रहा हूँ यदि दो आश्वासन मिल जाते हैं तो मैं अपने प्रस्ताव के बारे में आग्रह नहीं करूंगा। अन्यवाद।

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 अनुमति दी है, वह जानकारी मेरे पास भी है। राज्य के उप-मुख्य मंत्री से मेरी टेलीफोन पर बात हुई है और मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि असेम्बली का सत्रावसान किस तरह से किया

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गया है। उन्होंने इस बात को माना है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्यपाल से कहा था कि असेम्बली का सत्रावसान कर दीजिये, लेकिन यह कहने से पहले मुख्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा था कि देरटेकर गवर्नमेंट असेम्बली का सामना नहीं कर सकती, असेम्बली को बजट पास करना है, आप राजा नरेशचन्द्र जी को शपथ दीजिये, ताकि हम गवर्नमेंट बना कर असेम्बली को फेस कर सकें, लेकिन राज्यपाल ने इसको नहीं माना उसके बाद असेम्बली के प्रारोह की बात कही 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. (*Interappings*)

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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और कानी है। आज सवेरे जब संयुक्त बिवायक दल के नेता राज्यपाल से मिले और उनसे कहा कि आप राजा नरेशचन्द्र को बुलाइये। राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि हम बुलाने के बारे में विचार करेंगे। मैं उन्हें सलाह करने के लिये बुला रहा हूँ। मुबह यह स्पष्ट नहीं था कि वह शपथ दिलाने के लिए बुला रहे

हैं। अब यह मंत्री जो जानकारी दे रहे हैं, वह शायद बाद की जानकारी है, इसलिए हमें उस पर बिदवास 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

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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 goby 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 *miansa* 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 DWIVEDI :
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 Venkatasubbaiah'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-Congre men 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. What 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 unexpressed, 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 becomings, 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 cost 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 dispassionately 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. Shri Brahmananda 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 complexions in this country .. (*Inter-upt on*) 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)

ग्रह्यशत महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के आचरण के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव श्री मधु लिमये ने मदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले दो मासों के अन्दर कई समय ऐसे आये जब राज्यपालों के आचरण के बारे में इस मदन में चर्चा हुई है और बार-बार हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री ने यही कहा है कि हम ने उन्हें गवाह नही दी थी।

15.06 hrs.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair*]

किन्तु आचरण चाहे राजस्थान के राज्यपाल का हो, चाहे पंजाब के राज्यपाल का हो,

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

आचरण चाहै बंगाल के राज्यपाल का हो चाहै बिहार के राज्यपाल का हो, अथवा मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल का हो, स्व-विवेक से काम करने की जो खुशी छूट उन को है, 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। देप्रर सीम्स टु दौ ए मैथइ इन बंट मैडनेस। यानी जब भी स्व-विवेक से राज्यपाल महोदय ने आचरण किया वह कभी भी विपक्ष के सम्बन्ध 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 अपनी संख्या ताकन प्रकट भी की, तो भी राजस्थान के राज्यपाल महोदय ने यह कहा कि जो वहाँ के स्वतन्त्र उम्मीदवार हैं मैं उन को गिनती में नहीं लेता, और इस तरह से वहाँ पर मंत्रिमण्डल नहीं बनने दिया गया।

अभी श्री पैकटसुब्बया ने कहा कि वह कोई कांस्टिट्यूशनल लायर नहीं हैं, किन्तु यह मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को कहा कि जब किसी प्रदेश का मुख्य मन्त्री राज्यपाल को कोई सलाह देता है तो राज्यपाल महोदय को उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। किन्तु पंजाब में जो आज के मुख्य मन्त्री हैं और भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री भी, जस्टिस गुरनाम सिंह, जब उन के पास सदन में बहुमत था और उन को पता लगा कि उन के दल के लोग दूटेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में बहुमत होते हुए भी उन्होंने पंजाब के राज्यपाल महोदय को यही सलाह दी थी कि विधान सभा भंग की जाय। मगर उन की राय मानी नहीं गई। आज भी जब मध्य प्रदेश में संविद शासन ने दूसरा 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

दिला दीजिये, तब वास्तव में राज्यपाल महोदय का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उन को शपथ दिलाते और उन को नया मंत्रिमंडल बनाने दें। सदन तो चालू ही था और सारी कार्रवाई संविधानिक तरीके से चलती है। दूसरी ओर हम यह देखते हैं कि बिहार के अंदर कांग्रेसी सम्प्रदाय श्री हरिहर सिंह को बुलाया जाता है, उन को शपथ दिलाई जाती है और चार-पांच दिन का भौका दिया जाता है कि तुम अपना मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के लिये सब को इकट्ठा करो।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमेशा राज्यपाल महोदय का आचरण कांग्रेस के ही पक्ष में जाता है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कांग्रेस दल या भासक दल 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-बार अपने लिये करता जाय तो भाई जिस कंसिडर इट वि वर्स्ट फार्म ऑफ कम्यूनलिज्म। जो संविधान देश के लिये बना है उस का उपयोग एक दल अपने लिये ही करे यह कहाँ तक ठीक है?

पिछले दो सालों के अंदर राज्यपाल महोदयों का आचरण, राज्यपाल की प्रतिष्ठा और उम के पद की प्रतिष्ठा बहुत चर्चित हुई। इसी समय में जो देश के सभा अध्यक्षों का जो अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ उस ने बहुत से निर्णय लिये। उन में से एक निर्णय यह था कि किस के पास बहुमत है यह राज भवन में नहीं तय होना चाहिये। किस के पास बहुमत है यह विधान सभा के सदन में तय होना चाहिये। हमारा जो संविधान है उस की धारा 160 बिस्कुल स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल महोदयों को कुछ विशेष बातों में केन्द्र से राय लेनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा 160 बिल्कुल साफ है। गवर्नर का जो आचरण है वह बहुत चर्चित रहा है इस बात को ले कर कि मुख्य मंत्री के साथ सदन के सदस्यों का बहुमत है या नहीं है, यह चीज राज भवन में तय नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह विधान सभा में ही तय हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिफारिश श्री डम को क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने राज्यपालों तक पहुंचा दिया था ? क्या 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 अपने ऊपर नहीं लेना चाहिये। यदि यह सलाह उन्होंने उन तक पहुंचा दी थी तो इस सलाह के विरोध में, इस सलाह के खिलाफ जा कर मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने काम क्यों किया ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने इस सलाह के विरोध में जा कर काम किया है या नहीं किया है ?

जब संविधान बना था तब राज्यपाल के चुनाव की बात भी आई थी। किन्तु इसको इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था कि मुख्य मंत्री वह कि चुनाव हुआ व्यक्ति होता है, इसलिए अगर राज्यपाल का भी चुनाव होगा तो दोनों के बीच में उस अवस्था में झगड़ा पैदा हो सकता है दोनों के बीच में चुनाव 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 धारा 355 के अंतर्गत जिम्मेदारी आती है संविधानिक तरीके से या प्रजातन्त्र के आधार पर प्रदेशों के अन्दर राज्य चलता है या नहीं उसको देखने के लिए वहाँ राज्यपाल महोदय होने 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। यह व्यवस्था इसलिए नहीं है कि केन्द्र द्वारा मनोनीत वह व्यक्ति होता है और उस नाते से वहाँ कार्य करना है।

आप यह भी देखें कि समय समय पर राज्यपालों के आचरण को ले कर जब बहस यहां पर हो जाती है, तब गृह मंत्री जी यह 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 यह संविधान के आधार पर तो होना चाहिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि स्पीकरजी कान्फ्रेंस में जो निर्णय लिया था क्या वह निर्णय सभी गवर्नरों को कनबे कर दिया गया था और उनको कह दिया गया था कि वे इसका यानिस्टन्टी पालन करें। यदि यह आपने नहीं किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि धारा 160 का मतलब क्या निकलता है। जब जब राज्यपाल महोदय के सामने कुछ ऐसी परिस्थिति आ कर खड़ी हो जाए जिस में कि उसको कोई सन्देह पैदा हो तो

कि वरमं किमकर्मैति कवयोऽप्यत्रमोहिताः।

तत्तेकर्म प्रवक्ष्यामि यज्ञात्वा मोक्षसेशुभात् ॥

इसके लिए राज्यपाल महोदय हमेशा राष्ट्रपति महोदय की ओर देखेंगे या काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स जो हैं वे उनको जो सलाह देते हैं या मुख्य मंत्री उनको जो सलाह देते हैं, उसको मानेंगे ? इस केस में उन्होंने जो कुछ बिया है वह संविधान के और स्पीकरजी कान्फ्रेंस के जो निर्णय थे, उनके खिलाफ किया है।

अब केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है। जब विधान सभा चालू न हो तब केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट का गवाल आता है। लेकिन जब विधान सभा चालू हो और संविधान का उस में बहमन हो, संविधान ने दूसरा नेता चुन लिया हो और पहले नेता ने जा कर राज्यपाल से विनती की हो कि यह दूसरे नेता है, इनको आप शरण दिलवाइये तो इतना होने के बाद भी क्या केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट स्थापित हो सकती है। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो किया है वह भी मैं समझता हूँ नए नेता शपथ न ले सकें, 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 होती तब केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट की बात समझ में आती है। लेकिन जब विधान सभा चालू है, जब हमारा 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 आती है कि राज्यपाल महोदय का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है। किन्तु अभी डेढ़ बजे 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 आश्चर्य की ही बात है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Home Minister has sent some miracle medicine ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : ऐसी अप्रिय घटनायें न हों, इसको दृष्टि में रखे हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति के लिए नामों के जब मुझाव दिये जायें, उसके लिए एक प्रेजीडेंट्स काउंसिल होनी चाहिये जिस में विधि विशेषज्ञ हों, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायाधीश हों तथा प्रमुख नागरिक हों। यह काउंसिल नाम देने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रपति को राष्ट्रपति राज लागू करने तथा विधान सभा भंग 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 अमरबैधानिक कार्य किया है, उनको 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-SPEAKER : 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 Sadar) : 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 लाबी में सुना है। मुझे बताया गया है कि राजा मारनगढ़ को आज छः बजे केवल गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए बुलाया गया है। उन्होंने मिनस्ट्री बनानी है और श्रोध लेनी है, इस की कोई सूचना नहीं है। गृह 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 श्रोध-टैकिंग 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 मारनगढ़ के श्रोध लेने की कोई सूचना नहीं है इस की वजह 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 SHEO 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 ?

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी पायंट आफ़् आर्डर है। जब यह डिस्कशन शुरू हो चुका है, तो अब इस को चलने दिया जाये। अन्त में होम मिनिस्टर साहब की

तरफ़ 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)*

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से इतिफ़ाक़ नहीं करता हूँ। मैं भी इस सदन का एक सदस्य हूँ। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : We have heard other Members; he must be heard.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : एक जिम्मेदार भ्रादमी ने मुझे सूचना दी है। मैं ने लाबी में टेलीफ़ोन पर यह बात सुनी है। उन्होंने मुझे

जो कुछ डिबेट किया, मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : इन दो घंटों में गवर्न-
मेंट की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा।
इस डिस्कशन के अंत में ही गवर्नमेंट की तरफ
से जवाब दिया जायेगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please re-
sume 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 informa-
tion. (Interruptions).

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
अभी आप ने मुझे अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत
दी और अब आप मुझे रोक रहे हैं। यह ठीक
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 proceed-
ings 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. (Interrup-
tions). 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 Govern-
ment 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 Govern-
ment?

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 pro-
rogued 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 there-
fore, 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 Consti-
tution there had broken down. There was a
Government which was the care-taker govern-
ment. Therefore, the Constitution had not
broken down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sezhi-
yan.

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', 'Rajyapal 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 'o-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-roguing Governors in this country.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : 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 बोझा दे कर डिफिकल्टेंस

तैयार कर के, लोगों को महलों में छुपा कर सरकार को गिराया गया था। उस समय श्री डी० पी० मिश्र ने चीफ मिनिस्टर के अधिकार के अनुसार गवर्नर को राय दी थी कि असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया जाय। मैं उससे सहमत था। लेकिन हमारी कांग्रेस के बहुत से नेता उससे सहमत नहीं थे। हार्ड-कमाण्ड ने उस वक्त मिश्र जी से कहा कि आप यह एडवाइस वापस ले लीजिये, क्योंकि चीफ मिनिस्टर को गवर्नर को सलाह 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। धर्म-दार जी ने जो कुछ लिखा गया था, उसका कुछ हिस्सा नहीं पढ़ा—बहुत बड़ा गुनाह किया, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो सलाह दी, उसको उन्होंने मान लिया, तो भी बहुत बुरा 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 प्रीरोग किया जाय...

श्री मधु लिबये : किन्होंने सलाह दी ?

श्री शशिभूषण : चीफ मिनिस्टर ने।

श्री मधु लिबये : चीफ मिनिस्टर कौन है ?

श्री शशिभूषण : गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ?

श्री मधु लिबये : वह तो हट चुके हैं।

श्री शशिभूषण : वह एक्टिंग चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए उन्होंने वह सलाह दी थी कि आप असेम्बली को थोड़े समय के लिये भंग कर दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिबये : लेकिन उसके पहले उन्होंने क्या कहा था ?

श्री शशिभूषण : ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिए कहा था कि राजा सारंगगढ़ के साथ मेजोरिटी नहीं थी। गोविन्द नारायण सिंह चाहते थे कि उनको समय दिया जाय ताकि वे अपने अंको-

[श्री शशि भूषण]

रिटि बना लें। हालांकि मैं इसे बुरा समझता हूँ, गवर्नर साहब को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये था, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने मिनिस्टर की एडवाइस को माना और इसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

हालांकि इससे कांग्रेस 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 मारंगढ़ को समय दिया गया, मुझे तो मारंगढ़ में भी इसलिये विश्वास नहीं है कि वे असेम्बली के सैम्बर 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 सिंह जानते हैं और न हमारे जनसंघ के भाई जानते हैं। गोविन्द नारायण सिंह को ही बहुत कष्ट कहा गया, आज जो दिन आया है, उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जनसंघ के लोग रोज उन पर चाँज लगाया करते थे, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के असेम्बली के सदस्य रोज चाँज लगाते थे, वहाँ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने तो संविद को छोड़ ही दिया था और यह कहा था कि वह करस्ट है। वहाँ के एक स्वतन्त्र सदस्य ने कहा कि गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ने 40 लाख रुपया बिरला जी को दे दिया और उनसे फँसला कर लिया। वहाँ 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 संवैधानिक कार्य किया है और इसके लिये वहाँ 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 how 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 advice 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 office, 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 moon 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 सुशीला रोहतगी (बिल्हौर) :
मान्यवर, आज सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही

महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उपस्थित है। मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगी कि वे बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें। मैं बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी ने श्रीर मधु निमये जी ने इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में उठाया और महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। मैं चाहूंगी कि दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, राष्ट्रिय हित में तमाम नोकतंत्र की पद्धतियों पर विचार करते ही इस पर विचार किया जायें।

जहाँ तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने कोई अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल काम किया या नहीं किया, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने जो कार्य किया है वह भले ही समायिक न रहा हो या जल्दबाजी में वह कार्य किया गया हो परन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है या उन्होंने वह कार्य अपनी पादों के बाहर किया है। यह उनका डिस्क्रेशन है। यदि उन्होंने अपने स्वविवेक से सोचा कि यह कार्य करना जरूरी है तो उन्होंने वह कार्य किया। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहूंगी कि आज उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी परन्तु यह जरूर है कि उन्होंने जो सदन प्रीरोग किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे गृह मंत्री ने पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई संकेत नहीं था और न गृह 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 किया है। अब मैं विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना 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 अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल काम है, गवर्नर को उनके पद से हटाया जाये और आज जब राज्यपाल महोदय मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को मानकर

संबैधानिक कार्य करते हैं तब भी आप उनको हटाने के लिए कहते हैं ।

16.00 hrs

इस का मतलब वह है कि आज बुनियादी तौर पर आप यह हमला कर रहे हैं । यह चाहे राज्यपाल का पद हो और जो और लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति के इभारे इस्टीमेशन है, चाहे वह हमारे राज्यपाल हों, चाहे हमारे स्पीकर हों या चाहे हमारी यहां लोक सभा के, राज्य-सभा के या हमारी असेम्बलियों के जितने मेम्बर हों उनके ऊपर तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाये जाय कि वह डिफिकल्ट कर रहे हैं, वह पदलोपपता के पीछे जाते हैं, वह रुपये, पैसे की लालच में जाते हैं, वह इस तरह के हमले किये जाते हैं और यह अटैक 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 हो रहा है । आज हमारी सारी चीजों पर यह मारे हमने हो रहे हैं । आज विरोधी दल जिससे कि हम इस बात में सहमत हैं कि दरअसल राज्यपाल को यह कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए था यह नहीं कि उन्होंने कोई असंबैधानिक कार्य किया है, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि उन्होंने जल्दीबाजी में कार्य किया है । जो कार्य तीन वजे करने वाले थे वही कार्य किया होता और अगर हाउस को वह उससे पहले प्रीरोग नहीं करते तो ठीक रहता । जब इस मामले पर हमारी सभ की करीब-करीब एक राय है तो श्री मधु निमये से मैं आग्रह करूंगी, जिन्होंने कि शायद दो वर्ष में पहली मर्तबा, मैं इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने अपना नाम के अनुरूप मधु की तरह मधुर होकर सदन में आज अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं । मैं उनकी मधुरता का स्वागत करती हूँ और उन से निवेदन करूंगी की चूंकि उनके प्राण्य को हमने स्वीकार किया है इसलिए वह अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today will be remember 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 infect on from which the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is afflicted 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 from 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. Everytime 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.....(Interruptions) 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 Venkatasubbaiah, 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 assenting any reason. Later, talking 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 given 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 *de-jure* 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 manoeuvres 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 wherein 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 (*Interruptions*) in accepting the Chief Minister's advice and proroguing. (*Interruptions*)

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. *(Interuptio n)* He has brought an empty bag and is trying to mislead the House. *(Interruption)*. Let him show here any copy of the debate. *(Interruptions)*. 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. *(Interruptions)*. 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 perforce 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 Saranagar 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.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात गलत है। डी० पी० 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 Naresch 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.

श्री शशि भूषण : राजा नरेश चन्द्र तो वहां पहुंचे ही नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : (गुंजर) 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 मिलने से इन्कार कर दिया, कहा गया कि वह सो रहे हैं, उठेंगे नहीं—यह बात इन्होंने मान ली है। दूसरे दिन सबेरे ये लोग फिर गवर्नर से मिलने के लिए गए। उस समय श्री गोविंद नारायण सिंह ने अपना इस्तीफा पेश किया और कहा कि नरेशचन्द्र सिंह जी को हमने सर्वममनि से अपना नेता चुना है, उनको आप बुलाइये, कौन नेता रहे, यह हमारा अन्तरिक मामला है। अब गवर्नर साहब उस वक्त इतने स्वस्थ थे कि गोविंद नारायण सिंह का इस्तीफा उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिया, लेकिन जो दूसरी बात थी, जिसे केवल गोविंद नारायण सिंह जी ने ही नहीं, विजया देवी जी ने, हमारे दल के नेता चनपुरिया जी ने, सकलेश जी ने सभी ने कही थी, उसको मानने से उन्होंने इन्कार किया। बल्कि कल मुझे पता चला और आज हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स 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 भूषण . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। राजा नरेशचन्द्र से जब पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कोई इत्तिला नहीं है और उन्होंने टाइम मांगा। जब टाइम दिया गया तो उनके पास पूरे लोग भी नहीं थे... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कुछ प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है, बैठ जाइये। यह गवर्नर कौन होता है कहने वाला कि हम असेसमेंट करेंगे, मूल्यांकन करेंगे, किस चीज का मूल्यांकन करने वाला था ? उसको नये नेता को तत्काल तुलाना चाहिए था। इतना ही नहीं, इस सविद के जो घटक दल हैं उनके नेता वहां पर मौजूद थे और उन सभी लोगों ने मिलकर 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 संबंधित प्रमुख के नाते काम नहीं कर रहा था, बल्कि हस्तक्षेप कर रहा था, दखल दे रहा था, राजनीति खेल रहा था, सिंहासन चला रहा था, इसलिये उसका जो काम है, वह बिल्कुल सविधान के विनाश है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शारदा मुखर्जी ने और गृह मंत्री जी ने गवर्नर के अधिकार का सवाल उठाया। एक और गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विधान सभा चल रही है तो उसको मुलनवी सही करना चाहिए। सरकार का बहुमत है या नहीं, उसका फसला विधान सभा ही में होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ वह कहते हैं कि प्रोरोग करने का निर्णय भी बिल्कुल

वैध 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 मंजूर हुआ था, उस मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को मान कर हाउस को प्रोरोग करना सभावसान करना बिल्कुल अनुचित काम है। हम लोगों की नीति में कोई असंगति नहीं है, कोई दोहरा मापदण्ड नहीं है।

डिस्क्रिशन की बात आजकल बहुत की जाती है। शारदा मुखर्जी ने 163 (बी) का हवाला दिया, लेकिन 163 (ए) को अगर वह पढ़ती तो डिस्क्रिशन 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 खन्नाजीत यादव . (आजमगढ़) : यी को भी पढ़िये।

श्री मधु लिमये ठीक है, मैं यी को भी जानता हूँ—except in so far as he is required, कैसे आलाम, दफा 200 और 356 वम 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, डिस्क्रिशन का कोई मर्यादा नहीं है।

इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि सरकार गवर्नर की नियुक्ति के बारे में उनके अधिकारों के बारे में एक संयुक्त प्रस्ताव यहीं पर पारित की... इस सदन और राज्य सभा में... जिसमें गवर्नर के लिए

[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 है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतन्त्र के लिए यह जरूरी है।

मैंने चव्हाण साहब से दो आश्वासन मांगे थे—एक आश्वासन मांगा था कि तत्काल नये नेता को बुलाया जाय। उन्होंने कहा है कि 2 म बुला रहे हैं। लेकिन मैंने दूसरा आश्वासन मांगा था—चूँकि गवर्नर ने असंवैधानिक काम किया है, इसलिये आप यह भी आश्वासन दें कि हम गवर्नर को वापस बुलाने की माँग पर जल्द विचार करेंगे। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया, इसलिये प्रस्ताव वापस लेने का कोई सवाल उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। मैं नाथ पाई जी के सशोधन को इसलिए स्वीकार करना चाहता हूँ कि गोबिंद नागयण सिंह का इस्तीफा मंजूर होने के बाद प्रीरोगेशन के बारे में उनकी सलाह की कोई त्रुटि 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 समर्थन 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 खिलवाड़ 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 गर्दन 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 (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस संदर्भ में यह बजट पेश किया है और जिन परिस्थितियों की पृष्ठभूमि में वित्त मंत्री का भार सम्भाला है, उस दृष्टिकोण से यदि हम इस बजट को देखें तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने निश्चित तौर पर ऐसा काम किया है जिसके लिए वे मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के दायित्व को लेकर उसमें सफलता प्राप्त कर के देश की बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक दशा को सुधारा। पिछले वर्ष देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उद्योगों 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 भासा 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 सन्देह नहीं है कि इसमें भी उनको सफलता मिलेगी। उन्होंने देश के आयात-निर्यात 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 मंत्री द्वारा प्रतिपादित लक्ष्यों 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 शुरुआत करनी है इसलिए उस संदर्भ में हमें प्राथमिक 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 लिए देना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री के इन कदमों का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ बड़ी नज़रतापूर्वक कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने किसानों पर जो नये कर लगाये हैं, उनके ऊपर वे पुनर्विचार करें। मेरी मान्यता के अनुसार वित्त मंत्री द्वारा उर्वरकों पर जो कर लगाया गया है, जो ड्यूटी 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 3 में कृषिजन्य कच्चे माल के उत्पादन के लिये पूँजी लगाने की आवश्यकता 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 मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वित्त मंत्री 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 बल्कि 18 या 20 प्रतिशत भूमि ही ऐसी है जोकि सिंचित भूमि के नाम से पुकारी जा सकती है। ऐसी दशा में इस देश के अधिकतर किसान बंजर या असिंचित 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 मूरिया 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 ज्यादाती नहीं होगी? आप कल्पना कीजिए, मैं खास तौर पर अपने इलाके राजस्थान की बात करना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ 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 विधा में कुछ कारगर कदम उठाये हैं और जिस से अब वह थोड़ा-सा महसूस करने लगे हैं कि वह देश के भलाईदाता हैं, खुद भूखे और नबे

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 वाला है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस कर-व्यवस्था के द्वारा उन पर चोट पहुंचाई है वह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी चोट है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंस ही हमारे देश में जो खाद की खपत है वह दुनिया के देशों में सब से कम है। हमारे यहाँ खेती में 400 पर-सेंट खाद का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जबकि दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों 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 उबरकों 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 मंत्री द्वारा जो यह खाद पर ड्यूटी लगाई गई है यह एक ऐसी ड्यूटी है कि जिस पर पुनर्विचार करना आवश्यक है।

वित्त मंत्री द्वारा पम्पिंग सेट्स पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी का भी मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। जिन पम्पिंग 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 एमीकल्चरल लेबर को कम करना चाहते हैं उस काम में वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह पम्पिंग 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 मंत्री जी शायद ऐसे लोगों के प्रभाव से आ गये हैं, उन आयोजकों के प्रभाव में आ गये हैं, उन ब्यूरोक्रट्स और उन एकोनामिस्ट्स के प्रभाव में आ गये हैं जिन्हें मैं फीशनेबुल एकोनामिस्ट्स कहना चाहता हूँ और जिन्होंने कि नारा दिया है कि देश

में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि कृषि साधनों को टेप 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 रही 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 टेप 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 उस को सस्ती नहीं देते हैं, महंगी देते रहे हैं और इसके बावजूद भी उससे निम्नम चाज के नाम पर पैसा वसूल करते रहे हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और बड़ी नम्रता के साथ 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। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि सिचाई की दूरों में जितनी दूरी से वृद्धि हुई है उसका भी उसे भार वहन 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 वहां पर सड़के नहीं हैं। आज भी वहां पीने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। आज भी वहां दवादारु का इंतजाम नहीं है। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को सुधारना चाहते हैं अगर हम अपनी प्रार्थना-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 प्राथमिक स्थिति ठीक हो। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई है जिसमें किसान टैक्स दे सकें। आप उद्योगों को

संरक्षण देते हैं और 5 साल के लिए टैक्स होलिडे की उनके वास्ते घोषणा की है। अभी कल ही सेठी साहब ने कौटन टैक्सटाइल के मिल के लेबरर्स को सहायता देने के लिए कहा है और क्योंकि 50 लाख मजदूरों का सवाल है इस लिए उनको रिबेट दिया गया है। जब इस देश के 37-38 करोड़ किसानों का सवाल 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 इन डाइरेक्ट 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, प्राथमिक स्थिति उनकी सुदृढ़ हो तब मुझे इसके लिए कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर आप उन पर टैक्स लगायें।

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 बड़े किसानों का शायद इस में कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। नुकसान अगर होने वाला है, कमर टूटने वाली है तो वह छोटे किसानों की टूटने वाली है। इसलिए इस बात पर एक मानवीय दृष्टि से विचार किया जाना चाहि।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह दोनों इयूटीज ऐसी हैं और जैसी हमारी व्यवस्था है उसमें वित्त मंत्री जी को कोई बहुत बड़ा फायदा भी होने वाला नहीं है। केवल 24 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है। 24 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हमारी जो दूसरी खर्च की गई है उनमें कमी करके कर सकते हैं। माननीय

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

राज्य मन्त्री ने कल कहा था कि खर्च की कमी की तो बात सब करते हैं लेकिन कोई इस तरीके की बात नहीं बनवाना और कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है जिंगके तद्वारा खर्च में कमी की जा सके।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पिछले चन्द सालों में व्यूरोक्रेसी का और नौकरशाही का ज़िम तेज़ गति से विस्तार हुआ है उसकी ओर ज़रा वह दृष्टिपान करें। यह नौकरशाही जोकि बड़ी-बड़ी तनख्वाहें लेती है और जिसके कि रोज़ भगड़े आपके सामने आते हैं और जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया उसकी संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन इसके बावजूद उसकी एफिशिएंसी गिरती जा रही है। कोई बजट नहीं है कि उस पर रोक क्यों न लगाई जाय ? लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि रोक लगाई जाती 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 सन् 1961 में इन सेक्रेटरीज जनरल, सेक्रेटरीज, स्पेशल सेक्रेटरीज और एडीशनल सेक्रेटरीज आदि की संख्या 50 थी वहाँ वह संख्या सन 65 में बढ़ कर 64 हो गई और उस के बाद से वह निरंतर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसी तरह से डिप्टी सेक्रेटरीज जिनकी कि संख्या सन 1961 में 193 थी वह सन 1965 से बढ़कर 223 हो गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की भी संख्या में बड़ी तेज़ गति से वृद्धि हुई है जहाँ यह संख्या 1960 में 28 लाख 57 हजार थी वहाँ सन 1966 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 1956 में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 17 लाख 92 हजार थी वहाँ सन 1963 में वह बढ़ कर 25 लाख 36 हजार हो गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्रियों की भी तो संख्या बड़ी तेज़ी से इन वर्षों में बढ़ी है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : ठीक है मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्रियों की भी संख्या इस देश में बेतहाशा 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 बढ़ोतरी की है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन जो ऐसा अनावश्यक खर्चा है, ज्यादा खर्चा है ऐसे अपव्यय पर उनको रोक लगानी चाहिए।

आज भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में कोई 500 कमेटियां काम करती हैं। यह 500 कमेटियां मन्त्रियों, उपमन्त्रियों और राज्य मन्त्रियों के अलावा है तो क्यों नहीं ऐसे खर्च को और जोकि अपव्यय की तारीफ में आता है उसको रोका जाय और क्यों न उनको रोक कर पैसा बचाया जाय ताकि किसान को इस अनुचित बोझ से बचाया जा सके।

इसके साथ-साथ दो शब्द मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एक ऐसी स्टेट है जोकि राजनैतिक बैकप्राउण्ड के कारण एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका रहा है। राजाओं का राज्य होने के कारण यहाँ के जो विभिन्न इलाके हैं उनका उतका 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 जर्जर कर देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि उन्होंने राजस्थान के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त 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 करूंगा कि राजस्थान कैनल एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके पूरा होने पर देश के खद्यान्न का जो मसला है वह हल हो जाने वाला है।

राजस्थान सरकार अपने आर्थिक साधनों में इस काम को पूरा नहीं कर सकती। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे कृपया इस बात की भोषणा करें कि राजस्थान कैनल का काम सेन्टर द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

उसके साथ-साथ मैं राजस्थान में पड़ने वाले अकाल के उलाज 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 प्रकोप होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र द्वारा कोई ऐसा फण्ड 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 वित्त मंत्री जी से फिर यह दुर्खास्त करूंगा कि जहाँ उन्होंने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने का अच्छा काम किया है वहाँ किसानों के साथ भी उनके द्वारा न्याय होना चाहिए। मेरी मान्यता है कि वे गांधीवादी पुरुष हैं। यह गांधी शताब्दी का साल है। चूंकि गांधी के विकास के पक्ष में गांधीजी की निश्चित मान्यता थी, इस लिए इस गांधी शताब्दी के साल में गांधी के विकास में रोड़े बन कर कोई योजना वह देश के सामने नहीं पेश करेंगे, ऐसी मुझको आशा 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 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, is 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 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.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब वित्त मन्त्री 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 था 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 बढ़ गई है और आज उसकी स्थिति क्या है और 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 प्रवृत्ति जगाने के लिए

एक नई पद्धति अपनाई है। वह प्रतिदिन देश में जन सख्या की कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, यह समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित करवाते हैं। ताकि देशवासियों को यह ज्ञान हो कि हमारा देश बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और उनका भुकाव 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 ऋण है और वह ऋण कुल मिला कर प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से कितना बँटता है और उसका व्याज कितना बढ़ता जा रहा है? इसका एक विवरण भी अगर प्रति दिन नहीं तो कम से कम प्रति मास या त्रैमासिक समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित अवश्य करवाया जाना चाहिये। इससे हमारे देशवासियों के अन्दर यह प्रवृत्ति जगेगी कि हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के अधिक ऋणी न होते जाय और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें, और उसके लिए उपाय खोजें। वित्त मंत्रालय का भी इस ओर ध्यान रहेगा कि हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के अधिक ऋणी 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 ऋण लेने की प्रवृत्ति में हाथ खींच कर हम को काम करना चाहिये।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिकार्म्स कमिशन ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले श्री महावीर त्यागी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया था जिससे सीधे टेक्सों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए कहा गया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के टेबल पर रखी जाएगी। लेकिन जैसा समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से मुझे मालूम हुआ है उस से यह बात है कि जो छोटे छोटे करदाता हैं उन करदाताओं से कर बसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने भारी मशीनरी लगा रखी है। उस पर सरकार का जो व्यय होता है, उसकी बजाय अच्छा यह हो कि उन पर कुछ कम्प्यूटर्ड टैक्स स्लैब दिया जाय। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो सरकार का जो इस भारी मशी-

नरी में व्यय होता है, उस से सरकार बच सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार का सुझाव दिया गया है। यदि दिया है तो वित्त मंत्रालय ने उसके ऊपर अभी तक विचार किया है या नहीं किया है? इस साब का वित्त मन्त्रो ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उस में उन्होंने उस विधा में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अभी तक इस में अपना कोई मन नहीं बना सकी है।

तीसरी 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 कुछ करना चाहिये। कुछ दिन पहले योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य ने जो इस समय गुजरात राज्य के राज्यपाल हैं, श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने एक बात सांबंजनिक रूप से कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर शहरों में इसी तरह से बराबर सुविधायें सिमटती हुई चली गईं तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब गांव उजड़ जायेंगे। शहरों में निवास की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी और हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी के बोझ को शहर सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे। 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 निर्णय नहीं लिया है जिससे पता लगता हो कि शहरों की तरह ही सुविधायें गांवों की ओर भी थोड़ी-थोड़ी करके बढ़ प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। इससे लोग गांवों की ओर भी आकर्षित होंगे और शहरों की सुविधाओं से प्रभावित हो कर वे उनकी ओर दौड़ते नहीं चले जायेंगे।

कुछ दिन हुए यहीं पर एक प्रश्न 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 आपकी उत्तर प्रदेश के ही आंकड़े बनाता हूँ। जिस समय वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू 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 स्थिति क्यों है ? गांवों के अन्दर डाक्टर क्यों नहीं जाना चाहते ? इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि मेडिकल कालेज ज्यादातर शहरों में हैं। जो डाक्टर वहां पर पढ़ते हैं वे शहर की सुविधाओं के आदी हो जाते हैं। इसलिए वे अपने नोकरी 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 ढूंढती है। उनको कुछ अतिरिक्त वेतन देने की बात करती है ताकि वे गांवों की ओर आकर्षित हों। इसके लिए मैं एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में जितनी भी टैक्नीकल संस्थाएँ हैं अगर वे शहरों की अपेक्षा 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 आदि जो है, उनको गांवों में ही रह कर कार्य करने में किसी 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 टैक्नीशियनों की बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय में दीक्षान्त भाषण देने गई थीं तब वहां के स्नातक जो इंजीनियर बन रहे थे, उन्होंने जब उनको डिग्री दी जाने लगी तो कहा कि हमें उपाधि नहीं चाहिए, हमें नोकरी चाहिये। इसी तरह का एक प्रदर्शन चंडीगढ़ के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में भी हुआ था। पिछली 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। यह संख्या 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 गांशि रखी है और बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों से पूछा है कि कितने लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो सविस 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 खड़े हो कर छोटे मोटे उद्योग धंधे 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 चाहिये। इस दिशा में वित्त मन्त्रालय को प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कुछ निर्देश देने चाहिये। केन्द्रीय 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 बसूनी की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक छोटे से बिजनौर जिले में चीनी और लखंडसारी बनाने वाले जो कृषार हैं उनकी संख्या 2200 है। लखंडसारी कृषारों की देखरेख करने वाले जो इंस्पेक्टर हैं उनका हर कृषार के साथ अपना ठाई सौ रुपया प्रति मास बंधा हुआ रहता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पच्चीस हजार रुपया जो सरकार को एक कृषार से मिलने वाला होता है वह मिलने से रह जाता है। अब आप

ही बताइये कि एक क़शर से पच्चीस हजार रुपया जो सरकार के पास आने वाला था अगर वह छूट जाना है तो 2200 क़शरों से सरकार का कितना रुपया वसूल होने से छूट गया ? एक व्यक्ति ने मुझे बताया कि सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए एक दूसरा काम किया । ये जो क़शर चलते हैं इन में बिजली इस्तेमाल होती है । सरकार ने कहा कि देखा जाए कि जब इतनी बिजली इस्तेमाल हुई है तो इतनी कम खण्डसारी पैदा क्यों हुई, या इतनी कम चीनी पैदा क्यों हुई । इसका असर यह हुआ कि एक दूसरी प्रकार की चोरी शुरू हो गई । पहले खण्डसारी के इंस्पेक्टरों के साथ ही उनका लन देन था अब उन्होंने बिजली के इंस्पेक्टरों के साथ भी सांठगांठ कर ली । इस तरह से जो लाखों रुपया बिजली के द्वारा सरकार के पास आने वाला था वह मीटरों में परिवर्तन करवा कर, बिजली के माध्यम से उन्होंने बचा लिया और यह भी सरकार को नुक़सान हुआ । यह स्थिति केवल एक विभाग की है । सरकार ने जितने इस प्रकार के टैक्स लगाये हुए हैं सबमें यह गड़बड़ है । तम्बाकू पर तम्बाकू के इंस्पेक्टर हैं और वे वहाँ गड़बड़ करते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दो ढाई सौ रुपया महीना पाने वाला इंस्पेक्टर लाखों रुपया एक साल में कमा लेता है । सरकार ने जितने टैक्स लगा रखे हैं अगर इनकी वसूली 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 ।

जहां तक कृषि सम्पत्ति कर का सम्बन्ध है सब से पहले तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में निर्णय लेने में हाथ किस का है ? समाचारपत्रों में ख़ास यह है कि इस समय वित्त मंत्री जी की उसी तरह से आलोचना हुई है जैसे आलोचना उनकी स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम जब वह लाये थे तब हुई थी ।

इसका स्पष्ट रूप से जवाब आना चाहिये कि इस योजना को लाने के पीछे किस का हाथ है ? समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार आया है कि चूँकि मध्यावधि निर्वाचन होने थे, इस वास्ते इस को पहले प्रकट नहीं किया गया । यद्यपि कृषि कर के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष श्री गाडगील ने प्रधान मन्त्री को जो योजना आयोग की अध्यक्ष भी हैं, कृषि कर के बारे में पूरी योजना दे दी थी । लेकिन उसको इस वास्ते दबा कर रख लिया गया कि मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में कांग्रेस 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 सच बात है ? एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ । साथ ही यह भी पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए कि यह किस के मस्तिष्क की उपज है । कौन इसका जन्मदाता है ? किसान के अन्दर एक इससे भय व्याप्त हो गया है । गांवों में एक कहावत है उंगली पकड़ कर पहुंचा पकड़ना । इस कृषि सम्पत्ति कर से किसानों के अन्दर यह भय बैठ गया है कि अभी तो सरकार ने कृषि सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है लेकिन धीरे-धीरे सरकार का इरादा 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 ब्लैंक का बहुत अधिक धन था और उस को सफ़ेद धन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए जिन्होंने बड़े-बड़े फार्म बना लिये हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस ब्लैंक पैसे को सफ़ेद करने में देश का कृषि-उत्पादन बड़ सकती हो, तो सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए था कि क्या यह कर लगाना उचित है ? लेकिन जब सरकार ने कृषि सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का निर्णय कर ही लिया है, तो क्या उस ने ऐसी व्यवस्था कर ली है कि यह कर केवल उन्हीं लोगों से लिया जायेगा, जिन के पास ब्लैंक के करोड़ों घरबों 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 आशंका 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 स्थिति 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। रामा-बनिक खाद, पानी और ज़रूरी चीजों की व्यवस्था करके उन्होंने अपनी उपज में वृद्धि की थी। जिस प्रकार दूध में उपान आने पर उसमें पानी डाल कर भाग को नीचे दबा दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार इस बजट में खाद पर टैक्स लगाने की घोषणा से किसान के उत्साह पर पानी पड़ गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थिति यह थी कि वर्षों न 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 खेती 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 चीनी पर टैक्स लगाने का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि किसान का गन्ना सस्ता हो गया है। मिलें 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 चीनी पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के कारण गन्ने का सस्ता 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 शपथ ली, उसके अगले दिन से ही उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों ने गन्ने का भाव एक रुपया सस्ता कर दिया। इस बारे में कोई विधिवत् घोषणा नहीं की गई। लेकिन श्री गुप्त की सरकार बनने के अगले दिन से ही गन्ने का भाव एक रुपया सस्ता हो गया। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है कि श्री गुप्त के गवर्नमेंट में आते ही चीनी मिलों में इस प्रकार की उलटी क्रान्ति 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 शक्ल में भी दिया जाये। उदाहरण के लिए कपास के मूल उत्पादक को कपास का मूल्य केवल पैसे की शक्ल में ही न दिया जाये, बल्कि कुछ मात्रा में मिल रेट पर कपड़ों की शक्ल में भी दिया जाये। इसी प्रकार गन्ने के मूल उत्पादक को 100 रुपये में से 98 रुपये तो पैसे की शक्ल में दिये जायें, लेकिन दो रुपये उस को चीनी की शक्ल में भी दिये जायें ताकि उस को चीनी के परमिट के लिए तहसीलदार और एस० डी० एम० के पास न जाना पड़े और वह भी अपने बच्चों के मुँह में चीने 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 तो कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा लेकिन जो विदेशी भाषाओं के साइनबोर्ड

लगायेंगे, उन पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। इस प्रकार उन्होंने अपने नगरों को थाईलैंड की भाषाओं के सानबोर्डों से भर दिया है। वित्त मंत्री को इस दिशा में भी विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरे पास यह एक कपड़ा है, जिसकी कैनवेस कहा जाता है। इस पर सरकार ने टैक्स लगाया है। यह कपड़ा पावरलूम के द्वारा पिल्लुआ, हापुड और मेरठ आदि में बनाया जाता है इस का भाव डेढ़ रुपया मीटर है। दूसरी और मिलों में बनाया जाने वाला कैनवेस है, जिस का मूल्य आठ रुपये मीटर है। पावरलूम के द्वारा जो कैनवेस बनाया जाता है, उसके लिए पावरलूम तो क्षमती है, लेकिन बाकि 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 पिल्लुआ 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 हो और उसकी कार्यवाही का परिणाम कुछ दूसरा ही निकले। इसलिए करों की व्यावहारिकता पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : सभा-पति महोदय, खेती पर बन्ध टैक्स के बारे में जो प्रोपोजल 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 क्षेत्र है, वहाँ के किसान बहुत जाग्रत हैं और वह इनाका बहुत सेन्सिटिव है। मेरे स्थान से वे इस टैक्स की घोषणा के बाद इतने 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, अगर 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 ले सकता है। इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। आम तौर पर मिनिस्ट्रों को यह डर लगता है कि इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने से वे किसानों में अनपापुलर हो जायेंगे। इसी कारण हमारे देश की अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने आज तक इस टैक्स को छुआ तक नहीं और अपने बजट को डेफिसिट रख कर छोड़ दिया है। इस प्रकार यह सारा बोझ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर आ पड़ा है। किसानों में अनपापुलर होने की सम्भावना होने पर भी मोरारजी भाई ने यह सारा बोझ अपने कंधे पर ले लिया है, जिस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं।

फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स लगाने के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो राय प्रकट की है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। फर्टिलाइजर को बड़े किसान तो इस्तेमाल करने ही हैं, लेकिन अब छोटे किसानों ने भी उसका उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए अगर दो एकड़ जमीन वाले छोटे किसान भी फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग करें और बीस एकड़ वाले जमींदार 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 फायदा नहीं होगा। सरकार बड़े किसानों और जमींदारों से भले ही टैक्स ले ले, लेकिन जो छोटे किसान फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, अगर उन पर भी इस टैक्स का बोझ पड़ता है, तो इससे उनका इनसेन्टिव कम हो जायेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में फिर से विचार करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक छागर 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 चीज बन गई है, आम लोग जिस को

[श्रीमती जयावेन शाह]

बहुत ज्यादा पीते हैं। यह दलील दी जाती है कि गरीब लोगों को चीनी का जो 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 स्कूल से दूध और चाय और गुड़ मिलाना अच्छी चीज नहीं है हेल्थ के लिए। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी कि आप उनको देखिए कि यह बोझ गरीब पर पड़ता है। अगर वह गुड़ की चाय तो उनकी हेल्थ को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। इतना टैक्स लगाने से इस चीज का कितना दाम बढ़ा है यह आप रिटेल शाप्स में जा कर देखिए। मेरी यह राय है कि ओपेन मार्केट में भी जो शूगर है उस पर कर लगाना उचित नहीं था।

एक छोटी सी बात जो हमारे और फ्रेंड्स ने नहीं बताई है वह मैं रखना चाहती हूँ। 197 एन्क्वायरी 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 एम्प्लिशमेंट है यह इतना इनएफिशियेंट है कि अगर हम को कोई नया टेलीफोन नम्बर चाहिए, कोई एन्क्वायरी चाहिए तो मिलना इतना मुश्किल है कि जिसको कहा नहीं जा सकता। वह कहते हैं कि दूसरे देशों में हर एक जगह एन्क्वायरी पर पैसे लगते हैं। यह हो सकता है लेकिन वहाँ की एफिशियेंसी और हमारी एफिशियेंसी का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता। तो मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जब तक हमारा यह डिपार्टमेंट एफिशियेंट न हो तब तक यह पैसा लेना बिलकुल गैर-मुनासिब है और मेरे स्कूल से यह सबस्काइबर को असुविधाजनक है। तो इस के बारे में भी सोचिए।

अब मैं सबसे बड़ी चीज पर आती हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बार-बार यह आग्रह रखा है कि यह जो गन सालों में ऐग्रीकल्चर में इन्फ्रिगेशन और एलैक्ट्रिसिटी के द्वारा इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है, उसका प्लाऊ बैक मिलना चाहिए, मेरे स्कूल

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 यहाँ व्यापार भी होता है और जमीन भी होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश का एक एवरेज 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 धर उधर करके रख ली उनको इस सारे विकास का पूर्ण लाभ मिला है, उनको सन्निडी मिली है, उनको लोन्स मिले हैं। उनको सब कुछ मिला है। मगर जो हमारे छोटे किसान हैं, जो हमारे देश के बैंकबोन है उन को बहुत कम लाभ पहुँचा है। तो मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से वित्त मंत्री के जरिए यह प्रार्थना करूँगी कि इसके बारे में सोचें अगर हो सके तो उनकी मदद करें। उनको यह सोचना चाहिए कि किसान कैसे ऊपर उठें। जब तक वह ऊपर नहीं उठेगा तब तक हम ग्रान के उत्पादन में सेल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं होने वाले हैं। आप कहते हैं कि 75 में हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट बन जायेंगे। मेरे स्कूल से यह केवल घोखेबाजी है। जब तक हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर 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 पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं बन गई, चौथी बनने में तो बहुत गड़बड़ी 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 मौके पर तो हम आ गए कि आगे हम प्लान नहीं कर सकते। आज

देहातों में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिसको हम बीकर सेक्शन 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 हाव-सिंह का सवाल कहां आ सकता है? उसमें बेकार भी है, अर्द्ध-बेकार भी है। मैंने इतना सारा बजट पढ़ा मोरार जी भाई जैसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में वित्त मंत्रालय है और यह गांधी जी के भक्त 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 पहुंच जाएगी और लोग ऊपर उठेंगे। मगर यह धोखे-बाजी हो रही है। यह परकोलेट तो हुई नहीं जैसे शिव जी की जटा में गंगा जी जा कर समा गई ऐसे ही इस देश के 10 परसेंट, 20 परसेंट जो लोग हैं उनकी जटा में ज्यादातर बेल्थ जा कर बस गई है। हमारा जो बीकर सेक्शन है जो गरीब हैं, हरिजन हैं, मध्यम और नीचे के इकोनामिक स्तर के लोग हैं, उनके पास यह नेशनल बेल्थ बहुत कम पहुंची है। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी—अगर मोरार जी भाई यहाँ होते 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 बिनोया जी को भी प्लानिंग कमिशन ने बुलाया था और उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि आप इस तरह का प्लानिंग मोषें जिसमें नीचे का आदमी ऊपर उठ सके, उसी स्थान से अपने प्लानिंग को शुरू करो। लेकिन आज आप देखें कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स इतना महंगा होने पर मिलता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि जिनके पास बेल्थ बढ़ी है, वे सारे का सारा कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स खरीद सकते हैं, गरीब लोग इतने हार्ड-हिट हैं कि वे खरीद ही नहीं सकते। जो बीच के लोग हैं, जिनकी आमदनी बढ़ी हुई है, जिनकी हालत

इतनी ज्यादा खराब है—जिसका वर्गन नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर हम कहते हैं यह डेमोक्रेसी है—मैं डेमोक्रेसी में पूरी धृष्टा रखने वाली हूँ—लेकिन अगर हम जनता को इस डेमोक्रेसी में रोटी न दे सकें, हाउसिंग एकोमोडेशन न दे सकें तो हमारी धृष्टा या लोगों की धृष्टा, 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, तसल्ली मिलेगी कि हमारा भाग्य 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 कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे गरीब और भूखे लोग अनिश्चित काल तक इन्तजार करके नहीं बैठेंगे, वे डेस्प्रेट होकर जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आप विलेज एरिया से आते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि वहाँ लोगों की क्या हालत है, उनके पास पूरे समय के लिए काम नहीं है, इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ी है, डीसेम्प्लोय-जेशन आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हुआ है, लोग शहरों की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं। शहरों की क्या हालत है—मैंने कलकत्ता में देखा कि गटर से गंदा पानी ओवर-फ्लो हो रहा है, गारबेज के ढेर के ढेर पड़े हुए हैं और उन्हीं में लाखों लोग बेघर पड़े हुए हैं। सिर्फ कलकत्ता 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, लोगों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैल रहा है। हमारे यूथ्स में जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन आया हुआ है उसका क्या कारण है? उसके अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक कारण यह भी है कि उनके दिल को तसल्ली नहीं है कि कभी

[श्रीमती जयाबेन 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 वहाँ की लैंड अच्छी है, पानी अच्छा मिलने पर भी खेती नहीं होती है, बार बार अकाल पड़ता है। राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ा, मेरे यहाँ गुजरात में भी पड़ा। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूँ—फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने अपने सुभाव सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दिये हैं, मैं चाहती हूँ कि राज्यों की सहायता के मामले में आप ऐसी कन्डीशन बनायें कि जिम स्टेट के लोग, उनके मंत्रीगण ऐसा वायदा करें कि हम अपने यहाँ लैंड रिफॉर्म करेंगे, सोशल रिफॉर्म करेंगे, उनकी आप ज्यादा मदद करें। गुजरात के बारे में आपने क्या किया—आपने उनकी सहायता काट ली। आप कहते हैं कि वह आग बढ़ा हुआ स्टेट है। वह आग कैसे बढ़ा है वहाँ के किसानों ने मेहनत की है, वहाँ की सरकार ने किसानों की मदद की लैंड, रिफॉर्म और सोशल रिफॉर्म किए। इसलिए आग बढ़े हैं। चूँकि वह आग बढ़े हैं, इसलिए आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं मिलेगा—यह पालिसी गलत है, इससे लोगों के इन्वेस्टिव को आप कम कर रहे हैं। यह केवल गुजरात का ही सवाल नहीं है, यह नेशनल सवाल है, सारे देश का सवाल है। हमारी नमंदा के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर दो साल पहले यह काम हो जाता, तो हमसे कितना अन्न पैदा हो सकता था, मगर ऐसा नहीं होता है।

इसी प्रकार से पेट्रो कॅमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज़ की बात है और आफ शोर ड्रिनिंग की बात है। ऐसे बहुत से नेशनल सवाल हैं जैसे कि मीठापुर की योजना है। ये सारे नेशनल प्लान्स हैं और इसी दृष्टि से इनको देखना चाहिए। हर एक बात में साल, दो साल, पाँच साल और दस साल बीत जाते हैं और उससे देश का बहुत नुकसान होता है। जब हम अन्न के दाने दाने

के पीछे मरते हैं तब क्या हम ऐसी स्कीमें नहीं बना सकते हैं?... (व्यवधान)... हमारे सेठी साहब भी मध्य प्रदेश से ही आते हैं, वे भी इस बात को देखें। ये योजनाएं सारे देश की योजनाएं हैं। मैं वित्त 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 शताब्दी का वर्ष है। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि इस वर्ष के बजट में हमारे मोरारजी भाई ने ऐसी ग्राम योजनाएँ नहीं रखीं जैसे कि ड्रिनिंग वाटर 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 काम शुरू करना पड़ेगा। वरन्तु ऐसी बातों का रेप्लेन्शन इस बजट में नहीं दिखाई देता है जिससे लोगों को बमबोली हो और आज देश के अंदर जो फस्ट्रेशन है वह दूर हो।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया इसके 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 your 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 to 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 produces 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 facto-

[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 these 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 de-licensed but still people have to knock at the doors of the ministry to get collaboration agreements sanctioned, foreign exchange sanctioned for importing 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 Opel 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 Opel 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.

श्री बेरी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, बड़े दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है जब एक दुकानदार ही अपनी चीज को खराब बताता है तो खरीददार उसकी उस चीज से किस प्रकार प्रभावित होगा। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां जो मोटर कम्पोनेंट्स बनते हैं वे ऐसे बनते हैं जिन्हें निकुछ 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 इंजीनियर होते हैं और उनके नीचे मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन होती है। हमने इन यूनियनों को इतना मिर पर चढ़ा रखा है कि वे पूरा काम नहीं करते हैं। मजदूरों को उचित वेतन मिले, उचित सुविधाएं मिलें, मैं इसका पक्षपाती हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर और टैक्नीशियन ईमानदारी से और परिश्रम से काम करें। 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 यहां जो चीजें बने उनकी क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और उनकी मांग विदेशों में बराबर बढ़ती रहे ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास करना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ाना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। वह तभी बढ़ सकता है जबकि हम यहां अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीज बनाएं और

उन्हें विदेशियों को खरीदने के लिए प्रार्थित करें। यह एक बहुत शुभ लक्षण है कि आज अमरीका की जनरल मोटर्स सरीखी कम्पनियाँ इस ओर मुखातिव हो रही हैं और वह हमारे यहां बनी चीजों को खरीदना चाहती हैं।

सनापति महोदय : आप सवाल ही पूछें। शीफ 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 सोच 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 सिक्स इकोनोमी है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी है और पब्लिक सैक्टर भी है। बहुत सी चीजें प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी बनती हैं। गवर्नमेंट उनको इम्प्रूव करने को जहाँ तक हो सकता है प्रयत्न करती है। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन्स भी आई थीं। उनको भी इम्प्लेमेंट 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 मैन्युफैक्चरर पर भी निर्भर करता है। वह स्वयं इस बात की ओर ध्यान दे ताकि जनता और देश को अच्छे से अच्छा माल मिल 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 चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मेरे सवाल यह हैं : (1) अमरीका से यह जो टीम आई थी, क्या यह आपने आप—आन इट्स ओन—आई थी, या सरकार ने उसको बुलाया था? (2) यहां से अमरीका को काम्पोनेंट्स के एक्सपोर्ट किये जाने के बारे में रिपोर्ट तो सरकार के पास बाद में आयेगी, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो बातें हुई हैं, क्या उनके आधार पर सरकार ने कोई एंटीमेट बनाया है कि कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा और उससे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष और टोटल कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा? इस बातचीत में उनकी तरफ से कान्पोनेंट्स की जो प्राइस आकर की गई है, वह प्राइस दूसरे मुल्को से मिलने वाली इन काम्पोनेंट्स की प्राइस के मुकाबले में कितनी है? (3) क्या इस बातचीत में वे लोग कोई पोलिटिकल स्ट्रिज भी एंटेज 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 कम्पनीज का व्यापार आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जितनी खराबियाँ हैं, वे मोटे तौर पर इस इंडस्ट्री के प्राइवेट सैक्टर में होने की वजह से हैं। चूंकि सरकार का आदर्श समाजवाद है, इसलिए उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार आटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है, ताकि हमारी क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ सके और हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सके?

श्री मनु प्रकाश सिंह : (1) यह टीम सरकार ने निमंत्रण पर नहीं आई थी। (2) जब तक इस बारे में डीटेल्ड रिपोर्ट न आ जाये, तब तक हम एक्सपोर्ट की यात्रा और उससे मिलने वाले फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। अभी जबाबी बातें हुई हैं। रिपोर्ट आने पर इन बातों पर विचार किया जायेगा कि कितनी इनवेस्टमेंट होगी, कितना एक्सपोर्ट होगा, क्या फारेन कालंबोरेशन होगा, कितनी रायस्टी होगी, वगैरह। इस बारे में एक लम्बा-चोड़ा विवरण होता है। वह विवरण आने के पश्चात् ही इस बारे में कुछ कहा जा सकता है। (3) इसमें राजनीति का कोई प्रश्न नहीं आता है। चूंकि 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 चन्द्र भट्ट : वे जो प्राइस आफर कर रहे हैं, वह दूसरे मुल्कों द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्राइस के मुकाबले में कितनी है ?

श्री मनु 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 (Phalguna 22, 1890 (Saka)*